The Journal of Northern Studies is published with support from The Royal Skyttean Society and Umeå University

© The authors and Journal of Northern Studies
ISSN 1654-5915

Cover picture
Scandinavia Satellite and sensor: NOAA, AVHRR
Level above earth: 840 km
Image supplied by METRIA, a division of Lantmäteriet, Sweden. www.metria.se

Design and layout
Lotta Hortell och Leena Hortell, Ord & Co i Umeå AB
Fonts: Berling Nova and Futura
Paper: Invercote Creato 260 gr and Artic volume high white 115 gr

Printed by
TMG Tabergs
## Contents / Sommaire / Inhalt

### Editors & Editorial board

5

### Articles / Aufsätze

Robert Latham & Lisa Williams, Power and Inclusion. Relations of Knowledge and Environmental Monitoring in the Arctic ................................................................. 7

Raynard Harvey Lemelin & Michel S. Beaulieu, The Technology Imperative of the Cree. Examining Adaptability and Livelihood in Northern Ontario, Canada .......... 31


### Reviews / Comptes rendus / Besprechungen


Cornelia Lüdecke & Kurt Brunner (Hrsg.), Von A(itenburg) bis Z(eppelin). Deutsche Forschung auf Spitzbergen bis 1914. 100 Jahre Expedition des Herzogs Ernst II. von Sachsen-Altenburg, München, Neubiberg: Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Geodäsie der Universität der Bundeswehr München 2012, Heft 88 (Aant Elzinga) .......... 100

Sigmund Øngstad (ed.), Nordisk morsmålsdidaktikk. Forskning, felt og fag, Oslo: Novus forlag 2012 (Monica Reichenberg) ........................................................................ 111

Marsha Keith Schuchard, Emanuel Swedenborg, Secret Agent on Earth and in Heaven. Jacobites, Jews, and Freemasons in Early Modern Sweden (The Northern World 55), Leiden & Boston: Brill 2012 (Friedemann Stengel) ........................................... 113

Instructions to Authors ........................................................................... 130

Although the Nordic countries may not attract the same attention as they did when they were launched as a “middle way” between capitalism and communism, or were seen as providing a unique type of welfare state, there still remains a fair amount of interest in these countries among scholars around the world. Despite recent changes, the Nordic countries still seem to be able to combine a sense of equality and social justice with policy-making rationality and economic development. In Ronald Inglehart’s World Value Map (Inglehart & Welzel 2005), which summarizes contemporary modernization attitudes, the Nordic countries stand out as a distinctive set of countries. Their citizens combine a strong sense of secularism and rationalism with an emphasis on post-materialist, self-expression values such as democracy and individualism.

Part of the interest in these countries lies in a curiosity about where they are heading. To what extent do welfare systems that have emphasized uniform access and public provision glide into a more liberal type of welfare regime? Can these countries continue to be among the least corrupt in the world, where citizens trust not only each other but also their public authorities? Or are these features gradually breaking down under the combined pressure of neo-liberal marketization and middle-class individualism?

Any understanding of these trends and developments requires an examination of how the Nordic countries came to be what they are, and in particular how they became modern. An important contribution, with that purpose, is the edited volume by Jóhann Páll Árnason and Björn Wittrock on *Nordic paths to modernity*. How did the Nordic countries become modern? To what extent do these countries share common historical traits and in what sense does the development of the welfare states diverge among countries? And what can be expected in the future?

The editors have collected a number of internationally renowned scholars who each contributes valuable insights. The common perspective is a historical-sociological approach which highlights not only developments over time but also how those are embedded in specific political, cultural, social and economic contexts. An introduction by the editors, where the main themes of the book are outlined, is followed by a general overview of the topic by Bo Stråth. He emphasizes that the development from military states to modern welfare systems were not path-dependent but instead went through a number of critical junctures. Although there are many traits that are common for the Nordic countries, such as the political role of the peasantry and highly significant social democratic parties, these are more important in some countries than in others.

The contributions discuss various aspects of the path to Nordic modernity. These include the changing relations between statehood and nationality in Denmark, the role of the “Age of Freedom” in Swedish history, the importance of knowledge regimes in nineteenth century Norway and how the Finnish development towards modernity was influenced by the country’s proximity to Russia. Iceland is often omitted in Nordic overviews but has a prominent place in this
Together with Finland, Iceland is generally seen as an atypical case in a Nordic setting. A question discussed in two contributions is to what extent the Icelandic road to modernity was connected to the general Nordic development. On the whole, this book is a highly informative contribution not only to the literature on Nordic modernization but also to the general understanding of present social and economic conditions in the Nordic countries. It should be appreciated by scholars in various disciplines mainly within the social sciences and humanities.

REFERENCES


Anders Lidström  
Department of Political Science  
Umeå University  
Sweden  
anders.lidstrom@pol.umu.se


An anthology, edited by Nikolaj Frydensbjerg Elf and Peter Kaspersen, has been published by Novus forlag. The title is *Den nordiske skolen fins den? Didaktiske diskurser og dilemmaer i skandinaviske mormålsfag* ['Is there a Nordic school? Didactic discourses and dilemmas in Scandinavian mother tongue education']. Education is becoming increasingly global and the anthology highlights how educational researchers are facing common problems across traditional national boundaries. The anthology is written to position didactic research problems in a Nordic perspective and the contributions are written by Nordic researchers on mother tongue didactics.

The anthology opens up with a preface written by Maria Ulfgard and an introduction by Peter Kaspersen. This is followed by articles of Gun Hägerfelth, Sylvi Penne, Ellen Krogh, Nikolaj Frydensbjerg Elf, Maria Ulfgard, Laila Aase, and Peter Kaspersen. There are also co-authored articles by Laila Aase and Gun Hägerfelth, Gun Hägerfelth and Dag Skarstein. Finally there is a summary by Ellen Krogh, Sylvi Penne and Maria Ulfgard. What the contributions have in common is that they share the same data set, namely, interviews with 26 teachers from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and they hope to contribute new knowledge about mother tongue didactics in these countries. I will select three contributions for a further review.