

APPENDIX A

France Moves To Ban Students From Using Cellphones In Schools

From NPR (<https://www.npr.org/>) 12 December 2017 1:27 PM ET

France's education chief says that when students go back to school next fall, all mobile phone use will be banned in schools for students roughly 15 and younger.

"These days the children don't play at break time anymore; they are just all in front of their smartphones, and from an educational point of view, that's a problem," Education Minister Jean-Michel Blanquer said, according to *The Telegraph*.

"We are working on this issue, and it can take different forms," Blanquer said. "You may need a mobile phone, for example for educational purposes, for emergency situations" so perhaps the phones can be confined to lockers.

The French educational code has banned using phones in class in elementary schools and secondary schools since 2010. As a result, phones are supposed to be kept in students' backpacks.

But apparently that's not what happens.

"It is extremely difficult to get respect," Valerie Sipahimalani, teacher and deputy secretary general of the national union of secondary school teachers, told *Le Monde*.

The stricter rules will mean that students can't look at their phones during lunch or between classes, the *Telegraph* reports.

Calling it a "subject of fundamental society" and an issue of public health, Blanquer pointed to studies that warn against screen time for children under the age of 7. The school cellphone ban was a campaign promise of President Emmanuel Macron.

Le Monde reports that in recent years, the number of young French people carrying cellphones has increased dramatically. More than 8 in 10 adolescents in France were equipped with smartphones in 2015, compared with 2 in 10 in 2011. The newspaper notes that many students begin carrying phones at age 9, when they start going to school alone.

"It's about enforcing the rules and the law. The use of telephones is forbidden in class," Blanquer said in September, according to *Le Figaro*. "With principals, teachers and parents, we need to find ways to protect our students from the dispersion of screens and phones. In the Council of Ministers, we put our cellphones in lockers before we meet. It seems to me that this is feasible for any human group, including a class."

Blanquer pointed to existing systems at many schools, whereby students put their phones in a box when they enter the classroom.

"A box on a table at the entrance of my class awaits the phones," one teacher told *Le Figaro*. "I never had problems. And it takes two minutes at the beginning of each hour."

But other teachers described a losing battle.

"The students are addicted to their phone, it's a real plague," Xavier Bessi re, teacher of maritime law at a vocational school told *Le Monde*. "We close our eyes, that's for sure, because we cannot fight. We would be the *gendarme* all the time."

PEEP, a French parents' association, called the ban a "a horrendous logistical problem," according to *Le Parisien*.

"Let's imagine an establishment of 500 students: Where will we store the phones and how to ensure that each student will find his smartphone at the end of the course?" Gerard Pommier, the group's president, told the newspaper, adding that he feared more classroom tensions under a stricter ban.

Then-New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg began enforcing a similar ban in that city's schools in 2006. But current Mayor Bill de Blasio rolled it back in 2015. The ban was unpopular with parents who wanted to be able to contact their kids, *The New York Times* reported, and it was unevenly enforced: Schools with metal detectors had the strictest enforcement.

As France tries to tighten its policy, its schools will likely encounter similar issues and resistance from parents.

"You have to live with your time," PEEP's former president, Val rie Marty, told *L'Express* in March. Especially, she said, because "the adults themselves are not always exemplary with their phones."

APPENDIX B

Kiruna: the town being moved 3km east so it doesn't fall into a mine

From The Guardian (<https://www.theguardian.com>) 22 October 2014 15:44 BST

Sweden's most northerly town is being relocated to avoid being swallowed up by the world's largest iron-ore mine



The plan for a new town square in Kiruna, Sweden, with its circular town hall by the Danish architect Henning Larsen

Cities don't often decide to pack their bags, get up and move down the road. But that's exactly what Kiruna, an Arctic town in northern Sweden, is having to do – to avoid being swallowed up into the earth.

“It's a dystopian choice,” says Krister Lindstedt of White architects, the Stockholm-based firm charged with the biblical task of moving this city of 23,000 people away from a gigantic iron ore mine that is fast gobbling up the ground beneath its streets. “Either the mine must stop digging, creating mass unemployment, or the city has to move – or else face certain destruction. It's an existential predicament.”

Founded in 1900 by the state-owned Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara mining company(LK), Kiruna has grown rich off the vast seam of iron ore that lurks below the town, but it's now facing destruction by the very phenomenon that created its wealth. “We are symbiotic: the town is here because of the mine,” says deputy mayor Niklas Siren. “Otherwise no devil would have built a city here.”

Located 145km inside the Arctic circle, Kiruna is subject to a brutal climate, enduring winters with no sunlight and average temperatures below -15C. But the deep deposit of magnetite has proved a strong enough magnet to keep people here. Driven by the insatiable global appetite

for construction, the mine has become the world's largest iron ore extraction site, producing 90% of all the iron in Europe, enough to build more than six Eiffel Towers a day. And demand continues to rise.

In 2004, the mining company broke it to the town that its days were numbered: digging its shafts towards the city at an angle of 60 degrees, subsidence would soon lead to buildings' widespread cracking and collapse. A decade on, fissures are starting to appear in the ground, creeping ever closer to the town.

"The people of Kiruna have been living in limbo for the last 10 years," says Viktoria Walldin, a social anthropologist who works with the architects. "They have put their lives on hold, unable to make major decisions like buying a house, redecorating, having a child or opening a business."

After years of dithering, the city has finally unveiled a masterplan for how it will proceed. "Imagine it like a walking millipede of a city," says Lindstedt, unrolling a plan that shows the town's streets and squares beginning to crawl eastwards along a new high street, until the whole place has moved safely out of the chomping zone of the mine by 2033.

A new town square is already under way, 3km to the east, with a circular town hall planned by Danish architect Henning Larsen, while 20 key buildings have been identified to be dismantled and resurrected piece by piece in their new home – like an Ikea flatpack on a grand scale. Kiruna's rust-red wooden church, built in 1912 in a form that recalls the indigenous Sami teepees, and once voted Sweden's most beautiful building, will take pride of place in a new park, while the cast-iron bell tower will stand once again above the town hall. But not everything will be saved.

"I spoke to an old lady who walks past the bench everyday where she had her first kiss," says Walldin. "It's things like that – the hospital where your first child was born – that are important to people's sense of identity, and all that's going to disappear."

Billed as "the most democratic move in history", the project has been allocated 3.74bn Swedish kronor (£320m) by the mining company for building new facilities, including a high school, fire station, community centre, library and swimming hall. But top of most people's concerns is where they will actually live, and what process will determine the housing allocation.

"These details have yet to be determined," admits Lindstedt. "People are used to very low rents and very high incomes, but in future this will have to change." LK has agreed to compensate residents to the value of their homes plus 25%, but many locals say this is not enough to afford a new-build house at market rates.

To aid the valuation process, the architects have monitored the housing lettings in nearby cities over a period of years, and "tagged" the homes in Kiruna with the assets they possess, from internal space and gardens to proximity to bus stops and the city centre. They have also proposed a "Kiruna Portal", a kind of mass salvage yard, where materials from the doomed homes can be brought and hopefully recycled in the construction of the new buildings – although given that Sweden has no tradition of self-build, it's hard to see this taking off.

A closer look at the plan shows the new town bears little relation to the original Kiruna at all. The current town is a sprawling suburban network of winding streets, home to detached houses with gardens. White's plan incorporates a much higher-density arrangement of multistorey apartment blocks around shared courtyards, lining straight axial boulevards, down which the icy winds will surge.

It is an opportunity, say the architects, for Kiruna to "reinvent itself" into a model of sustainable development, attracting young people who wouldn't have stayed in the town before, with new cultural facilities and "visionary" things such as a cable car bobbing above the high street. But it is a vision that many of the existing residents seem unlikely to be able to afford.

APPENDIX C

Northern Norwegian islands in moratorium over fishing rights

From The Local (<https://www.thelocal.no>) 21 July 2017 13:26 CEST

Protests over the fishing rights of indigenous Sami people in the Tenojoki or Tana river region straddling the border between Norway and Finland are gaining momentum, with moratoria declared against new regulations.



Photo: Ellos Deatnu

An awareness concert scheduled for next week is also planned, with a number of big names from Finland's music scene planning to take part.

Protests were begun earlier this week by an activist group on the Finnish side of the Tenojoki or Tana river as a reaction to an agreement between Norway and Finland on the administration of the region's salmon.

The protests relate to rules introduced on March 22nd, which restrict the use of traditional Sami fishing techniques involving weir and net devices that direct and trap salmon, reports the [Eye on the Arctic](#) media.

The regulations cut back fishing rights in the area, with the traditional Sami fishing technique one of the primary targets. The Sami fishing techniques direct salmon into nets, ensuring a plentiful catch but also - according to Finnish and Norwegian authorities - depleting fish stocks, writes [Eye on the Arctic](#).

“This is a good agreement for Norway and salmon. It is about reducing the pressure on fish in Tana. The river is threatened, so we have to intervene. The majority in parliament saw this as the best way,” Laila Davidsen of the governing Høyre (Conservative) Party told [NRK](#) at the time the legislation was passed.

Although Høyre passed the new regulations with support of parliamentary allies the Progress Party, the Liberal (Venstre) Party and the Christian People's Party, Davidsen was the only Høyre MP from the northern Finnmark county, which is home to a large Sami population, to vote in favour of it.

Activist group Ellos Deatnu (Northern Sami for ‘long live the Tana river’) opposes the new Tana regulations and is calling for Sami self-determination and local governmental autonomy in the Tana river valley, which runs along the border between Finland and Norway.

The group last week declared the agreement invalid on the island of Allasuolu in Finnmark, according to a report by [NRK](#).

Regulations imposed by the government restrict Sami fishing rights and extend privileges to non-residents including tourists, says the group.

“The limitations prevent Sami schools from being able to teach their children traditional fishing. This will also contribute to the disappearance of our Sami-ness, our language and culture,” Annti Kateekeetta, one of the organisers of the movement, told NRK.

A group from the Finnish side of the river has visited the Čearretsuolu island on the Norwegian side, where Sami action group Ellos Deatnu has protested against the agreement since last month, according to the report.

The group last week occupied an island on the Tana river and called a moratorium against the fishing restrictions imposed by the central government.

“We are a number of people from Dálvadas [the Finnish region bordering the river, ed.] who have now established this as an expansion of the Ellos Deatnu movement. We hope that others will also show what they think and establish a moratorium in their own areas. That's how people in other parts of the world have achieved change,” Outi Pieski told NRK.

The Ellos Deatnu activists have also occupied Tiirasaari, a tiny island in the Utsjoki River, where they have stated their intentions not to follow the fishing law, according to Eye on the Arctic's report.

A source in the area told The Local on Thursday that further islands are likely to join the moratorium in the near future.

Ellos Deatnu has also received the support of a number of popular Finnish music acts.

The group is organising a protest concert on Tuesday next week in the far north Finnish town of Utsjoki, at which artists Paleface, Wimme and Nico Valkeapää will perform, reports Finnish media [Yle Uutiset](#).

"The main purpose is to get the people of the Tana river basin – and, of course, elsewhere – involved. Ellos Deatnu is just one group. We want to encourage everyone to support the rights of Sami people and the environment. Right now, all help is needed," Beaska Nillas, a spokesperson with Ellos Deatnu, told Yle Uutiset.

"I want to give my support to Ellos Deatnu and all the Sami people. Their position needs to be strengthened. Sami voices have to be heard in Finnish and Norwegian society, most importantly in relation to decisions affecting their traditional livelihoods," Finnish hip-hop artist Paleface (Kari Miettinen) told the news programme.

The moratorium will remain in place for the entire fishing season, according to the Finnish report.