

Reports

AS PART OF THE **WEEK OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CIRCUMPOLAR OBSERVATORY**

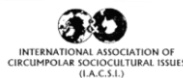
**11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR THE
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF REPRESENTATIONS
OF THE NORTH**



PROGRAM

THURSDAY MARCH 2ND TO FRIDAY MARCH 3RD, 2017
PAVILLON PRÉSIDENT-KENNEDY
201, AVENUE DU PRÉSIDENT-KENNEDY, MONTRÉAL
ROOM PK-1140
AT THE UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

This conference is organized by the **Research Chair on Images of the North, Winter and Arctic** and the **International Laboratory for the Multidisciplinary Study of Representations of the North** at the **Université du Québec à Montréal**, in cooperation with the **International Circumpolar Observatory (ICO)**, the **International Association of Circumpolar Sociocultural Issue (IACSI)** and the **Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur la littérature et la culture québécoises**.



Imaginaire| Nord

9:00 AM REGISTRATION

9:45 AM GREETINGS

Daniel CHARTIER (Research Chair on Images of the North, Winter and Artic, Université du Québec à Montréal)

10:00 AM LIVING WINTER

Chairperson:

Antonina N. SAVVINOVA (Professor, North-Eastern Federal University, Sakha Republic, Russia) and **Viktorii V. Filippova** (Senior researcher, Siberian branch of the Russia Academy of Sciences, Sakha Republic, Russia), « **Adaptation to Winter in Traditional Activities of Indigenous People of Yakutia**»

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The climate of Yakutia is the coldest in the continental area of Eurasia. Here is situated the pole of cold of the northern hemisphere. Winter is a special time of the year in Yakutia: the exceptional duration of the wintertime and the extremely low temperatures, typical for a large part of Yakutia, determined the type of traditional activities, culture and worldview. The conditions related to the traditional economic activities of the peoples of Yakutia — cattle breeding, horse breeding, reindeer breeding, hunting and fishing — was adapted to the rigorous climate and severe winter. Living in extreme climatic conditions, the Yakuts brought the breed of cattle perfectly adapted to the local cold temperature. The Yakut horse with a long hair is a very hardy animal, all year round it extracts the grass from under the thick snow using its hooves. Also the Yakuts practice a winter fishing, with their typical features known as “Munkha” and “Kuyuur” — an unusual and ancient fishing from under the ice, practiced only in Yakutia. The Evenki practice in winter the bear hunting, where the sleeping bear is awoken by poking the top of the den. This paper presents the peculiarities of adaptation to winter of the economic activities of indigenous people of Yakutia.

Antonina N. Savvinova is Ph.D. in Geography sciences and Associate professor at the Geography Department of the Environmental Science Institute of the North-Eastern Federal University (Yakutsk, Russia), where she is head of the Laboratory of Electronic Cartography Systems. She wrote more than one hundred publications and her research interests are

geographic information systems (GIS), indigenous people of the North and sustainable development.

Viktoriiia V. Fillippova is Ph.D. in History and Senior researcher at the Arctic Researches Department, of the Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North at the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Yakutsk, Russia). She wrote more than one hundred publications and her research interests are geographic information systems (GIS), historical geography, climate change and demography of the indigenous people.

Enrique del ACEBO IBÁÑEZ (Professor, Universidad del Salvador, Argentina), « **Antarctic Life During Winter: Philosophical, Cultural, Social and Body Considerations** »

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We depart from a holistic approach to consider the Antarctic life during winter, taking into account not only the socio-cultural dimension of the inhabitants of the White Continent, but also the philosophical roots of every dwell phenomenon (where Martin Heidegger and Peter Sloterdijk are specially considered, among others), together with the social links and bonds that emerged in this sort of extreme space and time, and the impact in the body in terms of health or illness.

Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez has a bachelor degree in Sociology from the University of Buenos Aires, a master degree in Sociology of Development and a Ph.D. degree in Sociology at the Complutensis University of Madrid. He studied Film Direction in Argentina (SICA). He is full Professor at the University of Buenos Aires and Director of the International Circumpolar Program (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of El Salvador, Argentina). published twenty-six books (author and/or co-author), and has been translated to Serbian, Icelandic, English, French and Finnish. He is also president of the International Association of Circumpolar Socio-cultural Issues (IACSI) and editor-in-chief of the *Arctic & Antarctic — International Journal on Circumpolar Socio-cultural Issues*.

Patrick EVANS (Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal), « **Pan-Seasonal Structures. Architecture and Design Responses to the Full twelve-Month Cycle of Northern Climates** »

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My presentation will discuss architecture and design in northern places and underline vernacular and contemporary solutions that successfully adapt to the extreme variations in climate and light that present themselves across

the cycle of northern seasons. Examples will include traditional Inuit and Quebecois housing as well as more contemporary design and infrastructure projects from circumpolar countries.

Patrick Evans is architect (MOA/Q), director of the Design Centre of the Université du Québec à Montréal and Professor at the same university, where he teaches environment design. His researches are on architecture and urban infrastructures in northern climates. He cofounded the MEDIUM collective (www.wherever.com), a design, construction and architecture group.

12:00 PM LUNCH

1:00 PM PERCEPTION AND REPRESENTATIONS OF WINTER

Chairperson: **Agustín Adolfo GARCÍA SERVENTI** (Associate professor, Universidad Nacional de tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur), « **Forms, *Motifs* and Gestures in Cinema about *Tierra del Fuego*. An Iconological Approach** »

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According to Aby Warburg, the *pathosformel* theory is based on the searching of fossilized psychic states of mind throughout portraits of daily life. According to WJT Mitchell, the *pathosformel* is a concept by which, through indexes and clues, we can discover “something emotional” peculiar in society. This work will search for political relations between formal construction of images in cinema and its imaginary background in Tierra del Fuego society. How concepts are built struggling between reality and fiction, center and outskirts, tracing a history that recalls representations on extreme environments and territories of political fights. South Patagonia, and particularly Tierra del Fuego, build an imaginary upon the end of land and life. Expressive formulas as: women buying her freedom, characters with obscure and mysterious pasts, movements between cities as metaphors of states of mind, prostitution and money ambition, territorial limits, and above all, the searching of redemption. All of them are portraits of human condition in extreme southern environments. This paper will work with Argentinian and Latin American fictional films from 1940's to nowadays. In these corpus, common pathos will be found in the character-environment (social and natural) relation. Working with different levels of formal (montage) and emotional (drama) *motifs*, revealing a spatial syncretism about a territory in construction.

Agustin García Serventi is a teacher, researcher and lecturer at the University of Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur. He owns a bachelor degree in audiovisual design and a master degree in communication design. He is also an independent filmmaker, a media artist and an actor.

Helgi GUNNLAUGSSON (professor, Háskoli Íslands, Iceland), « Alcohol Perceptions in Iceland. Winter Festivals and Murder Mysteries »
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Iceland is a modern nation up in the North-Atlantic with a small population of only 330 thousand inhabitants. Alcohol has always played a strange and somewhat unique role in Icelandic society. Harsh nature, extreme weather conditions, and isolation from neighbouring countries, has shaped peculiar alcohol legislations, and a binge local drinking culture. During the darkest winter hours in December, Iceland only experiences daylight for about 3-4 hours a day. How has the dark winter influenced drinking patterns and Icelandic society over time? Alcohol has always had an ambiguous and controversial role in Icelandic society. Alcohol is enjoyed during winter festivals in February (Þorrablót in Icelandic) where beer and Black Death (local liquor) is consumed in large quantities, with traditional food like sheep, where everything is eaten, including the testicals of the animal. At the same time alcohol is a source of pain and sorrow where persons have been lost during cold winter hours. Some have never been accounted for; in one case involving the most notorious criminal case in recent Icelandic history. Two young males disappeared in the 1970's, and have never been found. A case which has haunted Iceland and the public mind ever since.

Helgi Gunnlaugsson is a professor of Sociology at the University of Iceland. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Missouri where he specialized in Criminology and Sociology of law. His main research interests include criminology, penal policy and the problem of drugs and alcohol in society. Helgi is the co-author of *Wayward Icelanders: Punishment, Boundary Maintenance and the Creation of Crime* published in 2000. His articles have appeared in numerous journals such as *Law and Society Review*, *British Journal of Criminology* and the *European Journal of Criminology*.

2:30 PM INDIGENOUS WINTERS

Chairperson:

Ekaterina ROMANOVA (State doctor, Laboratory of Complex Geocultural Studies of the Arctic, Russia), « **Mikhail Kolessov. The Hunter, Word Chaser** »

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This paper is about the russian-canadian project of editing the poems of the Even poet Mikhail Kolessov living in the North of Russia. His personal stories and biographical writings recreate images of his inner world: the images and feelings of the nomads, the memory and endless movement of the running deer. I propose a cognitive analysis of his poems in the context of nordicity, winterity and the transient states of nature and of the poet. Mikhail Kolessov, poet and reindeer breeder, represents nordic mentality which is present in the indissoluble unity of the North, of Man and of the Word as a uncatchable living force.

Ekaterina Romanova is State doctor in History and head of the Department of North-Eastern Russia people ethnography at the Institute for Humanities Research and Indigenous Studies of the North at the Siberian branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Yakutsk, Russia). She finished Leningrad's State University and defended her doctoral thesis entitled « Methodology and Rite in the Yakutsk Tradition » in 1999. She is director of the Laboratory of Complex Geocultural Studies of the Arctic and her research interests are ethnology, the arctic steppe, symbolic anthropology, cultural geography, myths and rites. She wrote over one hundred scientific publications, including two monographs.

Anna STAMMLER-GOSSMAN (Senior researcher, Lapin yliopisto, Finland), « **Turning Cold into Gold. Place Making Project in a Northern City** »

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Still continuing search for a common regional identity, started after the crash of the Soviet Union, has recently become a new turn in the Republic of Sakha, Yakutia. In difference to other symbolic self-representations that have been manifesting in images strongly charged with political meanings, recently emerged concept has a potential to transform the new symbolic appearance of this remote northern region into a valuable economic resource. This paper analyses the process of the place-making project that builds on and reinforces the idea of uniqueness of Sakha Yakutia as the coldest inhabited region. Capital of Sakha, Yakutia, Yakutsk, offers an

inspiring example of creating a vision for winter and turning extreme cold into a vibrant, inviting physical environment. Tracing this shifting strategy in the place-making politics, the paper addresses the question of how official image, largely oriented on the tourism and investment market, intersects with changes that are taking place in the local society.

Anna Stammer-Gossmann has specialized in Arctic anthropology since 1995. Her fieldwork to date has been in different Arctic regions of Fennoscandia (Finland, Norway, Iceland, and Greenland), Russian North (Murmansk region, Nenets AO, Sakha Yakutia, Kamchatka) and Northern Canada (British Columbia), although she has developing interests in the South of Argentina (Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia). Her research interests include anthropology of climate change, space and place, indigeneity and food studies

9:30 AM SOCIO AND CLIMATIC USES OF WINTER

Chairperson:

Daniel CHARTIER (Director of the Research Chair on Images of the North, Winter and Arctic, Université du Québec à Montréal), « **Winter as a Sociocultural Phenomenon** »

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Örn D. JÓNSSON (Professor, Háskoli Íslands, Iceland) and **Ólafur RASTRICK** (Assistant professor, Háskoli Íslands, Iceland), « **Taming the Elements : Changing Perceptions of Heat and Cold in 20th Century Iceland** »

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In the fifty years separating the late 1930s and the 1980s, geothermal resources went from being virtually unusable to becoming cheaply accessible to the Icelandic nation as a whole. By the 1980s, most households in the country were heated by geothermal power. From residing in crammed households heated in winter with expensive imported coals in the early 1900s, present day Icelanders enjoy the comfort of inexpensively heated homes and easily accessible year-round heated public pools where young and old gather irrespective of social standing, age and bodily condition. The paper argues that successful introduction of geothermal resources for household heating and swimming pools has transformed everyday perceptions of heat and cold in Iceland. This is especially relevant in terms of experiences of harsh climate conditions and people's everyday practices during winter. Empirically the paper draws on

historical documents relating popular perceptions of heat and cold from the late 19th and early 20th century and compares them with present day ethnographic data on local understanding and everyday practices of heating. In this context, the paper interrogates the notion of thermoception and explores notions of comfort in terms of temperature.

Örn. D. Jónsson is a Professor of Innovation and entrepreneurship at the School of Business at the University of Iceland. His long-standing interest has been on innovation and geopolitics. In recent years his focus has been on the wide-ranging impact of utilization of geothermal energy in the country.

Ólafur Rastrick is Assistant professor of European Ethnology at the Faculty of Human and Social Sciences at the University of Iceland. He is a cultural historian by training, specializing in the cultural politics of everyday life and popular culture in nineteenth and twentieth century Iceland.

11:30 AM EXPERIMENTATIONS ABOUT WINTER

Chairperson:

Danielle RAYMOND(Ph.D. candidate, Université du Québec à Montréal),

« **Noise in the Nordic Archives**»

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On the assumption that Quebec maintains a double relationship with the North depending on Hamelin's definition of "seasonal and cultural nordicity", these two notions are generally confused. I will consider, in my presentation, the aspect of cultural winterity as a seasonal nordicity influenced by the world of imagination. By a lived experience on the field, I will consider the effects of presence that testifies the tension between a cultural nordicity as a state and representations of a nordic site and a cultural winterity, state and representations of a winter site. I want to compare my experience of winter usages which inspired my creative research by comparing my knowledge of winterity with the one of my discover of a part of Norwegian culture and its altitudinality. This altitudinality (high altitude) as examined by Hamelin "can produce geographic, human and cultural effects similar to the North, leads to distortions in zonal nordicity by creating areas of local nordicity with variable climatic severity" (Chartier). Light is also an important actor and a necessary condition for the practice of video. In my work, winterity is traduced by a composition of imaginary territories invested with projected

images on the snow as a sign of popular presence of the past in this seasonal nordicity. The video *Noise in the Nordic Archives* seeks to compare Quebec's as well as Norwegian's identity markees and the use of snow as an ephemeral material.

Born in Montreal, Danielle Raymond is a multidisciplinary artist and Ph.D. candidate at the Université du Québec à Montréal. Her artistic practice incorporates video, sound art and writing. Her work has been presented in Montreal and Toronto in Canada and Toulouse and Marseille in France. In 2016, Danielle Raymond has been a visiting Erasmus+ Ph.D. mobility researcher at the Digital Culture Research Group at the University of Bergen, and has developed a site-specific video project using photography archives and images of Bergen that bring together the past and the present.

LES MALCOMMODES (Collective, Université Laval, Québec), « **Les Malcommodes collective: Vive le vent d'hiver** »

alexandre.morin@live.fr

Les Malcommodes collective will present a pilot project concretized by an installation adapted to the conditions of the cold season in order to study its potential and its impacts to provide a better understanding of the northern public spaces. The discomforts associated with the winter of Quebec lead to negative factors, physical and social, such as the reduction of active mobility and the lack of room in public space, which encourages the stay-at-home behaviour of inhabitants. Through a ludic and ephemeral installation, the *Malcommodes* try to counter the discomforts of winter to offer a more pleasant and stimulating urban environment. In this conference, we will present the snow as a creative tool that awakens a new use of winter.

Les Malcommodes is a group of students studying architecture at Université Laval. They decided to create a collective with the intention to pursue the student initiatives from the past years. *Les Malcommodes* focus their actions on the public spaces of Quebec City and interrogate its robustness and adaptability. Well aware of the climatic conditions and proud to live in a northern city, they try to exploit the potentials of winter and use it as an in situ development tool to design winter-adapted urban developments. Their installation *Vive le vent d'hiver*, which can be part of tactical urbanism, is the outcome of a process of research-creation oriented towards actions and empirical validation. This collective seeks to highlight the potential contribution of use experts and professional experts to promote a resilient and local-based urban development.

12:30 PM LUNCH

13:30 PM ART AND WINTER

Chairperson:

Christina KANNENBERG (Ph.D., Universität Konstanz, Germany),
« **Winter and Trauma in Urban Canadian Literature** »

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In many 21st century anglophone and francophone novels, winter is a common factor in helping many characters to process and recover from both individual and collective trauma. This new research project analyzes the relationship between winter and trauma in Canadian literature and culture. This project continues the comparative aspects of my work, as it encourages bridge building between anglophone and francophone cultural representations and takes up Indigenous literature such as *The Break* by Katherena Vermette (2016). This novel confirms the claims put forward in my first project that literature from southern Canadian cities (in this case, Winnipeg) can and should be considered in the canon of literature on “the North” in English Canadian literary criticism. Vermette’s novel represents urban Indigenous lives in Canada today, using nordicity as a trope for the trauma that is experienced in an urban terrain vague (wasteland) called “The Break.”

Dr. des. Christina Kanneberg completed her Ph.D. in North American Literature and Culture in December 2016. Kannenberg’s research analyzes representations of North in English Canadian, Québécois, and Indigenous literatures and cultures. She is interested in the use of urban public spaces in winter in Canada.

Nicolas REEVES, (Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal),
« **Captive Breaths and a Sixth Diffractional: Artworks for a Freezing Time** »

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Winter and cold correspond to particular, at times extreme, states of the atmosphere. Air, water, light, behave in peculiar ways, providing artists with specific materials and conditions from which unusual results can emerge. Our lab was requested twice to explore the possibility of art pieces that could not exist out of such conditions. The present communication describes the results of these researches. The first one, called “The Sixth Diffractional” (2001) is a large-scale outdoor structure meant to be installed during the coldest winter time. It recapitulates all the ways by which the

sunlight can be transformed through the effect of ice: refraction, diffraction, reflexion, diffusion. It consists of six towers bearing large acrylic prisms, oriented so that the diffracted spectra falls into a small mirror-covered courtyard, itself filled with oversalted water. The multiples reflections of the spectra in the courtyard, merged with the images of the surrounding cityscape, create for the wanderer the impression of being trapped within an urban iceberg. The second piece, “Captive Breathes” (2008), creates small frozen landscapes from the breaths of visitors. It is made of a closed clear acrylic enclosure whose inside temperature is below 40 Celsius, and in which three very thin nets made of pure silver are hanging. The visitors are invited to take a straw, to insert it into small holes in the enclosure, and to smoothly blow on the nets, so that the water vapour present in their breath can transform to frost, creating white ephemeral sculptures. The piece itself was inspired by a rare phenomenon that can be observed outside by very cold temperatures, in a very quiet atmosphere, ideally very early in the morning. In such circumstances, the breath of passers-by rises over their heads and freezes into place, creating small columns of light that persist for a few minutes.

Trained in architecture and physics, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Nicolas Reeves is an artist and researcher at the School of Design at the Université du Québec à Montréal. His work is characterised by the highly poetic use of sciences and technologies. A founder member and, later, scientific director of the Hexagram Institute from 2001 to 2009, vice-president of the Société des Arts Technologiques from 1998 to 2008, he directs the NXI GESTATIO laboratory, which explores the formal impact of digital information in all creative fields. He has produced a number of acclaimed works, such as *Harpe à Nuages* (Cloud Harp) and the *Aerostabiles* research programme, which studies the potential of cubic automata capable of developing autonomous behaviour. He works since 2016 on developing the major *Observatoires de l’Inaccessible* research program, which consists in translating real time for human perception natural events and phenomena that are normally not accessible to it. The winner of several prizes and grants, he has shown work and given talks on four continents.

15:00 PM WINTER TERRITORIES

Chairperson:

Marie-Michèle OUELLET-BERNIER (Ph.D. student, Université du Québec à Montréal), « **Defining winter in Labrador discourses (from 1750 to 1950)** »

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When winter is defined as a “temporary state of North” (Hamelin) in temperate regions, suggesting a climatic anomaly in the season cycle, in Labrador, as in many Subarctic and Arctic places, winter appears to be the dominant season. “When the siku (sea ice) finally formed, it meant freedom” (Sanguya and Gearhaerd). Winter opens new roads, activities and opportunities. It suggested both fear and joy, hardship and comfort. The coast of Labrador is strongly influenced by the cold Labrador Current flowing from the Arctic Ocean. Labrador hosts the Eastern North America tree limit even if it shares the same latitude of Scotland and Northern Germany. The discursive analysis is based on four central signs in Nordic winter: the cold, the snow, the ice and the light phenomena. The cold refers to an individual sensitivity. It requests specific adaptation to survive (clothing and shelter). The snow is the first sign that winter is beginning soon. The landscape is then transformed in a snowscape. The ice, particularly the sea ice, plays an important role in Nordic community: “the ice reconnected us to people and place” (Sanguya and Gearhaerd). Finally, winter visual effects are defined by the colour white, the large spectrum of aurora borealis colours and the decrease of daylight. The corpus is largely dominated by missionary, explorer and traveller narratives, with a still strong contribution of Inuit life stories.

After completing a master degree in Earth sciences, Marie-Michèle Ouellet-Bernier started a Ph.D. in Environmental sciences at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), choosing a multidisciplinary approach mixing sciences and literature. Marie-Michèle received a doctoral scholarship from the SSHRC. She also manages the Nordic and Arctic research portal at UQAM.

16:30 CLOSURE

Daniel CHARTIER (Research Chair on Images of the North, Winter and Arctic, Université du Québec à Montréal)

**Semaine internationale de
L'OBSERVATOIRE
ARCTIQUE ET ANTARCTIQUE
Université du Québec à Montréal**



**TABLE RONDE INTERNATIONALE DE LA RECHERCHE
ET DE LA CRÉATION SUR L'IMAGINAIRE DU NORD,
DE L'HIVER ET DE L'ARCTIQUE**



**Universidad del Salvador
(Argentina)**

**XV WORKSHOP ON RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
IDICSO –UNIVERSIDAD DEL SALVADOR**

Miércoles 18 de Octubre, 2017

19:00-21:00

AREA: CIRCUMPOLAR STUDIES

Table: “The Antarctica and the Southern Circumpolarity
as Global Phenomena”

Coordination: Dr Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez
(PIECA-Faculty of Social Sciences -USAL, CONICET)



CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOBRE COMUNIDAD LOCAL,
PARTICIPACIÓN Y POLÍTICA SOCIAL

IADCOM - FCE-UBA

**I WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS
AND SOCIAL POLICIES**

General Coordination: Dr. Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez (Director)
Buenos Aires, NOVEMBER 9, 2017

9:30-9:45: Registro e inscripción.

9:45: Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez (CICLOP, FCE-UBA, CONICET):

Palabras introductorias: "Sobre problemas, problematizaciones y políticas sociales".

MESA 1

10:00-10:30: Florencia Chahbenderian (CICLOP, FCE-UBA): *La desigualdad en las políticas sociales focalizadas: el caso de los programas de transferencias condicionadas de ingreso".*

10:30-11:00: Ana Cervio (CICLOP, FCE-UBA, CONICET): *"Pobreza urbana y programas sociales en Argentina. Lecturas desde los aportes de Georg Simmel".*

11:00-11:30: Juan Martín Galeano (CICLOP, FCE-UBA): *"Participación ciudadana y república: un problema de aristas múltiples en el marco argentino actual".*

11:30-11:45: Sesión de preguntas.

11:45-12:00: Break

MESA 2

12:00-12:30: Agustín García Serventi (Universidad Nacional de Tierra del Fuego, FAE): *Formas, motivos y gestos. Una aproximación iconológica a la producción cinematográfica sobre Tierra del Fuego.*

12:30-13:00: Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez (CICLOP, FCE-UBA, CONICET): *La circumpolaridad, el Atlántico Sur y la Antártida como fenómenos totales (El caso de las campañas científicas del Buque Oceanográfico "Puerto Deseado", perteneciente al CONICET).* (Se proyectará el mediometraje documental "El Buque").

13:00-13:30: Augusto Aguilar (CICLOP, FCE-UBA, Facultad de Cs Sociales-USAL): *La Argentina en la Antártida en el siglo XXI (Problemas y Políticas)*.

13:30-13:45: Sesión de preguntas.

13:45-13:50: Clausura del Workshop.



UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
Facultad de Ciencias Económicas - IADCOM

Institutional information

International Association of Circumpolar Sociocultural Issues (IACSI)

What is the IACSI?

IACSI is an international scientific association devoted to the study of different socio-cultural aspects related to the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The Association is integrated mainly by scholars from Social Sciences, Anthropology and Humanities, and also from individuals with different backgrounds but interested in these perspectives and themes. As a new association which looks for integration and cooperation, we are also looking for new members in both circumpolar regions.

What are we after?

Assuming the importance that the socio-cultural approach has for a holistic understanding of the circumpolar phenomenon, we have also considered the need to study the "circumpolar theme" in its bi-polar dimension: the Arctic and the Antarctica, in order to look for convergences and divergences under the debates "local/global", "North/South", "development/sustainability", and also looking for the production and transference of knowledge. In this sense, we privilege scientific investigation with reference to:

- Local Communities in Extreme Environments
- Social Problems and Human Well-being
- Participation and Community Attachment
- Habitat and Identity
- Minorities and Native people
- Migration
- Environment and Sustainable Development

What do we do?

- Generate scientific and academic projects bound up with circumpolar socio-cultural issues.

- Organize once a year an international seminar on the circumpolar socio-cultural issues.
- Organize cultural events, such as Films and Documentary Festivals related to these issues.
- Support academically the "Arctic & Antarctic International Journal of Circumpolar Socio-cultural Issues", published annually.
- Encourage relationships and academic collaboration between Universities and Research Centres sited in one or both circumpolar regions.
- Promote international workshops, seminars, and conferences. Contribute and award prizes to investigations, and activities concerning to solve problems in one or both circumpolar regions.
- Establish nets with national and international institutions, associations and NGOs linked to the matters which are the interest of the IACSI.

According to the aims of the International Association, were organized different scientific meetings where papers from different countries and regions were submitted:

- a) In April 26th, 2005, was run the ***1st International Workshop on Circumpolar Socio-Cultural Issues***, at the University of Jyväskylä (Finland), organized by the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy of this University and the IACSI.
- b) In April 7th, 2006, was run the ***2nd International Workshop on Circumpolar Socio-cultural Issues***, at the University of Iceland, organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences of this University, the Icelandic Sociological Association, and the IACSI.
- c) On November 30, 2007, was run the ***3rd International Workshop on Circumpolar Socio-cultural Issues***, at the University of Oulu (Finland), organized by the Thule Institute of this University and the IACSI.
- d) On November 16-18, 2010, was run the ***I International Meeting on Northern and Southern Circumpolarities: Socio-economic and Socio-cultural Approaches***, under the auspices of the CICLOP, School of Economics, University of Buenos Aires and the International Center for the Patrimony and Heritage (CICOP).
- e) On September 25-26, 2014, was run the ***4th International Workshop on Circumpolar Sociocultural Issues*** at the University of Iceland, organized by the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the University

of Iceland and the International Program on Circumpolarity, Antartica and Extreme Environments (PIECA, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universidad del Salvador), and under the auspices of the IACSI. During the 4th Int'l Workshop one session will include oral presentations while the other one will be devoted to the screening and discussion of documentary and experimental films from both northern and southern circumpolarities. This second session will receive collaboration from the Reykjavík International Film Festival (RIFF).

The IACSI has also organized four Circumpolar Film Festivals, such as: one devoted to the Icelandic cinema (Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires, 2005), another devoted to Argentine cinema (University of Iceland, Reykjavík, 2007), a third one devoted to Northern and Southern Circumpolarity (University of Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, 2010), and a fourth one -under the auspices of the RIFF (Reykjavík International Film Festival) devoted to fiction and documentary films related to circumpolar sociocultural and anthropological issues (University of Iceland, Reykjavík, 2014).

Membership

The members can be individuals or institutions. Individual membership: € 30 (thirty Euros), including one copy of the annual issue of "*Arctic & Antarctic...*". Institutional membership: € 100 (one hundred Euros), including two (2) copies of the annual issue of "A&A-IJCSCI". In order to apply membership, take contact to the chairperson nearest to your geographical location and pay the membership fee to the bank account mentioned in the very same context.

Contact

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Universidad del Salvador (Argentina)

Founded in 1956, is the first private university in Argentina, and one of the largest in the country. It has different locations, namely: headquarters in the city of Buenos Aires, in Pilar and Mercedes (province of Buenos Aires), and Virasoro (province of Corrientes).

The main objectives of the Universidad del Salvador are: a) to emphasize academic excellence, b) to value diversity and pluralism, c) to form competent professionals and researchers with a critical judgement, d) to promote the development of knowledge through teaching and research, e) to impact the society as a whole not only through the theoretical analysis of the problems but also providing the possible solutions, f) to foster the internationalization of the students and staff.

The Universidad del Salvador has international joint programs in both undergraduate and graduate levels. It has different Faculties, namely: Administration Sciences; Economic Sciences; Education and Social Communication Sciences; Law; Social Sciences; Philosophy, History and Literature; Medicine; Psychology and Psycho-pedagogy; Science and Technology. The University also includes the Graduate Schools of Agronomy, Veterinary Medicine, and Food Technology, and the Schools of Theatre & Arts and of Oriental Studies.

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Faculty of Social Sciences

Dr Mariana Colotta, Dean

The Faculty of Social Sciences includes graduate and postgraduate studies on Sociology, Political Science, International Relations and Social Service.

The *Institute of Research on Social Sciences (IDICSO)* is a unit of the Faculty that promotes interaction between different disciplines, carries out high quality research in the field of Social Sciences and publishes *Miríada*, a peer-reviewed journal on Social Sciences.

Under this University framework, the *International Program of Studies on Circumpolarity, Antarctica and Extreme Environments (PIECA)*

–directed by Dr Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez– develops comparative studies and research between the Northern and Southern circumpolarities, some of them in collaboration with different researchers and scientists from Northern and Arctic universities (Iceland, Finland, Canada, etc.), and publishes the *Arctic & Antarctic – International Journal on Circumpolar Sociocultural Issues*, a peer-reviewed publication, together with the Foundation of High Studies on Antarctica & Extreme Environments (FAE) and the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Iceland

University of Iceland (Reykjavík, Iceland)

The University of Iceland was established in 1911. The university is organized into 5 academic schools, and 25 faculties. The university offers diverse program on all levels. The University of Iceland is the only university in Iceland offering undergraduate and graduate studies in all the

main disciplines. In addition, the University of Iceland is an internationally renowned research university and our academics have received a great deal of international recognition for their scientific work.

The University operates around 40 research institutes, and research-based graduate studies are also offered. The number of students is currently around 15,000. Most academic disciplines are pursued, closely linked with the professional sector and Icelandic society in general. The university employs a group of well-educated and experienced teachers and scientists; it has a standing tradition for research and collaborates actively with universities and institutions abroad. The University is at once a national scientific and educational institution and a part of the international academic community. Year after year surveys have shown that the Icelandic people have more confidence in the University of Iceland than any other institution; the university enjoys the confidence of more than 90% of the Nation.

School of Social Sciences

The School of Social Sciences at the University of Iceland is the largest and most robust institution of its kind in Iceland. The Faculty has been a leader in educating managers and experts in the field of social sciences and research in these fields in Iceland for over three decades. The Faculty's role is to increase and impart exemplary and internationally recognized knowledge in the field of social sciences through scientific research, teaching and services to the Icelandic labour market. The School has been a leader in this field from its establishment in 1976.

The School is divided into six departments: Faculty of Business Administration, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Political Science, Faculty of Sociology, Anthropology and Folkloristics and Faculty of Social Work.

Faculty of Humanities

Faculty of Humanities has a lot to offer both exchange and regular international students. One of the main attractions for international students is the studies that are unique to Iceland. Examples of those are Icelandic Studies for International students and Medieval Icelandic Studies.

Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics

The Faculty offers diverse academic programs in Asian studies, Nordic languages, the major European and American languages in addition to classical languages. Programs covering the following subjects are offered:

- Asian studies: Japanese and Chinese
- Nordic languages: Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish
- Major European and American languages: English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish
- Classical languages: Greek and Latin (a key to European culture from the beginning)

Programa de Español

Spanish and Hispanic Studies have been taught at the University of Iceland since the early nineteen-eighties. The instruction takes place in Spanish, the study program is demanding, and students are required to acquire excellence in academic work methods. Students are expected to have completed a matriculation exam from an Icelandic secondary school (or its equivalent), have completed two years of Spanish as a foreign language, and/or be near to fluent speakers of Spanish when entering the program.

First year students refresh their knowledge of the language and exercise writing and reading skills in Spanish. Simultaneously they survey the cultural and political history of Spain and Latin America and are introduced to the study of literature. During the second and third years, students enhance their fluency and knowledge of literary history and theory, literature and cinema, as well as linguistics, language history and translation.

The study of Spanish can be combined with other program within (and/or outside) the School of Humanities. After a B.A.-degree has been obtained, the postgraduate degrees of M.A. and M.Paed are now on offer in the Faculty of Foreign Languages. An M.Paed-degree grants a qualification for the teaching of a foreign language within the Icelandic secondary school system, while an M.A.-degree is aimed to further the student's knowledge within the field of language and literature, as well as in other fields of Hispanic and Latin American Studies.

The Department of Spanish at the University of Iceland collaborates with a number of Universities in different countries of Latin America and in Spain. Students are urged to complete a semester or a year

of their study abroad, to further merge themselves into a Spanish-speaking cultural environment. A good knowledge of foreign languages has proven to serve many fruitful practical purposes and a proficiency in foreign languages becomes ever more valuable on the international scene. Knowledge of Spanish can serve as a passport into an ever more international job market in the field of tourism, business, mass media, politics, teaching and science, as well as for diplomatic posts.

Furthermore, an excellent knowledge of a foreign language opens many opportunities within the fields of translation, interpretation and cultural communication.

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**For comments and/or questions about the University of Iceland
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Imaginaire du Nord
**The International Laboratory for the
Comparative Multidisciplinary Study
of Representations of the North**
University of Québec in Montréal (Canada)

The *Laboratoire International d'étude multidisciplinaire comparée des représentations du Nord* is a centre for research, documentation, publication and expertise on the Nordic and Winter imaginary in literature, film, the visual arts and popular culture. It is intended primarily to encourage comparison of the different Nordic cultures as exemplified by Québec, the Inuit community, Scandinavia (Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden) and Finland. The Laboratory was founded by Daniel Chartier and is directed by him.

The Laboratoire has led to the creation of an open, multidisciplinary research network, based on a decentralized yet collective work plan and supported by advanced information technologies. The research objectives of the Laboratory are three-fold:

(a) To study Québec literature and culture from a northern perspective by examining the aesthetic use of the North as a component and the underlying issues, while bearing in mind a more general and dialectic objective, which is the establishing of the parameters for a definition of northern culture.

(b) To carry out a comparative study of the different literary and cultural forms produced by Québec, the Inuit community, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Greenland, English Canada and Finland.

(c) To determine how representations of the North operate and are received both diachronically and synchronically: how the North, from the myth of Thule to popular representations in the visual arts and film today, constitutes an aesthetic and discursive system that maintains constant tension between the representation of the real and the creation of an imaginary world.

Research and Projects

Since it was set up in 2003, the Laboratory has brought together some 15 researchers from about 10 universities (in Québec, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, France, Israel, Canada, Germany, England, Iceland and Spain) who have used the infrastructure developed at UQAM to study the

Nordic imaginary. The Laboratory is a research infrastructure that brings together, in a free and open manner, researchers interested in studying the Nordic and Winter imaginary. In addition to projects directed by associated researchers and dissemination activities, a number of funded research projects are being carried out at the Laboratory on the theory of the imaginary and representations, cultural and literary history, comparative studies, as well as popular and media-based culture.

Teaching

Students may enroll in a research group in the Laboratory. Research groups receive credit in the M.A. and Ph.D. programs of the Département d'études littéraires at the Université du Québec à Montréal. A B.A.-level seminar is offered periodically. Depending on the semester, individual and group work may involve establishing the corpus and analyzing literature and film; it may take the form of a student symposium.

About 10 students from different universities work at the Laboratory as paid research assistants. Graduate students are welcome to participate in the Laboratory's research activities. All activities are part of a universal framework in which students contribute as researchers.

Lecturers are invited by the Laboratory to come and speak. Postdoctoral researchers also participate in the Laboratory's activities.

Documentary Collection

The Laboratory has one of the largest specialized libraries on the Nordic imaginary and the issues related to its study. Its documentary collection includes 6,000 literary works, essays, films and articles.

Its researchers have developed an innovative series of data banks (containing works, illustrations and quotations) which are continually updated. As of May 1st, 2007, these banks contained some 35,000 records, including:

- An annotated bibliography of more than 6,000 literary works with a Nordic component written by the Inuit community or in Québec, Finland and Scandinavia.
- An annotated bibliography of more than 8,000 studies on the Nordic imaginary and Nordic cultural issues
- An annotated filmography of more than 1,000 films
- A bank of more than 11,000 citations related to the Nordic imaginary, classified according to elements, figures, constructs and themes

- A bank of more than 8,000 illustrations of a Nordic nature, described and annotated.

Since the banks are interconnected, they can be queried by means of multiple criteria and key words; these criteria enable users to link thousands of representations of the North derived from literature, the visual arts, popular culture and film.

To perform its work, the Laboratory has premises equipped with 12 computers, 2 servers and a variety of video, photographic, digitization and viewing equipment. All researchers are welcome to use the Laboratory's resources. Access to the collections and data banks is based on the principle of collective and reciprocal contribution.

Publications

The Laboratory disseminates works on the Nordic imaginary through its own print series and other publications.

The "Jardin de givre" series reissues significant, out-of-print works on the Québec and circumpolar imaginary for research and education purposes.

The "Droit au pôle" series disseminates literary and cultural studies and analyses that enable readers to understand and interpret the Nordic imaginary.

The works published by the Laboratory are distributed by Presses Universitaires du Québec (www.puq.ca). To contact the Laboratory, please refer to its website: www.imaginairedunord.uqam.ca, or email: imaginairedunord@uqam.ca

The University of Oulu (Finland)

The University of Oulu in Finland was founded in 1958. It is one of the largest universities in Finland with an exceptionally wide scientific base. There are 17 000 students and 3 000 employees at the University and research is done in more than 70 fields of science in six faculties. The faculties are humanities, education, science, medicine, economics and business, and technology.

In 2008, 1932 Master's and Bachelor degrees and 123 Doctoral degrees were taken. Scientific publications numbered 2238. 84 invention disclosures and 3 patent applications were realized.

There are three research focus areas at the university:

- Information Technology and Wireless Communications
- Biotechnology and Molecular Medicine
- Northern and Environmental Issues

In addition, new initiatives are advanced steel research, international business, and geo- and mining engineering.

The Thule Institute

The Thule Institute is a unit of the University of Oulu that promotes interaction between different disciplines and carries out high quality research in the field of Northern and Environmental Issues, one of the University's focus areas. Thule Institute's activities focus around research programmes, graduate schools and Master's programmes. The Institute also operates in national and international networks in the field of Northern and Environmental Issues.

The research programmes are titled Global Change in the North, Northern Land Use and Land Cover, and Circumpolar Health and Wellbeing. Research is also done in the fields of Environmental and Resource Economics, Environmental Technology and in the programme Human-Environment Relations in the North - resource development, climate change and resilience. The research programmes include academic education and research training. In 2008, the number of staff working at the Institute was 38 and the number of researchers, PhD students and graduate students working on research projects supported by the Institute was approx. 210.

For more information:

<http://www.oulu.fi/english/>

<http://thule.oulu.fi/englanti/index.html>

University of Jyväskylä (Finland)

Master's and Doctoral Programme in Cultural Policy

The Master's Degree Programme in Cultural Policy is a social science based study programme, connected to many disciplines via teaching and research both in Finland and abroad. The key areas of education are:

- Actors, instruments and impacts
- Access and participation
- Cultural economy and creative industries
- Cultural diversity and citizenship
- Relationship between art and technology
- Geography and cultural policy

The multidisciplinary master's and doctoral programmes in cultural policy develop students' preparedness to:

- analyze the historical development and future of cultural policy in various geographical and sectoral contexts
- compare and explore international and national systems of cultural policy and questions of cultural economy
- evaluate the position of culture and cultural policy in societal transformation processes in public, private and third sectors
- critically apply theoretical, methodological and empirical know-how in working creatively in internationalizing branches of culture

The programme is aimed both at Finnish and international students with a bachelor's degree (majoring in social policy, political science, sociology, philosophy, art history, art education, literature, music science, ethnology or history), offering them the opportunity to complete a master's degree. It is possible to continue from the master's programme into the Doctoral Programme in Cultural Policy. As a unit, Cultural Policy collaborates with the Foundation for Cultural Policy Research CUPORE.

The Doctoral Programme in Cultural Policy leads to a Doctorate (PhD) in Social Sciences. The programme collaborates with the Finnish Doctoral Programme in Social Sciences (SOVAKO). Research and teaching within the master's programme are part of the multidisciplinary "Centre for Research on Multicultural Issues and Interaction", and the programme participates in the U40 capacity building programme 'Cultural Diversity 2030', organized by the German Commission for UNESCO. In addition, the unit of Cultural Policy coordinated the organization of the

6th International Conference on Cultural Policy Research (2010) and the 4th Nordic Conference on Cultural Policy Research (2009).

For more information check our website:

<http://www.jyu.fi/ytk/laitokset/yfi/oppiaineet/kup/en>

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Foundation for High Studies on Antarctica & Extreme Environments (FAE, Argentina)

The Foundation for High Studies on Antarctica and Extreme Environments (FAE) is an NGO devoted to know and divulge everything about local community problems in extreme environments as well as Antarctic and circumpolar matters in a broad sense. This task is carried out through an holistic approach – a process of integration that includes a great variety of combined factors: social, cultural, territorial, psychological, economic and environmental ones.

The notion of extreme environment is considered from a point of view which tries to go beyond an ethnocentric notion of “extreme”, namely:

a) Environments with “determining geographic factors” which turn difficult the community life and human settlement, although these native populations develop significant socio-cultural adaptations.

b) Environments with “determining social economic factors” which in some cases lead big population sectors further the “resilience phenomena” (survival in spite of serious determining effects) that could happen responding to the demands of the moment or structurally.

Every environmental issue is considered inside “local/ global”, natural/ built-up” and “sustainable /non sustainable” dialectic. For this reason the Foundation attaches great importance to environmental

assessment and socioeconomic impact of any human undertaking either local, national or regional.

Teamed up by a body of professionals and scientists from different areas with broad experience on sociological, psycho-sociological, educational, anthropological, and environmental issues, the Foundation tries to find production and transference of knowledge with reference to Extreme Environments in general terms and Circumpolar Regions in particular ones, by means of:

a) Scientific Research and transference of the results to public and private institutions either national or international with reference to: Natural and Built-up Environment, Local communities, Social Problems, and Sustainable Development.

b) Drawing up educational & cultural programs for the different levels emphasizing the use of multimedia distance education modality.

Main activities

a) Generate academic- scientific projects bound up with extreme environments, either natural or built-up as well as convergences and divergences between different circumpolar regions.

b) Publish books and Journals about issues bound to the subjects the Foundation deal with.

c) Design, develop and assess seminars, intensive academic programs, tertiary and university syllabus for presential and distant education modalities.

d) Design general policies in areas the Foundation is interested in, both in the academic/scientific and the cultural/artistic themes.

e) Carry out environmental impact assessment on socio-cultural and socio-economic undertakings.

f) Promote national and international workshops and/or scientific conferences.

g) Contribute and award prizes to investigations, and activities concerning to solve problems taken into account by the objectives of the Foundation.

h) Tend to establish nets with national, foreign and international institutions and NGOs linked to matters which are the interest and purpose of the Foundation.

Contact

Fundación de Altos Estudios Antárticos & Ambientes Extremos (FAE)

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Arctic Centre University of Lapland (Rovaniemi, Finland)

The Arctic Centre is Finland's national research institute and science centre for Arctic expertise. It is based at the University of Lapland, the northernmost University in Finland and the EU. The Arctic Centre is also an international, multidisciplinary and multicultural institute of top quality research, and it provides science centre exhibitions and science communication. The Arktis Graduate School of the Arctic Centre leads the international Barents Arctic Network of Graduate Schools. The Arctic Centre provides an undergraduate multidisciplinary Arctic Studies Program (ASP) that includes Arctic Governance and Arctic Indigenous Studies programmes.

Multidisciplinary research is currently implemented by three research groups:

The *Sustainable Development* group draws on perspectives from the social sciences in order to address international environmental politics, human dimension of climate change, community adaptation and vulnerability to climatic and social changes, social impact assessment. The research focuses also on indigenous and local knowledge, indigenous and non-indigenous identities, concept of the North in politics, economics and culture, mobility and viability in industrial northern communities. The

group participates in three IPY pan-Arctic research initiatives: DAMOCLES (Developing Arctic Modelling and Observing Capabilities for Long-term Environmental Studies), BOREAS – MOVE, and CAVIAR (Community Adaptation and Vulnerability in Arctic Regions).

The *Global Change* group encompasses the biological and physical sciences, with emphasis on applied socio-ecological and geographical studies. It addresses the impacts of land use, the use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, tourism, long and short-term climate change, and UV radiation. Special emphasis is placed on the cumulative impacts of resource and industrial development and related infrastructure. An international glaciology group specialises in climate change and modelling its impacts on Arctic and Antarctic ice masses, extreme events and global sea level (IPY project KINNVIKA, Change and Variability of the Arctic Systems).

The *Environmental and Minority Law* group focuses on legal issues, such as international environmental treaties on Arctic conditions, regulations and the implementation of environmental, social and strategic impact assessments, the environmental rights of Arctic indigenous peoples and indigenous peoples' participation in environmental management. NIEM (The Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law) as a unit of the Arctic Centre has human rights and environmental law as its two focus areas of law from the Arctic perspective.

University of Greenland (*Ilisimatusarfik*)



Ilisimatusarfik is situated in the small but bustling capital city of Nuuk.

Ilisimatusarfik educates for both the private and public labour market, and does research and programmes within humanities, social sciences and health science.

Ilisimatusarfik highly prioritises cooperation with the outside world, locally as well as internationally. *Ilisimatusarfik* wishes to bridge the university world with the business community and the public sector, because with collaboration between the sectors, everyone is contributing strong

professionalism and combining new thinking and innovation in a fruitful system.

Ilisimatusarfik is an Arctic university that creates knowledge and innovation in a region developing rapidly. Broadly, deeply and across: *Ilisimatusarfik* is shaping the Arctic through research, education and cooperation.

Ilisimatusarfik has four institutes:

- *Institute of Culture, Language and History*
- *Institute of Social Science, Economics and Journalism*
- *Institute of Learning*
- *Institute of Nursing and Health Science*

Institute of Culture, Language and History:

Theology: How did Christianity emerge and how has it developed through the ages, and what is its role in modern Greenlandic society? Those are some of the questions that the Theology degree programme engages in. As a theology student, you will learn about the origins of Christianity, its history and contemporary issues. Thereby you will be able to independently and qualitatively decide your attitude to, and work with, the Christian religious tradition in relation to the contemporary situation.

Culture and Social History: The Culture and Social History degree is available as a Master degree. The degree provides a broad and versatile historic understanding of cultural and social conditions focused on the arctic world.

Language, Literature & Media: Language, Literature & Media is a university graduate programme. Some of the initial telling things about a country's cultural peculiarities are the spoken language, news, debate and cultural media, and, finally, the literature that mirrors or challenges the national identity. You are at the centre of cultural life when you are studying Language, Literature & Media.

Translation & Interpreting: Professional Bachelor in translation and interpreting is a relatively new professionally targeted Bachelor degree at Ilisimatusarfik. Translators are not only necessary for Greenlandic language and culture to be able to survive in a globalised world, but also serve to improve the public service level.

Institute of Social Science, Economics and Journalism:

Social Science: The degree programme in Social Science provides thorough knowledge about Greenlandic and international social conditions. The programme is broadly based and covers important subject areas within social science, such as political science, sociology, economy

and law. With knowledge about these subject areas, you will be able to form an overview of the tasks facing a public administration, for example.

Business Economy: The Bachelor degree in Business Economy is a three-year degree that is targeted towards making students ready to work as business economy specialists in a public or private company, or as generalists looking holistically at business operations and scope for development. The degree programme is developed in close cooperation with Greenland's business community.

Social Work: The Social Work degree is a broad, professionally targeted degree programme within social science. The programme comprises four subject areas: social work, social science, psychology and law. The aim of the degree is to educate social workers who are able to prevent and remedy social issues in today's society.

Journalism: The journalism degree is a professionally targeted degree in a profession that carries many privileges and a great responsibility. It takes courage, cooperative skills and discipline to be a journalism student. This is true both during the programme and work placement and as a fully qualified Bachelor in Journalism.

Institute of Learning:

Teacher: The Teacher degree is a professionally targeted Bachelor degree. The purpose is to train teachers for the Greenlandic "folkeskole" (public primary and lower secondary school) and as a basis for other teaching. At the same time, the degree is a qualification for further education at graduate and Master programme level.

Institute of Nursing and Health Science:

Nurse: A professional Bachelor degree as a nurse provides you with many opportunities. People's perception of a nurse is typically someone working in a hospital, but that is a too narrow perception. Trained nurses also work with information about general health, teaching and many other things. What these many jobs available for trained nurses have in common is that, as a nurse, your main task is to secure the best possible health for the population. '

Ilisimatusarfik: From Inuit Institute to Arctic University

1974: GrønlandsLandsråd/The Greenlandic Council proposes the creation of a university-like institution - an Inuit Institute.

1981 The decision is made at the local parliament, the "Landsting", in autumn 1981.

1983 Professor Robert Petersen is hired as head. Other staff is hired during summer.

1984 The first students at Ilisimatusarfik are taken in for study start in the spring.

1987 Master programmes are introduced. The three-year Theology programme is merged with Ilisimatusarfik/Inuit Institute. The name is changed to Ilisimatusarfik (University of Greenland). The celebration of the opening of own buildings in the newly restored mission station, NyHerrnhut, takes place 10 September 1987.

1989 The statute for the university is passed. With this, Ilisimatusarfik has formal status as a university. The date for the foundation of Ilisimatusarfik as a university is 1 September 1989.

1995 The Bachelor programme is introduced.

1996 A new statute is passed in Parliament.

1997 The Bachelor programme in Theology is introduced.

2003-2005 A separate programme in Theology, "exam theol", followed by pastoral college, is introduced.

2007 A new statute is passed in the parliament after which the university is merged with other institutions for further education, and a new structure with board and rector is introduced. The law comes into force 1 January 2008.

2008 Ilisimatusarfik is moving to new premises in the newly built Ilimmarfik. Ilisimatusarfik now comprises nine institutes. The board is appointed.

2009 Tine Pars is hired as new rector 1 January 2009.

2010 A new institute structure with three institutes is introduced: The Ilimmarfik Institute Institute of Learning Institute of Nursing and Health Science

2015 A new institute structure with four institutes is introduced: Institute of Learning Institute of Nursing and Health Science Institute of Social Science, Economy and Journalism Institute of Culture, Institute of Nursing and Health Science

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The University of the Faroe Islands

The University of the Faroe Islands is an autonomous educational and research institution which overall purpose is to strengthen the scientific expertise at the University and in the Faroese community in general.

The University has two Faculties: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, and Faculty of Natural and Health Sciences, and six Departments: Language and Literature, History and Social Sciences, Science and Technology, Education, Nursing, Research Center for Social Development.

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Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ), France

Founded in the early 1990s, the University of Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ) is now the largest institution for higher education, research and technology in the administrative district of Yvelines, west of Paris.

UVSQ spans five campuses. It has a student body of approx. 17,000 enrolled in over 200 programs in all major scientific domains: Faculty of Science in Versailles, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Social Science, Institute of Management, Institute of Cultural and International Studies, as well as the Observatory of Versailles Saint-Quentin, all located in the agglomeration of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, just a few kilometres from Versailles + a school of engineering and two university institutes of technology in three

other cities of the region, offering higher education programmes from bachelor to doctorate level.

UVSQ is the leading university in France in terms of student success at bachelor level and ranks third for the number of apprentices in the Île-de-France region, reflecting a strategy that prioritizes educational innovation and professionally-focused international programs.

In 2016, UVSQ entered the so-called ARWU or Shanghai ranking (401-500 group) and is currently 4th in the CRWU ranking as far as atmosphere science and meteorology are concerned.

UVSQ's excellence in research concerns notably space observation, climatology and the environment, heritage and Arctic studies, health (esp. handicap and ageing), innovative materials, sociology, public administration. UVSQ's laboratories foster innovative, cross-disciplinary research that anticipates societal concerns, informs citizens and supports decision-makers.

As one of the founding members of the excellence cluster Université Paris-Saclay, UVSQ is well positioned to meet the twin challenge of economic and technological competition combined with the acceleration of scientific developments worldwide.

University website: www.uvsq.fr

Masters2 programme in Arctic Studies at UVSQ/ University of Paris-Saclay

UVSQ initiated an original, interdisciplinary masters 2 programme in Arctic Studies entirely taught in English (French-language classes excepted) in 2010, now offered through the excellence cluster of the University of Paris-Saclay.

More than 50 French and international students coming notably from Greenland, the USA, Russia, Norway, Latvia, Macedonia, Armenia, India, Nepal, Ghana, Cameroun etc. have successfully graduated from this programme dedicated to integrated approaches to problems facing the Arctic.

Pedagogical objectives:

The aim of the Master is twofold: help future decision-makers and facilitators working in the Arctic or in relation to the Arctic to develop tools for integrated analyses thanks to in-depth knowledge of the fragile balance between ecosystems and the human ecology of the Arctic.

At the same time, the Master has been designed to provide students interested in research with the opportunity to develop a project that will be pursued in the form of a doctoral dissertation after the validation of the *Master*.

Such Phd work may be co-directed with one of our international partners.

The master covers three complimentary fields of competence: studies in all of the major areas essential for decision making:

- environmental and natural science as well as technology, economics and governance, geopolitical aspects and questions of law, Arctic societies and their culture
- scientific competence therefore reinforced by intercultural competence
- an international dimension with courses in English and colleagues of international reputation

Perspectives:

The Arctic Studies programme trains decision makers capable of piloting the process of expertise, facilitation and governance by relying on a method of eco-efficiency and global performance (environmental, economic, social and societal), of identifying and erasing obstacles to a respectful development of ecosystems and human ecology in an Arctic context.

The year of Arctic Studies will allow a student to develop the following fields of competence:

- piloting of a project by using special tools and management techniques : research team, international cooperation
- management of organisational change relying on a pluridisciplinary approach
- autonomous conduct of an Arctic project or enquiry
- reflect on and mediation of social, technical and technological aspects

- economic and environmental evaluation of technological, financial, commercial and organisational risk

Prerequisites and organisation of studies:

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Teaching starts in mid-September and ends in early February, followed by a three-month internship that the students choose themselves in France or abroad.

Students then write a detailed report on this experience and/or a long research paper/ dissertation. The report or dissertation is defended during a viva that can be organized by Skype in certain cases.

Applications

Applications are submitted electronically via the Paris-Saclay website:
<https://www.universite-paris-saclay.fr/en/apply-to-master-programs>

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Notes for Contributors

a) Submission of Papers

Authors should submit an electronic copy of their paper in Word format file with the final version of the manuscript by e-mail by attached file to the Editor-in-chief and the co-Editors:

Enrique del Acebo Ibáñez: edelacebo@yahoo.com

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Gilroy, Paul (1999): "Between Camps: Race and Culture in Postmodernity". In: *Economy and Society*. Vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 183–198.

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Arctic & Antarctic

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