2000 Board of Directors

- James Raffan, Seeley’s Bay, Ontario (Chair until September 2001)
- Murray B. Todd, Calgary, Alberta (Chair as of September 2001)
- Luc Bouthillier, Quebec City, Quebec (until September 2001)
- Iona Campagnolo, Vancouver, British Columbia (until April 2001)
- Frank Ipakohak, Kugluktuk, Nunavut
- Marion LaVigne, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
- Letha MacLachlan, Calgary, Alberta (until September 2001)
- Stephen Morison, Calgary, Alberta (until April 2001)
- Karla Jessen Williamson, Calgary, Alberta
- Carl Benson, Fairbanks, Alaska (Ex Officio)
- Louis-Jacques Dorais, Quebec City, Quebec (as of September 2001)
- Ingrid Johnson, Whitehorse, Yukon (as of September 2001)
- Kathleen Scherf, Calgary, Alberta (as of September 2001)
- Michel Scott, Calgary, Alberta (as of September 2001)

Staff

- Executive Director: Karla Jessen Williamson
- Business Manager: Sonja Hogg
- Executive Assistant: Allison Forsch
- Executive Assistant: Frances Clarke (as of November 19, 2001)
- Editor and Adjunct Professor: Dr. Karen McCullough
- ASTIS Manager: Ross Goodwin
- ASTIS Information Analysts: Lynda Howard, Lynne Howard and Aideen McCormick
- ASTIS Volunteers: Chris Mason and Jean McLennan
- Membership Services: Katherine Cunningham
- Theme School Director and Assistant Professor: Karim-Aly Kassam
- University of Calgary Librarian, AINA Collection: Dr. Eric Tull
- Kluane Lake Research Station Managers: Andrew and Carole Williams

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Web site: www.ucalgary.ca/aina

Photos from the Photographic Archives of AINA
Page Header: Coast of Baffin Island. Photo by D.A. Nichols. AINA #620.
Cover: Kent, Rockwell, American 1882–1971; Icebergs, Greenland 1932/1933
(detail); oil on canvas mounted on wood panel; 66.0 × 119.4 cm,
Art Gallery of Ontario. Exhibited in Distant Shores: The Odyssey of Rockwell Kent, curated by AINA Research Associate Constance Martin.
Design: Jeremy Drought, Last Impression Publishing Service.
Message from the Chair of the AINA Board

I am humbled and honoured as I assume the Chair of the Arctic Institute of North America. This is an interesting time for AINA.

Interest in the North among people “south of 60” has been sparked by new economic and political developments: the prospect of a new gas pipeline to carry gas from Alaska and the Mackenzie Delta, significant new exploration drilling in the Delta, the emergence of a vigorous diamond industry near Yellowknife, and the new territory, Nunavut, now establishing itself on the Canadian scene. And there appears to be a much better alignment of interest among aboriginal groups, politicians, and industry as these activities go forward. All of this bodes well for support of northern research—the core objective for AINA.

I am looking forward to working with our new executive director, Karla Jessen Williamson, the first woman and the first aboriginal to assume this position. Karla brings a great deal of energy, enthusiasm, scholarship, charm, and knowledge of the North to this important position. Her interest in involving Northerners in research and in tapping the knowledge residing in the minds and hearts of aboriginal elders brings a new dimension to northern research. We have a superb Board of Directors, selected to provide representation from the three northern territories, eastern Canada, academia, and the private sector. To strengthen our link to the University of Calgary, we have added Kathleen Scherf, Dean of the Faculty of Communication and Culture, to our Board of Directors. Also joining our Board are Michel Scott from BP Canada Energy Company, Ingrid Johnson from Whitehorse, and Dr. Louis-Jacques Dorais from Laval University in Quebec. The working structure of our Board has been revised to provide four committees: Publications; Marketing, Membership, & Communications; Recognition, which deals with the nomination of research fellows and scholarship applications; and a new Executive Committee to expedite the handling of Board matters between meetings. Each of these committees involves Board members and is coordinated with an AINA staff member.

I have a passion for the North, having lived north of 60° for a number of years and spent a good deal of my working career in the energy industry on northern projects. I have a keen interest in research. I am particularly supportive of organizations that promote collaboration in research, feeling that collaboration and
cooperation among those who can contribute to research or may be affected by the results of research findings will result in better research and more research.

I am looking forward to working with Karla and her staff, the University of Calgary, people of the North, industry, and government while serving AINA members. I support the vision, mission, and values of AINA and will work hard to achieve the objectives set out in our strategic plan.

Murray Todd
Chair, AINA Board of Directors
A little more than a year has passed since I became the Executive Director of the Arctic Institute of North America. It has been an eventful year. The move has exhilarated my family and me, and it has been most gratifying for us all. But we could not have settled into a new setting without the help and support of people at AINA, and I especially thank the AINA staff and the residing Research Associates for their ever-giving support. I have had many queries about the operations of the Institute, and the responses from the Interim Executive Director Dr. Mark Dickerson have had a positive influence on settling me into this challenging job. The previous Executive Director, Michael Robinson, has also been most supportive. His patience and reflective responses to my questions have been greatly appreciated. I would also like to express my gratitude for the enriching, nurturing care that I have received from Dr. Cooper Langford, Department of Chemistry.

The AINA Board of Directors has invested a great deal of interest in the well-being of the Institute. The directors have expressed their persistent confidence in the future of the Arctic Institute by their willingness to join me in creating a new vision for AINA and a strategy for the next five years. Highlights of that strategic plan are as follows: the Arctic Institute of North America is a centre of northern research excellence. AINA is a national and international multidisciplinary northern research institute, respected by its constituents for its ability to advance knowledge and understanding of the North through incorporating traditional cultural knowledge into academic research. In bringing together northern peoples, government, academia and other interest groups, AINA serves as a facilitator for scholarly research. Indeed AINA’s purpose is to contribute to the understanding of the North through research and dissemination of knowledge, guided by these values: the integrity of northern ecosystems; preservation of culture and cultural diversity; co-management based on sustainability; participatory action research; self-determination; intellectual freedom and impartiality; community development from community needs; socioeconomic development for Northerners; education and quality of life; excellence in scientific research; the staff and research associates; collaboration with Northerners, academics, governments, universities, members, students, and the business sector; implementation of land claims; and application of traditional ecological knowledge through governance.
As an Institute we are committed to: nurturing the growth of AINA's core programs—research and research associates, the journal Arctic, other publications, ASTIS, AINA Research Stations, and the Theme School in Northern Planning and Development Studies; developing new initiatives to stimulate research in Arctic and Subarctic areas, with particular emphasis on making Northern people partners and participants in AINA's research programs; enhancing our image as a collaborative northern research institution; improving communications with people of the North, the worldwide northern research community, all levels of government, the business community, and southern society; developing and maintaining a strong relationship with the worldwide northern academic community and with other northern research institutions; strengthening and maintaining our relationship with the University of Calgary; fiscal responsibility; balancing new initiatives with appropriate fundraising; returning membership to at least 1995 levels over the next five years; maintaining and improving the AINA library; nurturing northern scholarship; attracting all manner of northern scholars, young and old, to the Institute; and participating in the process of northern development, including training opportunities.

While I was learning the ropes of running a well-established institution, I made many new contacts for the Institute, at the same time nurturing the existing ones. First of all, I organized the Calgary area and in-house Research Associates to initiate the Arctic Lecture Series, which is open to the public as well as to the University of Calgary community. Secondly, I rekindled the Northern Studies Group, composed of University of Calgary faculty members who teach or do research in the northern regions of Canada. Organizing the two groups has been beneficial for all involved, and the outcome is an AINA collaborative research proposal with the University of Calgary Centre for Military and Strategic Studies on the “Distant Early Warning System (DEW Line).”

Over the winter, I worked with Michael Kusugak of Kangilliniq (Rankin Inlet) and Dr. Karen McCullough to initiate what we call the Silatuniq project. The project calls for articles on Inuit involvement in Arctic science in historical times to be published in the journal Arctic, and will be a joint project with the Calgary Institute for the Humanities. We have also initiated a university-wide support system for northern students, and the students are busy planning activities for the next few years.

I have travelled much, seeing and talking to many individuals over the past year, and have greatly appreciated the welcome I
have received. I travelled to the Yukon, Greenland, Denmark, Ireland, Nunavut, Northwest Territories, Alaska, Norway, and Finland, connecting the Arctic Institute to many organizations and individuals. I was invited to speak to the prestigious International Arctic Science Committee at its annual meeting in Iqaluit and to be a plenary speaker for the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Whitehorse. I was asked to participate in the Arctic Council’s meeting in Oslo and Helsinki, and I enjoyed a special invitation from Canada’s Governor General in Quebec City, where all the ambassadors of the Arctic Council member countries were present. I made a special trip to the Inuvialuit homeland to visit Nellie Cournoyea, who introduced me to elders, politicians, schoolteachers, mothers, and children. One of the many other highlights of my travels included the invitation by the AINA U.S. Corporation in Fairbanks. I look forward to working with our American counterparts in the future, as they have much to offer.

So here we are at the end of the 2001, busy committing ourselves to furthering the Arctic Institute internally as well as externally, and I must admit that our plan to host the Inuit Studies Conference in 2004 is an exciting prospect. Internally, we have created a working and future-oriented AINA Publications Committee, whose work will be influential in publications on northern matters during the next millennium. The committee is chaired by Dr. Peter Schledermann, whose involvement in the welfare of AINA is to our great benefit. We have decided that the Komatik Series will continue to be published, as will the Technical Series, but we have also negotiated a joint venture with the University of Calgary Press to co-publish books on northern topics in a new “Northern Lights” Series.

During the spring of 2001, AINA took the initiative for the University of Calgary to compete for the NSERC Northern Chairs, and we have also been granted financial support from NSERC for the Kluane Lake Research Station endeavours. I believe that these speak to AINA’s credibility and confidence in competing for grants from the national granting councils. In the near future, I will be striving to find funding for other new initiatives, while co-teaching a course entitled Culture and Environment of Selected Circumpolar Peoples with Dr. Robert Williamson through the Department of Anthropology.

The above has been possible to accomplish, thanks to the AINA Board of Directors’ approval and support. It is with their endorsement that we set up an AINA Research Scholar competition for 2002 and an AINA Research Associate Travel Fund to enable conference participation.
I would like to thank Dr. James Raffan for his thoughtful and positive efforts in facilitating the five-year strategic planning process. Dr. Raffan held the Chair for the last two years and has been instrumental in keeping up the morale of the Arctic Institute during the transitional period. During the September 2001 meeting, Mr. Murray Todd became the Chair. Much is to be accomplished in the next five years to meet the expectations of our renewed strategic plan, and Mr. Todd’s lengthy involvement with the AINA Board provides a welcome continuity in AINA’s goals. I look forward to working with him, the AINA staff, the Research Associates, the AINA Student Chapter, the University of Calgary, and most of all, the northern citizens of the circumpolar world.

Karla Jessen Williamson
Executive Director

The Theme School in Northern Planning and Development Studies

Established in September 1995 at the University of Calgary in conjunction with the Arctic Institute of North America, the Theme School in Northern Planning and Development Studies appeals to students interested in contributing, as informed citizens, to the well-being of northern communities, and who recognize the cultural diversity of the indigenous and non-indigenous communities and view Canada as a circumpolar nation seeking to build bridges across cultures and geographical boundaries. As a natural extension of the Theme School, a concentration in Arctic Circumpolar Studies was established in the Canadian Studies programme of the Faculty of Communication and Culture. The Theme School witnessed a number of significant developments in 2001. In its seventh year as an academic program in the Faculty of Communications and Culture, the Theme School has reached key milestones both through student accomplishments and through the research projects of its director, Prof. Karim-Aly Kassam.

Research

The Human Ecology and the Impact of Chemical Pollutants on Arctic Marine Communities Project is a collaborative Canada/U.S.
research initiative involving researchers from the University of Alaska, the North Slope of Alaska’s Department of Wildlife Management, Environment Canada, and the University of Calgary. **Prof. Karim-Aly Kassam** leads the project’s human ecology component. The project is examining the impact of chemical pollutants on the human ecology of three Arctic communities whose livelihood and food sources depend on marine resources: Holman, NWT, Canada, on the western extent of Victoria Island in the Beaufort Sea; Wainwright, Alaska, USA, located on the North Slope, within the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska; and, Novoe Chaplino, Russia, located in a highly militarized zone on the Chukotka Peninsula. Sixteen undergraduate and graduate students have participated in this research. A total of 10 community members across the three Arctic communities have been trained to collect scientific and indigenous knowledge that will help to clarify the impact of chemical pollutants on the indigenous peoples of the regions. This information is expected to have immediate impact on the formulation of policies related to future industrial development and the existing subsistence economies of the regions. Several publications are expected from this project. The first, *Passing on the Knowledge* (2001), reports on the human ecology research done in Wainwright, Alaska.

**The Empowerment of Women: The Role of Indigenous Women in Forestry Development** is a two-year project led by **Prof. Karim-Aly Kassam**, AINA Research Associate, and **Dr. R. Indira**, University of Mysore, India. This project examines the traditional role of indigenous women in forest communities in India and Canada and relates it to the current participation of women in economic activities. The project explores how gender issues are represented in policies and programs and assesses the role of women in the use and control of forest resources. The research project aims to derive concrete outputs that will have practical application in policy and practice for women’s participation in forestry activities in Canada and India. Four community researchers have been trained, three in Canada and one in India, and validation of research has been completed. Thirteen graduate and undergraduate students have participated in research activities involving this project.

The project entitled *Linking Remote-Sensing Information with Natural History and Traditional Knowledge through Case Studies of Unusual Sea Ice Conditions* tests a methodological approach for examining specific dynamic episodes of abnormal sea ice conditions in the American and Canadian Arctic. The project explores the feasibility and practical applications of combining
remotely sensed information on episodes of change in sea ice conditions with surface observations of abnormal sea ice events based on the traditional knowledge of Arctic community members in Holman, Northwest Territories, and Wainwright, Alaska. The objectives are to demonstrate the value of facilitating communications between scientific and community-based environmental observers (i.e., local hunters) and to evaluate mechanisms for improving predictions of sea ice changes through analysis of past events. Under the leadership of Prof. Kassam, three graduate and undergraduate students have been researching indigenous knowledge of sea ice and climate change in Holman and Wainwright. The first of these two case studies should be completed in January 2002.

The Russian Sami Co-Management Project was initiated in 1995 by the Arctic Institute of North America, the Russian Kola Sami Association, and the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences. The project introduced the concept of natural resources co-management to Russia, using Canadian methodology (participatory action research) and Russian research trainees. The project produced the first set of land-use and occupancy maps of the Kola Peninsula, published in the book Sami Potatoes: Living with Reindeer and Perestroika (Robinson and Kassam, 1998). In June 2001, former President Mikhail Gorbachev held a ceremony to celebrate the publication of the Russian translation of Sami Potatoes. Attending the events were the Sami leadership and community researchers, members of the Russian Academy of Sciences, members of the Duma representing indigenous peoples of Russia, publishing industry representatives, the Moscow media, and the two authors, Michael Robinson and Karim-Aly Kassam.
THE past year was a busy one for the journal Arctic, as we published 480 journal pages in the four issues. A total of 37 research articles were published in 2001: 11% from the physical sciences, 13% from the social sciences, and 75% from the biological sciences. The September 2001 issue was devoted to papers on the application of new technology, in particular, satellite telemetry, to the study of the seasonal movements and diving rates of belugas and narwhals. As noted in the introduction by guest editors Randall R. Reeves and David J. St. Aubin, the collection of papers in this special issue “should be seen as one more in a series of benchmarks, each of which helps to elucidate what is known about the whales, the tools available for studying them, and questions that remain to be addressed.” Our sincere thanks go to Randall Reeves and David St. Aubin for their assistance throughout the publication process, and to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Winnipeg for providing a subvention towards publication costs. Special thanks go to Pierre Richard for organizing the translation of abstracts into Inuktitut (in syllabics) and its western Inuinaktun dialect (in Roman orthography).

Throughout the year, work has progressed on two other special issues: the Circumpolar Ecosystems 4 conference, held in Churchill, Manitoba, in February 2000, hosted by the Churchill Northern Studies Centre, and the Beaufort Sea 2000 conference, held in Inuvik in September 1999. The Beaufort Sea papers will likely appear as a supplement to Arctic during 2002.

This year we were successful in obtaining a renewal of a three-year general grant for the journal from the Aid to Research and Transfer Journals program of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). Sonja Hogg, Business Manager, and Katherine Burningham, Membership Services, assisted greatly in the preparation of the SSHRC application.
With the assistance of ASTIS Manager Ross Goodwin, we have begun to investigate the costs and logistics of making back issues of *Arctic* available on the Web as Portable Document Format (PDF) digital files. Work on this project will likely continue for several years, but should result in a valuable resource for northern researchers.

**Book Projects**

This year AINA published *Fifty More Years Below Zero: Tributes and Meditations for the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory’s First Half Century at Barrow, Alaska*. Editor David W. Norton admits that it took a bit of stamina to chronicle the Laboratory’s first 50 years of operation (1947–1997), with papers and letters from just over 100 contributing authors. The U.S. National Science Foundation generously funded the production of this book, and support toward printing costs was also provided by British Petroleum Alaska and the U.S. Navy’s Office of Naval Research.

AINA also published *Passing on the Knowledge: Mapping Human Ecology in Wainwright, Alaska*, by Karim-Aly Kassam and the Wainwright Traditional Council, which reports on some of Kassam’s work with the *Human Ecology and the Impact of Chemical Pollutants on Arctic Marine Communities Project*.

**Arctic Science and Technology Information System (ASTIS)**

The Arctic Science and Technology Information System (ASTIS) is Canada’s only northern abstracting and indexing service. In October 2001, the ASTIS database contained 48,500 records describing publications and research projects about northern Canada. ASTIS is funded through contract work and donations.

The ASTIS database is available for free searching from the Arctic Institute’s Web site. ASTIS is searchable from a “Simple Search” page, an “Advanced Search” page and by clicking on hyperlinks in database records. If the full text of a publication is available on the Web, the ASTIS record will provide a link to it. The bilingual ASTIS Web site also provides search help, information about the scope of the database, instructions for obtaining publications, and a list of the organizations that have supported ASTIS.
ASTIS is also available with the world’s other major polar databases in National Information Services Corporation’s international Arctic & Antarctic Regions database. This database is available on a subscription basis as a CD-ROM and on the Web.

ASTIS specializes in the preparation of bibliographic databases about northern Canada and can easily make these databases available from customized Web sites for clients. ASTIS contract projects during 2001 included work for the Environmental Studies Research Funds to add the Canadian Marine Drilling Ltd. (CANMAR) Library to ASTIS; work for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada on a database and Web site about the environmental impacts, socioeconomic effects, and regulation of hydrocarbon exploration, development, and transportation in northern Canada; the finding and indexing of journal papers and research projects for the Canadian Polar Commission’s indicators of Canadian polar knowledge; and development of a bibliographic database about Nunavik for Makivik Corporation.

The most exciting ASTIS development of 2001 was the addition of a staff member. In September, Aideen McCormick joined Lynne Howard and Lynda Howard on our team of Information Analysts. This expansion was made possible by donations from thirteen petroleum and pipeline companies.

The Arctic Institute Library continues to grow through the purchase of books and serials by the University of Calgary Library, through the receipt of polar journals in exchange for the journal Arctic (supplied by the Arctic Institute for complimentary exchanges), and through donations. During the fiscal cycle ending in March 2001, 120 titles were ordered through the Northern Studies fund. The Library is working with the Arctic Institute to have the collection evaluated.

Over the years, many thousands of northern oil and gas development reports have been donated to the Library. Through funding assistance from various sources, many of these reports have been catalogued and made available to the public; regrettably, a considerable body of them remains uncatalogued and hence inaccessible. With renewed interest in northern oil, gas, and pipeline activities, these reports are increasingly in demand.

The Library is pleased to be able to offer campus-wide access to two key Internet databases for Arctic studies. The Arctic
Science and Technology Information System (ASTIS) database is freely available to all users, and the Arctic and Antarctic Regions database (AAR) is available to campus users, in part because it includes the ASTIS database.

Eric Tull, the Northern Studies/Arctic Institute librarian, is available to assist students, staff, and visiting researchers with their requests for polar information.

Scholarships

The Arctic Institute administers three scholarships established by the families and friends of Jennifer Robinson, Lorraine Allison, and Jim Bourque, P.C. The Jennifer Robinson Scholarship, valued at $5000, is awarded on the basis of academic excellence for field-oriented research in northern biology. The Lorraine Allison Scholarship, valued at $2000, is open to Canadian graduate students who have demonstrated academic excellence and a commitment to northern research beneficial to Northerners. The Jim Bourque Scholarship, valued at $1000, is open to Canadian aboriginal students who intend to take post-secondary training in education, environmental studies, traditional knowledge, or telecommunications.

The 2001 recipient of the Jennifer Robinson Scholarship is Marie-Andrée Fallu, a Ph.D. candidate in Geography at Laval University in Quebec. Using biological indicators such as diatoms and chironomids, Marie-Andrée is studying the impact of past climatic changes on lake ecosystems in the northern Quebec-Labrador region.

The Lorraine Allison Scholarship recipient for 2001 is Shannon Haszard, who is studying habitat requirements of white-winged and surf scoters in the Mackenzie Delta region, Northwest Territories. Shannon is currently a Master’s student in Biology at the University of Saskatchewan.

The 2001 winner of the Jim Bourque Scholarship is Jeff Rouse, who is from Neyaashiinigmiing (Nawash First Nation at Cape Croker), but was raised in Brampton, Ontario. Jeff is currently enrolled in the MES/LL.B. Concurrent Degree Program at York University.
INA Grant-in-Aid Program

In 2001, the Grant-in-Aid Committee (Erich Follmann, chair, Matthew Sturm, and Stephen Braund) received 15 applications and selected 8 for funding. The award amount this year increased to US$1000, so fewer projects were funded. These are the winners of this year’s grants:

- Giselle Bouchard, University of Ottawa
- Kate Burkhardt, University of Windsor
- Heloise Chenelot, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- Katherine Drake, University of Saskatchewan
- Shannon Haszard, University of Saskatchewan
- John Loehr, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland
- Heather Nicholson, University of British Columbia
- Laura Pitkanen, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Research Facilities

Kluane Lake Research Station

The Kluane Lake Research Station (KLRS) is located near the Alaska Highway, 220 km northwest of Whitehorse, Yukon, on the south shore of Kluane Lake (61° N, 139° W). Since 1961, when it was founded, KLRS has fostered research projects in the disciplines of glaciology, geomorphology, geology, biology, botany, zoology, hydrology, limnology, climatology, high-altitude physiology, anthropology, and archaeology.

More than 80 people used the research facility during the 2001 field season, with researchers from the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Calgary, Regina, Toronto, Ottawa, Alaska, and New Hampshire; Natural Resources Canada, Parks Canada, Yukon Government, National Institute of Polar Research (Japan), and the Australian Wildlife Service. Principal areas of investigation included geomorphology, paleoclimatology, ice dynamics, botany, mammal population dynamics, and the continuation of the Kluane Ecological Monitoring Project, in concert with Parks Canada and the Yukon Government. Many researchers were involved in the Logan Ice-Coring project, an international initiative to recover a deep ice core from Mount Logan to investigate historical climate data and upper-atmospheric transfer of pollutants.
Devon Island Research Station

The Devon Island Research Station (DIRS) is located on the north coast of Devon Island, Nunavut, approximately 315 km northeast of Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island. Since its establishment in 1960, the station has provided a base for numerous research programs. During the summer of 2001, DIRS was inactive. The station is available for researchers from any discipline. Inquiries should be forwarded to the AINA Executive Director.

Research Associates

- Mr. Don Albright, Biology
- Ms. Cindy Allen, Dene Musicology
- Dr. Charles Arnold, Archaeology & Museology
- Mr. William Barr, Geography & History
- Ms. Margaret Bertulli, Archaeology
- Dr. Ellen Bielawski, Anthropology
- Mr. Lloyd Binder, Economic Development
- Ms. Dorothy (Rai) Brown McCutcheon, Gender Studies
- Professor Leo Bushman, Art
- Ms. Helen Corbett, Film & Journalism
- Mr. Ken de la Barre, Human Geography
- Dr. Mark O. Dickerson, Political Science
- Mr. Elmer Ghostkeeper, Aboriginal Studies
- Mr. Jeffrey Gilmour, Law
- Mr. Norman Hallendy, Ethnohistory
- Dr. Gerald Holdsworth, Glaciology
- Ms. Martha Johnson, Anthropology
- Mr. Karim-Aly Kassam, Arctic Social Science
- Dr. Barbara Kingscote, Veterinary Medicine
- Dr. Nic C. Larter, Biology
- Ms. Allice Legat, Anthropology
- Dr. David Lertzman, Aboriginal Studies
- Dr. Robert MacDonald, History
- Mr. Sean K. Maher, Environmental Design
- Ms. Constance Martin, Art History
- Mr. Robert McPherson, Geology and History
- Mr. Frank Miller, Wildlife Biology
- Ms. Magdalena Muir, Law
- Dr. David Norton, Ecology
- Dr. Martin Raillard, Arctic Ecology
Fellows of The Arctic Institute of North America are elected in recognition of significant contributions to the knowledge of polar and subpolar regions. The Institute currently has 299 Fellows.

From left to right: Halaktoalik, Angoayuk, and David Pektukana at Sherman Inlet, 1946.
Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2001 (Condensed)

The Institute's financial year ends on March 31, and the figures here reflect the latest complete year and comparatives. The statements as presented in this document are unaudited. This summary financial information cannot be expected to provide as comprehensive an understanding of the performance of the Institute as the full financial statements. The Institute is a wholly owned subsidiary of the University of Calgary. The results of operations and the financial position of the Institute are included in the consolidated financial statements of the University, which are audited by the Auditor General of Alberta. To reflect the total amount of Institute activity, project grants and expenses in the amount of $22,000 (2001) and $25,000 (2000) were also administered. These grants were received by the University of Calgary and were administered by the Institute. Funding for general and administrative expenses is received from the Province of Alberta, Department of Advanced Education and Career Development, through the University. The University has also provided substantial in-kind support.

Statement of Financial Position March 31, 2001

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<th></th>
<th>2001 (unaudited)</th>
<th>2000 (restated)</th>
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<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
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<td>Current assets</td>
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<td><strong>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2,145,279</td>
<td>2,001,041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement of Revenue and Expense

**for the Year Ended March 31, 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001 unaudited</th>
<th>2000 restated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Calgary and Government grants</td>
<td>423,339</td>
<td>488,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of services and products</td>
<td>313,439</td>
<td>563,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and other grants</td>
<td>233,600</td>
<td>254,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>131,416</td>
<td>75,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned capital contribution</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>1,102,244</td>
<td>1,382,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>435,895</td>
<td>721,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td>63,098</td>
<td>76,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials, supplies and services</td>
<td>370,349</td>
<td>497,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants, scholarships and awards</td>
<td>30,550</td>
<td>15,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>22,537</td>
<td>22,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and meetings</td>
<td>71,300</td>
<td>105,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expense</strong></td>
<td>993,729</td>
<td>1,438,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expense</strong></td>
<td><strong>108,515</strong></td>
<td><strong>(56,485)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended March 31, 2001

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expense</td>
<td>108,515</td>
<td>(56,485)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back items not affecting cash flow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization</td>
<td>22,537</td>
<td>22,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned capital contributions</td>
<td>(450)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net change in non-cash working capital</strong></td>
<td><strong>130,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>(34,118)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash generated from operating activities</td>
<td>146,011</td>
<td>46,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of investments, net</td>
<td>(59,584)</td>
<td>(14,293)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of capital assets</td>
<td>(31,162)</td>
<td>(36,589)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash applied to investing activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>(90,746)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(50,882)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to endowment</td>
<td>11,610</td>
<td>6,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to collections</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital contributions</td>
<td>17,197</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash generated through financing activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,857</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,347</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>90,122</td>
<td>21,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</td>
<td>563,809</td>
<td>542,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</strong></td>
<td><strong>653,931</strong></td>
<td><strong>563,809</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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