Polar Libraries Colloquy 2018—Welcome!

The 27th PLC is the first in Finland since 1990. It will be held 10–15 June 2018 at the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi, where planning is well in hand by the Lapland University Consortium Library.

Finland assumed chairmanship of the Arctic Council for May 2017–May 2019 (see article, p. 4). Consequently, several international Arctic meetings and conferences will take place in Rovaniemi during this time, and our Colloquy is one of them.

PLC 2018’s theme, Developing Polar Networks: Ideas & Possibilities for the Future, is based on the need for increased international cooperation in order to face the considerable challenges caused by climate change in the Arctic. Our polar libraries can play an important role in that cooperation.

The call for papers and posters opened September 2017, with submission through the online system. The deadline for abstracts is upon us—11 December 2017. Acceptance notifications will be sent by 15 January 2018. Please visit the PLC 2018 website for more details about this and the Colloquy as a whole. Information is being posted on an ongoing basis.

Colloquy registration opened October 2017, with a deadline of 9 April 2018 for early-bird discount. The program will be available February 2018, and a preliminary timetable is already up, as is information about featured speakers and accommodations.

The University of Lapland is the northernmost university in Finland and in the European Union. The meeting venue is located about two kilometers from the city centre and a 20–30 minute walk from hotels. An optional post-conference excursion is scheduled for Saturday, 16 June. It includes a tour to Aavasaksa fell, with magnificent views and a rich history of international research and culture.

We very much look forward to welcoming you to Rovaniemi in 2018!

Susanna Parikka, Library Director
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—Editors’ Note: Aavasaksa is a caldera mountain 242 meters above sea level in Lapland, Finland. To its west lies the village of Aavasaksa (Närkki), with a border crossing into Sweden. Aavasaksa is famous for its views towards Finland and Sweden and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

(Adapted from, and photograph courtesy of, Wikipedia)
PLC 2018: Developing Polar Networks

POLAR LIBRARIES COLLOQUIY 2018
Developing Polar Networks: Ideas & Possibilities for the Future
10–16 June 2018,
at University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland
www.ulapland.fi/plc2018

PLC 2018 Developing Polar Networks: Ideas & Possibilities for the Future

Huge environmental, social, political and economic changes are affecting both the peoples and the states in the arctic region. International cooperation and research are needed to support sustainable development in the area and to face the other challenges brought about by the global change. Polar libraries and archives are important partners in these international networks.

PLC 2018 brings together librarians and all others concerned with managing and providing polar information. In addition to discussion of polar networks' future developing, the keynote lectures will cover different aspects of social and legal sciences as well as arctic art and design. PLC 2018 is organized by Lapland University Consortium Library and University of Lapland.

Polar Libraries Colloquy

The Polar Libraries Colloquy is an international organization of librarians and others concerned with the collection, preservation, and dissemination of information dealing with the Arctic and Antarctic regions. This organization grew out of the Northern Libraries Colloquy, which first met in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada in June, 1971. The Colloquy meets biennially, by tradition alternating between Europe and North America. PLC is governed by an international Steering Committee and publishes a newsletter, Polar Libraries Bulletin, as well as Proceedings of the Colloquies.

Membership provides great opportunities to network with colleagues in other institutions. From its origin, the fostering of greater international collaboration has been a central objective.

PLC is a member of the University of the Arctic.

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PLC 2018: Call for Papers and Posters

Polar Libraries Colloquy

Lapin Yliopisto
University of Lapland

Polar Libraries Colloquy 2018

Developing Polar Networks:
Ideas & Possibilities for the Future

10–16 June 2018.
at University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland

www.ulapland.fi/plc2018

Call for papers

The theme of the colloquy is Developing Polar Networks: Ideas & Possibilities for the Future. The organizers are now calling for your abstract max 250 words and welcome papers on all topics that apply to polar libraries or information. In particular we ask colloquy participants to consider these topics:

- emerging and possible networks around polar information
- experiences and ideas around archiving polar research data
- availability of polar information through institutional and disciplinary repositories
- visibility and availability of (open) polar publications – polar publications from bibliometric and altmetric point of view
- using new technologies for promoting visibility and availability of polar information

You can submit an abstract for either oral or poster presentation. Please use the online submission system to submit your abstract:

www.ulapland.fi/PLC2018CallForPapers

Deadline for abstracts is 11 December 2017.
Notifications of acceptance will be sent to the corresponding author by 15 January 2018.
Accepted authors must register for the event and thus confirm their presentation by 12 February 2018.
Finland Assumes Chairmanship of Arctic Council

The Arctic Council’s 10th Ministerial meeting was held in Fairbanks, Alaska, in May 2017. Ministers of the eight Arctic States and leaders from the six indigenous Permanent Participant organizations of the Arctic Council gathered to mark the passing of the two-year rotating Chairmanship from the US to Finland. Ministers also signed the Fairbanks Declaration, which reviews the work of the Council during the outgoing US Chairmanship and provides guidance for the Council’s work during the incoming Finnish Chairmanship.

Foreign ministers representing the eight Arctic States (Canada, Denmark including Greenland and the Faroe Islands, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the US) signed the third binding agreement negotiated under the auspices of the Arctic Council, i.e., the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation, which will help facilitate entry and exit of persons, equipment, and material; access to research infrastructure and facilities; access to research areas; use of traditional and local knowledge; and education, career development, and training for students and early career scientists.

The Council welcomed Switzerland as an Observer, along with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Oceana, the National Geographic Society, the Oslo-Paris Commission, the West Nordic Council, and the World Meteorological Organization. Observer status is open to non-Arctic states, as well as to non-governmental organizations and global and regional intergovernmental and interparliamentary organizations.

As of 2017, Permanent Participant organizations are the Aleut International Association, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich’in Council International, Inuit Circumpolar Council, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, and Saami Council.

To herald the start of the Finnish Chairmanship, four priorities were announced: environmental protection; connectivity; meteorological cooperation; and education. Finland’s Foreign Minister Timo Soini, Chair of the Council, said: The Arctic has a great potential. Better access to natural resources and the opening of new sea routes in the Arctic will bring benefits, but also challenges. The new opportunities oblige us all to work for sustainable development in the Arctic region. This will emphasize the leading role of the Arctic Council in producing outstanding scientific assessments and addressing the impacts of globalization and climate change.

In his remarks at the opening of the Ministerial meeting, US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson stated: The Arctic Council, which recently celebrated its 20th anniversary, has proven to be an indispensable forum in which we can pursue cooperation. I want to affirm that the United States will continue to be an active member in this Council.

Accomplishments of the Council during the US Chairmanship (2015–2017) include the Circumpolar Local Environmental Observer Network (CLEO); Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Network Toolbox; and a series of health-related projects aimed at improving the health and mental wellness of Indigenous and Arctic communities. Examples of major reports and publications produced include Telecommunications Infrastructure in the Arctic: A Circumpolar Assessment; Snow, Water, Ice and Permafrost in the Arctic; State of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Report; and Standardization as a Tool for Prevention of Oil Spills in the Arctic. These publications and many others are or will be available shortly via the Arctic Council’s repository / public archive at http://oaarchive.arctic-council.org.

The first meeting of Senior Arctic Officials during the Finnish Chairmanship took place 25–27 October 2017 in Oulu, Finland. A list of participants and other information presented at the meeting are also available through the Council’s public archive.

—Adapted from the Arctic Council’s website: Arctic Council Ministers meet, sign binding agreement on science cooperation, pass Chairmanship from U.S. to Finland, accessed 19 October 2017.

—Editors’ Note: The Ottawa Declaration of 1996 formally established the Arctic Council as a high level intergovernmental forum to provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination, and interaction among Arctic States, with the involvement of Arctic Indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.
Greetings from Calgary and the Arctic Institute of North America! The PLC Steering Committee has been meeting regularly since the 26th Colloquy of summer 2016 in lovely Fairbanks, Alaska. Our Committee meets every three months via videoconference and, as promised, I have worn the PLC crown (when prodded by other Committee members). As you can imagine, this may have led to some interesting conversations with my Director.

One of the items the Steering Committee has been working on is digitizing the PLC proceedings. I am happy to announce that three more were added to our website in May 2017. These additional proceedings, available here, were for the 25th PLC in Cambridge, UK, and for the 12th Northern Libraries Colloquy and 24th PLC both in Boulder, Colorado, USA. I would particularly like to thank retired PLC member, Martha Andrews, who found the Boulder proceedings online and who also sent me a large box of PLC proceedings for our archive.

Also new to the PLC website is an update to the upcoming 27th Colloquy being hosted by Lapland University Consortium Library in beautiful Rovaniemi, Finland. Please visit their PLC 2018 website here at www.ulapland.fi/plc2018. I’m looking forward to seeing you all there!

Nominations Open for 2018 William Mills Book Prize

The 2018 William Mills Prize Committee is accepting nominations of titles for the William Mills Prize for Non-Fiction Polar Books, honoring the best Arctic or Antarctic non-fiction books published throughout the world. The deadline to submit a nomination is 31 March 2018, and the winner will be announced at the upcoming Polar Libraries Colloquy in Rovaniemi, Finland, in June 2018.

Established in memory of William Mills—polar librarian, author, and a core member of PLC during its formative years—the prize consists of $500 US, certificates for the author and publisher, and the right to use the William Mills Prize logo when advertising the winning book.

Qualifications for nomination, as well as a list of past nominees and winners, can be found on the PLC website. (For a listing of the 2016 titles, see pp. 16–17 of this issue of the Bulletin.) Note that the publication timeframe for the 2018 award is January 2016 through December 2017.

For more information or to submit a nomination, contact Julia Finn, William Mills Prize Coordinator, at millsprize@gmail.com.

UArctic Symposium on Sacred Natural Sites in the Arctic

The UArctic Thematic Network on Arctic Law organized a panel on Sacred Natural Sites as part of the 10th Polar Law Symposium held in Rovaniemi, Finland, 13–14 November 2017. The panel celebrated the 2017 release of Experiencing and Protecting Sacred Natural Sites of Sámi and other Indigenous Peoples: The Sacred Arctic, edited by L. Heinämäki and T. M. Herrmann, and published by Springer International. The Thematic Network on Arctic Law has been actively involved in creating the international network that gave birth to this book. Conference participants established the statement and recommendations on “Recognizing and Safeguarding Sacred Sites of Indigenous peoples in Northern and Arctic Regions” that the book elaborates. Participants welcomed this first step in establishing guidelines and practice for improved integration of the ethical, cultural, and spiritual values of nature into law, policy, planning, and management of the Arctic.
Alaska Celebrates Week of the Arctic

To celebrate Alaska as the Heart of America’s Arctic, and to mark the conclusion of the US Chairmanship of the Arctic Council, the Alaska Arctic Council convened a Week of the Arctic 2017, held during 8–14 May 2017. Various events, primarily in Fairbanks and Anchorage, were coordinated with the celebrations and meetings of the Arctic Council Ministerial gathering in Fairbanks. Among the sponsors were the National Science Foundation and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the State of Alaska, Alaska Native and for-profit corporations, private foundations, the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), and Alaska Pacific University.

The Host Committee of the Alaska Arctic Council, which sponsored Week of the Arctic, had been initiated by Alaska’s Governor Bill Walker in preparation for the two-year US Chairmanship of the Council. The Committee rounded out its work with this weeklong festival, which provided an opportunity for Alaska’s science, policy, and business communities and others from the US and around the world to come together to celebrate the successes of the US Chairmanship, toast the future of the Finnish Chairmanship, and recognize all the hard work still to do in meeting the high goals of environmental protection, sustainable development, inclusion of Indigenous peoples, and international cooperation.

During the week, the US State Department hosted an event in honor of the 20th Anniversary of the Arctic Council. Side-trips to Nome, Fort Yukon, and Alpine (a North Slope oil field on the Colville River Delta) provided opportunities to learn about Alaska’s Arctic. The Ministerial meeting in Fairbanks, attended by foreign ministers of the eight Arctic states and heads of delegation from Permanent Participants and Observers, officially marked the transfer of the Chairmanship of the Arctic Council from the US to Finland.

The Arctic Interchange in Fairbanks sponsored events that emphasized Alaska expertise as it relates to social and physical sciences, cold climate design, remote health and energy delivery, engineering and construction, oceans and fisheries science and management, and climate science. The Arctic Interchange serves as a critical nexus of university research and science, Indigenous leadership, active economic development, and innovative policy. Some of its workshops, roundtables, and webinars were for registered attendees, but many were open to the public, including lectures, a film screening, and the art exhibit I Am Inuit at the UAF Art Gallery.

Anchorage activities were featured at the North by North Festival, and included an Arts, Crafts & Culture expo, a circumpolar film festival, and a locally crafted food and beer tasting. The Anchorage Museum also hosted Innovate Arctic, which was a full day of TED-style talks, interactive exhibits, and topic-driven breakout sessions on such Arctic topics as cold climate housing, northern agriculture, tourism, renewable energy, telecommunications, and education. As with the events in Fairbanks, some activities were for registered attendees, but many were free and open to the public.

—Adapted from Week of the Arctic, May 8–14, 2017: Celebrating the Arctic and a Successful US Chairmanship of the Arctic Council. Accessed 18 October 2017. Website contains the program, media coverage, archived video presentations, and more.

(All photographs by J. R. Ancheta, courtesy of Week of the Arctic)
**Welcoming New Head Librarians**

**At the Alfred Weneger Institute: Kathrin Brannemann**

Hello, I am Kathrin Brannemann. On 1 July 2017, I took over as Head of the Library at the Alfred-Wegener-Institute Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research (AWI) in Bremerhaven, Germany. I came to AWI from Oldenburg University Library, where I served for four years as a subject librarian for History and Archaeology, as well as Head of the University Archives at University Oldenburg. Prior to September 2013, I was on the staff of the Open Access Coordination Office at the Helmholtz Association for three years. From 2005 through 2010 I worked as Head of digital publication systems at a German library consortium in Cologne. I obtained my MLIS from University in Applied Sciences Cologne in 2003 and my Master of Arts from University Bonn in 2001.

I am personally interested in subjects related to open access and research data management, and to exchange experiences with colleagues around the world. I look forward to having the opportunity to meet you in person and am excited about the projects we will be working on together in the future.

Best regards, and if you need to reach me, my email contact is kathrin.brannemann@awi.de.

**At the Polar Library, UCopenhagen: Cecilie Tang Møldrup**

During the summer 2017, Cecilie Tang Møldrup replaced Vibeke Sloth as librarian at the Polar Library, University of Copenhagen. The library is an integral part of the University's Institute of Eskimology and Arctic Studies and the Danish Arctic Institute. Its collection focuses on the humanities and the social and natural sciences of the Arctic regions, with emphasis on the history of Denmark in Greenland and the Arctic. It is one of the largest collections of Greenland materials in the world, with more than 35,000 titles, including 26,000 books.

Contact Cecilie by email at cqw916@hum.ku.dk or write her at:

Librarian Cecilie Tang Møldrup  
The Polar Library  
Det Humanistiske Fakultet  
Copenhagen University  
Strandgade 102, DK-1401 København K.

The Danish Arctic Institute, University of Copenhagen.
The Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre (ICRC), located in Inuvik, Northwest Territories, Canada, has a mandate that includes “the preservation and revitalization of the Inuvialuktun language and the creation of teaching resources for schools in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR).” For many years, as a part of this mandate, the ICRC has produced children’s books in English and all three Inuvialuktun dialects. Many of these publications are listed on the Inuvialuktun Books website.

One of my favorite examples of the ICRC’s language revitalization work is a little book called Inuvialuktun Nursery Rhymes, published in 2008. Most children in the community will have learned “Mary Had a Little Lamb,” “Itsy Bitsy Spider,” and “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star” in English through storybooks, television, or school. This volume translates the nursery rhymes into the Uumarmiutun dialect, with the English words for the rhymes printed in the back of the book.

The rhymes for “Itsy Bitsy Spider” and “Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star” are the same as the ones that most children would sing. However, there are very few domestic sheep in that part of Arctic Canada, so “Mary Had a Little Lamb” has been adapted as “Mary Had a Dog,” since many children in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region will have dogs. The English words for “Mary Had a Dog” are short a few syllables to be sung to the usual tune, but the Uumarmiutun version fits perfectly. Try singing it: Mary Una Qimmilik, qimmilik, qimmilik....

The ICRC’s most recent publications include: Aluniq and Her Friend Buster, Arvinilgit Natchiat (Six Seals), and Qallun (Cup). Several books on the website can be downloaded for free in multiple dialects, including My Family, This is My School, and Uvanga, Nuligak (adapted from the book I, Nuligak). With the numbers of Inuktitut speakers generally declining, the ICRC publishing program is a bright spot in this linguistic landscape.

—Editors’ Note: The Inuvialuktun Books website describes the three dialects of Inuvialuktun in this way:

Uumarmiutun means ‘people of the evergreens and willows’ and is spoken in the tree-lined inland communities of Aklavik and Inuvik.

Kangiryuarmiut means ‘people of the large bay’ and is spoken in the community of Ulukhaktok on Victoria Island. Due to their strong ties with the people of the central Arctic, the people of Ulukhaktok prefer to call their language Inuinnaqtun.

The meaning of Siglitun is still under debate. It is spoken in the coastal communities of Tuktoyaktuk, Paulatuk, and Sachs Harbour.
Making SPRI Theses Available as Open Access

by Peter Lund
Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge
Cambridge, UK

Just before Christmas 2016, I received a plea from a New Zealand-based researcher to source a Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI) thesis which had been submitted and awarded as a Masters' degree in 1995. This thesis, entitled *The Southern Whale Fishery in the Auckland Islands*, is held in our Library, along with some 300 other SPRI theses in hard copy in our basement. As PLC members know, polar researchers must travel further and endure particularly testing environments in order to carry out their research—high stakes research that makes the results all the more valuable. With copyright resting with the author and the singular nature of the document, both pose challenges for readers wanting to consult such a document and librarians wanting to make it available, not least if you are based in New Zealand. Clearly I wasn’t able to immediately scan and email the document. How then to help make such research available?

I successfully tracked down the author (a Commander in the New Zealand Navy who is at sea for a great deal of the time) and after much emailing over a three-month period, the author signed a licence agreement. I have since been able to scan the thesis and make it available as open access in the University of Cambridge Institutional Repository, and the New Zealand researcher has now read it.

The protracted nature of fulfilling this request led me to consider how to make the SPRI theses collection more widely available as open access. Thus my summer 2017 project has been to locate and email as many of our graduates as possible seeking their permission to digitise their theses. So far some 62 licence agreements have been returned (representing a 40 percent success rate), and the University’s Digital Content Unit is busily scanning these theses in order to place them in Apollo, the University of Cambridge’s Institutional Repository. We have also created a list of all completed SPRI theses which can be found on the SPRI website.

Recently, the Board of Graduate Studies at the University of Cambridge has determined that all doctoral students submitting their final PhD thesis after 1 October 2017 will be required to submit both an electronic and a hardbound version of the work before they are able to graduate. The digital version will be held securely in the institutional repository, Apollo. This requirement will not make the work immediately available through open access since all theses are granted an automatic six-month embargo, with an option to extend to two years. However, it is envisaged that almost all theses will be open access after two years.
IAMSLIC 43rd Annual Conference in Hawai‘i

by Daria O. Carle
Science Librarian
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The International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers (IAMSLIC) held its 43rd annual conference 22–26 October 2017 in Honolulu, hosted by the University of Hawai‘i (UH) and the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center (PIFSC). Attendance was down, but despite that, the international flavor of IAMSLIC still prevailed; participants hailed from five countries and 10 US states, representing more than 35 institutions.

The keynote speakers were the highlight of the meeting, most notably coral biologist Dr. Ruth Gates, Director of the Hawai‘i Institute of Marine Biology. She discussed the fate of coral reefs and the Institute’s innovative attempt to create “super” corals by selectively reproducing the coral that appear to be less susceptible to bleaching. The other keynote speakers were Dr. Danika Kleiber, Social Research Project Manager at NOAA’s PIFSC, and her sister, Eleanor Kleiber, Pacific Specialist Librarian at UH. They presented a fascinating talk on the often incorrect use of the terms gender and sex in the scientific literature, and the underrepresentation of the numbers and role of women in fisheries.

A sample of the sessions by IAMSLIC members included publishing literacy as a new role for librarians, blurring the edges between the science and art disciplines, using 3D printing for applications in marine science research, and analyzing the data from a 1972 oceanographic expedition to the Antarctic peninsula by Jacques Cousteau. Several talks discussed the data analysis of information collected from a survey of IAMSLIC members and the user population of IAMSLIC institutions. Additional guest speakers were highlighted in presentations on cultural competency and the use of storytelling to get the word out about the importance of libraries and librarians.

Each attendee was welcomed with a lei at the opening reception on Sunday evening. The conference banquet was held on Tuesday evening, outside under the stars at the Waikiki Aquarium, with local food on the menu and featuring local musician, Bernard Kalua, on the ukulele. All in all, an interesting conference; mahalo to the conference planning and local arrangements committees!

AESE 2018 Annual Meeting Announced

Planning ahead? The 52nd annual meeting of the Association of Earth Science Editors (AESE) will take place in Niagara Falls, New York, 26–29 September 2018. Please do join us for a fun-filled and educational experience.

Niagara Falls has been a prime tourist destination for people from around the world since the mid-19th century. Most come just to see the falls themselves, but there is so much more to explore on both the American and Canadian sides, from world class wineries to art galleries, hiking trails, jet boat tours, and much more. Niagara Falls State Park, Niagara Gorge, Schoellkopf Power Station, Fort Niagara, and Niagara-on-the-Lake are all close by. Remember to bring your passports if you wish to take in all that the area has to offer!

AESE’s meetings generally consist of two days of technical sessions and a one-day field trip. They are open to anyone interested in earth science editing, publishing, and outreach. Meeting headquarters
News from the Australian Antarctic Division Library

by Tess Egan
Australian Antarctic Division Library
Kingston, Tasmania, Australia

Since the establishment of the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) in 1947, Library Services has been delivering information to its researchers and supporting the activities of the Australian Antarctic Program. Recently, we moved the hardcopy collection to the new library space in the building occupied by our scientists. The new space has a dedicated media and conference room, and other research spaces.

With a specific subject focus on providing access to Antarctic information, the collections of the AAD Library are a resource of national significance for academics and the general public. They include a special collection of rare Arctic and Antarctic books that attracts scientists and historians alike, both national and international.

Library Services has created strong partnerships with research teams, mapping and spatial data asset coordinators, ICT (information and communications technology) specialists, and records managers. In recent years, we have undertaken a number of projects to digitise publications and develop an image collection database using ResourceSpace, an open source digital asset management software. We have also archived legacy hardcopy records with the National Archives of Australia, as required of all federal government agencies under the Commonwealth Legislation Archives Act of 1983. Similarly, we have partnered with the National Library of Australia to digitise a collection of expeditioners’ oral interviews from the 1980s and 1990s. To learn more about this latter collection, click on this link: AAD Oral History Collection.

As many other professionals managing a one-person library can attest, it is a busy and challenging (but rewarding) environment—with never a dull moment! If you are interested in keeping up-to-date with AAD program news, subscribe to our Antarctic Insider online newsletter via this link.

PLC Members, David & Deirdre Stam, Publish Recent Articles

David Stam reports two articles recently published in Coriolis: Interdisciplinary Journal of Maritime Studies, an online publication of Mystic Seaport, Connecticut. Thanks as well to Andrew Gray, Librarian at the British Antarctic Survey, for also bringing these articles to our attention. As Andrew says, both are very interesting looks at libraries and the reading experience in Antarctica. The information below is taken from the abstracts.


The purpose of this study is to examine the ways in which famed American explorer Richard Evelyn Byrd and his colleagues used reading, books, and a library to help the men cope with the sometimes debilitating monotony of long stretches of expedition life. The article also examines some of the library practices used in developing these libraries in decidedly amateur but effective ways.

Ernest Shackleton’s legendary Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–1917), best known today as a testament to the leadership qualities of its indomitable “boss,” deserves to be similarly recognized for elucidating the importance of the vulnerability of book culture in exploration. The *Endurance’s* substantial library was mostly discarded before the ship sank in the Antarctic’s Weddell Sea on 21 November 1915.

Available reading material was further reduced as the 28-man crew moved from ice floe to ice floe and later boarded three small boats sailing through horrendous conditions to Elephant Island. While Shackleton and five others soon sailed to South Georgia seeking rescue for all 28 men, 22 of them spent four months wondering whether relief would come but surviving, partly thanks to their much reduced library of fewer than 10 volumes. With evidence drawn from a wide range of sources, the article explores reading as a coping mechanism to help this community deal with mind-crippling boredom and the distractions of anxiety.

Deirdre Stam, meanwhile, continues to share new insights on Arctic expeditions. In this case, Peary and Bartlett, as evidenced by her recent publication in *Geographical Review*, the scholarly journal of the American Geographical Society.


A small notebook from the hand of Captain Bob Bartlett, expedition member on Robert E. Peary’s 1908–09 quest of the North Pole, sheds light on how the official story of the venture developed. The notebook covers the period 30 March through 31 August 1909. While not the eagerly sought “smoking gun” regarding Peary’s claim, the notebook does suggest an important role for Bartlett’s writings in helping to provide texture and chronological structure to Peary’s accounts. The notebook, written in ink by Bartlett and signed by Captain Bob himself, is held by the American Geographical Society archive, which is located at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee.

**AESE 2018 continued**

will be the Conference and Event Center Niagara Falls.

The program is in its initial planning stage, so watch for meeting updates on AESE’s web page. A closed Facebook group has been set up to share information at https://www.facebook.com/groups/123266368358780/, or you can search for AESE from your Facebook account or find them on Twitter. For more information, please email host chair, Marg Rutka, at marg.rutka@ontario.ca.
More New Publications by PLC Members


This book discusses and provides practical, hands-on instruction for integrating information literacy activities within the subject-specific content of the life sciences. It is written for librarians and other professionals who teach information literacy skills, especially those in the science disciplines, and most particularly the life sciences.

It is also intended to be helpful to secondary school teachers, college faculty who teach life science-related subjects, library school students, and others interested in information literacy and science education. Anyone wanting to learn more about the Earth’s life sciences, from citizen to scientist, will benefit as well.

The book’s seven chapters, several authored by PLC and IAMSLIC members, offer varying perspectives of literacy instruction in the life sciences and include resources identified by academic librarians as important for use in subject-specific research in higher education. Contributors are longtime specialists in the fields of the life sciences, including science and information literacy, scientific and electronic communication, assessment, and more.

The introductory chapter on information literacy in the life sciences, written by Jodee Kuden and Julianna Braund-Allen, gives a brief history of information literacy, an overview of existing national and international standards and associated developments, and considers how collaboration between librarians and discipline faculty can result in improved student outcomes.

Contributions from other PLC members include a unique chapter that highlights Arctic and Antarctic information literacy resources. Authored by Sandy Campbell, Jessica Thorlakson, and Julianna Braund-Allen, it discusses the singular nature and organization of polar literature, including gray literature and traditional knowledge. Sally Taylor, IAMSLIC, contributed a chapter on Marine and Aquatic Science Information Literacy, and Daria O. Carle, PLC and IAMSLIC, authored a chapter on Zoology and Animal Sciences Information Literacy. Both emphasize the wide range of sources available when searching in these subject-focused areas.

Additional chapters focus on scientific literacy and how it can be enhanced through information literacy instruction (Elizabeth A. Berman and Jodee Kuden), Agriculture and Plant Sciences Information Literacy (Livia M. Olsen), and Designing Information Literacy Instruction for the Life Sciences (Katherine O’Clair). The latter discusses strategies for engaging discipline instructors in collaboration, information literacy competencies, and designing with the Objective-Activity-Assessment Approach.

The chapters feature methods, tools, and assignments that will engage students in different life sciences subject areas. They highlight traditional as well as lesser-known non-traditional sources.
New Publications


Reviewed by Sandy Campbell
John W. Scott Health Sciences Library
University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada

Nunavut publisher, Inhabit Media, has historically published children’s books. However, Nanuq: Life with Polar Bears is much more a coffee table book than a children’s picture book. Paul Souders’ 47 images of polar bears are remarkable; every photograph shows us something different about the bears. We see them alone and in family groups, lounging and leaping, hunting and feeding, on land and in water.

These are not just snapshots or scientific photographic records. Souders has an artist’s eye and has constructed many of the images as works of art. For example, on page 33, the bear shaking off water is backlit so that the droplets form a gold halo surrounding the animal. On page 27, the bear is a small figure walking towards the camera from the edge of an ice floe that occupies much of the foreground, emphasizing the ice landscape. The whole image has a mauve tinge to it, making it look like a painting, rather than a photograph.

Souders’ underwater images are equally spectacular. In particular, the bear on page 12 that is just surfacing above the water, looks like it might be a mythical creature, the giant nanarluk, coming out of the sea.

This book would be worth the price for the photographs alone, but in addition, each image is accompanied by an equally interesting polar bear-related recollection by an Inuit person. These are usually a paragraph in length, but Tony Romito, of Resolute Bay, tells a tale over five pages, of being threatened by polar bears after having been dropped off at a research site. The stories include incidents, spectacular sightings, and traditional knowledge about the bears. In another entry, Geeold Kakkit of Pangnirtung tells us that “…just by looking at the footprints of a polar bear you could tell if it’s male or female…. Female prints are more round. Male prints are pigeon-toed and males drag their feet.”

Together the photos and text make this an excellent volume that “gives readers outside the Arctic a first-hand look at what life with polar bears is really like.”

Highly recommended.

*Quoted text taken from the publisher’s website.

To read an interview with Paul Souders, who has been a travel and wildlife photographer for more than 30 years, and to see a collection of his photographs of polar bears, visit the website Image Deconstructed.
Emil Bessels was chief scientist and medical officer on Charles Francis Hall’s ill-fated American North Pole Expedition of 1871–73 on board the ship *Polaris*. Translated from German in its entirety for the first time, Bessels’ book includes considerable detail that does not appear elsewhere. It is one of only two first-hand accounts of the voyage, full of rich scientific information about anthropology, geology, flora, and fauna, as well as much detail on the Greenland settlements *Polaris* visited on her way north.

This book is also a first-hand account of the experiences of the group that stayed with the ship after it ran afoul of arctic ice, leaving some of its crew stranded on an ice floe. Hall died suspiciously during the first winter, and Bessels is widely suspected of having poisoned him; editor and translator Barr has uncovered new evidence of a possible motive.

Bessels describes the second winter spent on shore in Northwest Greenland, where the drifting, disabled ship ran aground near Littleton Island. He goes on to recount the crew’s attempt at travelling south by boat until picked up by the Scottish whaler *Ravenscraig* and later, the *Arctic*, another whaling vessel to which Bessels and his companions were transferred after being rescued.

Essential reading for researchers and students of arctic exploration history, this book is also a compelling read for the interested general reader.

Author William Barr is a research fellow at the Arctic Institute of North America. A glacial geomorphologist by training, his major research focus is the history of exploration in the Arctic. He received a lifetime achievement award from the Canadian Historical Association for his contributions to the historiography of the Canadian North.

—Adapted from the publisher’s announcement.

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Northern Canada’s distinctive landscapes, its complex social relations, and the increased interest and contested place of the North in contemporary political, military, scientific, and economic affairs have fueled recent scholarly discussion. This timely volume extends our understanding of the environmental history of northern Canada, clarifying both its practice and promise, and providing critical perspectives on current public debates.
2016 William Mills Prize Winner,

Honorary Mentions & Nominees

Winner

Honorary Mentions


Nominees


2016 William Mills Prize  continued


Liggett, Daniela, Bryan Storey, Yvonne Cook, and Veronika Meduna, eds. 2015. *Exploring the Last Continent: An Introduction to Antarctica.* Cham, Switzerland: Springer International.

Miller, Barbara Helen, ed. 2015. *Idioms of Sámi Health and Healing.* Edmonton, Alberta: The University of Alberta Press.


(* indicates that the title was shortlisted)
**New Publications continued**

*Ice Blink* provides opportunities to consider significant issues in other disciplines and geographic contexts. More than a dozen scholars from universities in Canada, the US, and the UK have contributed to this historical examination of contemporary arctic and sub-arctic issues, especially environmental challenges, security and sovereignty, Indigenous politics, and the place of science in northern affairs.

Contributors also examine whether distinctive approaches to environmental history are required when studying the Canadian North, and consider a range of broader questions. What, if anything, sets the study of environmental history in particular regions apart from its study elsewhere? Do environmental historians require regionally specific research practices?

How can the study of environmental history take into consideration the relations between Indigenous peoples, the environment, and the state? How can the history of regions be placed most effectively within transnational and circumpolar contexts?

How relevant are historical approaches to contemporary environmental issues?

By asking such questions, the volume offers lessons about the general practice of environmental history and engages a scholarly discussion of the value of regional and interdisciplinary approaches. Most importantly, however, it makes a distinctive contribution to the field of Canadian environmental history by identifying new areas of research and exploring how international scholarly developments might play out in the Canadian context.

Stephen Bocking is a Professor of Environmental History and Policy in the Trent School of the Environment at Trent University in Ontario. Brad Martin is the Dean of Faculty of Education, Health and Human Development at Capilano University in British Columbia.

—Adapted from the publisher’s announcement