

SIMO SARKKI

Forest Dispute and Change in Muonio, Northern Finland

ABSTRACT This article examines a forest dispute that took place in the municipality of Muonio in northern Finland. The parties involved in the dispute were the Finnish state forestry enterprise Metsähallitus and a local coalition consisting of representatives of reindeer herders, the municipality, a local environmental NGO, a game association, and tourism entrepreneurs. The primary data for the article was gathered through thematic interviews that took place in 2005 and 2007. The dispute reflects the land-use needs of growing tourism in the area. It also provides an example of how change takes place through a dispute and how it is managed. The adaptive cycle heuristic is utilised to assist in an analysis of the change resulting from the dispute. Secondly, the Muonio case is examined in the light of the adaptive co-management approach in order to examine whether the change was governed adaptively. It is concluded that the dispute worked as a trigger for a policy innovation. That is, Metsähallitus rented the forests to tourism entrepreneurs and the municipality for ten years. The solution contained some features of adaptive co-management: a place-specific solution, interaction and negotiation. The problems were related to knowledge distribution and lack of careful deliberation.

DANIEL CHARTIER

The Gender of Ice and Snow

ABSTRACT In this article, the author studies the North and the Arctic as an imagined space, made up of a coherent group of interrelated elements coloured by aesthetic, political and ethical values that transcend it. He pursues his analysis through (a) accounts of missionaries, exploration and sea-faring navigation, (b) novels, narratives and collections of poetry from the literatures of France, French Canada (1840–1947) and Québec (1948 to the present day), and (c) a few works from world literature as well as Nordic and Inuit mythology, in order to understand the gendered nature of four personified elements which are part of the imagined space of the North and the Arctic, i.e. “icebergs,” “frost,” “ice” and “snow.” He concludes, from a gendered perspective, that this material is obviously produced mainly by men and transmits male values, even if some women have also contributed to this cultural construction, and that the personifications function as a focal point, allowing the reader to enter a complete world of images, colours, and values.

MARJA LEINONEN

The Filmans

Nomads at a Dead End

ABSTRACT A group of Norwegian Sami moved to live on the Kola peninsula after the border treaty of 1826 between Norway and Russia. For some, the parish of Inari in Finland served as an interim point. They were called the *Filmans* by the Russians. Their appearance, language and material culture differed from the Russian East Sami, and a few descriptions appeared in the Russian press. During the nineteenth century, the Finnish clergy kept records of the reindeer herders and the Sea Sami who fished on the Murman coast along with the Finnish and Norwegian colonists.

In Russia, the exonym *Fil'man* (< *Finmark*) still appeared in the first Soviet census in 1926. The group seems to have vanished in the purges and evacuations in the 1930s and 1940. On the Finnish side, a few nomads had come over when the Petsamo area became part of Finland. Apparently they assimilated to the Sami or Finns. The situation in Norway remains unclear; several Sami families are known to have stayed in Kola, although some returned to Norway. Now there is no trace of the Filmans, except in the memories of the oldest living Skolt Sami generation.

PETER FJÄGESUND

When Science Came to the Arctic

Constantine Phipps's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1773

ABSTRACT The article discusses Constantine Phipps's expedition to Spitsbergen in 1773 and the extent to which it may be regarded as introducing a new and scientific discourse with respect to the Arctic. Phipps appears to be the first Arctic explorer who comes to the region with a modern, scientific mind, and the first to fully reflect a scientific approach to it in the report he writes and publishes on his return. Thus, although the background of the expedition was political and strategic, he may be said to have pioneered a view of the Arctic as being above narrow, nationalist interests. Similarly, it is argued that Phipps's scientific approach paradoxically also heralds the aesthetic dimension of the Romantic period in the region. The article also compares Phipps's expedition with those of Captain Cook, which were taking place at the same time.