

# Paradoxes of anthropoppression. Human presence in polar regions.

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## Biophilia by Edward O. Wilson

- Erich Fromm
- Mouse-cat-dog
- Posthumanism and sustainable development
- Nature-culture: Rosi Braidotti
- Who is watching who? Human-non-human relations?



## What is nature what is culture?

Abraham Ulrikab and family, lured from Labrador to Europe with false promises and then exhibited in zoos along with animals in the late 1800s



- Traditional societies
- Industrial societies
- Postindustrial societies: Contemporary schizophrenia



## Changing motivations (Terelak 1982 pp.168):

- In 70's
- Financial 41%
- Adventure 27 %
- Earlier polar experiences 24%
- Competition with colleagues 20%
- Team 18%
- Risk 17%
- Separation from family 10%

## Today?

- Tourism, business, science
- Motivations other than 'sightseeing'- psychological??

## Tourism in Arctica

- Post-fordian tourism and backpackers
- „Seasonal” changes in destinies’ popularity
- Status marker: expensive and unique (Antarctica)
- Growth since 1950’s, acceleration in the 2000’s
- **Attractions: nature not influenced by humans**
- **Search for authenticity**
- **Need of experiencing „undiscovered” regions**
- **Need of uniqueness**
- **Isolation as a need**
- **Silence**



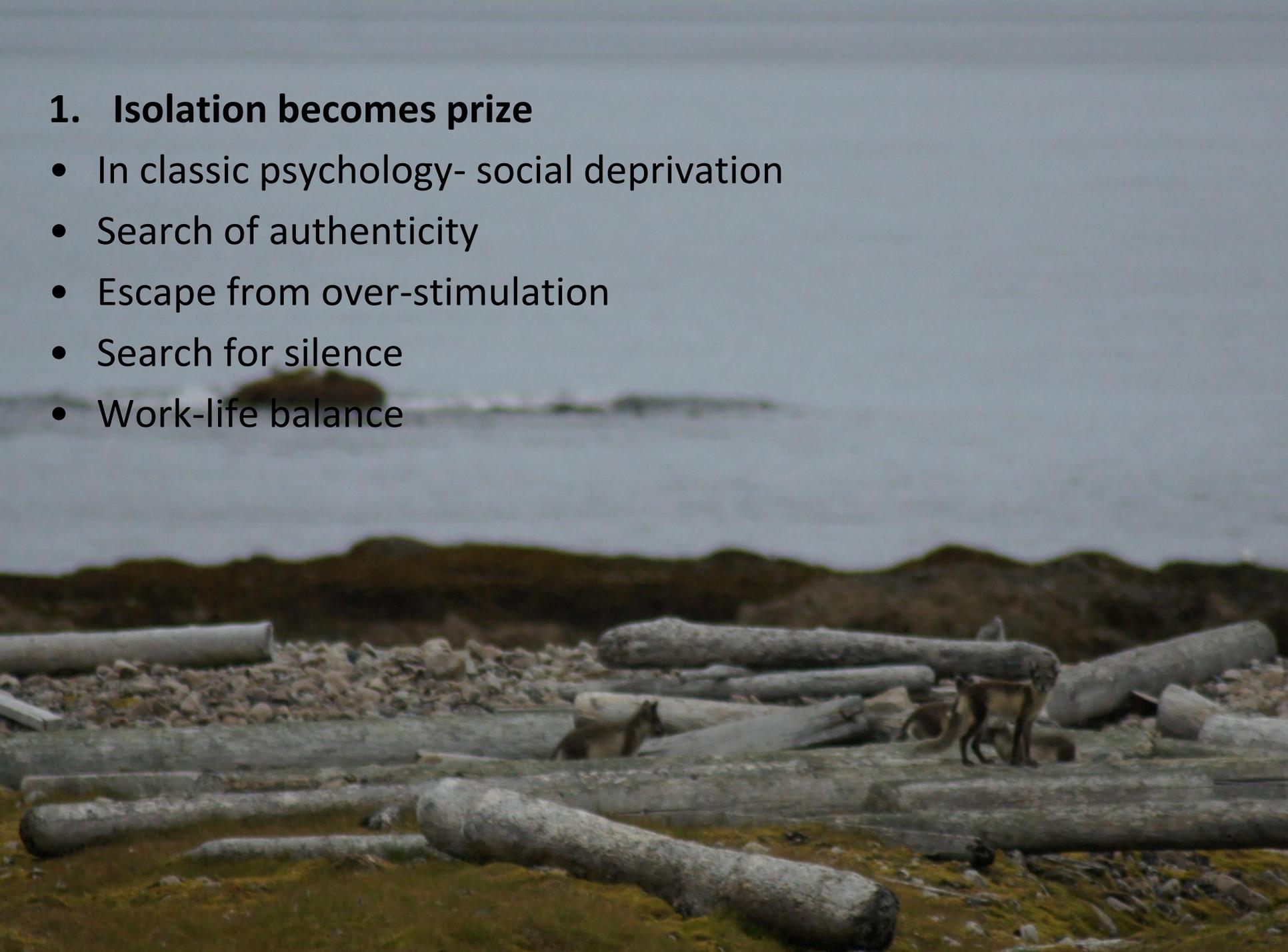
## Paradoxes of anthropoppression

1. Isolation becomes prize
2. Natural becomes artificial
3. Difficult becomes attractive
4. Remote becomes popular
5. Nature becomes tool



## 1. Isolation becomes prize

- In classic psychology- social deprivation
- Search of authenticity
- Escape from over-stimulation
- Search for silence
- Work-life balance



## 2. Natural becomes artificial

**Need to experience „undiscovered” results in:**

- Infrastructure development
- Services development (guiding tours, tourist attractions, restaurants)
- Business development (souvenirs)
- Change in populations structure (new jobs for trappers and whale hunters)



### 3. Difficult becomes attractive

- Increasing tourism development: tourist attractions, accessibility, level of infrastructure
- Differentiation in those areas causes interest of different customers' groups
- „Survival”

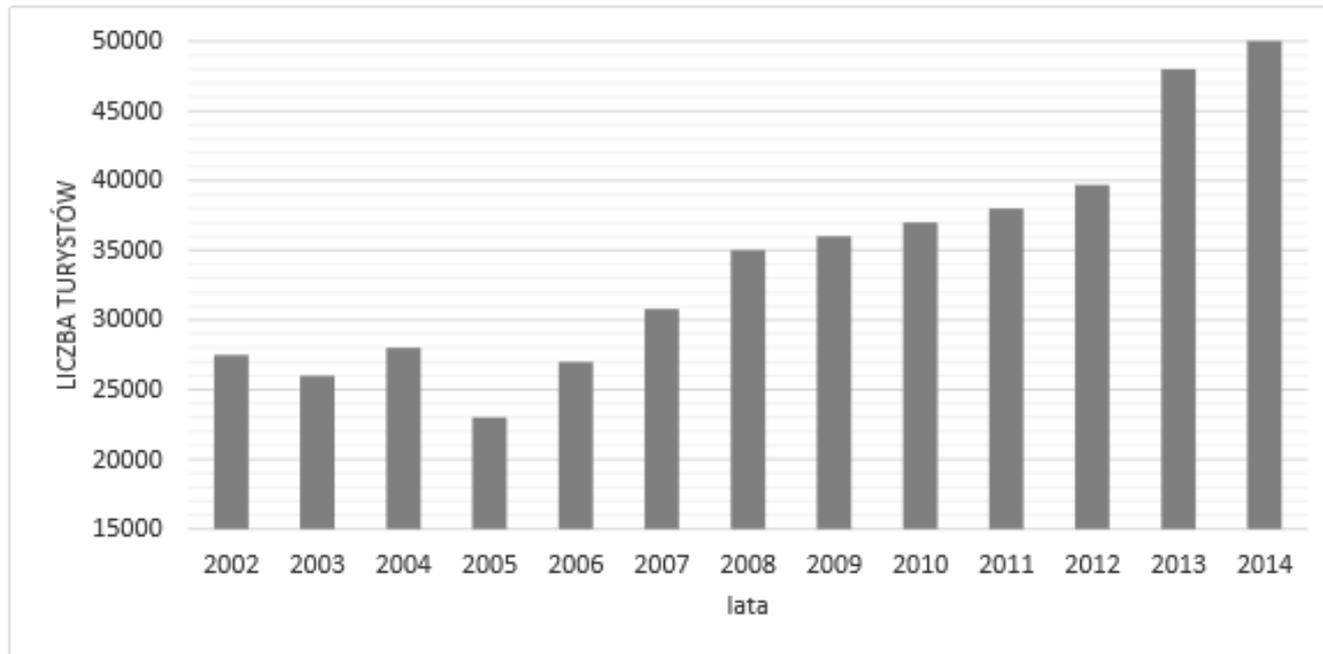


## 4. Remote becomes popular

- Rapid growth of tourism
- 2006 - 30 thousands
- 2014 - 50 thousands

*Turystyka Kulturowa, www.turystykakulturowa.org*

*Nr 2/2017 (marzec-kwiecień 2017)*



**Ryc. 6.** Liczba turystów odwiedzających Longyearbyen (stolica, centrum turystyczne)

Źródło: opracowanie własne za [www.syssemmannen.no](http://www.syssemmannen.no).

**5. Nature becomes tool**

1165 dogs



## Conclusions:

- New forms of human presence in polar regions
- Search for fulfilling psychological needs
- Isolation from external stimuli
- Search work work-life balance
- Growing tourist attraction
- Change in human-nature relations





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