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## Collecting Scientific Knowledge

- Perspective on past researchers
- Social /political implications of research
- What to include, where are the boundaries?
- (1) exploration and collecting,
- (2) mapping and measuring, 1950-1970;
- (3) development: 1970s
- (4) After signing of the JBNQA.



#### A Blank Space on Research Maps?

- Observation, inventory and mapping in the EMR since first newcomers arrived.
- New contexts require new data, new research.
   There are always gaps.
- Research for whose benefit? "The sharp edge of southern intervention" (Stephen Bocking 2007)
- Research designed by, with and for those most affected by it?



## Early Research Expeditions

- From the start, newcomers began mapping, recording and collecting for further study — first introductions to flora and fauna for Europeans
- Traders continued to contribute to European knowledge of Hudson and James Bay ecosystems, relying on information from their Cree partners



# Exploring and Collectingmid 19thC to mid 20thC

- Canadian Geologic Society 1865
- Mapping coasts and waterways; assessing potential mineral resources; and inventories
- Shifting scientific approaches; new research interests



# Mapping and Measuring 1950-1970s

- New technologies: easier access to the marine region
- Military intervention: radar lines and bases
- 1950's "Northern Vision" of resource wealth: funds for northern research
- New concepts: environmental conservation



# Developing Hydro-Electric Power

- Hydro-electric development and research
- Crees and research



#### Research After Signing of the JBNQA

- Challenges and impacts
- Environmental Assessment: Great Whale and beyond
- Partnerships & collaboration: new ways to work



## Why review of "old" research?

- Challenges: Integration/synthesis of knowledge
- Sharing knowledge: comprehensive and updated inventory of works published