

**11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY FOR THE
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF REPRESENTATIONS OF THE NORTH
11^e COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL DU LABORATOIRE INTERNATIONAL D'ÉTUDE
MULTIDISCIPLINAIRE COMPARÉE DES REPRÉSENTATIONS DU NORD**

PROGRAM
PROGRAMME



**THURSDAY MARCH 2ND TO FRIDAY MARCH 3RD, 2017
DU JEUDI 2 MARS AU VENDREDI 3 MARS 2017**

201, AVENUE DU PRÉSIDENT-KENNEDY, MONTRÉAL, PK-1 140
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**, directed by Daniel Chartier at the Université du Québec à Montréal, in cooperation with the **International Circumpolar Observatory (ICO)**, the **International Association of Circumpolar Sociocultural Issues (IACSI)** and with the support of the **Faculté des arts, Département d'études littéraires** and **Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur la littérature et la culture québécoises** of the Université du Québec à Montréal.

Ce colloque est organisé par la **Chaire de recherche sur l'imaginaire du Nord, de l'hiver et de l'Arctique** et le **Laboratoire international d'étude multidisciplinaire comparée des représentations du Nord**, dirigés par Daniel Chartier à l'Université du Québec à Montréal, en collaboration avec l'**Observatoire arctique et antarctique (ICO)** et l'**Association internationale des études circumpolaires socioculturelles (International Association of Circumpolar Sociocultural Issues, IACSI)**, avec le soutien de la **Faculté des arts, du Département d'études littéraires** et du **Centre de recherche interuniversitaire sur la littérature et la culture québécoises** de l'Université du Québec à Montréal.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND, 2017
LE JEUDI 2 MARS 2017

PAVILLON PRÉSIDENT-KENNEDY
201, AVENUE DU PRÉSIDENT-KENNEDY, MONTRÉAL PK-1140

9:00 AM REGISTRATION / INSCRIPTION

9:30 AM GREETINGS / MOT DE BIENVENUE

Daniel CHARTIER (Research Chair on Images of the North, Winter and Arctic, Université du Québec à Montréal),
« **Adaptations to Winter / Uses of Winter : perspectives and questions** » [L'adaptation à l'hiver / les usages de l'hiver :
perspectives et questions]

10:00 AM LIVING WINTER / VIVRE L'HIVER

Chairperson: Jan Borm

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** » [L'adaptation à l'hiver dans les activités traditionnelles des
peuples autochtones de Yacoutie]
sava_73@mail.ru et filippovav@mail.ru

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 long hairs is a very hardy animal, all year round it extracts the grass from under the thick snow using its hooves. Also the Yakuts practice winter fishing, with their typical features known as "Munkha" and "Kuyuur" — an unusual and ancient fishing from under the ice, practiced only in Yakutia. In winter, the Evenki practice 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. Savinova 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.

Viktorii V. Filippova is a 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** » [La vie en Antarctique durant l'hiver : considérations philosophiques, culturelles, sociales et corporelles]
edelacebo@yahoo.com

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. Furthermore, he is 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*. He is also a plastic artist, a micro-fiction literature writer and an actor.

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Patrick EVANS (Professor, Université du Québec à Montréal), « **Pan-Seasonal Structures. Architecture and Design Responses to the Full Twelve-Month Cycle of Northern Climates** [Structures pan-saisonnnières. Les réactions de l'architecture et du design au cycle des saisons des climats nordiques] evans.patrick@uqam.ca

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 / DÉJEUNER

2:00 PM PERCEPTION AND REPRESENTATIONS OF WINTER / PERCEPTIONS ET REPRÉSENTATIONS DE L'HIVER
Chairperson: Patrick Evans

Liudmila ZAMORSHCHIKOVA (Associate Professor of the Institute of modern languages and regional studies, North Eastern Federal University) and **Anna IKONNIKOVA NICKOLAYEVNA** (Senior Lecturer of the Institute of modern languages and regional studies, North Eastern Federal University). « **Winter Practices in Yakutsk, Coldest City of the World** » [Pratiques hivernales à Yakutsk, la ville la plus froide du monde] lszam@mail.ru et ann.ikonnikova@s-vfu.ru

Yakutia is the largest region of the Russian Federation, and the largest administrative unit in the world. It is 5 times the size of France; its area exceeds the size of Argentina — the eighth country in the world by area. However, the population of the republic is less than one million people, which makes the population density one of the lowest in Russia. The climate is sharply continental with long winters and short summers. The capital of Yakutia, Yakutsk is one of the coldest cities in the world, the largest city in the permafrost zone. According to the mayor Aysen Nikolaev, Yakutsk is to become a city of high quality of life in the North, the center of conservation and promotion of cultural traditions and knowledge. In 2017, Yakutsk was the first city in Russia and the CIS that was included into the UN program "UN-Habitat" the Human Settlements Programme. Dan Lewis, Chief of the Urban Risk Reduction Unit, UN-Habitat, believes that the positive experience of the city of Yakutsk for the development and sustainability is essential to the entire Arctic region. The administration of the Yakutsk city forms a new vision of urban policy, based on its cultural features and unique climate. The cold, long winter, permafrost plays an important role in promoting a modern image of Yakutsk, the creation of a special urban environment, of its unique landscape. Winter practices adapt to modern conditions and in recent years, there has been a trend of winter and cold perception as its advantages to expand the range of practices typical for the winter period. Following winter practices can be identified for the city of Yakutsk: sports, health, cultural [events], traditional and innovative with the use of high-tech, aesthetic, individual creativity, etc. as well as a variety of activities that promote tourism in the North. The research is funded by the Russian Science Foundation (Project No15-18-20047 "Landscape Ontology: Semantics, Semiotics, and Geographic Modelling").

Liudmila Zamorshchikova is a Ph.D. in literature, a lecturer at the French Philology Department of the North-Eastern Federal University (Sakha Republic, Russia) and the Vice-director of research at the Institute of Modern Languages and Regional Studies of the same university. She is also the local coordinator of the "Cultural and Natural Heritage in Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions for a Cross-Cultural and Sustainable Valorisation Process and Tourism Development : Siberia, Lapland and Patagonia" (2013-2016) project and the administrative coordinator of the "Land Ontology : Semantics, Semiotics and Geographic modelling" research project. She is the author of more than sixty scientific articles, including the free associations dictionary (case of the yacout language).

Anna Ikonnikova Nickolayevna is a Senior Lecturer at the Institute of Modern Languages and Regional Studies of the North-Eastern Federal University (Sakha Republic, Russia), where she is also the Deputy Director for Academic Affairs responsible of the development and realization of educational programs. She graduated from the Yakutsk State University in Linguistics. In 2016, she graduated from the National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow. Since 2016, she participates in the "Land Ontology : Semantics, Semiotics and Geographic modelling" project. Her research interests are : language education, language policy, intercultural competence, bilingualism and multilingualism, multicultural environment, internationalization, tourist discourse, image and space in language.

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Helgi GUNNLAUGSSON [professor, Háskóli Íslands, Iceland], « **Alcohol Perceptions in Iceland. Winter Festivals and Murder Mysteries** » [Perceptions de l'alcool en Islande. Festivals d'hiver et affaires de meurtre]
helgigun@hi.is

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 (Porrablót 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*.

3:30 PM

INDIGENOUS WINTERS / HIVERS AUTOCHTONES

Chairperson: Liudmila Zamorshchikova

Ekaterina ROMANOVA [State doctor, Laboratory of Complex Geocultural Studies of the Arctic, Russia], « **Mikhail Kolessov. The Hunter, Word Chaser** » [Mikhail Kolessov. Le chasseur de mots]
e_romanova@mail.ru

This paper is about the Yakutsk-Québec project of editing in French 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 a 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** » [Transformer le froid en or. La création d'un lieu dans une ville nordique]
astammle@ulapland.fi

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 Stammler-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.

10:30 AM OPENING / ACCUEIL

11:00 AM EXPERIMENTATIONS / EXPÉRIENCES

Chairperson: Daniel Chartier

Danielle RAYMOND (Ph.D. candidate, Université du Québec à Montréal),
« **Noise in the Nordic Archives** » [Bruits d'archives nordiques]
raymond.danielle@courrier.uqam.ca

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 an 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 translated 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 MALCOMMDES (Collective, Université Laval, Québec), « **Les Malcommodes Collective: Vive le vent d'hiver** » [Le collectif Les Malcommodes : Vive le vent d'hiver]
simon.parent.5@ulaval.ca

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 and the use of experts and professional experts to promote a resilient and local-based urban development.

12:00 PM LUNCH / DÉJEUNER

FRIDAY, MARCH 3RD, 2017
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2:30 PM

ART AND WINTER / ART ET HIVER

Chairperson: Enrique del Acebo Ibañez

Agustin 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** » [Formes, motifs et gestes dans le cinéma sur la Terre de feu. Une approche iconologique] agustings@gmail.com

According to Aby Warburg, the *pathosformel* theory is based on the searching of fossilized psychic states of mind throughout portaits of daily life. According to WJT Mitchel, 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 particulary Tierra del Fuego, build an imaginary upon the end of land and life. Expresive formulas as: women buying her freedom, characters with obscure and mysterious pasts, movements between cites as methaphores 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-enviroment (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 comunication design. He is also an independent filmmaker, a media artist and an actor.

3:15 PM

WINTER TERRITORIES / TERRITOIRES HIVERNAUX

Chairperson: Helgi Gunnlaugsson

Marie-Michèle OUELLET-BERNIER (Ph.D. student, Université du Québec à Montréal), « **Defining Winter in Labrador Discourses (from 1750 to 1950)** » [Définir l'hiver dans les discours du Labrador (de 1750 à 1950)] ouellet.bernier.mm@gmail.com

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.

Jan BORM (Professor, Université de Versailles—Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France), « **Greenland's Winter as Seen by the Moravian Church: Adaptations and Uses** » [L'hiver groenlandais vu par les Frères moraves : Adaptations et usages] jan.borm@uvsq.fr

This paper will present representations of Greenland's winter by the Moravian Church around 1800 near the Neu-Herrnhut station (today known as Nuuk). Arrived from Germany in the 1730's, the Moravian Church, Christian Pietists missonaries, built the buildings of their station in order to maintain their activities all year long: places of worship and housing, school, barns, etc. Most of them originally from Central Europe, these missonaries were quite used to winters with negative temperatures. Nevertheless, the extremely cold weather of the beginning of the nineteenth century was a challenge for them as we can read in their letters and in the diary of the station. Excerpts from these documents were published in the Moravian Church's journals in Europe during this period. They substantially contributed to build the image of men and women of exemplary serenity and boldness.

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Jan Borm is a British literature Professor and Executive Vice-President in charge of International Relationships at the Université de Versailles—Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (UVSQ), France. He is the founder of and directed the CEARC (Climats, Environnement, Arctique, Représentations, Cultures) research center between 2009 and 2015, and he co-directs the international «Arctic Studies» Master 2 at UVSQ. A travel writing specialist, he published numerous works on travel stories and the representation of the Far North. He is also PI (Principal Investigator) of the POLARIS project and scientific responsible of the H2020 EDU-ARCTIC (2016-19) and Erasmus+ ERIS (2016-18) projects at UVSQ, which aim to promote sciences among high school students using Arctic studies.

Örn D. JÓNSSON (Professor, Háskoli Íslands, Iceland), « **Taming the Elements : Changing Perceptions of Heat and Cold in 20th Century Iceland** » [Dompter les éléments. Les perceptions variables de la chaleur et du froid dans l'Islande du 20e siècle]
odj@hi.is

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.

4:45 PM

CLOSURE / MOT DE CLÔTURE

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

Thanks to the assistants for their work and support: Nay Theam, Yannick Legault, Marc-Antoine Théorêt and Annvor Seim Vestrheim.