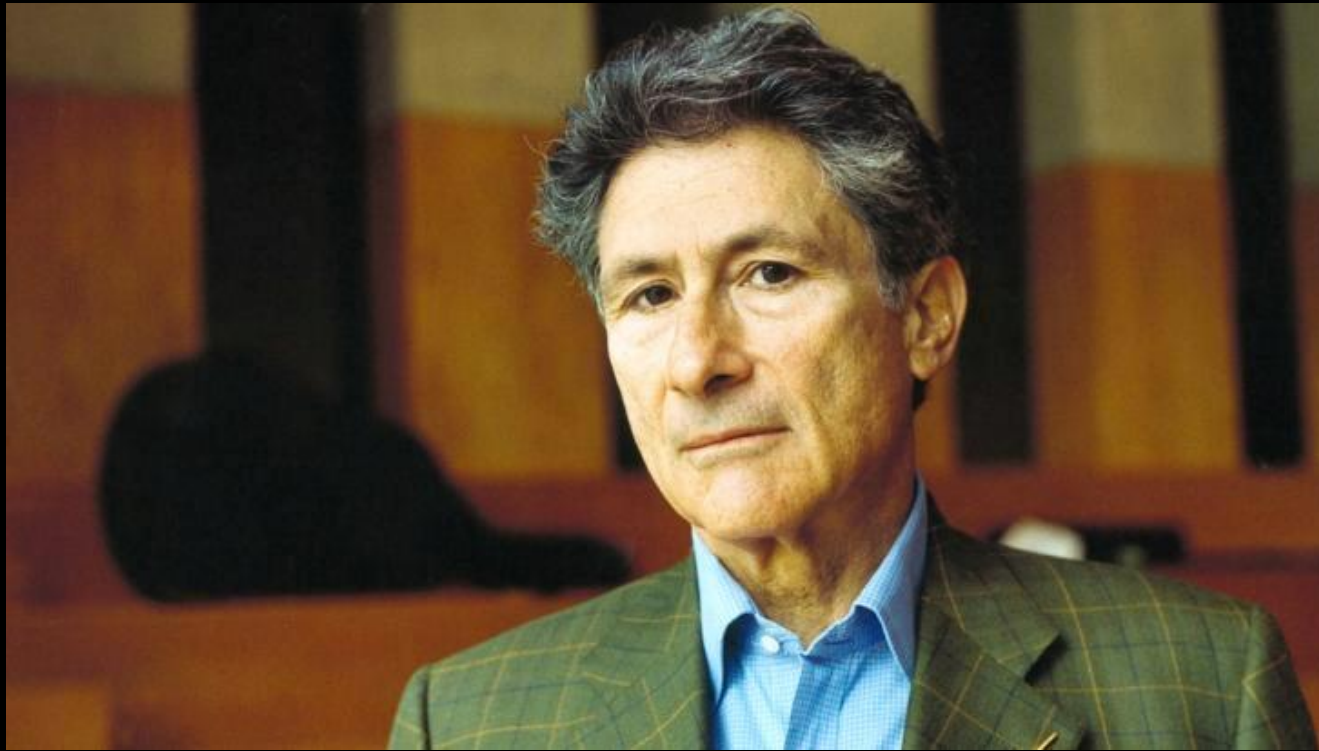


The Postcolonial Arctic: Questions from a Changing North

Just as none of us is outside or beyond geography,
none of us is completely free from the struggle over
geography.



Edward Said
Culture and Imperialism
1993:7

Edward Said 1935-2003

How are you shaped by colonialism?

What have you eaten today?



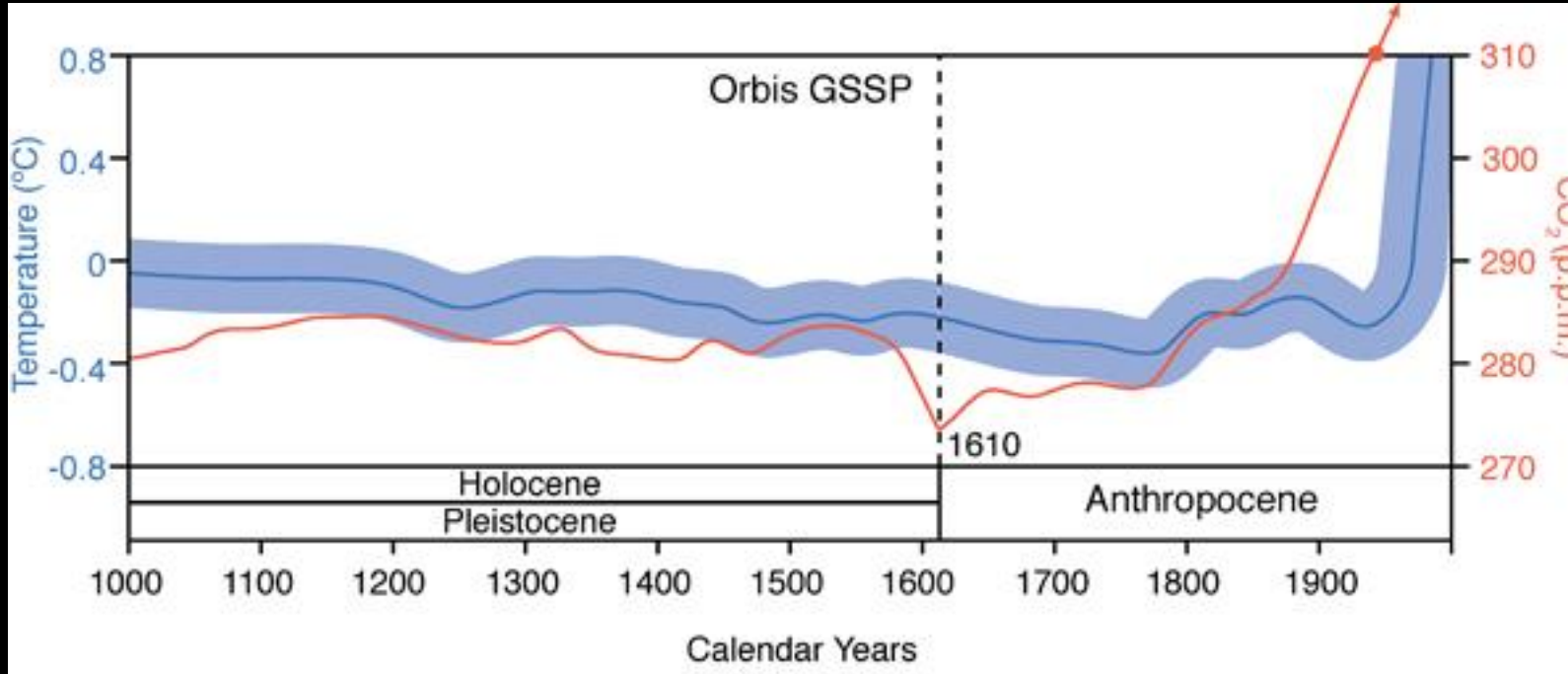
Europe supported by Africa & America.

“Europe supported by Africa and America”
William Blake (1796), engraving



I do not know if coffee and sugar are essential to the happiness of Europe, but I do know that these products have accounted for the unhappiness of two great regions of the world: America has been de-populated so as to have land on which to plant them; Africa has been depopulated so as to have the people to cultivate them.

J.H. Bernardin de Saint Pierre 1737-1814
Voyage to Isle de France, Isle de Bourbon, The Cape of Good Hope...With New Observations on Nature and Mankind by an Officer of the King
Vol.1 (1773)



(Lewis and Maslin, 2015: 174)

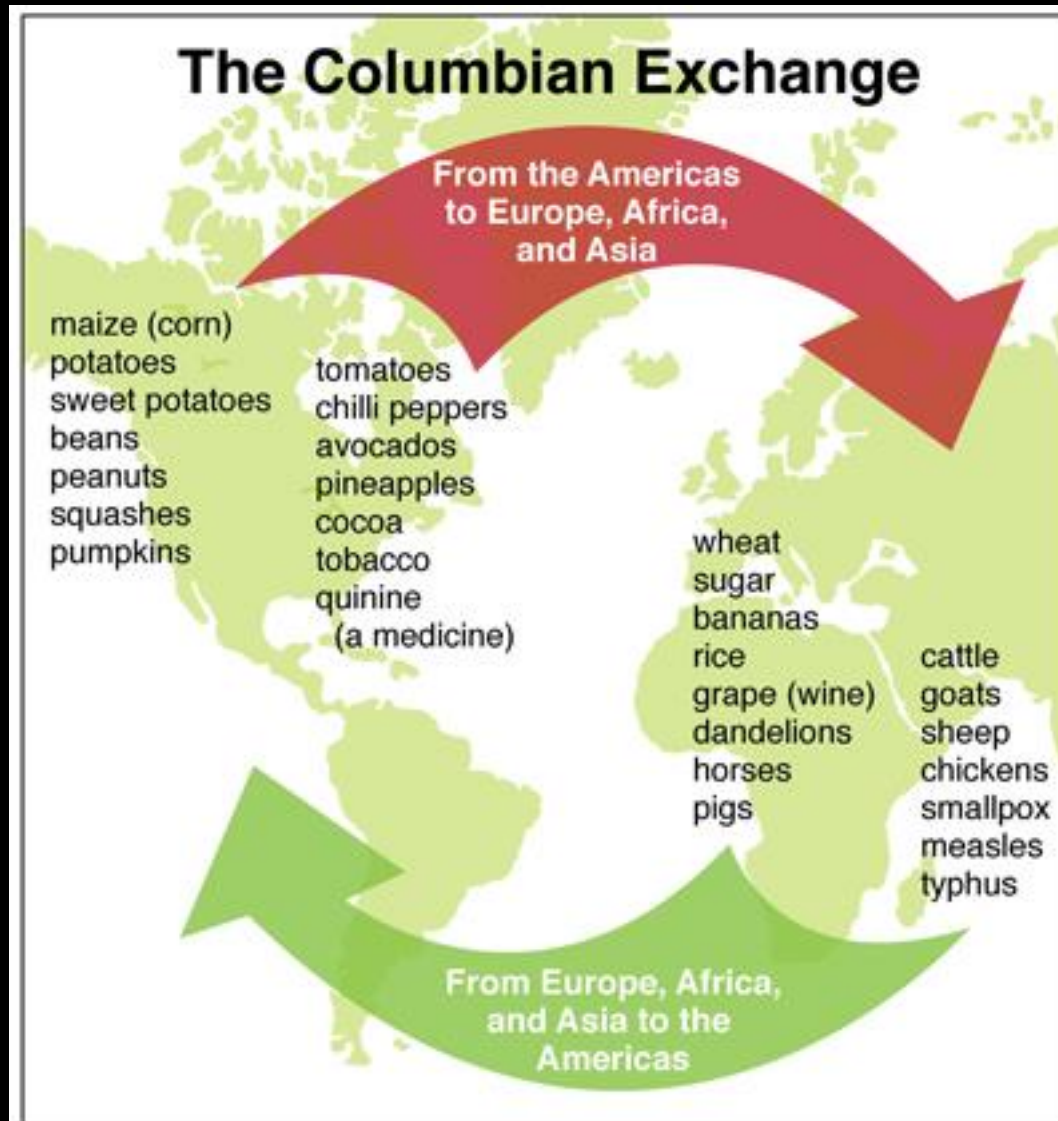
GSSP: Global Stratotype Section and Point
aka: 'golden spike'

12 MARCH 2015 | VOL 519 | NATURE | 171

Defining the Anthropocene

Simon L. Lewis^{1,2} & Mark A. Maslin¹

doi:10.1038/nature14258

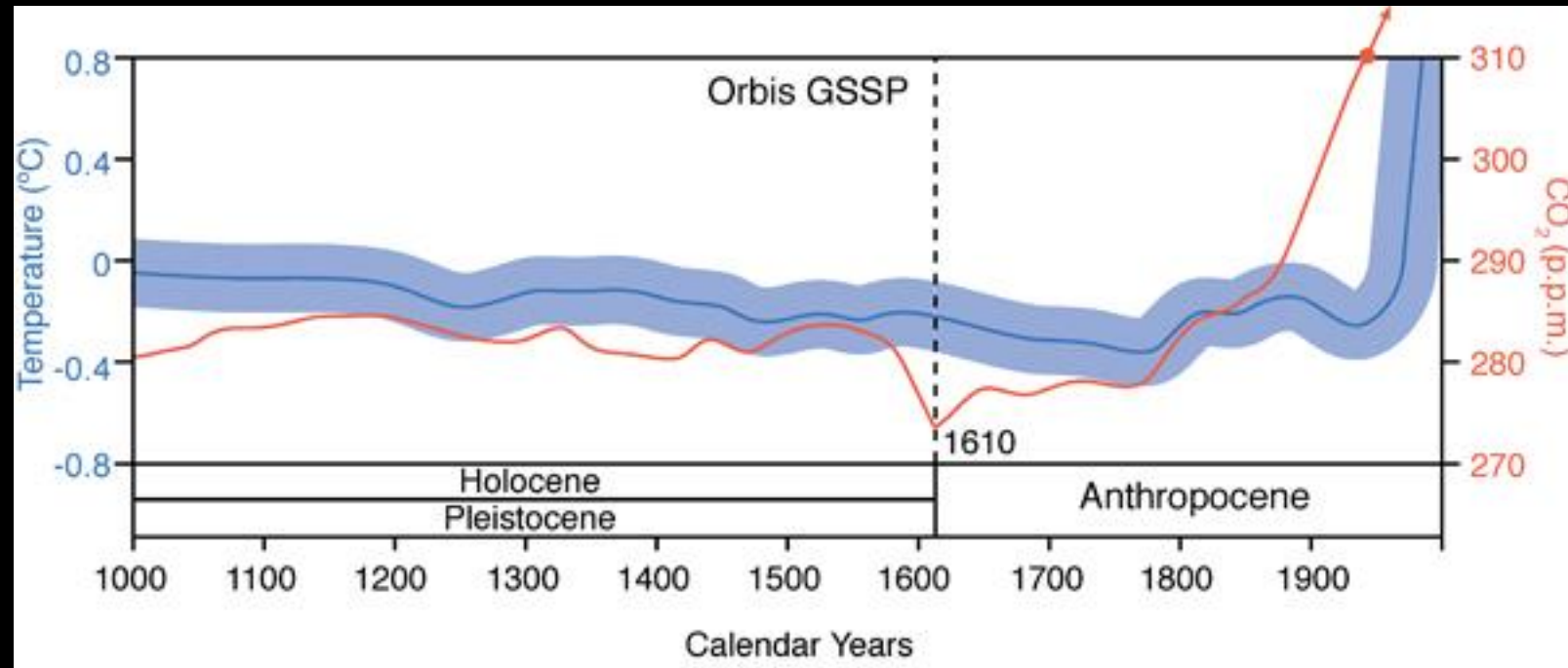


50m human deaths in Americas
28m human deaths in Africa

Inhale

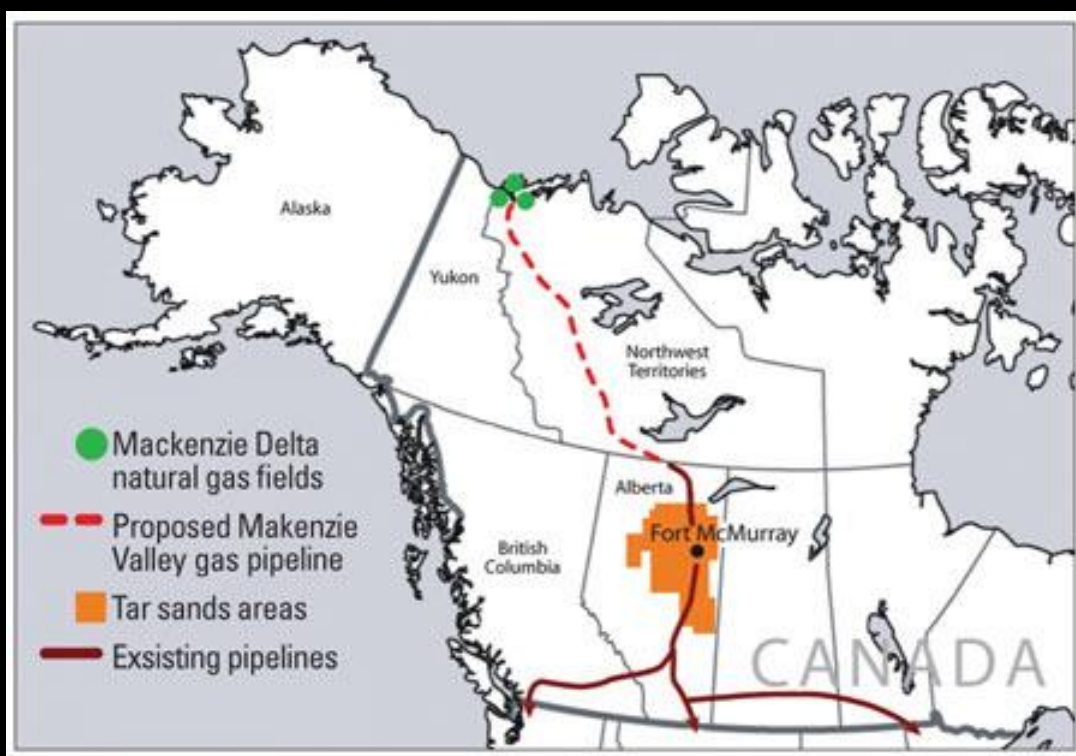
Inhale. That breath has 36 percent more molecules of carbon dioxide than it would have had in 1750. There is no going back.

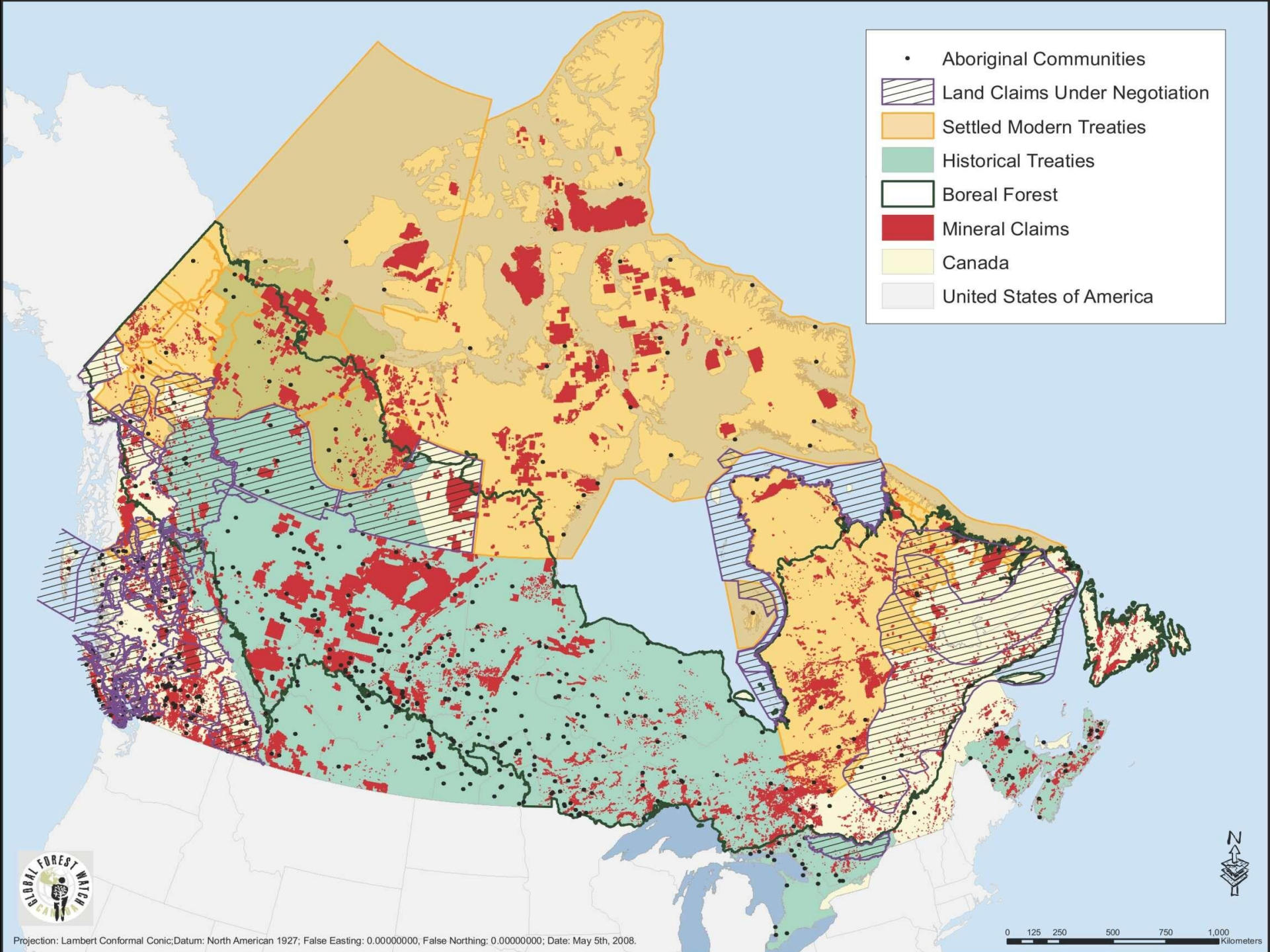
Emma Marris (2011:2)



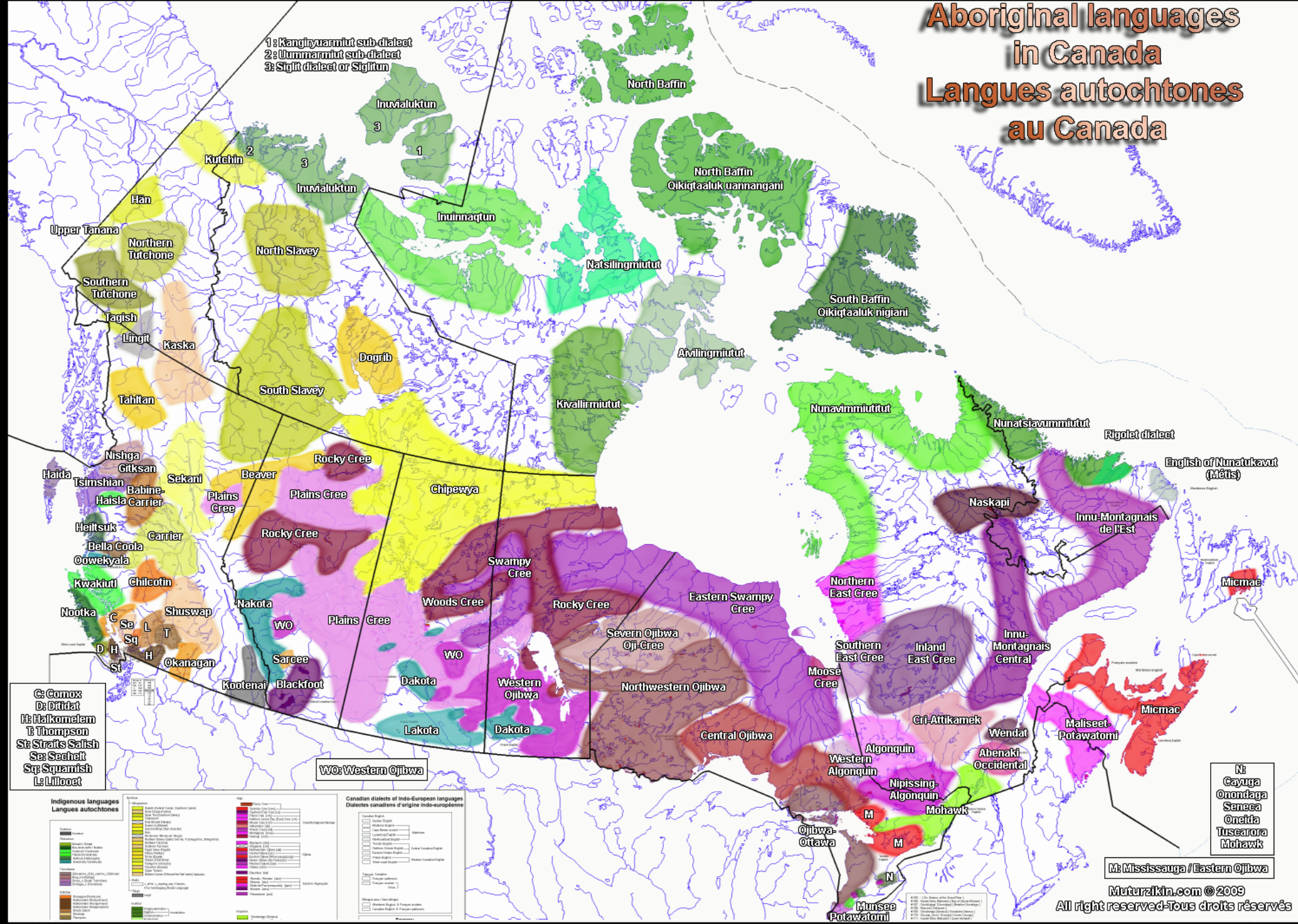
(Lewis and Maslin, 2015: 174)

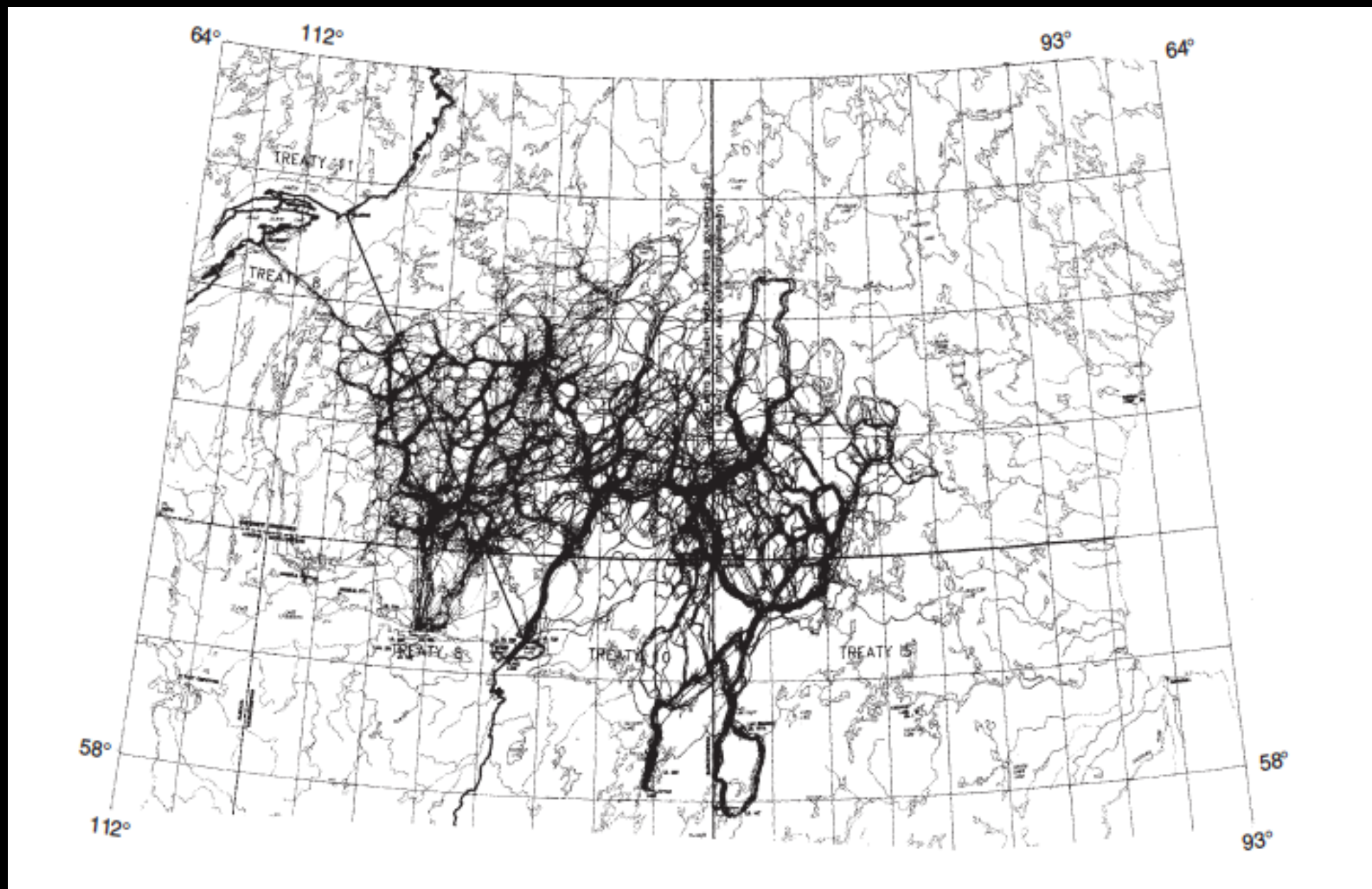






Aboriginal languages in Canada Langues autochtones au Canada





Saskatchewan Denesuline land use (top, as depicted by travel routes)

CANADA LANDS TERRES DU CANADA

Territorial Land		Terres territoriale
Offshore Area		Terres au large des côtes
National Park		Parc national
National Park		Parc national
Indian Reserve		Réserve indienne
Office of the Surveyor General		Bureau de l'arpenteur général
Provincial, Territorial Boundary		Limite provinciale ou territoriale
International Boundary		Frontière internationale
200 Mile Limit		Limite de 200 Mile



‘free entry’

The concept of Free Entry mining, like our idealisms of “North,” arose in Canada during Britain’s expansionist wave to the “New World.” In the 19th century, miners were viewed as leading settlement:

The land was perceived [by settlers] to be an unpopulated wasteland and its exploitation and settlement were high priorities.²

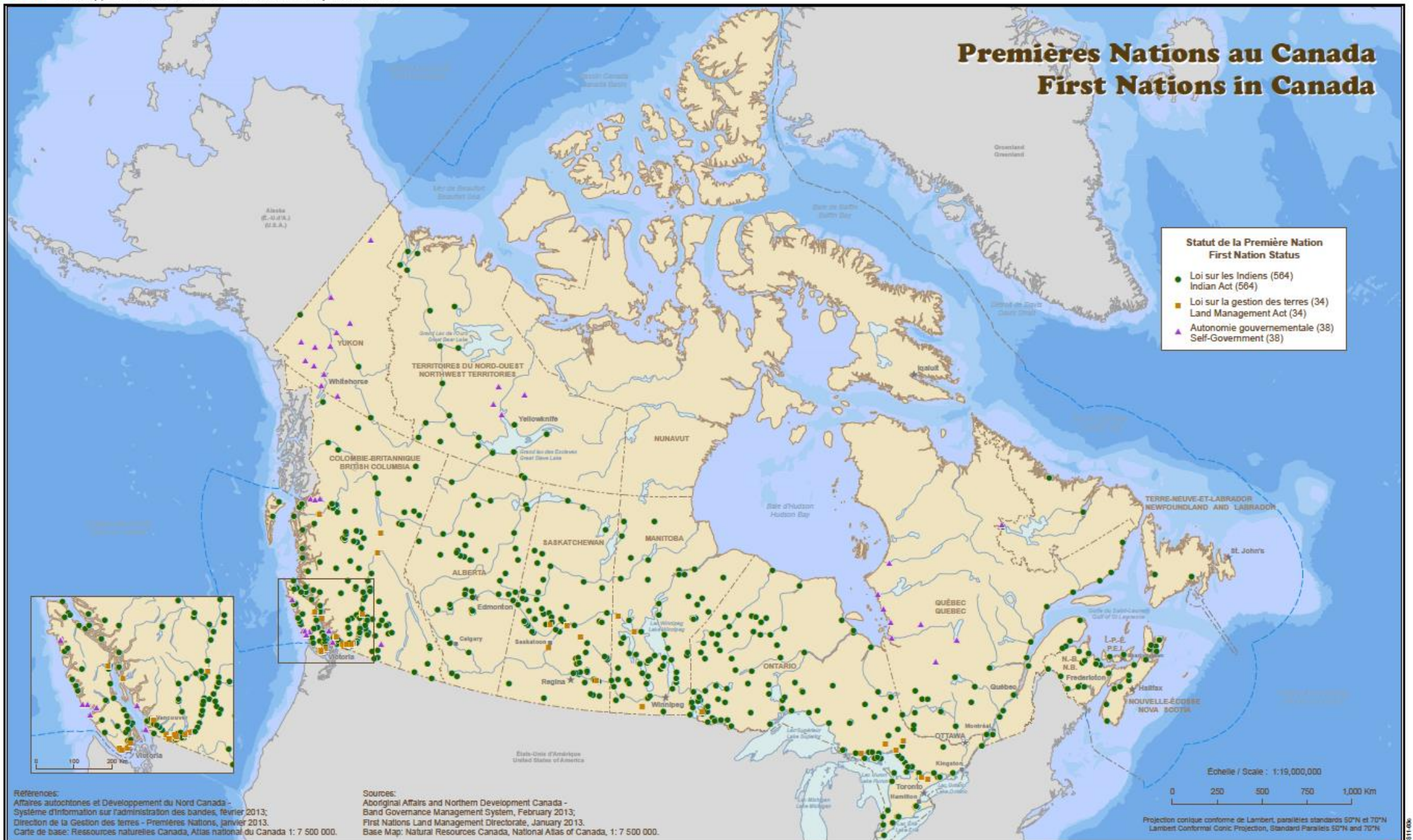
In 1887, Canada officially “reserved” all mineral rights west of the Third Meridian to the Crown under the Dominion Lands Act.³ A decade later, the Quartz Mining Regulations (1898) effectively implemented Free Entry for the first time on “Canadian” soil.

Colliding with the upsurge of the Klondike Gold Rush, Free Entry directly promoted the exploration and settlement of the Canadian North. It allowed miners to occupy traditional lands, stake claims, lease, produce, and export minerals without consent or compensation to existing aboriginal communities. Prospectors moved to seize and develop as much territory as possible. As voiced by historian Nigel Bankes:

“Free entry mining regimes were introduced to suit the needs of a colonial and settler state seeking to develop frontier lands and to wrest control of those lands from their indigenous owners.”⁴

The colonial assumptions behind 19th century federal policy persist today under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act (YQA)* (1924). Mirroring the settler-state inspired legislation of its predecessor, the YQA has been described as “the least-amended mining legislation in Canada.”⁵ It allows any individual over the age of eighteen to stake a claim on virtually any land – including

Settlement Lands, traditional territory, and private property. In Yukon, 79% of the territory (375,900 km²) is available for mineral exploitation. Neither government nor First Nations discretion is required to register a claim, acquire a mineral lease, or develop minerals. Once a claim is staked, the claimant receives exclusive subsurface rights and may maintain those rights indefinitely**.⁶



This map indicates only the general location of larger groupings of people, which may include smaller groups such as clans, dialects or individual languages in a group. Boundaries are not intended to be exact. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author and not those of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. For more detailed information about the groups of people in a particular region, contact the relevant land councils.

**NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN NATIVE TITLE
AND OTHER LAND CLAIMS**



Names and regions as used in the *The Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia* (D Horton, General Editor), published in 1994 by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (Aboriginal Studies Press)
GPO Box 553 Canberra, ACT 2601

Malpa	Tribal/Language group name
Southwest	Region name
	No published information available

SCALE 1 : 4 700 000

A horizontal number line with tick marks at -100, 0, 100, 200, 300, and 400. The numbers are labeled below the line.

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DECLASSIFICATION
The Spatial Division of Labour Knight-Wire
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Indigenous Protected Areas March 2011



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment,
Water, Population and Communities



Declared Indigenous Protected Areas

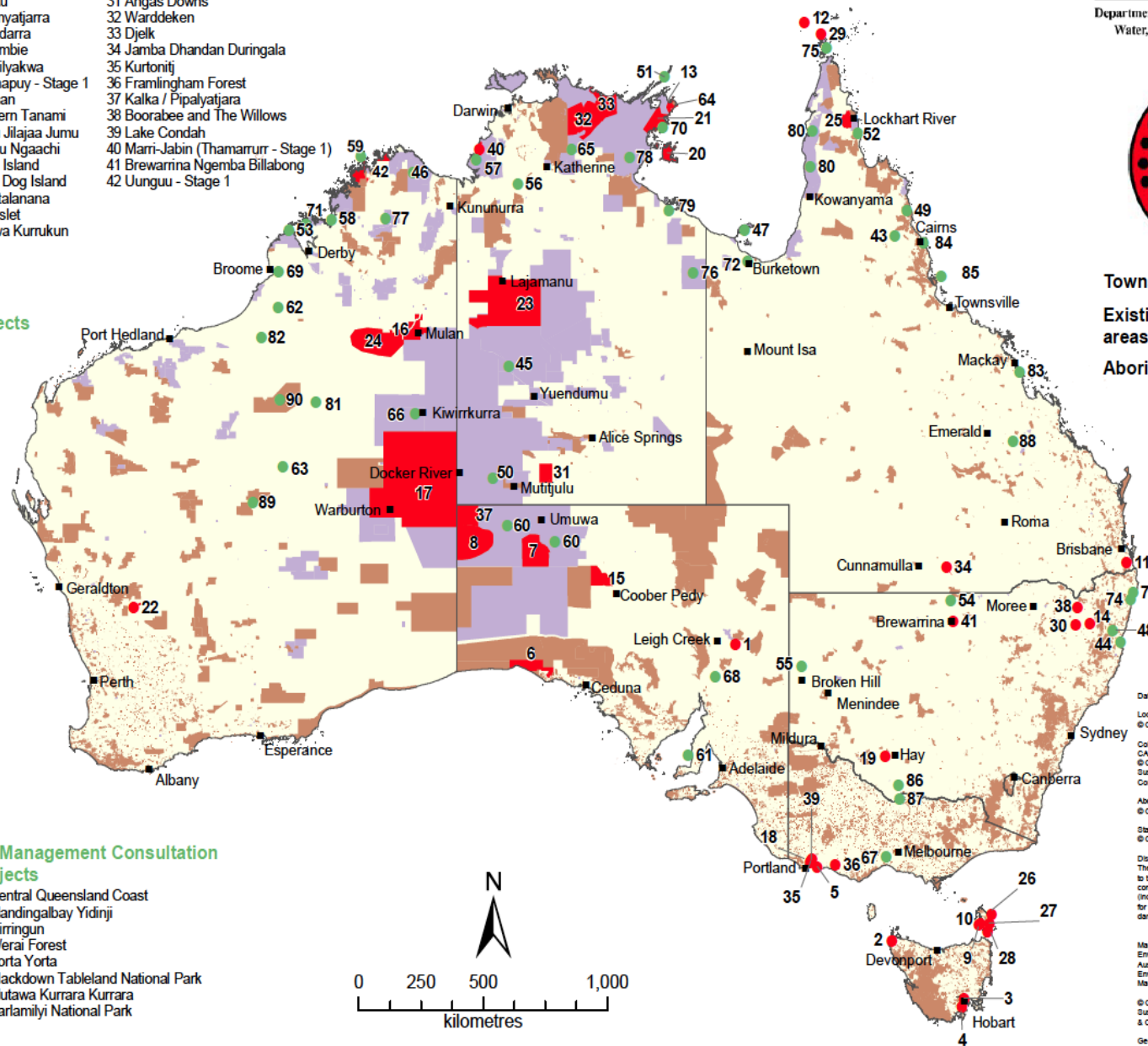
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Nantawarrina | 16 Paruku | 31 Angas Downs |
| 2 Preminghana | 17 Ngaanyatjarra | 32 Warddeken |
| 3 Risdon Cove | 18 Tyrendarra | 33 Djelk |
| 4 Putalina | 19 Toogimbie | 34 Jamba Dhandan Duringala |
| 5 Deen Maar | 20 Anindilyakwa | 35 Kurtonitj |
| 6 Yalata | 21 Laynhapuy - Stage 1 | 36 Framlingham Forest |
| 7 Walalkara | 22 Ninghan | 37 Kalka / Pipalyatjara |
| 8 Watarru | 23 Northern Tanami | 38 Boorabee and The Willows |
| 9 Badger Island | 24 Warlu Jilajaa Jumu | 39 Lake Condah |
| 10 Mount Chappell Island | 25 Kaanju Ngaachi | 40 Marri-Jabin (Thamarrurr - Stage 1) |
| 11 Guanaba | 26 Babel Island | 41 Brewarrina Ngemba Billabong |
| 12 Warul Kawa Island | 27 Great Dog Island | 42 Unguu - Stage 1 |
| 13 Dhimurru | 28 Lungatalanana | |
| 14 Wattleridge | 29 Pulu Islet | |
| 15 Mount Willoughby | 30 Tamiwa Kurukun | |

Indigenous Protected Area Consultation Projects

- 43 Ngarrabullgan
44 Gumma
45 Southern Tanami
46 Balanggarra
47 Wellesley Islands
48 Dorodong
49 Eastern Yalanji
50 Katiti/Petermann Ranges
51 Marthakal
52 Angkum
53 Bardi Jawi
54 Orana / Weilmoringle
55 Poolamacca
56 Wardaman
57 Thamarrurr - Stage 2
58 Dambimangari
59 Unguu - Stage 2
60 Sandy Bore/ Apara Makiri
61 Wardang Island
62 Karajarri
63 Bimilburu
64 Dhimurru - Stage 2
65 Jawoyn - Stages 1 & 2
66 Kiwirrkurra
67 Wurdi Youang
68 Yappala
69 Yawuru
70 Laynhapuy - Stage 2
71 Mayala
72 Wellesley Islands - Stage 2
73 Wardell-Lumleys Lane
74 Minyurni
75 Torres Strait region
76 Waanyi Garawa
77 Wilonggin
78 South East Arnhem Land
79 Barni-Wardimanthia Awara
80 Wik & Kugu
81 Jilakuru-Kaalpi & Western Desert Lakes
82 Nyangumarta Warren

Co-Management Consultation Projects

- 83 Central Queensland Coast
84 Mandingalbay Yidinji
85 Giringun
86 Werai Forest
87 Yorta Yorta
88 Blackdown Tableland National Park
89 Mutawa Kurrara Kurrara
90 Karlamilyi National Park



Towns

Existing protected areas (2008)

Aboriginal lands

Data Source:

Localities:

© Commonwealth of Australia, Geoscience Australia, 2006.

Collaborative Australian Protected Areas Database - CAPAD 2008:

© Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities, 2010.

Aboriginal Lands (Land Tenure 250K):

© Commonwealth of Australia, Geoscience Australia, 1993

State and Territory Borders:

© Commonwealth of Australia, Geoscience Australia, 2004.

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Map produced by:

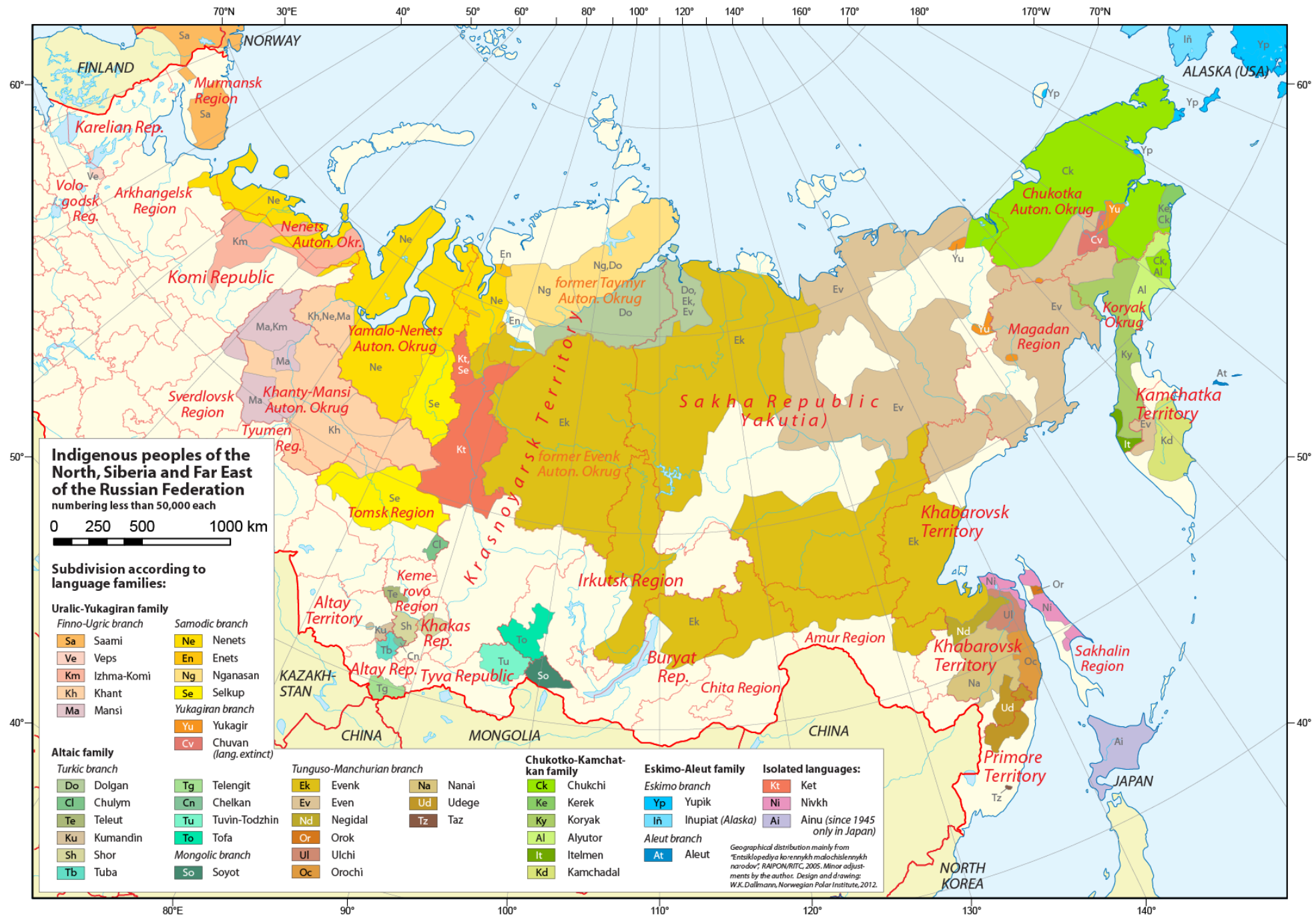
Environmental Resource Information Network (ERIN), Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities, March 2011.

© Commonwealth of Australia, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population & Communities, 2011.

Geographic Coordinate System on the GDA84 Datum.

N:\Participal\project\indigenous_map\2011\

ipa_national_map_mar_2011.mxd



doi:10.1068/d9012

Internal colonisation and Indigenous resource sovereignty: wind power developments on traditional Saami lands

Rebecca Lawrence

Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden;

SWEDEN



Swedish court picks wind over reindeer herders

1 December 2010 by Paul O'Mahony , [Be the first to comment](#)

SWEDEN: A Swedish environmental court has given the all-clear in a landmark decision for the construction of 30 wind turbines on a mountain in northern Sweden, despite protests from local reindeer herders who claim the development encroaches on traditional grazing areas.



Reindeer herders say the Mount Glötesvalen wind farm encroaches on grazing rights

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LATEST ARTICLES

How can global governance & geopolitics not perpetuate colonial legacies?

Post/colonial

post

- can refer to temporal stages of historical change

But, importantly,

- Colonial processes are important determinants of the contemporary world.
- Colonialism and imperialism are not simply behind us.

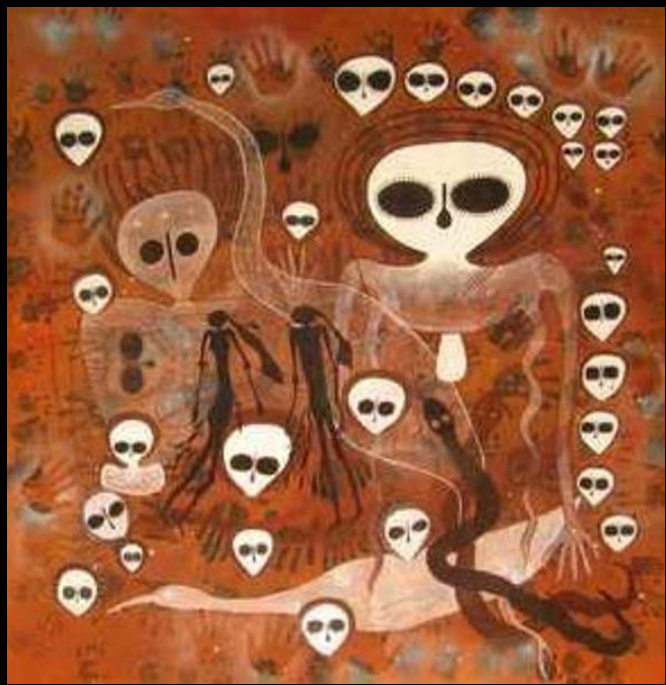
Postcolonial – a way of thinking about the scope of our colonality.

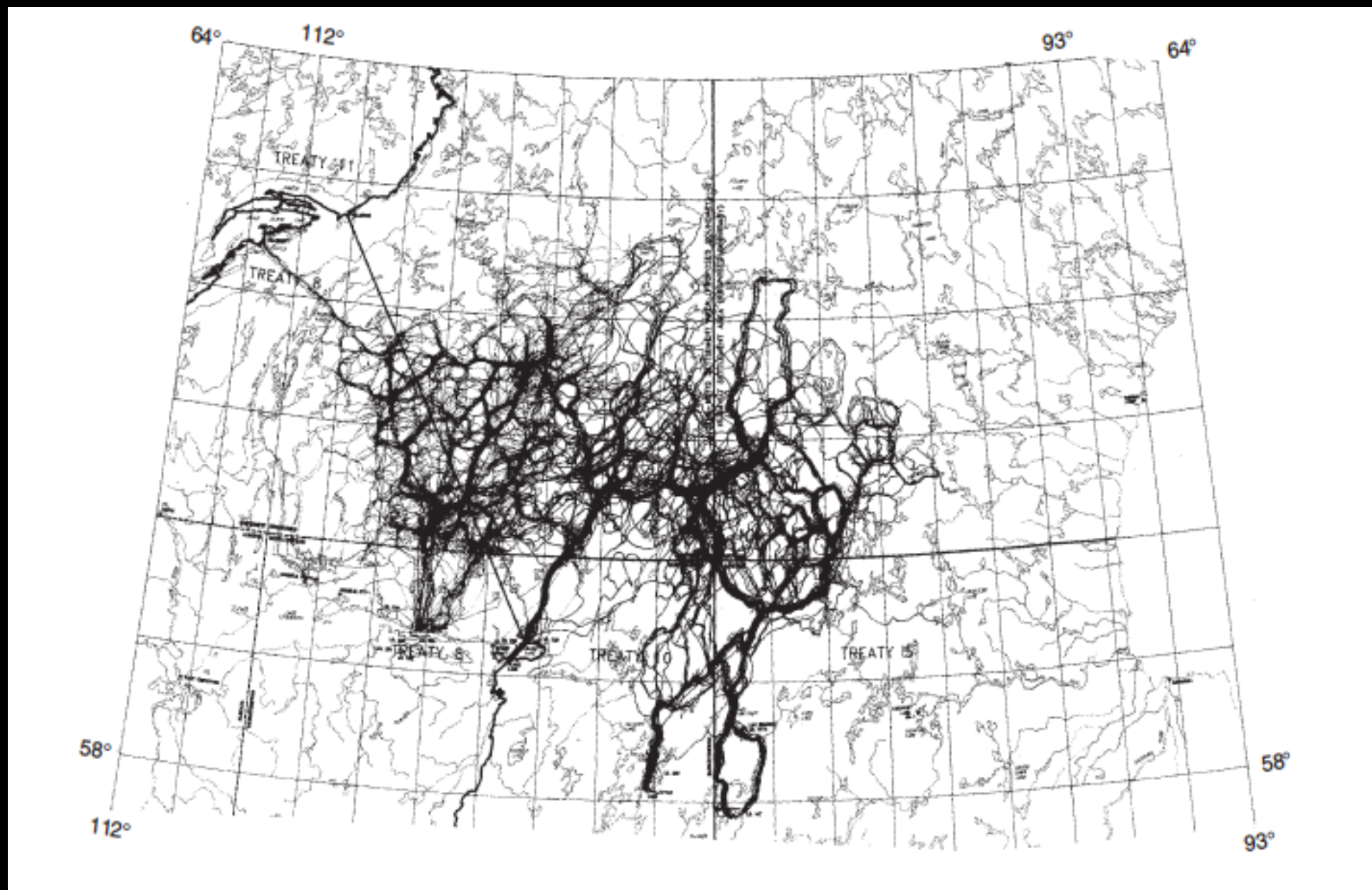
Postcolonial Challenge



...not only to explore and explain the dominant writings and theories about historically colonized peoples in terms of their contribution to global inequity and oppression, but also to rewrite history from the point of view of the colonized, rather than that of the colonizer.

Paul Robbins
Political Ecology
2004: 64-5





Saskatchewan Denesuline land use (top, as depicted by travel routes)



16 MARCH 2007 VOL 315 SCIENCE

The local perspective

Indigenous knowledge is maturing as a science, says **Henry P. Huntington**. But more work is needed to give the field the respect it deserves.

| NATURE | VOL 478 | 13 OCTOBER 2011

Chapter 3

The Changing Arctic: Indigenous Perspectives

Lead Authors
Henry Huntington, Shari Fox

Contributing Authors
Fikret Berkes, Igor Krupnik

NEWS

Opening Doors to Native Knowledge

Scientific and local cultures seek common ground for tackling climate-change questions in the Arctic

Igor Krupnik
Claudio Aporta
Shari Gearheard
Gita Laidler
Lene Kielsen Holm
Editors

SIKU: Knowing Our Ice
Documenting Inuit Sea-Ice Knowledge and Use

By exploring indigenous people's knowledge and use of sea ice, the SIKU project has demonstrated the power of multiple perspectives and introduced a new field of interdisciplinary research, the study of social (socio-cultural) aspects of the natural world, or what we may call the 'social life' of sea ice. It incorporates local terminologies and classifications, place names, personal stories, teachings, safety rules, historic narratives, and explanations of the empirical and spiritual connections that people create with the natural world. In opening the social life of sea ice and the value of indigenous perspectives we make a novel contribution to IPY, to science, and to the public.

"This book explains why the Inuit proudly call themselves the



Igor Krupnik
Claudio Aporta
Shari Gearheard
Gita Laidler
Lene Kielsen Holm
Editors

SIKU: Knowing Our Ice
Documenting Inuit Sea-Ice Knowledge and Use



SIKU: Knowing Our Ice

Springer



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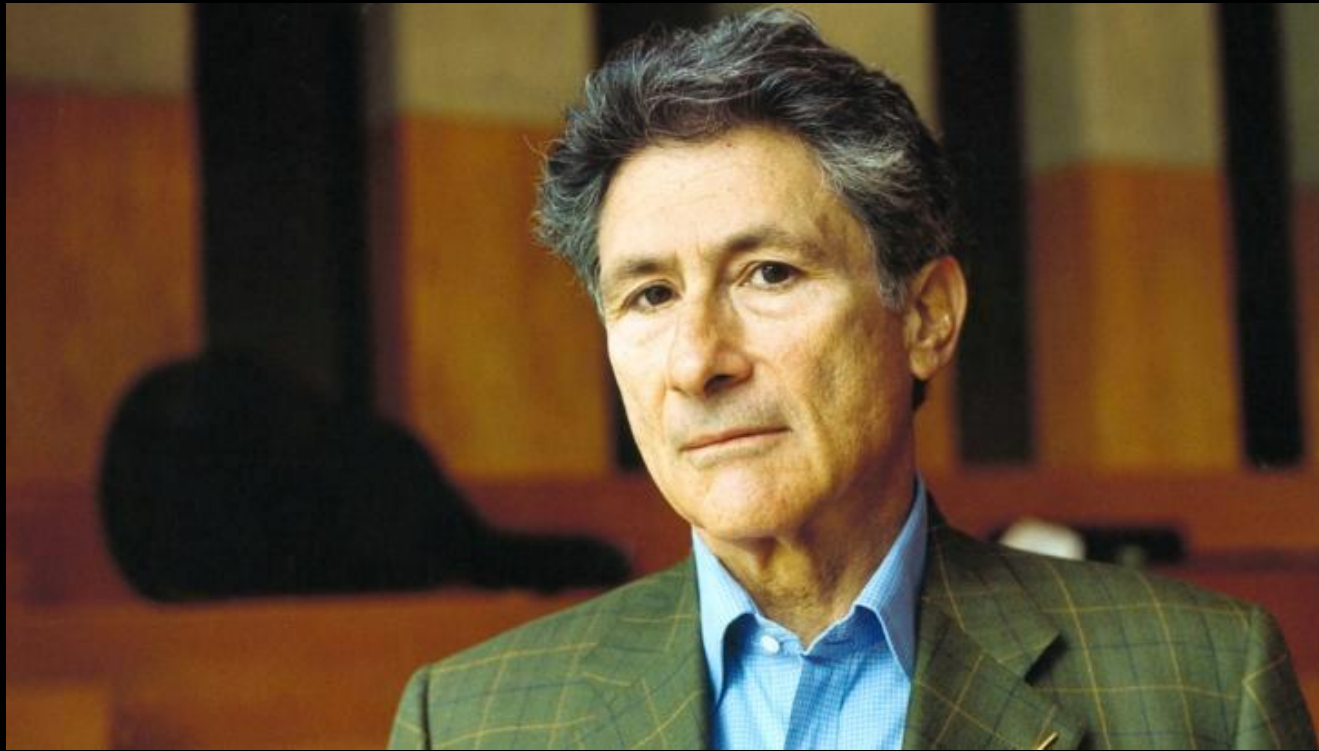


Idle No More

UNIFIED AND STANDING TOGETHER FOR INDIGENOUS SOVEREIGNTY!



Just as none of us is outside or beyond geography,
none of us is completely free from the struggle over
geography.



Edward Said
Culture and Imperialism
1993:7

Edward Said 1935-2003

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JOHN AKOMFRAH: VERTIGO SEA

Saturday 16 January 2016 to Sunday 10 April 2016, 11:00 to 18:00

