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# Foreword

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The Nunavut Research Institute was created in 1995 when the Science Institute of the NWT was divided into eastern and western operations. In the Eastern Arctic, the re-named institute was amalgamated with Nunavut Arctic College.

The Nunavut Research Institute focuses on supporting scientific research and technology development across a broad spectrum of issues and concerns. The Institute's interpretation of research is broad – incorporating Inuit Qaujimanituqangit, social sciences, and natural sciences. The following mission statement guides the activities and services provided by the Institute:

*The mission of the Nunavut Research Institute is to provide leadership in developing, facilitating and promoting Inuit Qaujimanituqangit, science, research and technology as a resource for the well being of people in Nunavut.*

Institute services are guided by the core values of Nunavut Arctic College - strong communities, cultural appropriateness, partnerships, quality, access, responsiveness and life-long learning. The Nunavut Research Institute places emphasis on brokering northern-based research, which is linked to community needs, and making greater use of Inuit Qaujimanituqangit in research projects.

This Compendium of Research has been produced as part of the Institute's effort to communicate information about research projects, which have recently taken place in Nunavut under the authority of the Nunavut Scientists Act.

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

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**CONTENTS****PAGE****-2002 Health Related Research Projects-**

<i>Simkania negevensis and respiratory viruses in Inuit Children on Baffin Island</i>	6
<i>Canadian First Nations and Inuit Sprinkles Study</i> .....	6
<i>Environmental Determinants of Osteoporosis in the Arctic</i> .....	7
<i>A Feasibility Study for Investigating the Relationship Between Indoor Air Quality and Severe Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in Inuit Infants in Baffin Region, Nunavut</i> .....	8
<i>Nature of Nursing Practice in Rural and Remote Canada</i> .....	9
<i>The Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes in a Canadian Inuit Population</i> .....	9

**-2002 Physical Science Research Projects-**

<i>Flora of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago</i> .....	10
<i>Hope Bay Aquatic Investigations</i> .....	10
<i>A Sea Ice -- Climate System Project in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago</i> .....	11
<i>Microbial diversity and decomposition processes in Arctic environments</i> .....	12
<i>Study of Lake Sediments and Climate Change in the High Arctic</i> .....	12
<i>Laurentide Ice Sheet dynamics and Chronology in the Clyde River Region, Nunavut</i> .....	13
<i>Mercury Determination in Arctic Charr (<i>Salvelinus Alpinus</i>) 'Ikalu' from Kasegalik Lake, Belcher Islands</i> .....	13
<i>Radar Signatures of Evaporite Exposures and Hyperspectral Imaging for Mineral Exploration</i> .....	14
<i>Examination of Marine Invertebrate Communities in the Igloolik Island Area</i> .....	14
<i>Mass Balance Measurements of White and Baby Glaciers, Axel Heiberg Island, NU</i> .....	15
<i>Quaternary glacial geology and sea level history of Melville Island, Western High Arctic</i> .....	16
<i>Relative sea level changes and associated climate impacts on northern coasts and waterways</i> .....	17
<i>Holocene Paleoecology and Paleoclimatology of the Central Canadian Arctic Islands</i> .....	18
<i>Insect Biodiversity and Biogeography in the Canadian Central Barrens, The Thelon River Valley</i> .....	19
<i>Detection and spatial analysis of mass movement events in Northern Canada using remote sensing and digital elevation models</i> .....	19
<i>Morphological and Genetic Variation among Arctic Plants</i> .....	20
<i>Meadowbank Baker Lake Baseline Environmental Study</i> .....	21
<i>Paleomagnetic, U-Pb geochronology and geochemical studies of Proterozoic dykes in Greenland and Nunavut, Canada and their bearing on the Nares Strait Controversy</i> .....	22
<i>Arctic Ocean Climate Change Project</i> .....	23
<i>Causes and Consequences of Biodiversity Change in Arctic Tundra</i> .....	24
<i>Izok Project Feasibility and Environmental Baseline Studies</i> .....	25
<i>Field Measurements of First Year Ice and Multi-Year During the Melt Period</i> .....	26
<i>Reef Evolution and Basin Development, Dismal Lakes and Parry Bay Groups</i> .....	27
<i>Ice Core Analysis, Glacier Mass Balance &amp; Atmospheric Pollution</i> .....	27
<i>Arctic Feedback to Global Change: A Circumpolar Perspective</i> .....	28
<i>Sanagak and Murchison Lakes, Boothia Peninsula</i> .....	29
<i>Methyl Mercury Formation in the High Arctic</i> .....	30
<i>Houghton-Mars Project: Mars Analog Studies at the Houghton Impact Crater, Devon Island, Nunavut</i> .....	31
<i>Planktic Organism (graptolites, radiolarians, acritarchs) biostatigraphy, taxonomy and paleoecology</i> .....	32
<i>Vegetation change monitoring near Baker Lake</i> .....	33
<i>Causes of long-Term Changes in the Geometry of Devon Ice Cap and Prince of Wales Icefield</i> .....	33
<i>The Study of Glacial and Permafrost Systems on Bylot Island</i> .....	34
<i>Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project</i> .....	34
<i>Biogeography and Origins of Arctic Macroalgal Lineages</i> .....	35
<i>High Arctic Cryptoendoliths: Ecological Constraints and Survival Strategies in a Polar Desert Environment</i> .....	36
<i>Relocation of Barge Landing/Docking Facility, Kugluktuk, Fish Habitat Study</i> .....	37

<i>Parasites of Biting Flies in Nunavut</i> .....	37
<i>Chemical Sampling and Analysis</i> .....	38
<i>Permafrost hydrology and environmental significance of perennial springs, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island</i> .....	39
<i>Impacts of global change on permafrost in Eureka</i> .....	40
<i>Impacts of global change on permafrost in high Arctic polar desert ecosystems</i> .....	40
<i>Study of Climate in the High Arctic Archipelago</i> .....	41
<i>Committee Bay Project</i> .....	41
<i>Atmospheric Mercury Measurements in Alert</i> .....	42
<i>Central Baffin Project</i> .....	42
<i>The Hydrology and Dynamics of John Evans Glacier, Ellesmere Island</i> .....	43
<i>Water Quality and Environmental Change in Arctic Lakes and Ponds</i> .....	43
<i>Ground-Based Measurements of Arctic Ozone Depletion During Polar Spring 2002</i> .....	44
<i>Ground-Based Measurements of Arctic Ozone Depletion During Polar Spring 2002</i> .....	44
<i>Ecosystem Study of Deglaciaded Arctic Areas</i> .....	45
<i>Arctic Zinc Project</i> .....	45
<i>Northern Ice Shelf Community Dynamics</i> .....	46
<i>Benthic-Pelagic Coupling of Northern Shallow-Water Ponds</i> .....	46
<i>Spatial Variations of Climatic Conditions, Cornwallis Island</i> .....	47
<i>Utjulik 2001</i> .....	47
<i>Hydrological Response of High Arctic Wetlands to Local and Regional Environmental Settings</i> .....	48
<i>Ecohydrology of transition zones in the high Arctic Landscape</i> .....	49
<i>The Mars Society</i> .....	50
<i>Sylvia Grinnell River Fishery Study</i> .....	51

#### **-2002 Social Science & Traditional Knowledge Research Projects-**

<i>Inuit of the Belcher Islands, on the fringe of Nunavut : The dynamics of the relations with the territory</i> .....	51
<i>Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children: A Cross-National Study</i> .....	52
<i>Narratives of the Inuit: Crime, Healing and Community Corrections</i> .....	53
<i>Teacher Education in Nunavut: The Development of Critical, Democratic Northern Teachers</i> .....	53
<i>Tourism Planning and Development in Nunavut: Western versus Traditional Contexts</i> .....	54
<i>Economic Development in the Community of Pangnirtung</i> .....	55
<i>Indigenous Peoples and the Right to Food</i> .....	56
<i>Examining the Impact of Euro-Canadian Architecture and Community Planning on Inuit Culture</i> .....	57
<i>Educational Project in Iqaluit</i> .....	57
<i>Organizational Unity in the Creation of Nunavut</i> .....	58
<i>Preliminary Research on Literary Texts, Oral Literature and Theatrical Activities in Nunavut; An Outline</i> .....	59
<i>Northern People and Northern Knowledge: A Virtual Museum of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-18</i> .....	59
<i>Institutional Change and Political Culture in Nunavut</i> .....	60
<i>Co-management of marine resources in the Arctic Areas</i> .....	60
<i>Transmitting spiritual values and shamanic knowledge. Inuit ukpirijatuqait as a dialogue between elders and youth.</i> .....	61
<i>Pangnirtung and the Dr. Jon Bildfell Collection of Ivory Sculptures</i> .....	62
<i>Autonomy and Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Region: Legal Status of the Inuit People</i> .....	63
<i>Inuit Youths: recollections and views</i> .....	63
<i>Grey Nuns of Nicolet and the Inuit: Ethnohistory of St. Theresa Home, Chesterfield Inlet, 1931-1968</i> .....	64
<i>Voice and Choice of Inuit Women on Adult Education in Nunavut</i> .....	64
<i>Social Integration Among the Inuit of the Canadian North</i> .....	65
<i>Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project</i> .....	65
<i>Assessing awareness, comprehension and perception of contaminants issues in two regions of the Canadian North Northern Contaminants Project</i> .....	66

<i>Insitutional Development in Northern Planning: Strengthening Capacity in Place Entities</i> .....	67
<i>Ethnological Research on Traditional Knowledge and Environmental Management in the Inuit Society of Pelly Bay</i> .....	68
<i>Inuit Genetic History and the Fate of the Norse Settlements in Greenland</i> .....	69
<i>Field practices and environmental science in the Canadian Arctic, 1950-2000</i> .....	69
<i>The Idea of an Indigenous North -- Nunavut as Homeland</i> .....	70
<i>The Contribution of Canada's Territories</i> .....	71
<i>Inuit Perceptions of the Environment and the South in Iqaluit, Nunavut</i> .....	72
<i>Modality and Complex Sentence Juncture in Inuktitut (Preliminary Disseration Research)</i> .....	73
<i>Translating Inuit Traditional Knowledge into Mental Health Policy and Practice: the Case of Nunavut in a Circumpolar Perspective</i> .....	74
<i>Northern Justice:Applying Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in the Nunavut Criminal Justice System</i> .....	75
<i>Bonding with land: an impact of place-oriented outdoor education programs</i> .....	76
<i>Experience and Practice: Health, Health Care and Self-Determination in Nunavut</i> .....	76
<i>Aboriginal Self-Determination and Language Maintenance</i> .....	77
<i>Memory and History in Nunavut</i> .....	78
<i>Inuit Art in Anthropological Perspectives</i> .....	79
<i>Video Installation Project</i> .....	80
<i>Inuit, Money and Traditional Resources in Nunavut: Modelling the Contemporary Mixed Economy</i> .....	81
<i>Participatory Park Planning: Understanding of Land Management in Inuit Communities of the Canadian Arctic</i> .....	82
<i>Inuit Identity, Wildlife, Justice and Sustainability</i> .....	83
<i>Inventory of Services for Inuit Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse Project</i> .....	84
<i>Inuit memories of the DEW Line in Hall Beach, 1955-1970</i> .....	85
<i>Kitikmeot Place Names Atlas Project</i> .....	86
<i>The Iqaluktuuq Project</i> .....	86
<i>Baffin Island Photographic Identification and Oral History Project</i> .....	87
<i>Kivalliq Grizzly Bear Traditional Knowledge Study</i> .....	87
<i>Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Nanurnut</i> .....	88
<i>Inuit Elders' Narratives of Change in Four Nunavut Communities</i> .....	89
<i>Games and Songs in Inuit Societies of the Canadian Arctic</i> .....	90
<i>Inuit Attitudes Towards the Animals: Changes and Permanent Features</i> .....	90
<i>Nunavut Wildlife Health Project: Community-Based Wildlife Health Surveillance - Integrating Scientific and Traditional Knowledge to Address Contaminant Issues in Nunavut</i> .....	91
<i>The Social, Cultural and Economic Role of the Sea in Arviat, Nunavut</i> .....	92
<i>Monitoring Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou, habitat, and community use in relation to changing climate and land use activities.</i> .....	93

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**Project Title:** **Simkania negevensis and respiratory viruses in Inuit Children on Baffin Island**

**Summary:** Studies completed by our research group found that Inuit children on Baffin Island have one of the highest rates of lung infections in the world. Lung infections are the leading cause of admission, medical evacuation and medical costs for children at the Baffin Regional Hospital. Inuit children have severe and frequent infections that often need life support. Recurrent lung infections can result in chronic lung disease. For us to reduce the risk of lung infections, we need to understand why they happen. Studies have linked cigarette smoke exposure, living in crowded conditions, being born prematurely, and the lack of breast feeding as possible risk factors. We don't know what are the risk factors on Baffin Island. It was thought that most lung infections in young Inuit children were due to a virus, Viruses are generally difficult to treat. Recently we have discovered a new infection called simkania negevensis (SN) which may be treatable. We are proposing a 1 year study of all children less than 5 years of age admitted to BRH with lung infection, to search for the factors that increase the risk of lung infections. We will be comparing sick children to healthy children of a similar age to look for differences. We would try to see how factors such as cigarette smoke exposure, lack of breastfeeding, overcrowding, affect lung infection. We would also be looking for the type of infection, including viruses and SN

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**Project Title:** **Canadian First Nations and Inuit Sprinkles Study**

**Summary: First Nations and Inuit have identified Iron deficiency anemia in infants as a serious health issue.** As a result, research on iron and infants is being done with funding by the Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, a federal program that provides funding for communities to improve the health of pregnant women and their babies through nutrition and food. The proposed research project involves the use of an iron supplement in the form of sprinkles that can be added to an infant's first foods. A Nunavik study showed that 37% to 47% of infants were anemic, compared to 5% in general Canadian population. This nutritional problem has

long-term effects, affecting the brain and hand-eye coordinated movements. We will undertake our research in one First Nations community and one Inuit community (Igloodik).

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Environmental Determinants of Osteoporosis in the Arctic**

**Summary:** Osteoporotic fractures are the major cause of disabilities among menopausal women. Those fractures are related to osteoporosis when they appear in older women after minimal trauma. Risk factors have been identified such as age, female gender, smoking, alcohol consumption, inactivity, low calcium intake and several medical disorders as well as drugs. Some recent studies suggested that environmental factors as organochlorines (OCs) and cadmium could be associated with osteoporosis. Furthermore, prevalence of osteoporotic fractures are actually unknown for the women Inuit population of Nunavut. The objective of this project is to evaluate the prevalence of risk factors of osteoporosis and more particularly environmental factors and their association with the parameters of ultrasound densitometry, among 120 Inuit menopausal women aged 45 and over. This study will be conducted in June 2002 in Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset. Two research assistants from the "Centre Menopause Quebec", who are qualified for this work, are planning to stay approximately 3 days in each place and each visit will last approximately half an hour. The recruitment will be achieved from population lists in each community and by local radio announcements and local publicity with the contribution of a local research assistant (interpreter). Healthy women will be eligible if they have no clinical sign of bone mineral disease, and/or are not using medication which could interfere with bone metabolism, except for hormone replacement therapy. All participants will sign and informed consent form which will be approved by the clinical research ethic committee or our institution. They will answer a detailed questionnaire on the risk factors of osteoporosis. An urinary collect will be done for the cadmium analysis and samples of venous blood for the analysis of OCs. Risk of fracture will be evaluated using an ultrasound densitometry at the right calcaneum bone of the heel. This technique is simple, non invasive, portable and inexpensive.

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**Location/Region:** North and South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **A Feasibility Study for Investigating the Relationship Between Indoor Air Quality and Severe Lower Respiratory Tract Infections in Inuit Infants in Baffin Region, Nunavut**

**Summary:** Bronchiolitis is a viral infection of the small air passages, or bronchioles, which affects infants. Inuit infants have the highest incidence of severe bronchiolitis requiring hospitalization in the world. Inuit infants living in Baffin Region, Nunavut with severe bronchiolitis require air ambulance evacuation to intensive care units in Montreal and Ottawa, at significant risk and great expense. The reasons why bronchiolitis makes Inuit babies so ill is unknown, and studies evaluating their immune system have not uncovered significant abnormalities. This study will begin to examine whether problems with indoor air quality in the tightly sealed houses used by Inuit could be related to severe bronchiolitis in Inuit babies. We will ask permission to inspect the homes of infants less than one year of age in Cape Dorset and Igloolik. We plan to measure pollutants released by home heating and from smoking and examine other indoor air contaminants, such as molds and dust mites. We will give health questionnaires to the infants' families, and check whether the infants had been admitted to the regional hospital in Iqaluit in the preceding 6 months. Because travel to remote communities in Baffin during the winter months when the homes will be tightly sealed and indoor air pollutant levels can be predicted to be highest is quite difficult, we will batch home inspections to inspect the homes in one community at a time. The objectives of this pilot are to evaluate the practicality of performing this type of research in remote communities in Baffin Island, provide information necessary for planning larger studies on this problem, and provide some preliminary information on indoor air pollutant levels in the houses of Inuit infants who have, or have not been, admitted to hospital with severe bronchiolitis.



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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Nature of Nursing Practice in Rural and Remote Canada**

**Summary:** The aim of this three-year project is to examine and articulate the nature of registered nursing practice in primary care, acute care, community health, continuing care, and long term care settings within rural and remote Canada. The study will examine what nursing is really like in rural and remote communities, and explore how nurses can best be educated and supported in their work. This project will articulate the roles and functions of registered nurses in Canada, develop a definition of rural and remote nursing and, identify what is common and different among nurses' roles and functions in various practice settings. It will also identify areas of priority for organizational and policy support, and for basic and ongoing education for RN in different rural and remote practice settings and contribute to policy and management discussions on the practice, recruitment, retention, and education of nurses in rural and remote areas.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **The Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes in a Canadian Inuit Population**

**Summary:** Diabetes is a disease which causes high blood sugar levels. In the 1990's Keewatin Health Survey, the people of the Kivalliq region were not found to have diabetes. It is now believed that 12 years later, the number of people with diabetes is increasing in this region. This may be due to changes in diet and changes in activity levels. This study is being conducted to learn how many people in Repulse Bay have type 2 diabetes or the early signs of diabetes. By comparing what we find now to the 1990 Keewatin health study, we can find out if diabetes is an increasing problem in Inuit communities. All individuals aged 7 and older will be eligible to participate in the study. Participants will be checked to see if they have diabetes or early signs of diabetes. They will be asked a few questions about diet and activity. A blood sample consisting of 2 tubes of blood will be taken for analysis, participants will be given a sweet drink and after 2 hours, one more tube of blood will be taken for further analysis. The

blood will be tested for the amount of sugar and other tests for diabetes. It will also be tested for certain fats.

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Flora of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago**

**Summary:** The last Flora of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago was written by A.E. Porsild and published first in 1957 with a supplement in 1964. It is out of date, very skimpy on details useful for identifying plants and in illustrations limited to black and white line drawings and maps. Data for the current work are being gathered in electronic database format that can be accessed interactively by computer for plant identifications. Coloured slides are being digitized showing habitats in which plants grow, and also close up pictures of plants, such as flowers and fruits. The results are more complete information than has been previously been available for identifying arctic plants. Results to date may be viewed at [www.mun.ca/biology/delta/arcticf](http://www.mun.ca/biology/delta/arcticf). My reason for going to Coral Harbour and Crocker on Devon Island would be to study grass *Dupontia* and obtain samples for a circumpolar study on this genus of grasses. The areas have otherwise been very well collected and I would anticipate taking a minimum of samples.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Hope Bay Aquatic Investigations**

**Summary:** The Hope Bay Joint Venture plan to carry out additional baseline investigations during the 2001 field program. The program is considered to be an extension of the work done in 2000 and the data collected is requires to fill in some gaps as we continue our advanced exploration activities in the Hope bay belt. A considerable amount of aquatic surveys have been completed on the belt since 1992 under a previous owner. The 2001 program will focus on the Roberts Bay, Little Roberts Lake and Roberts Lake area. The study program is designed to compliment existing information and fill in data gaps on aquatic habitat and fish populations in the study area. The work will include both spring and fall field surveys, focusing on Arctic grayling spawning locations and Arctic char migration patterns in and out of Roberts lake. Tissue samples will be collected from approximately 60 fish (30 Arctic char and 30 lake trout) and analyzed for metal concentrations. Where possible, fish tagging will be undertaken to enable longer term monitoring. In addition, sediment samples will be collected in Roberts Bay and Roberts Lake to determine the present concentrations of metals and organic contaminants. The collected data will be incorporated into our project description as part of the environmental impact assessment and permitting process.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **A Sea Ice -- Climate System Project in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago**

**Summary:** The C-ICE 2002 experiment will be conducted between April 15 and July 31, 2002. The objectives of this year's field experiment continue to address our principal motivation; namely, to understand the nature of ocean-ice-atmosphere processes so that we can make informed predications about the response of the marine cryosphere to climate variability and change. We intend to continue with observations of the geophysical characteristics of snow and sea ice and to couple the evolution in these physical properties to the energy balance across the ocean-ice-atmosphere interface. By maintaining this sampling program we are building a valuable dataset of climate variability and change in Arctic Canada. During the C-ICE 2002 experiment we will specifically address objectives within 5 interrelated themes: a) snow, sea ice and ocean physical sampling program: measure daily microstructure, macrostructure, and complex dielectric constants of the snow and sea ice cover and salinity, temperature and depth profiles of the underlying ocean; b) surface energy balance program: an automated climate station will be erected over a homogeneous unit of first-year sea to record all components of the surface energy balance; c) distributed sampling program: distributed sites focused on differing snow depths and ice consolidation dates will be sampled on a regular basis. In early spring, measurements of ocean-ice-atmosphere processes will be made along a transect crossing Barrow Strait. The purpose is to examine regional scale variability and to relate to remotely sensed data; d) atmospheric boundary layer program: we will collect information on the role which clouds play in moderating the radiation flux at the surface; e) remote sensing program: a portable passive microwave radiometer at vertical and horizontal polarizations will be used to validate satellite imagery.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Microbial diversity and decomposition processes in Arctic environments**

**Summary:** The fragile nature of the arctic tundra and peat ecosystems has been demonstrated by research completed over the last decade. However, microbial communities that facilitate much of the early decomposition of plant tissue in the arctic have not received much research attention. To gain insight into these processes we plan to study the biology and ecology to microorganisms that decompose wood. We will focus on dead and dying arctic willow to determine the microorganisms present and the types of decay found. We also want to study wood deterioration that is taking its toll on historic woods left by the early explorers. The proper conservation of these historic resources requires that the agents causing the deterioration be known. We would also investigate modern and ancient deterioration of the high arctic fossil forests, which were preserved in a near pristine state for millions of years but are now eroding. These systems represent natural laboratories for microbial decay. We will sample small amounts of soil and decomposing wood, bring these samples back to the laboratory to characterize microbial degraders and the type and extent of decay using microscopy and molecular techniques.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Study of Lake Sediments and Climate Change in the High Arctic**

**Summary:** We plan to remove sediment cores from several lakes on Ellesmere Island to be used in a study of how the climate of the region has changed. We want to understand how "global warming" has affected the Arctic environment. At present, we can't fully understand this because measurements based on thermometers are too short -- the longest records only go back to around 1950. By looking at lake sediments and trying to understand how the climate has changed over the past few hundred, or even a few thousand years. Our studies involve coring into the sediments at the bottom of the lake (from the lake ice surface), measuring streamflow and taking sediment samples from the streams coming into each lake, setting up one or two weather stations in the study areas (for the period of study) and making

measurements in the lakes themselves. Our field groups are generally small (4-5 people at most).

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Laurentide Ice Sheet dynamics and Chronology in the Clyde River Region, Nunavut**

**Summary:** We aim to revisit the Clyde River region to better understand the history of the Laurentide ice sheet during the last ice age. Our objectives are to study glacier deposits on the Clyde and Cape Aston forelands, and along Clyde Inlet, from the settlement of Clyde River to the fiord head. Our research methods include travelling on foot across the landscape, collecting about 25 rock samples and analysing soils to investigate the substrate. Rock and soil samples are required for dating the glacier deposits

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Mercury Determination in Arctic Charr (*Salvelinus Alpinus*) 'Ikalu' from Kasegalik Lake, Belcher Islands**

**Summary:** The proposed project involves sampling of Arctic Charr from Kasegalik Lake on Flaherty Island, Belcher Islands, for the purpose of analytical determination of total mercury concentration. Such a proposal is to 1) establish a baseline regarding mercury concentrations in Kasegalik Lake Charr and 2) compliment future environmental and contaminant studies on the islands. Kasegalik Lake Charr will be recovered using gill nets set at various predetermined locations in the lake. Working from previously established community camps, recovered charr will be measured, identified and logged before being transported back to Sanikiluaq for wrapping and freezing. Once approximately 50-80 charr have been acquired, they will be placed on ice in coolers and transported stateside to the mercury analysis laboratory at the Dept of Soils, Water and Climate, University of Minnesota for further analysis.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Radar Signatures of Evaporite Exposures and Hyperspectral Imaging for Mineral Exploration**

**Summary:** The CCRS is conducting field testing for the purpose of gathering ground observations of different terrain types to help develop satellite-based mapping tools for geological mapping and mineral exploration activities. The project will provide information to assist users of satellite images in the north to make better maps. The project has 2 goals. One is to see if satellite radar images can be used to detect changes in the permafrost or active layer and for mapping different rock types. The second part of the study will be carried out from Nanisivik to understand the reasons why some rock types appear differently than others in photographs from satellites and airborne imaging systems .

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Examination of Marine Invertebrate Communities in the Igloolik Island Area**

**Summary:** This research continues a project initiated in 1999 of the examination of marine invertebrate communities and associated sedimentary, oceanographic and terrestrial parameters around the coast of Igloolik Island. Sampling will commence after ice breakup in August 2002. The proposed research will be based out of the Igloolik Research Centre. Sediment, water and invertebrates including molluscs and marine worms will be sampled from a boat along survey lines running across the intertidal and subtidal zones. Water samples will be measured for temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen values and sediment samples for texture and water content. Analyses of water and sediment samples from streams discharging into the marine environment will determine the terrestrial influences on marine invertebrate communities. Identification of marine organisms and the conditions under which they live will improve our understanding of coastal marine ecosystems.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Mass Balance Measurements of White and Baby Glaciers, Axel Heiberg Island, NU**

**Summary:** Our research objective is to continue monitoring the mass balance of White and Baby Glaciers. Present computer models suggest that the Arctic regions will get warmer first and will provide the first definitive proof of global warming. Monitoring these glaciers and improving our measurement techniques may provide first hand evidence of any such warming. Essentially the mass balance of a glacier is determined by measuring the amount of snow that falls and accumulates on the upper parts of the glacier. Depending on which is bigger, accumulation or melt, the glacier gains or loses mass. We need a very long record of annual measurements of accumulation and melt to be able to distinguish whether the glacier is reacting to normal weather variations or because the climate is changing.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Quaternary glacial geology and sea level history of Melville Island, Western High Arctic**

**Summary:** Our research is concerned with the nature and style of glaciation as well as sea level changes and past climatic changes. We are particularly interested in what the former Innuitian Ice Sheet (IIS) looked like when it occupied the High Arctic Islands, i.e. how and why did it form, where was it thickest, what was its maximum extent, what caused it to retreat, and when did this occur? Recent data from our work has provided evidence that the ice sheet was not simply a large dome with a single centre of outflow but rather a system of intersecting ice ridges that covered the mountains of Axel Heiberg and Ellesmere Islands. We now need to extend our investigations into the western island where the IIS occupied lower terrain and most marine channels. Following the melting of the IIS, the land has rebounded and left former shorelines preserved above the modern beach. We investigate these raised beaches for small fossil shells which we can date to determine when the ice retreated off the land. The objective of our research is to obtain a long term paleoclimatic record from these former ice conditions and to determine whether this scale of glaciation could happen again in the future or, with ongoing global warming, will glaciers and sea ice be progressively removed from the Arctic. High latitude areas such as the Canadian Arctic provide diverse records of past global changes since they are generally the first regions to be affected by climate variability. Hence, it is of prime importance to obtain more data from these regions and to replace them in a context of much longer environmental changes in order to have a better understanding of possible future climatic conditions. Our research activities will require us to establish temporal (2-3 week) camps composed of 2-3 tents near each of our fieldwork sites. Moves from camp to camp will be done by aircraft and helicopter (PCSP) and daily transportation to research sites will be done by ATVs.



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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Relative sea level changes and associated climate impacts on northern coasts and waterways**

**Summary:** One of the most confidently predicted impacts of climate change warming is a rise in sea level. Rates of sea level rise will vary geographically and the change in sea level relative to the land at any location will be also affected by vertical motion of the earth's crust. Because of changes in ice and water distribution over thousands of years, ground motion ranges from 20 cm/century subsidence west of Banks Island to more than 30 cm/century uplift at Resolute Bay. The implications of these changes for sustainable development in the Nunavut coastal zone may be significant, particularly when combined with other climate change factors such as reduced sea ice and a resulting increase in wave energy. Arctic coasts may be particularly affected by these changes, as climate warming is projected to be more severe in the north and may lead to unexpected rapid coastal change by waves and ice. The zone of submergence in the western Arctic can be expected to expand towards the central part of Nunavut. This project involves refining estimates of uplift or subsidence by global positioning system and gravity measurements at sites throughout the western Arctic, supported by a compilation of data on coastal submergence and emergence from geological observations. This will be followed by satellite remote sensing, aerial oblique video imaging, and shore surveys of coastal and shallow marine geology and processes, focusing on sites with previous data, coastal communities, locations of past and projected developments, or particularly vulnerable sites. Long term coastal change under existing climate and sea level trends will be determined at reference sites of Geological Survey's coastal monitoring network, which will be expanded to provide useful information near communities. With results from other projects on changes in sea ice, this will be used to forecast future impacts of climate change on Nunavut coasts.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Holocene Paleoecology and Paleoclimatology of the Central Canadian Arctic Islands**

**Summary:** We are documenting the changes in the arctic environment during the past 10,000 years through the analysis of lake sediments as a means to determine the sensitivity of the region to climate change. Pollen, diatoms (microscopic algae), chironomids (non-biting fly larvae), cladocerans (“water fleas”) and other characteristics found in the sediments are used to interpret how the lake has changed over time. The objectives of this research project are: a) to describe, for the first time, the vegetation changes from across the central Arctic; b) to use the pollen record to study the climate change of the central Arctic; c) to describe the biogeography of the central Arctic; and d) determine climate change impacts on the water quality of the region. Although we have information from Ellesmere, Victoria and Devon Islands, we know little about the central Islands. The field effort of 2002 will therefore provide key data for this project. The objectives of the current field season are to collect water samples and sediment cores from a series of sties in the central arctic region. A transect of sites on Somerset, Bathurst, and Cornwallis Islands will be completed over 2 days to collect water and sediment samples using a helicopter. Modern sediments are collected using a coring device and diatoms and other organism remains are extracted from the sediments using standard methods. Water chemistry from these sites is also collected and acidity, conductivity and dissolved oxygen are measure on site. The water samples are filtered and preserved using Environment Canada protocols and the chemical analysis is done at the laboratory in Ottawa.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Insect Biodiversity and Biogeography in the Canadian Central Barrens, The Thelon River Valley**

**Summary:** In this project we hope to collect insects along the Thelon River, to study their biodiversity and biogeography. We will focus mainly on insects that live in and near the river. Team members will study what species of black fly, butterfly and moth are present and whether they are most closely related to species in the eastern or western Arctic; mayflies, stoneflies and caddisflies in streams, what species are present, what their habitats are and how available these are to fish and other potential predators in the stream. Insects will be sampled using a variety of nets. Aquatic insects are captured by disturbing rocks in a small patch of stream and catching the insects in a net downstream. The insects will be returned to our universities for further study, and will be retained there permanently.

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**Project Title:** **Detection and spatial analysis of mass movement events in Northern Canada using remote sensing and digital elevation models**

**Summary:** Northern Canada is a region expected to be strongly affected by climate changes in the 21st century, including mean and annual temperature and increased precipitation. Among the probable responses to these changes in periglacial environments is an increase in the frequency of certain mass movement events ( active layer detachment slides, retrogressive thaw slumps and rapid debris flows). Previous research has been conducted on the mechanics of these processes and the morphology of the deposits, but the studies have been limited to small areas. Therefore, assessing the frequency and distribution of mass movements from a regional perspective is required. This research will benefit agencies requiring cost effective methods for monitoring

landscape changes in the North and scientists attempting to quantify the effects of climate change.

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**Project Title:** **Morphological and Genetic Variation among Arctic Plants**

**Summary:** We are studying the morphological and genetic variation among arctic plants. Our goals are to better define species and to write identification keys and guides so that arctic plants may be more easily identified. We are also interested in understanding the origin and evolutionary relationships of arctic plants. Our studies are focused on two genera of grasses, the bludegrasses (*Poa*) and the alkali grasses (*Puccinellia*), which are ecologically important as indicator species of disturbed environments. We will also be commencing studies on arctic poppies and arctic mustards. Our research involves short visits to many sites in order to observe how plants vary from site to site across the arctic region. About five to seven different sites will be visited each year. At each site, we will make observations on the morphology, reproductive status, ecology and distribution of each species we are studying. Collections will be made of 1-3 plants of each species. Part of each plant will be pressed, dried, and deposited as a voucher research specimen in the Canadian Museum of Nature. Another part of each plant will be preserved for DNA analysis. We will visit each site for 1-5 days. Our team of 2-3 people will travel by PCSP helicopter to remote sites and set up 2-3 small backpacking tents as our camp.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Meadowbank Baker Lake Baseline Environmental Study**

**Summary:** Cumberland Resources Ltd. has conducted mine exploration activities at the Meadowbank Property since 1995. The property is located approximately 70km north of Baker Lake. Previous research has focused on the aquatic environment. The objective of the 2002 program is to gather additional information on existing environmental conditions in support of future environmental assessment and long-term monitoring for the mine. The following activities are proposed for the 2002 research program: 1) collect additional information on lake water and sediment quality and aquatic plants and animals, including fish populations. Field work will be scheduled to gather seasonal data (spring/fall). Sampling sites will be located in 4 lakes around the mine area, and a comparison lake in the Meadowbank River drainage. 2) collect new information on site hydrology, including snow levels, lake ice/water levels, runoff, and discharges. Monitoring will begin in early spring to capture melt conditions, and will continue to late summer. Sampling sites will be located in 4 lakes around the mine area. 3) collect new information on plant, wildlife, and habitat features around the mine. Plant surveys will be conducted in mid-summer, and wildlife fieldwork will be scheduled to gather seasonal data. Work will focus on the local study area, but some information will also be collected along an existing winter road corridor and in Chesterfield Inlet. 4) conduct a field survey (aerial and foot) of archaeological resources and traditional use areas. The survey will document sites of significance near the mine area and along an existing winter road corridor. No excavation is proposed as part of this study.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Paleomagnetic, U-Pb geochronology and geochemical studies of Proterozoic dykes in Greenland and Nunavut, Canada and their bearing on the Nares Strait Controversy**

**Summary:** About 70 million years ago, Greenland, moving in a northeasterly direction, separated from Labrador during an episode of continental drift, to form the Labrador Sea and Baffin Bay. During this time, Nunavut remained fixed to the rest of Canada, so that Greenland should have moved about 200km past Ellesmere Island along a major fault or break lying beneath Nares Strait. However many geologists, comparing rocks on either side of the Strait, claim that any movement is less than 30km! To resolve the problem, we will study dykes, vertical sheets of basaltic rock that were once fissures along which magma rose to feed lava flows at the surface. When they occur in great numbers with the same age and trend they are collectively known as a swarm. In the Thule area of Greenland, a W-trending dyke swarm, about 700 million years old and 400km long, does not appear to extend into Ellesmere Island. However another swarm of E-W dykes, also about 700 million years old, occurs farther south on Devon Island. My research will test whether these dykes represent the continuation of the Greenland swarm, offset to the south by about 200km. A positive result will have a major impact on the Nares Strait controversy and will solve whether a major fault exists along the Nares Strait as originally proposed by Wegener in 1915. We will "fingerprint" the swarms by measuring their chemistry, the direction of an ancient magnetization trapped in them when the basaltic magma originally crystallized, and their age by the Uranium-Lead method which is precise to about 2 million years. The research will use a small portable drill to take oriented rock cores about 2.5 cm in diameter and about 5cm long, together with larger blocks for U-Pb age dating. About 30 dykes need to be sampled because the chemical and magnetic properties vary between dykes and average values for each swarm are required for comparison.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Arctic Ocean Climate Change Project**

**Summary:** An oceanographic study in the eastern end of Barrow Strait has provided continuous measurements of water current, temperature and salinity from August 1998. The objective of the work is to quantify the heat and salt movement between the Arctic Ocean and the Northwest Atlantic so that the coupling between these two oceans is better understood. Measurements, combined with modeling studies, are being used to determine how this coupling affects the local, regional and global climate systems. The data collected also provide a baseline for further studies. A continuation of this program has been funded to provide an extended continuous time series of data that can be examined for trends that may be linked to climate change. Quantified change in the fresh water outflow through Barrow Strait would be a useful global warming indicator. The principal method of data collection is 9 moorings that support current meters for measuring the speed and direction of water flow, and “CTDs” for measuring salinity and temperature. The tops of all of the moorings are well below the surface (deeper than 25m). They are deployed by Canadian Coast Guard ship in August, left on site for one year, and then recovered the following August. The ship also conducts a “CTD” survey, which involves lowering an instrument over the side of the ship to measure salinity, temperature and depth, at specific locations near the moorings. A three year continuation is planned, with the mooring array being replaced in August of 2002, again in August of 2003, and then final recovery in August of 2004.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Causes and Consequences of Biodiversity Change in Arctic Tundra**

**Summary:** This project began in 1998 and builds on a long-term study established in 1992 to investigate the effects of climate warming on tundra ecosystems. My long-term experimental plots are established at Alexandra Fiord, Ellesmere Island where ecological research has been conducted since 1980. The plots are warmed by 2-3°C by placing small (1.5m diameter), open top greenhouses over them. In some of the plots, snow is removed so plants start to grow earlier, and in others, snow is added so that the plots will start to grow later. In other plots, I add a little fertilizer to stimulate plant growth. We measured the nutrients in the soil in and out of the open top greenhouses to see if the warming has changed the amounts of nutrients available in plants, but the preliminary results show that the warming is not increasing the nutrients available, as we had predicted. We will begin new research on the effects of the warming on nitrogen fixation, an important soil process that supplies new nitrogen to tundra ecosystems. All of these experiments are meant to be like changes we expect in the future. The numbers and kinds of plants will affect animals feeding on them. One of the most important ways we can find out the effects is to measure the changes in plots like these over many years. My site at Alexandra Fiord is part of the International Tundra Experiment (ITEX), which is a network of arctic sites and scientists around the world doing similar studies. My site is one of the oldest and most comprehensive ITEX sites, and is the only site in the High Arctic.



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**Project Title:** **Izok Project Feasibility and Environmental Baseline Studies**

**Summary:** The environmental studies for Inmet Mining Corporation at the Izok Project in 2002 are intended to fill data gaps that remained from the studies completed there in the early 1990s. These studies are part of updating the Project's feasibility for commercial production of base metal concentrate. The studies will be undertaken in three separate assignments to consultants: climate and hydrology, wildlife and wildlife habitat, and fish populations and fish habitat including water quality. The study of climate and hydrology will require an automatic weather station to be set up near the Project site. This station will record hourly data (air temperature, wind speed and direction, summer precipitation). The study of water flow through the Project area will start in May by measuring snow cover on the watershed area upstream to the Project and estimating the water content in the snow that will melt and flow through the Project area. This study will also need an automatic water level recorder near the outflow of Iznogoudh Lake and several water level staff gauges that will require regular inspection to record the water levels of lakes both upstream and downstream of the automatic water level recorder. Finally, the study will also examine the presence and quantity of ground water in the Project area and if present, collect samples for ground water quality analyses. The wildlife study is to collect information of fish populations in the water bodies in the immediate vicinity of the Project both upstream and downstream of the Project. The study will include examination of fish habitat by making collections of lake and stream sediments and organisms. Collections of fish will also be made to take samples for analyzing metal concentrations in fish liver and muscle tissue. Inmet Mining has advised all consultants wishing to undertake this work that it is important to use as much local help as possible and expects that field assistants from Kugluktuk will be working on all field aspects of these studies.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Field Measurements of First Year Ice and Multi-Year During the Melt Period**

**Summary:** For the past 2 years, we have been measuring the decrease in strength of first year sea ice during the melt season. The decrease in strength is important to Canadian Ice Service (CIS) since it will be included on their ice charts and will help them forecast when ice break up will occur. This research will also be used to assist Transport Canada with shipping regulations. During 2000 and 2001 the strength of landfast first year sea ice McDougall Sound was measured. That research was based from the camp on Truro Island. Having characterized the decay of first year ice in McDougall Sound, we would like extend the research to include first year ice in a different location. We will also measure the strength of multi-year ice to see if it changes during the melt season. We will use first year ice in Allen Bay and multi-year ice in McDougall Sound and Wellington Channel. Tests will involve measuring the ice thickness, taking several ice cores and measuring the strength of the ice. Some of the ice cores will be transported to PCSP for analysis, while others will be placed back in the core hole after measuring their strength.

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**Project Title:** **Reef Evolution and Basin Development, Dismal Lakes and Parry Bay Groups**

**Summary:** Today's tropical reefs show distinct growth patterns depending on the position of the reef relative to sea level, which controls the amount of sunlight that reaches the reef surface. Reefs that occur in deep water grow rapidly upward toward the ocean surface, where sunlight is more available, and in reefs that occur in shallow water spread outward. Over the lifetime of a reef, sea level changes are recorded in these growth patterns. By examining these growth patterns in ancient reefs, we can begin to understand the relationships between environmental and biological processes in the Earth's geologic past. The Dismal Lakes Group and Parry Bay Group contain some of the Earth's oldest fossil reefs. These structures are 1.3 billion years old and are similar in size to the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. However, these ancient structures were built entirely from photosynthetic bacteria, rather than corals with hard skeletons. In order to understand how single-cell organisms could construct such massive reefs, we are trying to reconstruct reef growth and compare it to that of other reefs of similar age. Over 45 days, we will travel to four localities by float plane, set up mobile camps, and will follow standard low-impact backpacking practices (pack in, pack out). Our research will consist of measuring thickness of rock strata, photographing and mapping reef structures, and removing small (3x5x7 cm) rock samples from surface outcrops. These samples will be examined in the lab to determine how the reefs were cemented into rock. In commitment to both education and northern regions, I am designing a computer CD for local community schools that will show what these ancient geological formations, and similar ones elsewhere in the world, can teach us about the Earth's ancient past.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Ice Core Analysis, Glacier Mass Balance & Atmospheric Pollution**

**Summary:** We plan to measure the mass balance (amount of snowfall, amount of summer ice melt) on Agassiz (N Ellesmere), Meighen, Melville South and Devon Ice Caps. When this is completed, we will test a new thermal drill at the top of Devon Ice Cap, and collect surface ice samples down the northwest side of the Ice Cap. The ice samples from the drilling, as well as the surface, will be used for carbon-14 dating, carbon dioxide content and chemistry

and stable isotope analysis. The results will be studied for signs of climate change and pollution over the last 10,000 years.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Arctic Feedback to Global Change: A Circumpolar Perspective**

**Summary:** The purpose of this fieldwork is to better understand the response of the Arctic treeline and permafrost to past climatic changes and future global warming. Climate models suggest that global warming will be especially significant in Arctic regions. On the one hand, these temperature increases could have a significant impact on the environment and the communities that depend on its renewable resources. On the other hand, changes in vegetation and permafrost due to global warming could have significant feedback on the climate system itself, possibly resulting in more warming. Our aim is to visit two areas in south-west Kivalliq (Dimma Lake and Ennadai Lake) to study the present-day vegetation distribution at the forest-tundra boundary by checking satellite images on the ground and to collect peat profiles from already exposed peatbanks to investigate the history of vegetation and permafrost in the region. The objectives are twofold: 1) are the present-day surface conditions in this region correctly represented in climate models? (this is essential for models to predict the future); 2) what was the environmental impact of past changes in climate (compared to projections for future global warming)? A small field team of 3 persons will visit Dimma and Ennadai in August. This fieldwork is supported by a grant of the Academy of Finland. Similar fieldwork was already conducted in the Russian Arctic and Finnish Lapland.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Sanagak and Murchison Lakes, Bootia Peninsula**

**Summary:** The goal is to develop a long record of river flow using lake sediments from Sanagak and Murchison Lakes. In order to interpret the sedimentary record, we need to measure the amount of sediment the river carries into Sanagak Lake during snow melt and rainfall events. Additionally, we are using satellite images to measure soil moisture in the area to help model the river flow. This work will potentially provide a clear record of past flow and will aid in measuring future flow using the satellite. We will arrive in late May and establish a small camp of tents. We collect samples from the lake by pounding plastic tubes into the sediment through holes in the ice. All travel during this period will be with a skidoo and sled. At Sanagak Lake, we will establish temporary weather and river measurement stations and collect water samples through the summer. These sites will be located within walking distance of our camp. River measurements required the use of a small boat attached to a rope that will be suspended across the river. This information will tell us how the rivers respond to weather and how much sediment is transported during the summer. Finally, we will collect the soil moisture samples across the river basin at times when we are acquiring a satellite image. For this work, we will use small ATVs. During the course of our work, no toxic chemicals will be used and no permanent installations will be involved.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Methyl Mercury Formation in the High Arctic**

**Summary:** This study will evaluate the levels of methyl mercury in High Arctic wetlands and lakes and further investigate whether wetlands are sources of methyl mercury to Arctic aquatic systems as they commonly are in southern environments. Processes responsible for the formation of methyl mercury will also be examined. Two study locations have been selected, Resolute Bay, Cornwallis Is., and the Fosheim Peninsula, Ellesmere Is. Water will be samples from lakes (approx 6 litres) from the shore at both locations. Soil samples will be collected from wet areas and wetlands using a corer that will penetrate 10-15 cm into the ground. Approximately 20 grams of soil will be collected from each wet site or wetland. Surface water on wetlands will also be sampled where possible. Two camps will be set up at the Fosheim Peninsula, one at Hot Weather Creek and one at Eastwind Lake. A maximum of four nights will be spent at each site, to collect samples in surrounding areas by foot. Samples collected at these sites will be taken to Resolute to be prepared for analysis at the University of Ottawa.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Houghton-Mars Project: Mars Analog Studies at the Houghton Impact Crater, Devon Island, Nunavut**

**Summary:** In the summer of 2002, we propose to continue both the Science and Exploration Research Programs of the HMP. The Science Program will include continued mapping and characterizing the wide variety of impact-damaged rocks at Haughton, the crater's ancient hydrothermal vents, its ancient lakebeds, deep structure, glacial features, and the many types of valleys and gullies found on Devon Island. We also propose to continue microbiology studies at Haughton with focus on microbial life in soils, rocks, lakes, snow and ice. A summertime-only greenhouse will be established at the HMP Base Camp for new studies of life in extreme environments. The Exploration Research Program will include studies in information technologies (communication networks), robotics (small microflyer robots from NASA and the Planetary Society), and human exploration (field instruments, tools, spacesuits, rovers). A new HUMVEE ATV operating as a slow-roving field laboratory will be used for more distant investigations from the HMP Base Camp.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Planktic Organism (graptolites, radiolarians, acritarchs) biostatigraphy, taxonomy and paleoecology**

**Summary:** The group of 6 geologists will visit Cape Sir John Franklin (Grinnell Peninsula) and Rookery Creek and Snowblind Creek (Cornwallis Island) to sample a series of Upper Silurian rocks (415-425 million years old) for fossils known as graptolites, radiolaria (tiny animal microfossils with silica skeletons), and acritarchs (very tiny plant microfossils). These fossils are particularly abundant and beautifully preserved in the Arctic, although they can only be seen after the rock is dissolved in acid, and all are excellent indicators of geological time, since they evolved very quickly. We are particularly interested in two extinction events and the organism patten changes during about the middle of the Silurian. These events while not large in terms of what are known as “mass extinctions”, nevertheless appear to be worldwide in nature; the first event wiped out about 95% of the graptolites and had a strong negative effect on the other two fossil groups, whereas the second (younger) event while less severe, nevertheless lead to profound evolutionary changes in these organisms. Many theories have been put forward to account for these extinctions, and our goal is to try to better understand these events and hopefully, to better explain them. In addition to collecting fossils in these rocks, we will also collect rocks for geochemical analyses, especially analyzing for Carbon 13, an isotope that gives strong indications of the abundance and productivity of organisms in the sea water. By linking together the fossil and geochemical data, and sediment changes associated with a study of sea level changes during that time, we hope to have a much better understanding of the “how and why” of these extinctions, whether they were abrupt or “stepped”, and to tell us something of extinction mechanisms in general. These studies will also further help in understanding the geological history of the Arctic during the Silurian.



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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Vegetation change monitoring near Baker Lake**

**Summary:** It is important to measure if the tendency towards a warmer climate is real in the Arctic and if (and how) the vegetation is responding. Is the warming trend going to last or are we only observing natural variations in the climate as it has always been? The best way to answer such questions is to observe growth and flowering of the same plants year after year and to relate their behaviour with the climate. Since 1992, three sites are being monitored near Baker Lake as part of the ITEX program (International Tundra Experiment). This project involves measurements when the first flower buds, flowers, and seeds appear on 30 marked plants per site and counting how many flowers are produced every year. The overall vegetation is being measured every 5 years. In addition, to better understand the microclimate at the site, a snow depth monitoring station with an air temperature sensor and an anemometer (to measure wind speed) is proposed to be installed in the summer 2002. These measurements will complement the permafrost temperatures that have been taken year round since 1997. These observations are not destructive and are being done in collaboration with the community.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Causses of long-Term Changes in the Geometry of Devon Ice Cap and Prince of Wales Icefield**

**Summary:** The aims of this research will be to: a) retrieve data from temperature loggers deployed during spring 2000 at 3 sites across Devon Island Ice cap to determine how air temperature varies spatially and for input to computer models of ice cap surface melting b) measure spatial patterns of glacier surface velocities across Devon Ice cap and Prince of Wales ice field c) determine the spatial pattern of long term ice accumulation across Price of Wales ice field by shallow ice coring d) determine ice thickness across several profiles of Prince of Ales

ice field for comparison with measures of volume and geometry changes of the ice cap as identified from satellite data sets.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **The Study of Glacial and Permafrost Systems on Bylot Island**

**Summary:** This proposed research will model the evolution of the en- and sub-glacial hydrological system of a high-arctic glacier by using a trinity of complementary techniques: ground penetrating radar, dye tracing and suspended sediment analysis. The specific objectives are: 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of using ground penetrating radar, dye tracing and suspended sediment analysis to study the seasonal variations in the hydrological regime of a polythermal glacier. 2. Characterize the seasonal variations in the hydrological regime Stagnation Glacier. 3. Determine the impact of the weather on glacial runoff (this will involve collecting weather data from the automated weathers stations at our site). 4. Assess the hazards associated with changing runoff flow conditions of a polythermal glacier.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project**

**Summary:** The fieldwork is intended to provide baseline environmental data for the bathurst Inlet port and road project. The environmental baseline work that will need to be conducted includes climate and meteorology, freshwater, marine, vegetation and soil studies to understand baseline conditions and historical land use patterns.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Biogeography and Origins of Arctic Macroalgal Lineages**

**Summary:** The proposed research project will examine the geographic distribution patterns and genetic relationships of widespread arctic macroalgae, both in marine and freshwater habitats. Current hypotheses suggest that the arctic seaweed flora consists of equally represented North Atlantic and Pacific species. On the other hand, the freshwater arctic macroalgal flora constitutes a northern extension of a small portion of the temperate community rather than an assemblage of unique species. There is a real need for detailed studies of widespread arctic macroalgal species before we will fully understand their origins and patterns of distribution. Currently, DNA sequence analysis is being employed in combination with other data, such as examination of morphology and chromosome numbers determine such trends. This project continues research initiated in 1998 near Resolute, Cornwallis Island. The work will be conducted in a period of four days from Aug. 21 to 24, 2002 within the region of Pond Inlet, Baffin Island. The collecting regime would entail four days of helicopter time as follows: 1) southeast to Buchan Gulf, 2) north along the outer shore of Bylot Island and 3) west along Eclipse Sound and Navy Board Inlet. We would sample both stream habitats and marine intertidal zones for widespread species in freshwater and rocky marine shorelines. Minute pieces (<1 gram) of each algal species will be collected and the following factors will be measured: temperature, water flow rate, pH, ion content and turbidity. Environmental impact will be negligible. The results of these studies will be used to construct phylogenetic trees thereby inferring genetic diversity between and within various populations. The combination of all of these techniques should produce a comprehensive picture of the origins and biogeography of widespread species of arctic macroalgae.

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**Project Title:** **High Arctic Cryptoendoliths: Ecological Constraints and Survival Strategies in a Polar Desert Environment**

**Summary:** Endoliths, defined as any diverse small organisms that live within rocks or consolidated soil crust, are recognized as one of the many forms of extremophiles living on earth. This study focuses on providing a comprehensive assessment of cryptoendolith communities observed in Tertiary sandstone outcrops around the Eureka area on Ellesmere Island. These cyanobacterial-dominated microorganisms, inhabiting structural cavities of porous rocks, are a unique example of extremeophiles living under harsh climatic conditions. Classified as a polar desert, survival in the Canadian High Arctic requires organisms to employ unique strategies to overcome environmental stresses such as thermal extremes, high UV exposure, and desiccation. The primary step is to examine general endolith habitats and community structures as the cryptoendoliths in this region have not previously been studied. Following this, general aims include documentation of both the spatial distribution and general taxonomy of these communities. This will be followed by a larger, more detailed effort to 1) conduct in situ measuring of microenvironmental conditions (temperature, relative humidity, UV, light transmission) in the host substrates; 2) isolate and culture the communities for more detailed taxonomic identification; 3) assess the degree to which these organisms physically alter their mineral environment; and 4) simulate environmental conditions in laboratory experiments to evaluate stress limitations.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Relocation of Barge Landing/Docking Facility, Kugluktuk, Fish Habitat Study**

**Summary:** The present barge landing the the Hamlet of Kugluktuk is located in shallow water, at the mouth of the Coppermine River. It is not adequate to meet the current and future demands of the community. Also, propellers on the tugboats disturb the bottom and disrupt fish habitat. The proposed facility will improve conditions for unloading and temporary storage of dry cargo, and for unloading fuel. It will also provide shelter for re-supply vessels and for community fishing and recreational boats during bad weather. The objectives of the Fish Habitat Assessment Study are to 1) determine the long term impact of the new facility on fish habitat and fish migrations; and 2) to ensure that the construction is done in such a way that fish habitat is protected and replaced if necessary to meet the requirements of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans policy for "No Net Loss" of fish habitat. We will carry out two field surveys in the Kugluktuk area. We will be setting fish traps and gill nets at the construction site to determine what fish species are using the area and to study fish migrations. We will also be tagging fish so that we can follow their movements in the Kugluktuk area. It is our intent to provide technical training to the local assistants and to maximize the use of local services. We are committed to working with the community in terms of collection of traditional and local knowledge and timely distribution of project information.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Parasites of Biting Flies in Nunavut**

**Summary:** I am working on the biology and distribution of parasitic organisms in biting flies, primarily mosquitoes. I propose to visit Baker Lake and collect young mosquito larvae from the snow melt pools in the vicinity of Baker Lake. Approximately four visits are anticipated (2002-2005). There have been previous reports from the 70s of roundworm (mermithid nematodes) infections of the mosquitoes from this location. Basically, I will collect mosquitoes from the water with a dipper, and keep the mosquitoes in small containers until the worms emerge naturally or dissect the mosquitoes to release the worms. The worms will either be frozen or placed in alcohol for studies on the morphology of the worms. These studies will be valuable to understanding the distribution of this group of parasites in the biting flies. In addition, I

hope to develop a better understanding of the natural control mechanisms in populations of biting flies.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Chemical Sampling and Analysis**

**Summary:** The Analytical Services Unit, Queen's University will have a team on site at Resolution Island over the next few years. Our work is to support the major cleanup being undertaken by Qikiqtaaluk Corporation for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. The majority of the work will involve sampling and analysis of soil, barrel contents and miscellaneous items such as concrete, insulation materials and sludges. Work will continue this year with the removal of the PCB-contaminated soil from the S1/S4 buildings and valley areas where we will test soils to ensure cleanup is complete and also map the locations. Other work we will be undertaking includes testing the lake and drinking water, continuing with the environmental assessment of the airstrip dump, setting up thermistors to test freeze back into landfills under various conditions, leachate testing, monitoring the performance of the existing barriers in drainage pathways and testing new barrier and silt control systems.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Permafrost hydrology and environmental significance of perennial springs, Expedition Fiord, Axel Heiberg Island**

**Summary:** The primary aim of this study is to assess the environmental significance of spring discharge on the desert ecosystem of Expedition Fiord. Perennial springs are extremely rare in high arctic settings because permafrost forms an impermeable barrier to groundwater movement. A spring is a point on the ground surface marked by a continuous flow of water that rises from deep in the ground. The springs at Expedition Fiord contain high amounts of salt and other dissolved minerals indicating the water comes from below the permafrost. The presence of several springs in the Expedition Fiord area, together with discharge-related features like frost mounds and icings are unusual and therefore a source of considerable scientific interest. Of possibly greater interest is the activity of micro organisms that flourish in the cold mineralized water. Sulphur, iron and calcium precipitates are produced at least partly by bacterial action. The specific aims of this research project are: a) to determine the nature of hydrologic activity, including groundwater source and residence time, b) to investigate the geomorphic impacts of perennial spring discharge, c) to model saline groundwater flow through permafrost, and d) to assess its significance in terms of biological activity. The potential significant of this research lies in two areas - permafrost hydrology and extreme environment biology.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Impacts of global change on permafrost in Eureka**

**Summary:** In areas of the arctic which have human habitation ( the area surrounding the Eureka Weather station and airstrip ) there is evidence that the instability of the landscape can be caused by human activities. The project involves long term mapping of the areas of ice-rich permafrost and the areas of melting permafrost. We will be using our records together with the records provided by scientists and oil companies that have worked in the area, air photos, public work records, together with climate data from the weather station to determine the extent to which instability is a natural part of the local landscape evolution and to what extent it is being caused by changes in climate. We plan to look at the 50 year climate record to determine the extent to which the climate has changed . We will make detailed maps of erosion and slumping in the Eureka area and compare short-term changes with summer temperature and sunshine patterns in an attempt to determine their direct relationship to weather.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Impacts of global change on permafrost in high Arctic polar desert ecosystems**

**Summary:** In areas of the arctic which have human habitation ( the area surrounding the Eureka Weather station and airstrip ) there is evidence that the instability of the landscape can be caused by human activities. The project involves long term mapping of the areas of ice-rich permafrost and the areas of melting permafrost. We will be using our records together with the records provided by scientists and oil companies that have worked in the area, air photos, public work records, together with climate data from the weather station to determine the extent to which instability is a natural part of the local landscape evolution and to what extent it is being caused by changes in climate. We plan to look at the 50 year climate record to determine the extent to which the climate has changed . We will make detailed maps of erosion and slumping in the



Eureka area and compare short-term changes with summer temperature and sunshine patterns in an attempt to determine their direct relationship to weather.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** Study of Climate in the High Arctic Archipelago

**Summary:** We propose to continue a study of the climate in the high arctic archipelago of the past 1,000 years using laminated sediments from lakes and isolated marine inlets. During the first phase of the study, we found several lakes along the southern coast of Devon Island, eastern Bathurst Island, and on eastern Cornwallis Island that contain finely layered sediments that may be annual layers. The thickness of the yearly layers is controlled by how much stream runoff transports fine-grained mud to the basin which is, in turn, controlled by summer temperature and snowpack available for melting. In several lakes in the region (Ellesmere Island) that we have previously studied we have recovered sediment cores that contain climate records that extend to as long as 3,000 years before present. These sediments may provide a detailed and long term record of changing climate in this area of the arctic similar to records of tree rings that are used for climate reconstruction in the subarctic. The long-term goal is to achieve an understanding of climate variability in the arctic islands over the period of the last 2,000 years in order to be able to more accurately predict impacts of future climate change in the region.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** Committee Bay Project

**Summary:** Fieldwork for the Committee Bay Integrated Geoscience Project began in the summer of 2000 and is now in the final stages. The geographic area that is being examined lies between Committee Bay in the northeast to the Laughland Lake area in the southwest. This is a strip of land that is located approximately equal distance between the communities of Pelly Bay, Repulse Bay and Baker Lake. The purpose of the project is to document the geological history of the land, so that we can improve our understanding of how the land was formed. The technique used will be walking on the land to examine the rocks, sand and gravel at the surface and record where these different materials are found, and activity that geologists call "mapping". This investigation will be undertaken in a cooperative way, by scientists who are

based in Iqaluit at the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, and in Ottawa at the Geological Survey of Canada, and by students from universities across Canada. The results will be presented in the form of geological maps and related reports.

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**Project Title:** **Atmospheric Mercury Measurements in Alert**

**Summary:** The principle objective is to determine trends in atmospheric concentrations and deposition patterns of mercury in the Arctic over time. Mercury in the atmosphere has been measured at Alert since 1995. This research is expected to continue for the next several years. All three media containing mercury (air, particles, snow) are measured at Alert. Results from this ongoing study will help determine if atmospheric concentrations of mercury are increasing or decreasing in the Northern Hemisphere and how much is being: a) transported by the atmosphere and b) deposited into the snow/ice/ground surfaces and vegetation in the Arctic. The information developed will assist in the establishment of a sound scientific basis for addressing the existing gaps of knowledge of the behaviour of mercury in the Arctic environment. It will also support international actions to reflect the appropriate environmental protection goals and control strategies.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Central Baffin Project**

**Summary:** Fieldwork for the Central Baffin Integrated Geoscience Project was begun in the summer of 2000 and will conclude this summer, 2002. The geographic area that is being examined is on the west side of the island, between Qiqiktarjuaq and Clyde River, opposite Iglulik and Hall Beach. The purpose of the project is documenting the geological history of the land, so that we can improve our understanding of how the land was formed. The main technique that will be used to accomplish this is walking on the land to examine the rocks, sand and gravel that are exposed at the surface of the land and recording and mapping where these different materials are found. This investigation will be undertaken in a cooperative way, by scientists who are based in Iqaluit at the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, in Ottawa at the Geological Survey of Canada, and by students studying at universities across Canada. The

results of the mapping of rocks, sand and gravel that is carried out will be presented in the form of geological maps and related reports.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **The Hydrology and Dynamics of John Evans Glacier, Ellesmere Island**

**Summary:** This project aims to investigate the hydrology and flow dynamics of John Evans Glacier, their role in its response to climate change, and processes of carbon cycling in a high Arctic glacial environment. Major objectives for 2001-2003 are: a) mass balance and snow depth surveys b) Climate monitoring with 3 automatic weather stations on the glacier) an investigation of the role of re-freezing of melt-water in surface snow and firn in the mass balance of the glacier d) surveys of glacier surface velocity at annual, seasonal and daily time scales e) a study if the supra-glacial hydrology of the glacier, to determine the causes and controls on the timing of major discharge inputs into the sub-glacial drainage system g) dye tracer investigations of the structure and dynamics of the sub-glacial drainage system h) monitoring of the amount and chemistry of water drainage from the glacier I) a study of the organic carbon budget of the glacier designed to determine whether microbial mineralisation of organic carbon is occurring under the glacier and j) a study of the CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes over recently deglaciated surfaces to determine whether these are a source or sink of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Water Quality and Environmental Change in Arctic Lakes and Ponds**

**Summary:** The main objective is to undertake a brief survey of water quality variables in a series of lakes and ponds near Winter Harbour, Melville Island. Monitoring of freshwater lakes and ponds water quality began in 1983 in many Arctic regions, but no data are yet available for this island. Our ongoing data collection suggests that shallow arctic ponds and lakes are excellent monitors of environmental change. Our main goal is to assess the present day water quality of these ponds and determine if they are changing, especially in response to climatic change. At each of the 40 study ponds, we will remove a small quantity of water (2 litres). These samples will be required for analysis. In addition, we also collect a small amount of

lake and pond mud samples and determine their contents. These types of studies can be used to reconstruct past environmental and climatic changes.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Ground-Based Measurements of Arctic Ozone Depletion During Polar Spring 2002**

**Summary:** The proposed research is aimed at improving our understanding of Arctic Ozone loss. A UV-visible triple-grating spectrometer fitted with a charge-coupled device detector will be deployed at Eureka, NU in spring 2002. It will be used to record absorption spectra from which vertical column amounts of ozone and other key trace gases can be retrieved at the time of year when the conditions leading to polar ozone depletion develop. The instrument will be optically coupled to a star-tracing telescope and will make both zenith-sky and star-tracking observations. These observations will then be analyzed, along with measurements from other instruments and meteorological data, in order to unravel the coupled chemical, dynamical, microphysical, and radiative processes of the climate system which determine the Arctic stratospheric ozone budget. The data will also be used to study the interannual variability of springtime ozone depletion over the Canadian Arctic.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Ground-Based Measurements of Arctic Ozone Depletion During Polar Spring 2002**

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Ecosystem Study of Deglaciaded Arctic Areas**

**Summary:** This project will describe the response of Arctic plants to melting glaciers and observe the characteristics of plants, mosses, and lichens under different climate conditions. Plants will be observed in the field with respect to their physical and chemical composition, and distance to nearby glaciers. Soil mapping will be done at various distances from glaciers. Observations of different mosses and lichens species along glaciers will be recorded. The temperature, amount of water, and soil conditions will be measured underneath mosses. The rate of growth for mosses in light and dark conditions will be measured with special equipment. In 2001, a group of researchers traveled to Ellesmere Island looking for an appropriate base site. This year's experimental sites will be established and may continue for 2 more field seasons. The projected outcome of the site will be the project's completion in 2004.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Arctic Zinc Project**

**Summary:** Fieldwork for the Arctic Zinc Integrated Geoscience Project was begun in the summer of 2000 and is now in its final season. Several sites are being investigated on Somerset, Devon, Bathurst, Dundas, Margaret, North Baffin and Little Cornwallis Islands. The purpose of the project is to document the geological history of the land, so that we can improve our understanding of how the zinc deposits that are found in the area were formed. The Polaris Mine is located at the largest and most concentrated of these deposits, but there are many other smaller deposits across the land. The main activity in this study is examining the rocks on the land, where they are exposed on the surface of the land. We know that the rocks were formed by the accumulation of material on an ancient ocean bottom, a category of rocks geologists call sedimentary. We will record and map where each different sedimentary rock type is found. This investigation will be undertaken in a cooperative way, by scientists who are based in Iqaluit at the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office and in Calgary at the

Geological Survey of Canada. The results of the mapping will be presented in the form of geological maps and related reports.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Northern Ice Shelf Community Dynamics**

**Summary:** Arctic ice shelves can only be found along the northern coast of Ellesmere Island. Communities, composed of many kinds of microscopic algae, can be seen entrapped in the surface of these ice shelves. When summer comes, melt pools form around the organisms and the tiny algae are free to grow. Until recently, scientists have overlooked the microbial communities on northern ice shelves. This study site offers insight into how organisms can tolerate extreme cold also how they may respond to a changing environment given issues such as global climate change and long-range transport of pollutants. This 3-year project aims to find out how much biological material exists on the ice shelves and estimate its overall productivity. The light and temperature regimes at the scale of the microbial communities will be documented for the first time and the duration of the melt season will be shown. This summer we plan to carry out surveys and experiments on the Ward Hunt Ice Shelf. By taking samples and using water chemistry probes, it is possible to see differences between the melt pools where these communities persist. By using a radicarbon tracer, the productivity of the communities can be established.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Benthic-Pelagic Coupling of Northern Shallow-Water Ponds**

**Summary:** Lakes and ponds are prominent features of high latitude northern landscapes. In some regions, ponds can cover 50% or more of the total surface area. Despite their abundance and likely importance in the North, little is known about the structure and functioning of these shallow water ecosystems. The primary objective of this research is to evaluate the food web transfers between bottom-dwelling species and water-column species in northern, shallow-water ponds. In such ponds near Resolute Bay, we will estimate the origin of zooplankton food in shallow subarctic and arctic ponds by measuring the natural variation in stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen in each part of the food web. We will explore the overall relationships

between detritus, primary producers and zooplankton in order to understand how important these food web transfers are for the functioning of the food web structure in shallow water bodies in the circumpolar region.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Spatial Variations of Climatic Conditions, Cornwallis Island**

**Summary:** The overall of the study is to investigate the spatial variations in climatic conditions of Cornwallis Island in order to model snow distribution and snowmelt in a High Arctic environment. Climatic conditions of arctic weather stations, usually located along the coasts, are often different from those of inland sites, raising the question that the data collected may not be representative of the larger hinterland areas. This has major implications on using the weather station data as inputs to hydrological and climatological models. The present study will be a multi-year investigation to examine the spatial variability of climate over a High Arctic island, particularly during the snowmelt season because snowmelt is the main hydrological even for the polar environment. Three automatic weather stations will be established on a flat site in the McMaster River Basin, in the interior and near the center of Cornwallis Island, and at Stewart Bay. Each station will measure air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction and various radiation variables. The data will be downloaded at the end of the summer and will be subject to quality control prior to being archived for future analysis. Snow surveys will be conducted at the end of winter near each weather station. Information obtained will clarify the variation in snow distribution and melt at various scales. This study, when completed, will enable upscaling of point observations of climatic variables for use in hydrological models to study snow distribution and melt in a High Arctic environment.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Utjulik 2001**

**Summary:** The objective of the project is to conduct further survey of the remaining search area to find evidence of a sunken wreck. Calculations indicate that the iron of the vessel's engines and hull sheathing will give a suitable return at a line spacing of 200m. Sledborne magnetometers and echo sounders will be used through the sea ice to locate anomalies which could be later investigated by underwater search. Location will be controlled using GPS. No penetration of

the ice or interference with any targets will be involved. The field party will consist of 4-5 individuals on 2-3 snowmobiles. Camps will be established on small islands in Wilmot and Crampton Bay for the 2 identified search areas.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Hydrological Response of High Arctic Wetlands to Local and Regional Environmental Settings**

**Summary:** Wetlands are important ecological niches in High Arctic environments providing habitats for fauna and migratory birds. However these sites are sensitive to change initiated by northern development or climatic variability. Insufficient information exists about Arctic wetlands and there is a real need to make an inventory of wetlands and relate their form and function to large scale patterns of snow, permafrost and climate. These types of information will improve our understanding of their ecology and determine their susceptibility to future environmental changes. The present project will examine the role of regional and local environmental conditions on the hydrology of High Arctic wetlands. The immediate objectives of this project are: 1) to identify wetlands using remote sensing and relate them to factors such as climate, frost, snow and ecology; 2) examine the impact of climate variability on snowmelt, ground thaw, flooding/drying on wetlands; 3) assess regional versus local water sources in sustaining wetlands; 4) employ a permafrost model to predict susceptibility of wetlands to terrain disturbance, climate variability and climate change. Presently, a great deal of environmental data (water, energy, vegetation) has been collected at a wetland site near Resolute Bay and this research will continue. In addition, several target wetlands will be selected from areas of the High Arctic which experience cool/wet/cloudy environments (Cresswell Bay, Somerset) versus warm/dry/sunny areas (East Wind Lake, Ellesmere). Satellite imagery will help us to map these wetlands in terms of their form, snowcover, vegetation and flooding or drying conditions. Fieldwork will confirm the accuracy of the satellite images. We will carry out snow surveys in early May, before snowmelt and we will re-visit sites in late summer to download meteorological information (air/surface temperature, precipitation), determine maximum ground thaw and note maximum and minimum water levels in a series of water wells.



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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Ecohydrology of transition zones in the high Arctic Landscape**

**Summary:** This study aims to examine how water flow in transitional zones is impacted by soil and plant variability and the ramifications that this has for energy inputs and losses in these areas compared to main landscape types. Another aim is to understand interactions and feedbacks between surface conditions and the atmosphere in these buffer zones, since these types of information will be beneficial to climate change modelers. The study also aims to identify and understand the processes which are leading to some boundary areas to flourish and others to fail through the use of a GIS framework. This approach will aid ecologists in determining the resilience of ecosystems to change and will benefit northern planners who are developing routes and sites for roads and airports. Meteorological stations will be placed in control sites and will move between transitional zones to record inputs of energy and losses. Detailed surveying of plant cover, soil moisture will be placed in a GIS framework, which will allow interactions of environmental conditions to be exemplified.

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**Project Title:** **The Mars Society "Flashline" Mars Arctic Research Station : An International Research Station at Haughton Crater, Devon Island, To Support Human Mars Exploration Research**

**Summary:** The Mars Society is a private international society dedicated to furthering the human exploration and settlement of the planet Mars. The Mars Society, in July 2000 established a research facility named the Flashline Mars Arctic Research Station ( FMARS) at the Haughton impact crater on Devon Island. Designed to stimulate a landed spacecraft on Mars, FMARS allows a substantial enhancement in the level of fidelity of human Mars exploration operations research on Devon. The project serves 3 main goals: 1) to provide a test bed for studying the many aspects of field exploration operations on a human mission to Mars 2) to provide a capable field research laboratory to help further our understanding of the Arctic, the Earth and Mars and the possibilities and limits of life on our planet and beyond 3) to generate public support for sending humans to mars by informing and inspiring audiences around the world. The FMARS established the value of this site as a unique "Mars Analog" for scientific studies of Mars and as a simulation site to study how humans will one day explore Mars> Designs to simulate a landed spacecraft on mars ,the FMARS will allow a substantial enhancement of Mars exploration research. The habitat will meet 3 goals 1) generate public support for sending humans to Mars by informing and inspiring audiences around the world 2) serve as a test bed for studying the many aspects of field operations on a human mission to Mars 3) serve as a fields research laboratory to help further our understanding of the Arctic , of Earth, of Mars and of the possibilities and limits of life on our planet and beyond .The FMARS allows for the participation of researchers and students from a wide range of horizons. For 2001, it is proposed that the FMARS be occupied by a succession seven 6-person crews, Each crew will provide a distinct opportunity to study a set of Mars surface exploration operations including robot teleoperation, field science operations, sample processing, spacesuits, roving vehicles, and field communications.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Sylvia Grinnell River Fishery Study**

**Summary:** The objective of the community-monitoring program is to collect information from local fishers in order to collect information. Two community monitors, with the assistance of the DFO fisheries technicians and a University research assistant will collect the information from fishers by interviewing fishers throughout the season. Monitors will ask some fishers to provide fish heads so that the ear bone can be removed for aging in order to collect information about the age of the fish. The objective of the Charr research project is to get a better understanding of the biology of the Sylvia Grinnell River Charr population. Charr will be sampled to determine maturity, parasite load, health and feeding habits. The study will also involve the taking of water samples of the animal eaten by Charr. Following these two objectives, DFO will initiate a stock assessment review of the Sylvia Grinnell River to be contributed in by the HTO and the NWMB.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Inuit of the Belcher Islands, on the fringe of Nunavut : The dynamics of the relations with the territory**

**Summary:** The recent creation of Nunavut involves various upsettings in the spatial structure such as a redistribution of power places, which are now being put in place. Polarities are setting up new relations between new centers and new peripheries between groups in a marginal position and others in a central position. The Inuit, who are often held to be an homogenous entity , are broken up into communities which are living very different daily realities. The principal goals of the research are to study the dynamics and processes of territoriality in a community which is geographically on the fringe of

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children: A Cross-National Study**

**Summary:** Research into children's health and health behaviours and the factors that influence them is essential for the development of effective health education and health promotion policy, programs and practice targeted at young people. The purpose of the Health Behaviour in School Aged Children (HBSC) survey is to determine the current status of health, health behaviours and attitudes of young people in order to influence the development of effective policies and programs. The study, which involves 32 participating countries, is sponsored by the WHO and in Canada is being conducted by the Social Program Evaluation Group at Queen's University. Data will be collected from a sample of at least 2000 students in each of grades 6-10 across Canada. Participating teachers will receive all copies of the necessary materials; they will send home and collect parent information and consent forms, and administer the questionnaire to those students with parent approval in a convenient 45-minute block of class time. Teachers will receive a set of instructions to guide them through the survey administration. All students have the option to refuse or withdraw from participation and their responses will be anonymous. Principals will be asked to complete a short questionnaire on the characteristics and issues of the school. The questionnaire contains items related to the status and determinants of adolescent health. The following topics are covered: relationship, injuries, stress, nutrition, physical activity, dental habits, self-esteem, demographic information, leisure activities, health risk behaviours (smoking, drinking, all students; substance abuse and sexual health in grade 9-10 only, and school attitude and experience. The study will provide valuable information on the status and determinants of adolescent health to the education and health of communities. The information will be used by Health Canada and the health and education communities to better understand the lifestyles and issues faced by Canadian adolescents, and will inform the creation and improvement of health education and health promotion programs and policies. Participation in the survey may provide students with an opportunity to reflect on their own health-related behaviour and enable teachers to facilitate meaningful discussion about the role we all play in maintaining our health through everyday routine activities.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Narratives of the Inuit: Crime, Healing and Community Corrections**

**Summary:** The rates and nature of Inuit criminal activity are of great concern in Nunavut. The victimization of women and appropriate rehabilitation strategies are particularly salient issues in Nunavut communities, The current project is a qualitative study that will investigate avenues for the treatment of Inuit offenders while considering the impact that such programs may have upon eliciting secondary harm to female victims, Interviews will be gathered from inmates of BCC , women residing at Qimavik and employees of the Department of Justice. The interview protocol will aim to unearth community perspectives regarding crime behavior , with particular attention devoted to issues regarding violence against women.

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**Project Title:** **Teacher Education in Nunavut: The Development of Critical, Democratic Northern Teachers**

**Summary:** The major research question is "What role does and should the teacher education programme have in producing knowledgeable critical teachers who can promote the language and culture of the Inuit while ensuring that the children receive a complete academic and social education which allows them to be citizens of both Nunavut and the 'outside' world?" The focus of the research is the NTEP and how it is aiding in the training and development of Inuit teachers for the school system of Nunavut. The project re-examines the historical development of the territory, its school system and the development and functioning of the NTEP. The history and the past and current aims of the NTEP will be examined. There are many tensions existing in the programme between the role and expectations that have been placed upon it and the pedagogical, political and cultural conditions and limits under which it has to function. The research consists of personal experiences, the author is a long time staff

member of NTEP, an analysis of historical and current documents relating to the development of the North and interviews with staff, students and other partners of the NTEP.

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**Project Title:** **Tourism Planning and Development in Nunavut: Western versus Traditional Contexts**

**Summary:** This research proposes to examine the use and application of western tourism planning and development approaches in traditional and remote contexts. The research will provide an understanding of key factors that constrain tourism and recreation planning and development practices in remote and traditional societies. The study will provide insights into the attitudes and behaviours of participants involved in tourism and recreation planning and development in a cross-cultural context. The objectives of the research are 1) to determine the underlying motivations behind the implementation of normative tourism and recreation planning models in a cross-cultural context as an impetus to community development; 2) to determine the extent to which normative approaches to tourism planning are followed in a traditional culture and remote community context; 3) to observe the perceptions, attitudes and behaviours of persons involved in planning and development at the community level in a non-western context; 4) to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of normative tourism and recreation planning and development processes formulated in a western context and implemented in a traditional culture and remote community context.

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**Project Title:** **Economic Development in the Community of Pangnirtung**

**Summary:** It has been suggested that economic development is the key to the future for Inuit communities. The creation of the Nunavut Territory has offered the Inuit greater self-determination and control which in turn provides and opportunity for successful economic development. Currently, Inuit communities are investigating ways of strengthening their economies in an effort to support and sustain their traditional cultures. In this way, the importance of economic development for Inuit people and communities cannot be over-emphasized. The intent of this research project is to explore forms of economic development in the community of Pangnirtung. This research is directed toward developing an understanding of the current economic situation in Pangnirtung and likewise, viable economic initiatives available to the community. Research conducted will be aimed at exploring the viability and methods by which economic development can support the Inuit economy. Specifically, the project will address forms of development which will sustain and advance Inuit culture. Researching economic development in Pangnirtung will involve examining the literature on the history of economic development for Pangnirtung, surveying the contemporary economic and demographic statistics, collecting data on current economic activities and employment opportunities in the community and interviewing community members about what kind of development they would like to see that would support and sustain the Inuit way of life. Interviewees will be paid an undetermined sum for their participation. The research project will also include a member of the community who expresses an interest in the relationship between economic development and Inuit culture who would work as a research assistant.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Indigenous Peoples and the Right to Food**

**Summary:** The project aim is to apply a human rights analysis to aspects of the food and nutritional security situation of Indigenous Peoples. Interviews will be carried out with government officials and representatives from Indigenous organizations in Argentina and In Nunavut. In Canada, the focus is on food contamination, and food safety within State obligations and state and Aboriginal/Inuit action. States have human rights obligations to take measures to rectify the situation if particular groups are disadvantaged. Indigenous People are generally assumed to be vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity cross-nationally. A global review of indigenous infant mortality rate and chronic malnutrition will test this assumption. Acknowledging the need to provide suitable benchmarks, process and outcome indicators for monitoring the implementation of the right to adequate food, the project will discuss state obligations and propose suitable indicators related to Indigenous Peoples food rights. To constructively address the constraints encountered by states in implementing rights, the capacity gaps of the states for meeting their obligations will be addressed, and needs for capacity development identified. In regard to food related claims of Indigenous Peoples in the two fieldwork areas, concrete positive examples will be identified through State capacity analyses.



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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Examining the Impact of Euro-Canadian Architecture and Community Planning on Inuit Culture**

**Summary:** Life in an Inuit community does not parallel life in southern Canada. Daily activities like hunting, fishing, upkeep of rifles, fishing nets, snow machines, as well as family values, entertaining, and visiting habits. Yet since the 1950s, the needs of Inuit families have not been taken into account when planning and designing arctic houses and communities. As a result, Inuit presently live in houses that are not suited to their northern lifestyles, and in towns where buildings are packed closely together so that it costs less to truck water and waste from house to house. Therefore, the purpose of this project is to learn how Inuit families use space in their homes, and to observe how the placement of buildings and streets affects the ways people interact with one another. I will visit with families in Arviat so I can record where different types of activities are done in the home. By understanding how Inuit families use space, architects can design and build better houses for Inuit that are more suited to their lifestyles. I will also record what areas of the community are used most by people during an average day, and if their houses are located nearby these areas. By understanding how the placement of streets and buildings affects the people, urban planners can design towns that promote a stronger sense of community.

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**Project Title:** **Educational Project in Iqaluit**

**Summary:** This project continues in the framework of regular exchanges between INALCO (National Institute of Oriental Language and Civilisation) in Paris and Nunavut Arctic College. The local population is involved in this project at the first level because they are the main subject of this mission. INALCO has been teaching Inuktitut for 15 years and students want to ameliorate their educational material. Because we do not have native speakers in Paris, some members of INALCO staff want to film people speaking in order to constitute some new educational material to help students of the institution. The goal is create audiovisual material

from the first level of the Inuktitut program to the last, to be used for on-line teaching and in classes.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Organizational Unity in the Creation of Nunavut**

**Summary:** The creation of Nunavut has been described as one of the most highly successful cases of the self-determination of an indigenous people. Jose Kusugak, an Inuk leader, attributes this success, in part, to the Inuit's organizational stability (Kusugak 2000: 23-24). Yet in this process Inuit organizations underwent significant changes, moving from the national to transnational in scope. How did they manage to maintain their stability or cohesion, even while undergoing such transitions, over the course of some thirty years? And what role did this stability play in producing the final agreement? These are questions that both Mr. Jack Hicks and Mr. John Merritt, participants in the process, indicated to me need further research. In order to investigate these questions, I feel my first step is to get a better sense of the point of view of the Inuit about the nature and role of their own organizations in this process. At the invitation of Jack Hicks, I plan to travel to Iqaluit and Ottawa to interview individuals involved in the Nunavut negotiations. Individuals Mr. Hicks has indicated he would introduce me to are members of a) the Nunavut Government, b) Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (or former members of the TFN), and c) the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. Initial questions include: to what do they attribute their success; how they perceive cohesion and stability in their organizations at different times in the process; and if they perceive differences at various periods of time, how they account for them. With regard to the outcome of this project, I would like to lay the foundation for writing my doctoral dissertation on the creation of Nunavut. By combining my fields of International Relations and Indigenous Studies I hope to create a work that can be useful both to the people of Nunavut and to other indigenous peoples and organizations internationally, as well as contribute to an emerging area in social movements. This summer, I would like to begin the process of such a collaborative process.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Preliminary Research on Literary Texts, Oral Literature and Theatrical Activities in Nunavut; An Outline**

**Summary:** On the occasion of my first visit to Nunavut, I would like to do some preliminary research for an article to be published in a German scholarly journal on oral and/or written literary texts, story-telling, legends and theatrical activity (in schools) in the territory. In particular, this article is to give its readers a first introduction to aspects of Inuit culture as reflected in both non-literary and literary texts. The article is to pave the way for more detailed activities in the future, such as: Providing background information for a better understanding of Inuit culture in Germany; Finding a literary text, a legend or theatrical piece to be included in a collection of Canadian short texts (including stories by First Nations writers) for schools in Germany; Commenting on and writing about literary texts by Inuit writers in scholarly publications; Putting together a short edition of Inuit stories for Grades 10-13 in our secondary schools.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Northern People and Northern Knowledge: A Virtual Museum of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-18**

**Summary:** The objectives of this Virtual Museum of Canada online are: 1) to tell the full story of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918; 2) to make more available to all Canadians some of the wonderful photographs, artifacts, and specimens collected by the Expedition; 3) to show the important role the Inuvialuit and Inuit members played in the success of the Expedition; 4) to related the experiences of the Expedition members 85 years ago to the present conditions in the North; and 5) to provide new historical information on areas now preserved as parks and heritage sites. The diaries of Expedition members and their photographs provide unique and generally unknown information about the local people encountered by the CAE, which will compliment local oral histories. Information to be presented will fit with school curriculum topics for both Nunavut and NWT. This virtual museum exhibit will bring together for the first time, the photographs, specimens, and artifacts from several major museums and archives and a number of smaller institutions,

including community museums in the North. This project will enable these small institutions to have an additional significant Internet presence. The project will tell the full story of this first major Canadian scientific expedition to the Arctic, including the considerable impact the Expedition had on the local people.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Institutional Change and Political Culture in Nunavut**

**Summary:** This research is part of a larger project that examines institutional change and public attitudes to government in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Changes examined include the creation of new legislatures in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Nunavut in addition to the establishment of new electoral systems and significant administrative reforms. The research seeks to determine whether and in what way individuals react to political change. A second significant component examines the relationship between official rules and proceedings and the activities of political actors and organizations. In so doing it determines the ability of architects of institutional change to structure the behaviour of politicians and public servants by the use of rules and proceedings, and the impact that the working culture of political life has on public attitudes to politics. Data will be collected through interviews with MLAs, members of the Government of Nunavut bureaucracy, and employees of Nunatsiaq News, NTI and other Inuit organizations.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Co-management of marine resources in the Arctic Areas**

**Summary:** The first phase of the project is supposed to last 1 year examining the following questions; How is the co-management of marine resources organized in Canada, Greenland, and Alaska? To what degree do aboriginal people influence the management of the fishery resources in these countries? How is the native ecological knowledge used within fishery management in these countries? The unifying question is whether experiences from other Arctic aboriginal people be useful in the

establishment of a co-management model for coast and fjord fishing in Saami fjord areas.

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Transmitting spiritual values and shamanic knowledge. Inuit ukpirijatuqait as a dialogue between elders and youth.**

**Summary:** Oral traditional reflect changing Inuit perspectives of the world. In a rapidly changing society, the preservation of the knowledge of Inuit elders is of great value to the cultural identity of modern Inuit. This research project consists in organizing workshops with elders and youths as well as in recording various interviews on Inuit spirituality (ukpirijatuqait) in order to preserve this knowledge for future Inuit generations. In this perspective, the project is willing to take into account the regional differences as well as the common knowledge that appears through this diversity. The project hopes to provide new data to students on both traditional religion and Christianity in order that they may have the knowledge from two worlds as an elder stated during a course on Inuit perspectives on traditional law: " You will have the knowledge from two worlds. There are regional differences but when the elders talk about knowledge the thought and substance is always the same, even though they use different words in their dialects." In this project also, oral traditional is used to provide a better understanding of archival documents collected or written by missionaries, either Catholic or Anglican. The research will be conducted in close collaboration with the Nunavut Arctic College (Language and Culture Program) coordinated by Dr. Susan Sammons and Alexina Kublu.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Pangnirtung and the Dr. Jon Bildfell Collection of Ivory Sculptures**

**Summary:** In 1933-34 and 1940-42, Dr. Jon A. Bildfell served as medical doctor at St. Luke's Anglican Church Hospital in Pangnirtung, Baffin Island. While Dr. Bildfell served during these two periods, he collected ivory sculptures carved by local artists. When he finally left the Arctic in the fall of 1942, he left with a collection of more than 200 sculptures in addition to an associated collection of letters, reports, journals, photographs and film. In 1997, the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) acquired Dr. Bildfell's collection of sculptures and archival documentation. In October 2002, an exhibition based upon the Bildfell collection titled "Tuugaaq: Ivory Sculptures from the Eastern Canadian Arctic" is scheduled to open at the ROM in the "Gallery of Indigenous Peoples". The exhibition will highlight Eastern Canadian Arctic Inuit sculptures from the early twentieth century and the Bildfell collection from Pangnirtung will be the exhibition's primary focus. As part of the development of this exhibition, the applicant would like to visit Pangnirtung to meet with elders to discuss plans for the exhibition, listen to memories about Dr. Bildfell, and discuss the nature of Inuit art that was produced in the first half of the 1900s. To facilitate discussions, the applicant will produce a CD-ROM of the Bildfell collection for the community of Pangnirtung. The CD-ROM will include images of all of the sculptures and photographs in the collection. In addition, copies of the 8 mm films that Dr. Bildfell took while in residence at Pangnirtung will be available for viewing. This material is directly related to Pangnirtung heritage and it is hoped that elders will desire to become involved in discussing the collection, as well as discussing the nature of life and art in Pangnirtung during the 1930s and 1940s.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Autonomy and Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Region: Legal Status of the Inuit People**

**Summary:** In recent years considerable efforts have been made to promote different kinds of autonomous arrangements for the Indigenous groups in the North. However, it is not clear in the legal and political theory if there is a right to Indigenous autonomy. The purpose of my research is to find out if this right exists, and to investigate it using the example of Nunavut. I will examine whether there is an emerging right to Inuit self-governance, the scope of it and how it can or cannot help the Inuit of Nunavut to become self-sufficient and preserve their cultural values and livelihood. By using the methodology of legal analysis, interviews, and comparative approaches, the researcher's objective is to crystallize the idea of Indigenous self-governance from the point of view and perspectives of Nunavut residents, as well as to look at the existing problems connected with current public governance in Nunavut. This kind of work is crucial to the researcher for providing original research and for collecting more current information as far as she is engaged in the comparative legal study of Inuit governance in Nunavut, Greenland, Russia and Alaska. The clarification of issues on emerging rights of Inuit self-governance in Nunavut will have direct implications/applications to the concept of native self-governance in Canada and different Aboriginal groups who are looking toward self-government arrangements as well, it is of utmost importance to comparative legal studies on the legal status of Inuit Peoples in the four countries.

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**Project Title:** **Inuit Youths: recollections and views**

**Summary:** The research aims at collecting information on how young Inuit experience settlement life in their youth. By better understanding the meaning of settlement life for young Inuit we may get a better understanding of social problems afflicting Inuit youth in modern communities. My project will be supervised by Professor Remie who has extensive Arctic experience and

Jarich Oosten who participated as facilitator in the Arctic College Oral Traditions Collecting life stories of young Inuit will help me to understand the views of the younger generation.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Grey Nuns of Nicolet and the Inuit: Ethnohistory of St. Theresa Home, Chesterfield Inlet, 1931-1968**

**Summary:** The Catholic Church has been present in Chesterfield Inlet since 1912. But since the foundation of the mission, a hospital was needed. The archives tell us that there were many Inuit visiting the HBC post and the Church mission suffering from a variety of illnesses. Finally in 1931, Bishop Arsene Turquetil saw his dream come true: the St. Therese Home was ready to receive its first patient. The Grey Nuns of Nicolet would be the ones taking care of that hospital. Since Chesterfield Inlet was the first Catholic mission founded in the Hudson Bay area, and indeed in the region, we think this might be a good subject for our research. No research has been done so far concerning the work of the Grey Nuns of Nicolet with the Inuit, nor anything concerning the hospital (and the care given at the hospital) of Chesterfield Inlet. Our field work will permit us to elucidate the attitudes the elders had towards the hospital and its services. It will also elaborate on the importance the establishment had in the collective memory of the community.

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**Location/Region:** North and South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Voice and Choice of Inuit Women on Adult Education in Nunavut**

**Summary:** To accomplish the goal of enhanced Inuit employment levels voiced recently in the Inuit Employment Plan, the Government of Nunavut stresses that Inuit training and development must be enhanced. The territory of Nunavut has one main college and 28 community learning centres offering adult education programs to accomplish this training and development of the population. This study seeks to describe Inuit women's perceptions of this proposed training and development. To accomplish this goal, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with Inuit women holding a variety of educational backgrounds and located in a number of communities within the Qikiqtaaluk region of Nunavut. Using an exploratory framework, this research will document how these women view their educational opportunities and the enablers, barriers, benefits and costs therein.



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**Project Title:** **Social Integration Among the Inuit of the Canadian North**

**Summary:** The objective of this study is to identify the factors at play in the production of social ties among Canadian Inuit today. First, the study will look at community activities of individuals: community organizations (radio, church or youth groups), community events (food sharing, festivals), community or board meetings, and sports events. Second, the study will look at social networks of individuals: with whom they share their daily activities, and when does it happen. First, this study will use the statistically data of the 2001 Aboriginal People Survey. Second, this study will involve interviews with people working on social issues (social workers, teachers, government employees), and with individuals of the general population. This study will provide a better understanding of social ties in the Canadian Arctic. It will represent a tool for policy makers and people interested in social issues. This study is part of the project "Social Cohesion and Living Conditions in the Arctic" directed by Gérard Duhaime (Laval University and involves partnerships with Inuit Tapirisat Kanatami, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., Makivik Corporation, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, and the Labrador Inuit Association.

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**Project Title:** **Bathurst Inlet Port and Road Project**

**Summary:** The information on the socio-economic effects from sources such as literature and research reports on the region, community visits, discussions with local, regional, and Nunavut decision makers and in-person interviews with individuals in the community. Information sharing sessions will be arranged by sharing time on local

events and meetings. Special efforts will be made to determine public opinion concerning key traditional issues and concerns. Local Inuit speaking interviewers will be used in each community.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Assessing awareness, comprehension and perception of contaminants issues in two regions of the Canadian North Northern Contaminants Project**

**Summary:** Nunavummiut have been informed about contaminants which may affect the Nunavut environment, wildlife and country food. This project is concerned with finding out how well-informed Nunavummiut have been, by the various communications programs that have been delivered in Nunavut communities, by researchers and government. It will look at what Nunavummiut understand about contaminants in the wildlife and food. The results will help determine what people know and need to know, whether past communication efforts have been successful, and what information or communications techniques have made them successful or unsuccessful. Results will also help to tell us what is needed in future communication programs, so that Nunavummiut can feel they have the best information possible with which to make decisions. Specifically, the project will: Use a short questionnaire to find out what Nunavummiut know about contaminants, and what they have learned from information provided by governments and researchers. This will be done in 2 communities in each of Nunavut and Labrador; Examine why some people have different levels of awareness, understanding or perceptions of risk; Identify needs and make recommendations for future communication efforts in these regions of the North based on results of this study.

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**Project Title:** **Insitutional Development in Northern Planning: Strengthening Capacity in**  
**Place Entities**

**Summary:** This study seeks to determine how planners, and planning offices, may learn to better recognize and respond to the unique needs of Northern places. An emphasis is placed on community development and community capacity building. The research focuses specifically on the activities carried out by planners and planning offices. The study is interested in identifying what types of relationships and interactions are important in Northern planning processes, especially at the community level. By gaining a greater understanding of how planning is organized in the North, the research will seek to recommend ways in which planners can work to build upon the planning opportunities available in Northern communities. This project will get much of its information from personal interviews with Northerners. A number of planners and a variety of government officials involved in planning will be interviewed. They will be asked questions about their communities, and their work and experience in those communities. The information provided by the interview participants will be collected, and used to help answer some key questions guiding the research. Other information for the project will come from a literature review. Written material about Northern and Aboriginal planning will be reviewed. This material will provide current information on how planning may be approached and/or improved. The information from the literature review will be combined with information from the interviews. The personal interviews and literature review will provide a broad base of information from which the study can make informed recommendations on Northern planning.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Ethnological Research on Traditional Knowledge and Environmental Management in the Inuit Society of Pelly Bay**

**Summary:** The general aim of this project is to study and understand Inuit traditional knowledge, especially concerning ecological environment (nuna), and consider how to apply this knowledge to management of the environment. The project is composed of the following parts; field research on 1) language, 2) traditional technology of subsistence activities, 3) traditional ecological knowledge of animals and plants, 4) gender. Based on this research, we hope to find a way to apply Inuit traditional knowledge to environmental management, and examine the possibility of Inuit traditional knowledge to contribute to environmental problems. I plan to continue the study on Inuinaqtun by formal interviews with several elders in order to learn the basis of traditional knowledge. A series of participant observations and interviews on hunting, fishing and gathering activities and food sharing practices in daily life will be done to understand the traditional technology of subsistence activities. The traditional ecological knowledge of plants and animals will be sought through interviews with several elders. Women's activities and social roles will be recorded and analyzed in order to study the role of women in the environmental management system of Inuit and the new political environment of Nunavut. We believe that audio, visual and written records on traditional knowledge and traditional subsistence technology will make a significant cultural heritage not only for Inuit but also for all of us. Furthermore, to consider the way to apply Inuit traditional knowledge to environmental management will contribute to solving environmental problems.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Inuit Genetic History and the Fate of the Norse Settlements in Greenland**

**Summary:** More than 1000 years ago, sailors from Scandinavia and Iceland regularly visited Greenland. They soon established settlements in two locations and over time these settlements expanded. By 1450, however, they had been completely abandoned. The fate of the settlements poses a mystery that has never been adequately explained. Did the Norse, perhaps, become part of Inuit society? The research on "Inuit genetic history" tries to answer the old puzzle of the "disappearance" of the Norse in Greenland as well as to explore the details of Inuit genetic history. Samples will be collected in Cambridge Bay, in collaboration with the Wellness Centre and the Kitikmeot Heritage Society. Participation is voluntary and participants are free to withdraw at any time. Anonymity will be protected and the risks involved are non-existent to negligible. When the analysis is completed, samples and the personal information extracted from them will be destroyed.

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**Location/Region:** North and South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Field practices and environmental science in the Canadian Arctic, 1950-2000**

**Summary:** My research is concerned with the changing role of fieldwork in Canadian environmental science over the half century. I intend to consider how the conduct of northern field science has changed in relation to indigenous communities, resource developments, and global environmental concerns. My specific aims are twofold. First, I will document the evolving technological, legislative and institutional structures governing field practices in northern scientific research over the last 50 years. Second, I will discuss how these shifting contexts have influenced the positions of environmental scientists regarding their own research. The overall project involves both ethnographic and historical research. Archival work will be undertaken at the National Archives, Earth Sciences Information Centre and the other

archives in Ottawa. This will be supplemented by 2 periods of residence at the research base at Resolute. During the first period I will interview base officials and field scientists embarking and returning from their field sites during the second period my concerns will be the activities of scientists at their specific field camps.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **The Idea of an Indigenous North -- Nunavut as Homeland**

**Summary:** As an assistant professor for North American literature at the University of Constance, Germany, I have taught various courses on the Canadian North. They dealt with English Canadian writers', explorers', and artists' fascination with the North from the 18th century to the present day. All of them had in common that they exposed a Southern Canadian, and primarily male, vision of the North. In those texts, North is represented as a symbolic space for adventure, national dreams, and private utopias which, however, only worked by excluding notions of the North as a homeland to the Inuit. Glenn Gould's famous radio documentary "The Idea of North" is a case in point. I would like to visit Nunavut for four weeks this summer with a Faculty Research Grant by the Canadian government. The purpose of my research trip primarily is to better understand the North as homeland. I would like to talk to and learn from politicians, artists, and community members in Iqaluit as well as Cape Dorset and Pangnirtung about an indigenous "idea of north". I am primarily interested in which artistic expressions, textual and visual, the idea of North as homeland has taken in Nunavut. Furthermore, I am interested in northern perspectives on Southern Canadian urban spaces, and in how Nunavut shapes Canadian national identity in the 21st century. A scholarly article on the results will be published in the quarterly magazine of the Association for Canadian Studies. For this article, I would like to interview various people in Nunavut.

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **The Contribution of Canada's Territories**

**Summary:** The purpose of this project is to utilize a Government of Canada Faculty Enrichment Grant to gather information on Canada's three territories, with emphasis on Nunavut and Inuit culture, for inclusion in my Canadian Studies courses. I am seeking information to help students who have never studied Canada before understand the history, culture, and political and economic systems of these areas, along with their contribution to all of Canada. I want to interview various college faculty and government officials. Topics include: how is Nunavut different and similar to the rest of Canada; how successful has the territorial structure been and what changes could be made; what economic successes and problems is the territory experiencing; how have Inuit made the territory different from other territories; how successful is the Land Claim and should it be revised; what opportunities and challenges does Nunavut create for Inuit; do Inuit young people stay in Nunavut or move elsewhere; how are Nunavut's relations with the federal government; given the size and population of Nunavut, are there special needs, problems; what is Nunavut's role in Canada as a whole. Iqaluit, Rankin Inlet and Resolute were chosen because of their locations in diverse parts of the territory and Iqaluit's government role. Data will be in qualitative form in my classes. Participant anonymity will be protected.

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**Project Title:** **Inuit Perceptions of the Environment and the South in Iqaluit, Nunavut**

**Summary:** This is to be a study of the Inuit, past and present, and of the ways in which the South has left its mark. It is also a study of Inuit values, worldviews, and perceptions of relationships with their native environment. The hypothesis is that there will be evidence of southern influence in the community of Iqaluit. Iqaluit is not only a more southerly development, but is also the largest and is the capital of the Nunavut Territory. The primary object of this project is to ascertain the ways in which Inuit perceive and interact with their environment and their landscape currently and to note how this perception of and interaction with has changed since the early 1940s. It is also important to note whether or not there is currently a shift back to more traditional values and lifestyles, and where these shifts are occurring, both geographically and demographically, if at all. I also plan to examine the differences in perceptions of environment and relationships with environment between teenage residents of Arctic communities and members of older generations. In order to ascertain such information, it is necessary to conduct long interviews with willing members of the focus communities. The participant will remain anonymous, and all participation in the study will be voluntary. The subjects will come from different groups within the communities, including city officials, elders, teens, and middle aged inhabitants. There will be no gender distinction, as the scope of the study will not allow yet another facet.



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**Project Title:** **Modality and Complex Sentence Juncture in Inuktitut (Preliminary Dissertation Research)**

**Summary:** The purpose of this trip to Nunavut is to conduct a preliminary investigation into Inuktitut language structure and the use of Inuktitut in Inuit social life. During my time in Iqaluit, I will take Inuktitut language courses at Nunavut Arctic College and refine my long term doctoral research project through consultations with the local and academic community. In addition, preliminary linguistic research will focus on the distribution of a grammatical category in the structure of the Inuktitut language and in spoken discourse. The central goal of this preliminary research is to develop Inuktitut language skills, describe a portion of the structure of Inuktitut, and through discussion with community members, to pinpoint locally relevant questions about the state of language use for future long term research. The linguistic data will be collected using two primary protocols: 1) conducting interviews with roughly 3 Inuktitut speakers who will be asked, as language consultants, to make grammaticality judgements about Inuktitut sentences that I construct and provide them; 2) tape-recording a few sample conversations between Inuktitut speakers.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Translating Inuit Traditional Knowledge into Mental Health Policy and Practice: the Case of Nunavut in a Circumpolar Perspective**

**Summary:** Suicide has affected the lives of most Inuit in Nunavut. Instead of focusing on what is 'wrong' with Inuit communities, I would like to focus on what how Inuit individuals and communities are beginning to heal. My research will focus on: 1) Traditional methods of healing that may prevent suicide and other mental illness and create mental and emotional health. I was to understand the way that traditional beliefs and values can help people to heal. Can a return to traditional ways heal the pain Inuit experience in the modern world? How? Which activities/approaches work and which ones don't? 2) How Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is being integrated into mental health policy and practice. Integrating IQ into policy and practice is a mandate of the Nunavut government. Some questions I would like to answer are: What happens when traditional ways contradict modern medical practices? How does one become an IQ expert? 3) Inuit ways of understanding the concepts of 'life' and 'death'? The Inuit way of life has changed dramatically since World War II. Have ways of thinking about life and death also changed as medical technologies became more common in the North? How can a better understanding of how young people understand life and death create more appropriate healing practices? In my research I hope to talk to people in all areas: suicide support groups, mental health clients, health promotion officers, nurses, doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists, etc. I think it is important to understand the ways that each group is using traditional knowledge in their healing practices.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Northern Justice:Applying Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in the Nunavut Criminal Justice System**

**Summary:** By asking the question of how Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is defined and manifested in criminal justice programming and policy, this thesis examines how the Government of Nunavut is progressing in its efforts to integrate Inuit traditional knowledge with mainstream Euro-Canadian criminal justice. This thesis explores contemporary efforts to achieve a balance that recognized both the values of tradition and the reality of modernity. This research is ethnographic, using a combination of analysis of archival documents and semi-structured interviews. Archival work will examine the known application of Inuit traditional knowledge in contemporary criminal justice systems, and will explore traditional Inuit methods of social control and dispute resolution, as well as definitions of IQ. Interviews with Inuit elders will supplement this archival material. Qualified (Inuktitut-English) interpreters will facilitate these interviews. Interviews will also be conducted with functionaires of the current Nunavut criminal justice system, to draw out opinions and beliefs concerning the application of IQ. Further, survey questionnaires will be administered to criminal justice functionaries. Content analysis will be applied to the data to develop an appropriate definition of IQ within criminal justice. This definition will be applied in the second half of the thesis. This thesis is intended to clarify how IQ is actually being manifested in the Nunavut criminal justice system by looking for patterns of manifestation related to a simple breakdown of program/policy types: those that reflect restorative justice principles; those that reflect collaborative justice principles; and those that reflect neither. If this thesis indicates a clear pattern emerging that suggests IQ is being manifested logically, appropriately and consistently, this information will reassure those involved in policy making that they are on the right track. If no such pattern emerges however, policy-makers should take steps to ensure that IQ is applied evenly and suitably.

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**Project Title:** **Bonding with land: an impact of place-oriented outdoor education programs**

**Summary:** The study will investigate implications of people's connection to the environment through exploring the place-oriented outdoor education programs in Scotland, Alaska and Nunavut. Having understood the rationale, it will further identify common elements and differences amongst programs to seek culturally appropriate education as well as a way to reform a human relationship with the environment. The program "Paariqtuqtut" by the Inullariit Society in Igloolik is chosen as one of the 3 cases in North America due to the strong community involvement and their commitment in transmitting the values and knowledge over the generations. Participatory observation during the program and interviews with participants, organizers, involved community members and guardians will be conducted, in addition to comprehensive review of relevant literature. The study will be flexible enough to fully include perspectives of all the groups studied. Analysis on the findings will be in-depth and qualitative.

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Experience and Practice: Health, Health Care and Self-Determination in Nunavut**

**Summary:** This is an exploration of how Nunavut residents link health, health care and self-determination. Many planners have identified health and well being as key planning areas for the new territory. I hope to explore understandings of these and the innovative ways in which health is being framed within a model of self-determination. I will conduct interviews with planners, health practitioners, members

of non-government organizations and community members. This research will take place in Iqaluit, Igloolik and Rankin Inlet.

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**Project Title:** **Aboriginal Self-Determination and Language Maintenance**

**Summary:** With the proposed research, I set out to examine the sociolinguistic issues in Aboriginal language use and the political dynamics of the (re)assertion of Aboriginal rights and the ways in which both interact to (re)structure social realities. My goal is to determine if, and to what extent, self-determination, as a holistic approach, comprises an effective strategy for Aboriginal linguistic and cultural maintenance and revival and/or vice versa. In a larger perspective, this thesis will have implications for the much broader question of whether a new type of political economy can be (re)created that views language as a community resource along with other cultural and social assets consistent with a framework of a sustainable development economy. On ground-level, this research interest translates into a qualitative study that explores the impact of political change on the symbolic power of Inuktitut and assesses its current value. In effect, this entails taking stock of some aspects of Nunavut's emerging language ecology. To trace this political manifestation of the elevation of Inuktitut's status in the arena of language choice and use, I intend to do ethnographic fieldwork using qualitative methods, such as observation, document analysis, and interviewing. Observation in the field would possibly refer to language choice in linguistic exchanges. The document analysis would entail a systematic look at the documents and statements issued by the government of Nunavut and other bodies who deal with language policy in the broadest sense. For the depth interviews, I plan to focus on a rather small number of Inuit (and possibly non-Inuit) involved in Nunavut politics, administration, and education, who as active participants are (re)shaping Nunavut's political economy and likewise, perceptions thereof. The rationale of an interpretive and qualitative approach is that it does not presuppose static and/or unidimensional causal relationships.

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Memory and History in Nunavut**

**Summary:** The aim of this project is to explore and highlight the oral tradition of the Nunavut Inuit. It is a combination and an expansion of an innovative oral history project that is based on close cooperation between local and outside researchers, students and Inuit elders and is designed to collect, preserve and analyse the historical knowledge of the elders of Iqaluit and disseminate it effectively in Nunavut and elsewhere. The research activities take place in Iqaluit and focus on 3 themes; shamanism and Christianity; communities and identities; life stories, oral history and ethnohistory. Training activities will take place at Nunavut Arctic College - a yearly seminar in Iqaluit(2000), Igloolik(2001), and Rankin Inlet (2002) and at the Getic at Laval. Three books on oral tradition will be published as well as articles . Participation of Inuit and non-Inuit at national and international conferences will take place.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Inuit Art in Anthropological Perspectives**

**Summary:** Inuit Art has raised a series of questions on the anthropological leveling the sense that Canadian Arctic sculptures are exhibited and sold at a great distance from their place of origin. So what does it tell us about those who produced it? What place does Inuit art take in the European imagination, which tends to dream of these populations living in the far North under extreme conditions? My research will be a comparison between Inuit Art and the acrylic paintings produced by the Aboriginals of the central Australian desert. Both are art forms coming from minority populations yet have found a place on the international art scene. This work has permitted me to bring out a certain number of common points and strong differences between these groups. I have chosen to concentrate on Inuit Art because this art form holds a particular anthropological interest due to its place in the unique context of rapid socio-political evolution of this minority population. On the one hand, over the last 50 years, the Inuit population has gone from nomadism to a more sedentary lifestyle, living a western lifestyle. While on the other hand, the creation of Nunavut is a political fact that is without precedent and which has extremely positive historical implications for the recognition of indigenous rights. Contemporary Inuit Art is even more interesting as it has made its appearance at this same period, permitting it to be a good basis on which to study a group in the midst of change. The goal of my thesis is to focus on the place that art has taken in this political and economic evolution but mostly to concentrate on the points pertaining to its cultural identity, art being a strong vector of tradition. Before starting my thesis, I strongly wish to study more deeply the questions arising from the growth of Inuit Art in today's historical context. By spending a short time in Iqaluit, I'm hoping to come into closer contact with the place and the reality that art has within a Inuit community.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Video Installation Project**

**Summary:** I have been doing video installations and films since 1994. After I finished my studies in Fine Arts in 2002, the DAAD (German academic exchange program) made it possible for me to spend three months in a foreign country of my choice. In Germany, I applied for this scholarship to do different projects that have since changed, as my imagination of this place adjusts to the reality. One project that I would like to do is to film two men doing the ear-pull, an Inuit sport I have read about at home. I am planning to film the ears of two participants with two cameras at the same time in a close-up position so that you see each ear as a picture-filling object. Having done that I will project the films onto the wall beside each other. The viewer will see a very abstract fight that takes place only at the ears, not seeing the facial movements or gestures. The ears will probably swell and redden until all of a sudden the elastic band releases from one ear and shifts from one projection onto the other. Queen Elizabeth will be visiting. I will film the town's preparations in different locations and different angles. When the Queen arrives, I would like to catch a quick and vague view of her face amongst the crowd. I am sure that during my stay in Iqaluit I am going to be inspired by many different occurrences that I would then like to translate into film.



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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Inuit, Money and Traditional Resources in Nunavut: Modelling the Contemporary Mixed Economy**

**Summary:** The proposed research program will analyze how money and harvesting articulate in a small Nunavut Inuit community, and, especially, whether expansion of the wage sector of the economy presents inherent contradictions to the maintenance of subsistence as a functioning socioeconomic system. Earlier research suggests that the integration of money into the traditional economic (ningiqtuq) system has encountered difficulties because of the disparate opportunity costs associated with these resource types, notable because each requires substantial, often conflicting investments of time. It is now apparent that most Nunavut communities have undergone considerable, if not drastic, economic change since the early 1980s – initially because of the collapse of the world market for sealskins (Wenzel 1991) and, more recently, because of the emphasis placed by the territorial government on job creation. At the same time, subsistence activities remain critical to the economic, social, and cultural lives of Nunavummiut (see Sahlins 1999). For instance, it has been estimated recently (McLeod et al 2000) that wildlife harvesting contributes the equivalent of approximately Can\$30 million in wild foods to the domestic territorial economy. Nonetheless, subsistence (see Quigley and McBride 1987); also Langdon 1991) is rarely a factor in formal analyses of either local or the territorial economy. This is in part because, while money is now recognized as a necessary resource in modern harvesting, the products of Inuit harvesting yield little or no monetary return (Wenzel 1989, 1991). This problem has been at least partially overcome in recent years by adopting as a standard means of measuring harvesting output, and its contribution to the mixed economy, a form of contingent valuation (Halperin 1994; Rogers 1994; Bird-David 1997). Typical of the analysis of Inuit harvesting activities has been the assignment of imputed or contingent dollar equivalence to country/traditional foods (Usher 1976; Wenzel 1989, 1991). A similar contingency approach will be employed here to analyze the articulation of the monetized traditional food components of the contemporary Inuit economy due to the Nunavut reality that both wage employment and harvesting require substantial, often competing, temporal resource investment by individuals. In addition, more orthodox microeconomic concepts and approaches will be applied to the same datasets for cross-approach testing for “fit”. In both the “ethnographic” and formalist approaches, however, time, rather than money, will be the bridging, analytical currency. The overall objective of the research will be the examination of possible contradictions between this top-down strategy and local community socioeconomic relations and the consequent effect on economic well-being. Critical aspects of the research are: 1) how time decisions affect resource access; 2) whether ningiqtuq practice ameliorates disparities in access to monetary and traditional resources; 3) whether Chaynov, patch choice, and diet breadth models can explicate family and/or household unit decisions regarding sectoral participation; 4) whether

the differing institutional demands of each sector have other measurable socioeconomic and sociocultural effects.

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**Project Title:** **Participatory Park Planning: Understanding of Land Management in Inuit Communities of the Canadian Arctic**

**Summary:** The goal of this research is to assess how Nunavummiut participate in planning Nunavut territorial parks. The research aims to improve understanding and cooperation in planning and building parks. I will conduct this research with assistance from the Parks and Tourism Division, Department of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut. I will collect information from literature, observations, and interviews. This data will be analyzed using “grounded theory” methodology. Interviewees will be selected if they 1) are interested in being interviewed, 2) have signed a participant consent form, 3) can offer insight that furthers the research. Interviewees will be 10 adult community members and professionals who assisted in the planning of territorial parks. The researcher will observe and photograph the setting (the park, the town, and meeting rooms). Open-ended questions will probe opinions on local park planning. For example “When this park was being planned, how were decisions made?”. After making contact by telephone, live interviews will be tape-recorded and analyzed. The data collected belongs to the researcher.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Inuit Identity, Wildlife, Justice and Sustainability**

**Summary:** I am hoping to better understand how people in Nunavut look at the relationship of survival, sustainability, culture, territory and identity. This understanding will then be used to look at approaches to wildlife management and community justice issues by government institutions at the federal and territorial levels. The reason for choosing wildlife management and community justice issues is that both issues have been said to be important to Inuit before Nunavut was created, and both are said to be important now for reasons of cultural survival and Inuit identity. The questions we hope to learn more about are questions such as "Does government wildlife management do enough to reflect Inuit identity and knowledge?" and "Do community justice concerns get addressed by government in a way that respects Inuit views about sustaining Inuit identity. If culture and place are critical aspects of sustainability, learning more about the way they connect in communities like Cape Dorset may have important lessons for us all. It is hoped that the research will be of value to people in the community and across Nunavut. It is also hoped that people outside Nunavut will learn from this research. People everywhere are trying to find paths to sustainability and it is my intention in doing this research to contribute to this search for sustainable approaches wherever possible. We would like to come to Cape Dorset to do this work because Cape Dorset plays an important role in educating the world about Inuit identity through the artwork of local artists, and also people there are interested and involved in wildlife issues, in community justice, and in life on the land.

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**Project Title:** **Inventory of Services for Inuit Survivors of Child Sexual Abuse Project**

**Summary:** The objectives of the project are to compile and publish an inventory, history and comparative analysis of existing and planned programs and service models in Inuit communities for the treatment of child sexual abuse survivors, including survivors of residential school abuse, and inter-generational impacts; To identify Inuit-specific elements of training process and services being offered; To inform policy development on child sexual abuse training and services at regional levels. The inventory will contain: An introduction that describes the impact of child sexual abuse on Inuit individuals, families and communities, explores some of the issues of concern, and generally describes the needs for survivors' services; An analysis of programs in general – numbers of services per community and region, description of types and natures of programs, availability, funding, staffing, training, advice from service providers, community needs; Standard descriptions of the services identified, grouped in some way (region, type of service, etc.); and some sort of index or services list(s) so that specific types of services can be found.

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**Project Title:** **Inuit memories of the DEW Line in Hall Beach, 1955-1970**

**Summary:** Very few studies are giving a voice to the Inuit about the Cold War in the North. This research project is intended to document an Inuit perspective on that period. The Inuit memories of the Fox Main DEW Line station between 1955 and 1970 will be the object of this study. This research is conducted to get a better understanding of the cultural construction of the Inuit memories and representation of the past, and to document a part of the history of Hall Beach and Fox Main in an Inuit perspective that will be compared with southern sources. Specific questionings are about the relationships with white people, and the Inuit understanding of the presence of Fox Main. Fox Main has been selected for a few reasons: it gave birth to Hall Beach, it is part of the largest military northern work for the Cold War period, there were no Occidental presence there before, the community seems interested in keeping the installations there. This project is conducted within the framework of a master's thesis. This research is conducted within the larger framework of the CURA program "Memory and history in Nunavut". The data collection will be one by semi-directed interviews related to the elders memories of the Fox Main station and its implications for the Inuit of the area. These interviews will last between 60-90 minutes and will be recorded on audiotape. The information obtained will be used to write a master's thesis, for the publication of articles in scientific journals, for presentations in conferences and for the production of audio material (radio). The raw data will be considered as co-property of the interviewer and the participant. A copy of the recordings and transcripts will be left, for educational and research purposes (non-commercial purposes), at the community office of Hall Beach, at the GÉTIC and in the researcher's archives. The participants will receive a copy of the recording after the interview. On the participant's request, the information obtained will remain confidential or anonymous. The anonymity will be insured by the use of a pseudonym and/or a code number. The audio cassettes of those interviews will be destroyed after the data has been transcribed. Those transcripts will be kept only by the researcher. Reporting will be made either by the means of a presentation in the community, a written report or a radio presentation (with use of audio material).

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**Project Title:** **Kitikmeot Place Names Atlas Project**

**Summary:** The Kitikmeot Heritage Society (KHS) is undertaking the Kitikmeot Place Name Atlas project to do a comprehensive recording of the traditional Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun place names of the Kitikmeot region. Phase I of the project will involve recording place names in the communities of Kuugaruk and Cambridge Bay. Elders will be interviewed and the locations of place names and their spellings, meanings, pronunciations and associated oral traditions will be recorded. The initial products derived from this recording effort will be a series of atlas volumes – one for each community in the Kitikmeot. The atlas volumes will include place name maps, and pages of text that present the meanings of the names and any associated stories. In addition, the place names will be sent to the Government of Nunavut so that they become official names on future government maps. Future products will include interactive map CD ROMs and videos. Phase I of this project will begin with the communities of Kuugaruk and Cambridge Bay. Goals: 1) The preservation of traditional Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun place names and associated oral traditions for the benefit of future generations; 2) The development of products that will transmit place names and associated oral traditions to youth and future generations.

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**Project Title:** **The Iqaluktuuq Project**

**Summary:** The project is a study of the cultural history of the Iqaluktuuq area near Cambridge Bay. In July of 2000, the Kitikmeot Heritage Society (KHS), a group that includes many elders from Cambridge Bay, began a collective oral history/archaeological research project with the University of Toronto. This project has been carried out annually since that time. The project combines the best of community based research and a careful academic research approach to this important group of archaeological sites. We would like to continue with the cooperative field research, which will include two parts: First, elders, archaeologists and other members of the KHS will fly out to the site. KHS interviewers will record the oral history and

traditional knowledge of the area, elaborating on information obtained last summer and asking new questions. They will also provide direction and guidance to the archaeologists and the work that they are doing. The project will record the great volume of important, undocumented traditional knowledge extant among the elders of Cambridge Bay. Secondly, the archaeologists will: continue to investigate site NiNg-17 which contain 3 Dorset longhouses; continue to investigate other sites such as the Bell site.

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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Baffin Island Photographic Identification and Oral History Project**

**Summary:** The proposed study builds on initial oral history research conducted by the applicant to identify the people and places pictured in historic photographs taken by explorer Donald MacMillan at various locations on Baffin Island . In the present study, additional historic photographs from south Baffin Island will be incorporated into the project in order to conduct more focused oral history interview relating to Inuit environmental knowledge. Research is proposed to take place in three Nunavut communities: Iqaluit, Kinngait, and Kimmirut. The project will use photographs to help interview elders and youth about their understandings of short and long term changes in climate and its effect on sea ice conditions, animal availability, vegetation and land use during the 20th century. The photographic collections consist of images taken by three photographers including: Robert Flaherty, Donald MacMillan, and Peter Pitseolak. These collections, currently housed in three separate repositories in southern Canada and the United States, will be brought north to the communities where research is to be undertaken.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Kivalliq Grizzly Bear Traditional Knowledge Study**

**Summary:** The Hunters and Trappers Organization Board saw the need for a grizzly bear study in the summer season of 2001. In this season, there was more evidence of nearby community sightings of grizzly bears. The board therefore, put in a funding request to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to do a Traditional Knowledge Study. The study will give answers on the behaviour, numbers, roaming ranges, and what and who the grizzly bears prey on. A Consultant Researcher will be hired to do the study and thus collecting information in this process by visits with elders and hunters, and archiving this information. The first step of the Traditional Knowledge study is hoped to bring in future studies to better management of

the bear population. Safeguarding hunters/campers with bears is the primary concern of the local community of Baker Lake.

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**Location/Region:** Kitikmeot  
**Project Title:** **Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Nanurnut**

**Summary:** The study objectives are to systematically record IQ: on important habitat, and changes to habitat, including possible indicators of climate change; on patterns of habitat use, and changes in habitat use including denning patterns; about the relationship between bears, their prey, sea ice conditions and weather conditions; definitions of sea ice terminology and relevant weather terminology; related to bear behavior, development and anatomy; about changes in population size, composition or distribution over time; and, oral traditions about the relationship between Inuit hunters and bears in historical perspective; train young hunters in polar bear traditional knowledge, MC geographical knowledge and IQ data collection techniques.



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**Location/Region:** South Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Inuit Elders' Narratives of Change in Four Nunavut Communities**

**Summary:** This is a study of four Nunavut communities: Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Cape Dorset (Kinngait) and Qikiqtarjuaq. There is increased interest in documenting the changes that led to the establishment of Nunavut Territory. This study deals with the last 70 years, when people were moving into towns and shifting from a nomadic, hunting and whaling lifestyle to a settled wage economy, and will be based on the narratives of Inuit elders about their lives and their memories of change. Our purpose of the project is to study the microcultural variation between settlements by learning about the unique history and identity of each community. A second purpose is to look at kinship and economic connections, the helping and sharing networks, between the communities that formed as some families migrated from settlements to larger towns and others returned to their home settlements. A third question is whether a new Inuit identity (Nunavummiut) is developing since the establishment of Nunavut, and whether elders share this identity.

Ann McElroy has done research in Iqaluit and Pangnirtung since 1967, and she has gathered information on Inuit families reaching back to the 1950s. In 1999 she interviewed 13 elders, but many did not get to tell their stories. The project in 2002 will include additional interviews; study of published materials at interpretive centers, libraries, and museums, and observation of community events. She has a grant from the Embassy of Canada and will be able to pay elders and interpreters for their assistance. The project will result in articles in professional journals and a book about Baffin Island. Waveland Press has expressed interest in publishing an ethnography of modern Canadian Inuit. Copies of the book will be given to Nunavut schools, elder centers, and libraries, and the Nunavut Research Institute, and part of any royalties from publications will be donated to Elder Centre programs.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Games and Songs in Inuit Societies of the Canadian Arctic**

**Summary:** The project consists in studying the different forms of "games" in Inuit societies of the Canadian Arctic, before and after the life in settlements. I plan to focus primarily on traditional games like ajaraq, ajagaq, and inugaq, as well as on other games that used to be preformed with songs. My purpose is to study the kind of songs that used to be sung, the stories they referred to, and to look more generally at the way songs are embedded in those games.

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**Location/Region:** North Baffin  
**Project Title:** **Inuit Attitudes Towards the Animals: Changes and Permanent Features**

**Summary:** My research is a long-term study of various aspects of relationships between the Inuit and animals. From the beginning, the Iglulik community has been selected because of its well-known attachment to the traditional subsistence activities. During my previous fieldwork, thanks to the helpful assistance of many elders, I was able to collect very valuable information about the Iglulingmiut traditional hunting skills, knowledge, beliefs and attitudes towards animals but some data need to be completed and checked. An analytical zoological lexicon based upon both ancient and recent information is in preparation. Since the subsistence hunting is still one of principle components of Inuit identity, I started during my last fieldwork to focus on changes in the values and behaviour in relation to wildlife and hunting, especially amongst the younger people born and educated in town whose experience is very different from the experience of their parents. I intend to continue this research in summer 2002. I would like to focus on the following topics: Many young Inuit men and women like to go on the land to hunt and fish. What is the meaning of such activities in terms of personal satisfaction, social prestige and social relations? Is the level of their

involvement related to their family traditions? How do hunting activities accommodate regular jobs in town? Does hunting make sense for them as a full-time job? Special attention will be paid to the attitudes towards animals (present-day self regulation, quota system versus traditional philosophy).

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**Location/Region:** Nunavut  
**Project Title:** **Nunavut Wildlife Health Project: Community-Based Wildlife Health Surveillance - Integrating Scientific and Traditional Knowledge to Address Contaminant Issues in Nunavut**

**Summary:** Inuit Traditional Knowledge (TK) offers a unique and valuable perspective of wildlife and the environment, their patterns, changes and interrelationships. In recent years, TK has been recognized as an important data gathering system for recording long-term and detailed data about changes in wildlife resources and ecological processes on lands and waters. Wildlife species, both terrestrial and marine, fish and invertebrates play important social and economic roles in Arctic communities. However, relatively little is known about the health status of these populations. Over the past decade, Inuit hunters, trappers and fishers have reported a wide range of abnormalities in their harvests, as well as a perceived increase in the frequency of certain conditions and disease states. Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board (QWB), Keewatin Wildlife Board (KWB) and World Wildlife Fund Canada (WWF) recognized the need for the documentation of the TK on wildlife health. In this study, a TK survey will be conducted to gather information about observed morphological changes and disease states in harvested wildlife in three Nunavut communities including Panguit, Arviat and Coral Harbour. The purpose of the survey is to establish a baseline of wildlife health in these communities. In each community, ten hunters will be interviewed during face-to-face interviews. The participants will be asked about their experiences regarding the health and physical conditions of their harvested animals. The results from these interviews will be compiled in a report and will be made available to communities.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **The Social, Cultural and Economic Role of the Sea in Arviat, Nunavut**

**Summary:** As part of a PhD program, my research will be carried out for a period of one year in Arviat. The research focuses on Inuit use and knowledge of the sea. I will investigate the economic, social and cultural role of the sea in the community, and in particular, relationships with marine mammals such as ringed and bearded seals and beluga whales. I will deal with the changing role of the sea on community life throughout the seasons, in particular, how individuals and the community in general adjust to seasonal changes from open water to sea ice and back again. By recording this aspect of Inuit life and traditional knowledge, I hope to determine its compatibility with official Nunavut policies regarding the sea as a sustainable resource. The objective of this project is to conduct interviews with local people on traditional knowledge of the sea and sea-related activities and to record daily activities related to the sea and produce from the sea. I will ask individuals to share their knowledge of the sea, their memories of past experiences at sea, stories and myths they are familiar with, and any other information they have pertaining to the sea. An underlying goal is to determine ways in which research will inform policies on resource management of marine resources both within Nunavut and internationally. An important outcome of these methods will be to compile a list of words relating to the sea. I believe a linguistic study of the Kivalliq dialect will greatly contribute to the research. I may announce words on a radio show, with the participation and assistance of elders. By the end of one year of fieldwork, I hope to have obtained an understanding of the role the sea plays in the life of the community.

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**Location/Region:** Kivalliq  
**Project Title:** **Monitoring Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou, habitat, and community use in relation to changing climate and land use activities.**

**Summary:** The Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board is developing a caribou monitoring program in the Kivalliq region. Funding is being provided by the BQCMB, the federal government (Environment Canada's Northern Ecosystem Initiative) and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. The results of this work will benefit Kivalliq communities and wildlife and land use managers by helping to make sure that there are plenty of caribou in the future. The goal of this project is to develop a system for long-term monitoring of Beverly and Qamanirjuaq caribou that will address common concerns about the health of individual caribou and the herds as a whole, and the potential impacts of climate change and land use activities on caribou and their habitat. The monitoring system will use information from scientific studies and local/traditional knowledge, and will address two questions: 1) what is changing? 2) why is it changing? We have been working with HTOs since 2001 to develop a community-based monitoring system in Baker Lake and Arviat. Our main objective is to establish a monitoring system that will continue year after year, where annual interviews of Arviat and Baker Lake hunters will provide information about caribou, caribou range conditions, and ongoing changes. Twenty hunters from each community were interviewed last fall, and a second round of interviews is proposed for fall 2002. Interviews of elders will also be conducted in Baker Lake and Arviat this year to gather traditional knowledge about caribou. Local people will be hired to conduct interviews, and the people who are interviewed will receive honoraria. The HTOs and hunters who have been involved in the work have said that they are interested in continued participation.

- Aiken Susan, 10  
 Analytical, 38  
 Arctic, 28  
 Ash Gary, 10  
 Banerji Anna, 6  
 Barber David G, 11  
 Bates College, 41  
 BC Children's Hospital, 6  
 Bedford Institute of Oceanography, 23  
 Bedford Institute of Oceanography, 17  
 Bégin Maxime Steve, 86  
 Berge Johanna, 52  
 Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board, 94  
 Blanchette Robert, 12  
 Bordeaux, 52  
 Bowdoin College, 88  
 Boyce Will, 52  
 Bradley Raymond, 12  
 Briner Jason P., 13  
 Brozowski James, 13  
 Budkewitsch Paul, 14  
 Burkhardt Kate, 53  
 Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, 14  
 Canada-Nunavut, 42, 43, 46  
 Canadian, 26  
 Canadian Museum of Nature, 10, 20  
 Canadian Wildlife Service, 45  
 Carleton University, Loeb B349, 84  
 Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), 91  
 Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario, 8  
 Christofides Anna, 6  
 Clark Leigh, 54  
 Cleland Mike, 54  
 Conacher Christine, 55  
 Crockatt Kim, 87  
 Cultural, 64  
 Cultural Geographer, 89  
 DAAD program, 80  
 Dale Janis, 14  
 Damman Siri, 56  
 Dawson Peter, 57  
 Delamarre Jean-Francois, 58  
 Departement, 33, 78  
 Department, 11, 12, 15, 24, 27, 29, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 57, 60, 67, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 81, 84, 88, 90  
 Dept, 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 30, 36, 44, 45, 62, 69, 71, 79, 83, 86, 93  
 Dept., 32  
 Dewailly Eric, 7  
 Dick Terry, 51  
 Division, 6  
 Dobbins Holly, 58  
 Doubleday Nancy C., 84  
 Earth, 16, 22, 34  
 Ecclestone Miles, 15  
 Emergency, 6  
 England and Lajeunesse John and Patrick, 16  
 English, 59  
 Environment Canada, 42  
 Environmental, 76  
 Faculte, 61  
 Faculty, 9, 63, 68  
 Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, 9  
 Florida Southern College, 71  
 Forbes Donald, 17  
 Free University, 77  
 Gajewski Konrad, 18  
 Geography, 72  
 Geological, 17  
 Geological Survey of Canada, 28, 43, 46  
 GETIC, 52, 65  
 Giberson Donna, 19  
 Giles Philip, 19  
 Gillespie Lynn, 20  
 Glaap Albert-Reiner, 59  
 Golder Associates, 37  
 Golder Associates Ltd., 10  
 Goodings Craig, 21  
 Goodings Environmental Inc., 21  
 Gray David, 60  
 Halls Henry, 22  
 Hamilton Jim, 23  
 Heinrich-Heine-University, 59  
 Henderson Ailsa, 60  
 Henry Greg, 24  
 Henshaw Anne, 88  
 Hospital for Sick Children, 6  
 Hubert and Associates, 25  
 Hubert Ben, 25

- Hunters and Trappers Organization, 88  
 INALCO (National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilization), 58  
 INSTAAR, 13  
 International, 56, 66  
 J.A., 9  
 Johnston Michelle, 26  
 Joks Solveig, 61  
 Kah Linda, 27  
 Katholike Universiteit Nymegen, 64  
 Keith Darren, 89  
 Kitikmeot, 10, 25, 27, 29, 35, 37, 48, 60, 66, 68, 69, 87, 89  
 Kitikmeot Heritage Society, 87  
 Kivalliq, 9, 19, 21, 28, 33, 38, 42, 57, 64, 67, 88, 93, 94  
 Koerner Roy Martindale, 27  
 Kovesi Thomas, 8  
 Kuhry Peter, 28  
 Lamoureux Scott, 29  
 Laugrand Frederic, 61  
 Laval University, 65  
 Laval University Medical Research Centre, CHUQ, 7  
 Lean David, 30  
 Lee Pascal, 31  
 Lenz Alfred, 32  
 Levesque Esther, 33  
 Lister Kenneth, 62  
 Loukacheva Natalia, 63  
 MacLeod Martha, 9  
 Mair Douglas Watson Fraser, 33  
 Mars Society, 50  
 Martin Bruce D., 9  
 Matthijsse Mathilde, 64  
 McElroy Ann P., 90  
 McGill University, 39, 40, 41, 82  
 McMaster University, 47, 77  
 Meterological, 42  
 Michaud Marco D., 64  
 Moorman Brian, 34  
 Moquin Heather, 65  
 Morin Alexandre, 65  
 Morrill Science Center, University of Massachusetts, 12  
 Muggli Deborah, 34, 66  
 Muller Kirsten Marianne, 35  
 Myers Heather, 66  
 NASA Ames Research Center, 31  
 National Research Council of Canada, 26  
 Natural, 14  
 Nilsen Erik, 67  
 North, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 65, 66, 70, 77, 82, 85, 86, 91  
 Northern, 45  
 Nunavut, 9, 10, 17, 52, 61, 72, 77, 79, 92  
 Nunavut Arctic College, 54  
 Ocean, 23  
 Omelon Christopher, 36  
 Omura Keiichi, 68  
 O'Neil Jim, 37  
 Osaka University, 68  
 Palsson Gisli, 69  
 Pauktuutit, 85  
 Petit Celine, 91  
 Platzer Edward, 37  
 Poland Dr. John, 38  
 Pollard Wayne, 39, 40  
 Powell Richard, 70  
 Prince Rupert Port Authority, 48  
 Public, 7  
 Queen's University, 29, 38, 44, 52  
 Randa Vladimir, 91  
 Rescan Environmental Services, 66  
 Rescan Environmental Services Ltd., 34  
 Retelle Michael, 41  
 Rosenthal Caroline, 70  
 Royal Ontario Museum, 62  
 Rural, 54, 65  
 Sami University College, 61  
 Sandeman Hamish, 42  
 Sang Susan, 92  
 Santosuosso John E., 71  
 Scarborough Elizabeth, 72  
 School, 47  
 Schroeder William, 42  
 Scott David, 43  
 SETI, 31  
 Sharp Martin, 43  
 Slotta James, 73  
 Smol John, 44  
 Social, 52, 58  
 South, 7, 13, 38, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 88, 90  
 St. Mary's University, 19  
 Stevenson Lisa, 74  
 Strong Kimberly, 44, 45  
 Stuempel Tim, 75  
 Svoboda Michael, 45  
 Syracuse University, 58  
 Tagornak Deborah, 85

Takako Takano, 76  
Tedford Sarah Kristina, 77  
Tomiak Julie-Ann, 77  
Trent University, 15, 55  
Trudel Francois, 78  
Turner Elizabeth, 45  
Tyrrell Martina, 93  
Universitat Konstanz, 70  
Universite Laval, 61, 64, 78  
Université Laval, 86  
Université Libre de Bruxelles, 79  
University at Buffalo, 90  
University of Aberdeen, 93  
University of Alberta, 16, 34, 43  
University of British Columbia, 24  
University of Calgary, 34, 57  
University of California, 38  
University of California at Berkeley, 74  
University of Cambridge, 70  
University of Chicago, 73  
University of Colorado, 13  
University of Edinburgh, 76  
University of Guelph, 54, 65, 83  
University of Iceland, 69  
University of Lapland, 28  
University of Laval, 46, 47  
University of Manitoba, 11, 51, 67  
University of Minnesota, 12, 13  
University of Northern BC, 66  
University of Northern British Columbia, 9  
University of Oslo, 56  
University of Ottawa, 18, 30, 75  
University of PEI, 19  
University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres, 33  
University of Regina, 14  
University of Tennessee, 27  
University of Toronto, 36, 44, 45, 60, 63  
University of Toronto at Mississauga, 22  
University of Waterloo, 35  
University of Western Ontario, 32  
University of Windsor, 53  
Vincent Warwick, 46, 47  
Visart de Bocarné Pascale, 79  
Wakelyn Leslie, 94  
Wandel Julia, 80  
Wenzel George W., 81  
Woo Ming-ko (Hok), 47  
Woodman David, 48  
World Wildlife Fund Canada, 92  
York University, 48, 49, 72  
Young Kathy, 48, 49  
Zalite Kristina, 82  
Zubrin Robert, 50