

# NSU 2014 Krækíngur-Online

Sauðárkrókur, Iceland

Tuesday 29th of July



## Cinema night



Tonight after dinner we will enjoy a night at the cinema where we'll be watching an Icelandic film. To enhance the experience, we have invited director Friðrik Þór Friðriksson to come and tell us about Icelandic film making.

Friðrik Þór, born in 1954, started his film making career in the early 1980s'. His second feature film "Children of Nature" (1991) was nominated for an Oscar as Best Foreign Language Film and it took the Grand Prize at the 4th Yubari International Fantastic Film Festival in Japan in February 1993. He also starred in Lars von Trier's 2006 comedy film "The Boss of it All".

His work with author Einar Kárason, our Saturday visitor, includes besides Devils Island, Skyttarnar e. White Whales (1987) and Fálkar e. Falcons (2002). Friðrik Þór Friðriksson is noted for the strong visual style of his films including stunning images. These films are both deeply personal and strongly rooted in Icelandic culture, often depict characters at the crossroads of tradition and modernity.

## Krækíngur Photobucket Press here!

### Weather report

Tuesday 29th of July

Supplied by the Icelandic weather service, Bergstaðir station Sauðárkróki.

10:00

+11

7 m/s



12:00

+10

7 m/s



15:00

+11

7 m/s



18:00

+10

7 m/s



21:00

+9

6 m/s



## Invitation to the „Dostojewski Trip“

We would like to invite you very warmly to the „Dostojewski Trip“ — a reading event, where we want to experience the joy of reading.

The „Dostojewski Trip“ is part of the Labnight and will take place tonight at 22:30 in the room of Circle 7. Please bring with you books, texts or fragments – in any language. We are looking forward to reading with you!

-Wiktoría, Sebastian and Circle 7

## Krækingur Chronicle



Tindastóll's womens football team, summer 1947.

No settlement around Iceland wants their offspring to procrastinate beyond belief in front a computer screen. It figures that every single municipality supports its local sport team utilising our swimming pools, arenas, fields and mountains. Neighbourhood teams in the Reykjavík metropolitan area using the Bláfjöll-mountains 30 km outside the city for skiing. Tindastóll is the local sport team of Sauðárkrókur, founded in 1907, its still keeping the Skagafjörður spirit alive in competition with the men's basketball cup in 2012 and the current national champion in women's heptathlon. A pure muscle plantation with its swim teams of all ages and genders, athletics, basketball, handball and football. Tindastóll also runs the skiing area in Sauðárkrókur 15 km with two-time Olympic athlete Björgvin Björgvinsson giving instructions to pupils. Very sorry to tell you that the skiing season is only from November till May.

## Krækingur Youtube channel Press here!

### Crash Course in Icelandic

Today's challenge is

**k or p followed by t**

If a K is followed by a t, then the sound changes and becomes a soft k, virtually the same as a spanish j/g, gente. Likewise, a P followed by a t changes into an f sound. You can encounter words like lukt [lantern] and skipta [replace].

Þú þarft að skipta um lukt.  
[You need to replace the lantern]



## Polar bears in Iceland

Although polar bears are not native to Iceland, polar bears do occasionally turn up in Iceland, most drifting in on icebergs from the east coast of Greenland.

The oldest reference to a polar bear encounter is in the Book of Settlements where it states that Ingimundur the Old, came across a female bear and her two cubs at a lake now known as Húnavatn or Cub-Lake. He captured the animals alive and brought them to King Haraldur of Norway as a gift. Haraldur rewarded Ingimundur with the ship Stígandi and a cargo of wood. This incident dates back to around 890.

Pack ice is clearly a major factor in determining whether polar bears come to Iceland. The distribution of polar bear observations on land is well in keeping with the distribution of pack ice around Iceland, from the West Fjords and along the northern and eastern coast all the way to the country's southeast edge. Today, pack ice typically drifts first to the West Fjords and then disperses eastwards along Iceland's northern coast. It thus comes as a surprise that most polar bear observations come not from the West Fjords but rather from the north and northeast of the country: Skagafjarðarsýsla, Eyjafjarðarsýsla, South-Pingeyjarsýsla and North-Pingeyjarsýsla. It seems not unlikely that many of these bears arrived on pack ice drifting south from Jan Mayen Island to Iceland's northeastern coast; this may have been more common in centuries past.

There are many tales of white bears and their exploits in Iceland. Many have a folkloric tone to them, and it can be difficult to distinguish between accounts of actual events and unsubstantiated rumours. Some tales are clearly tall, such as the story of the bear on the island of Grímsey that slammed its paw down so hard that it caused a spring to bubble up, alleviating a water shortage. Or the bear that chased a man over Lágheiði, but did not attack him because of a goad he was carrying. When the man loaned someone else his goad, the bear attacked and killed him.



The killings of three polar bears in 2008 and 2010 were the subject of much attention both in Iceland and abroad. Many question the decision to shoot these strays at a time when the protection of polar bears and the possible effects of global climate change on their habitat have become an international issue. On the other hand, it is absolutely clear that polar bears cannot thrive in Iceland in the long term because of a lack of ice and an unsuitable food supply. They now reside via taxidermy at the Minjahúsið on Sauðárkrókur and on Blönduósi.

The suggestion has been made that polar bears are arriving more frequently in Iceland in recent years as a result of global climate change. In 2008, polar bears arrived to Iceland during the summer rather than the winter months, which many people feel to be an indication of change. Historically, most bears have come to Iceland in the winter and spring months. These were by no means the first bears to arrive in summer, however.

The frequency at which polar bears arrived over the past decade (2001-2010) was the same on average as during the previous half-century. The frequency of bear arrivals during the period 1901-1950 was twice as high, while the period 1851-1900 saw polar bear arrivals in Iceland rise to an average of 2-3 times a year. The number of animals to arrive in each instance remains relatively unchanged over the last three centuries – an average of 1-2 animals. Nothing indicates that polar bears are becoming more frequent guests to Iceland or that their arrival during the summer months is evidence of a change from earlier patterns.

After the 2008 polar bear incidents, a committee was appointed to make recommendations as to how authorities should react in the event of a polar bear coming to shore in Iceland. The committee reached the conclusion that it would be best to kill such animals, citing the following grounds for doing so: (1) the safety of humans and livestock, (2) the large polar bear population in the area from which polar bears are most likely to come (NE-Greenland) and (3) the high cost of transporting the animals back to their natural habitat. From an animal protection perspective, a fourth factor might be added to the picture – i.e., whether the animals are in poor or good condition upon their arrival. From this perspective, one might well ask whether authorities' first reaction shouldn't be tranquilise animals in order to assess their condition before making the decision to put them down or not. Wildlife protection and conservation associations abroad would likely be willing to bear the costs of transporting the animals back to their natural habitat. Iceland would then at least be making an attempt to help protect the species.

Today's doppelganger



Madonna with child



Elise with child

...not this Madonna with child though





The old turf buildings at Glaumbær are a fine example of building construction on the larger farms in Iceland in the past.

The farmhouse consists of a total of 13 houses, each of which had its own function. The main unit is the badstofa, a communal eating/sleeping room, where people sat to do their handiwork. Food was stored and prepared in the pantry and kitchen. The front hall, passages, and south entrance (Brandahús) provided access throughout the farmhouse. One house provided accommodation for the elders and other members of the household. There are two guest rooms, two storerooms, and a blacksmith's workshop.

The farmhouse is said to have stood on the hill at Glaumbær since the Age of the Settlements (900 AD). The present buildings vary in age; the most recent addition having been built in 1876-79, while the oldest – the kitchen, “long pantry,” and middle badstofa – are believed to have been preserved much as they were in the mid-18th century. The passages connecting the individual units have also remained unchanged for many centuries. The form of the farmhouse as it is today is similar to that of many large farmhouses in Skagafjörður in the 18th and 19th-centuries.

The farmhouse is built of turf, stones, and timber. The walls are built of stones and of pieces of turf laid up in a herringbone pattern, with long turf strips between the layers. The Glaumbær estate provided little rock suitable for building purposes, but it has plenty of good turf, so the walls of the farmhouse contain relatively little rock; it was used only at the base of the walls to prevent damp from rising up into them. Imported timber and driftwood were used in the interior frame and paneling.

The Glaumbær's church was built in 1925 – 1926. Previous churches at Glaumbær had been built of wood, most of them covered with turf for protection against the elements. The last of the wooden churches stood facing the farmhouse from 1870 until 1923, when it was blown down in a storm. The pastor of the parish of Glaumbær also serves the churches of Víðimýri and Reynistaður. History shows that the pastors of Glaumbær have been happy with their lot: for nearly 300 years, from 1554 to 1850, no pastor of Glaumbær ever left for another benefice. Of the five clergymen who have served the parish since then, only one has moved on to another parish. The Rev. Gísli Gunnarsson, who now serves the parish, took over from his father, the Rev. Gunnar Gíslason, in 1982.

20:00-23:00

## ARTISTIC RESEARCH LAB NIGHT

Inside - The room of Study Circle 7

20:00-20:20

Mary Stark

"Dark Room Poem"

20:20-20:50

Karin Sjöberg

"Creative Leftovers #2"

20.50-21.00

Amélie Brisson-Darveau and Christoph Brunner

"Milieus of Texture: A Workshop on Relaying Practices between Art and Philosophy" #2

21.00-21.15

Coffeebreak

**I'VE LEARNED  
SO MUCH FROM  
MY MISTAKES,  
I'M THINKING  
OF MAKING  
A FEW MORE.**

Outdoor

21.15-21:45

Mie Lotus Lykke

"Sensescapes - the phenomenology of sensorial landscape connections"

21:45-22:15

Anna Svensdotter, Ami Skånberg Dahlstedt and

Frej von Fräähsen

"Hybrid Heart"

22:15-22:45

Meeting point: in front of the hotel

Sebastian Dieterich and Wiktorija Furrer

"The Dostojewski Trip"

# Today's program

# Tuesday 29th of July

	Circle 1	Circle 2	Circle 3	Circle 4	Circle 5	Circle 7	Circle 8	Circle X
9.00-10.30	Jin Hui Li: Educating welfare experts for a global world - Students' perceptions of the significance of culture and nationality in transnational education	Movie: <i>Nymphomaniac</i> (Lars von Trier)	Erik Bendtsen: "Values, Attitudes and Nature" Federica Scarpa: The moral obstacle to economic development. Case studies from Arctic	Visit circle 2	Anssi Hynynen: Recycling a Culture? The Finnish Rockabilly Boom of the 70's	Lucy Lyons: Hand drawn writing: in and of the moment  Cecilia Lagerström: Writing from the theater studio in the moment	Discussion: Hochschild	
10.45-12.15	Luise Li Langergaard: Social entrepreneurship and Bildung	Movie continued	Adam Netzen: Political decision-making in times of uncertainty  Johan Söderberg: Lumpen-intellectuals after Althusser	Visit circle 2	Visit other circles	Tom McGuirk: Drawing that Prescribes and Drawing that Describes  Tereza Stehlikova: A Journey of Unsettling Perception	Andreas Liljenstrøm: Eros and Civilization (Herbert Marcuse)	
14.00-15.30	Susanne Kreitz-Sandberg: Gender mainstreaming, Intersectionality and Inclusive Perspectives in Higher Education	Bodil Marie Thomsen: Diagramming Bodily Sensations, Words and Affects in <i>Nymphomaniac</i>	Future Activities for the Crisis Study Circle: The NSU anthology and the Winter symposium 2015	Visit circle 2	Bodil Marie Thomsen on <i>Nymphomaniac</i> (together with Circle 2)	Announcements, anthology update	Annikka Lahti: Their (former) partners - a psycho-discursive perspective	
15.45-17.00	Keynote: Stephanie von Schnurbein	Keynote: Stephanie von Schnurbein	Keynote: Stephanie von Schnurbein	Keynote: Stephanie von Schnurbein	Keynote: Stephanie von Schnurbein	Keynote: Stephanie von Schnurbein	Keynote: Stephanie von S.	Keynote: Stephanie von S.