Welcome to the Summer Session 2014

For the first time in 10 years we have our Summer Session in Iceland.

We’ve had years with almost no participants from Iceland; even years when the Icelandic member of the board was Danish — in hope that this revival of Danish colonialism would provoke Icelanders to take action and come back. I don’t think that is the reason we are now back in Iceland, it is rather thanks to several winter sessions in Iceland within the last years and not least thanks to a group of very hard working people in Arkom who have been looking forward to welcoming us in Iceland.

And, I can tell, they have spent lots and lots of hours working on this!

We are a good number of participants this summer, more than we have been for the last years. So we will be many people enjoying their work on arranging the summer for us, and enjoying each other’s company and the feeling of NSU.

Last summer in Norway we were very concerned about cuts in the budget of Nordic Council of Ministers (NMR) and the suggestion that NSU should be under the auspices of NordForsk (the research program of NMR). The question was how this would affect us.

The ultimate concern was whether we would be here again this summer, or at least in what form we would be here. As we all can see we are still here, and we look the same as last year! [Editor’s note: Not really — Erik has grown a beard.]

What has happened since last year is that NMR has asked for an evaluation of us. The outcome of this evaluation will form the foundation for what decisions NMR and NordForsk will take concerning NSU. Technopolis Group, with an office in Stockholm, has been made in charge of the evaluation which is financed with DKK 200,000 from NMR$ (the secretariat of Nordic Council of Ministers) and DKK 150,000 from NordForsk.

As NSU is different from ordinary research programs we have been asked to make a self-evaluation to form an agenda for the evaluation. It was made in autumn/winter, and it can be found on our webpage (in Danish). As you can read there, NSU has been very productive over the last decade, which is the time span of the self-evaluation (being the period we have had the status of a research program within NMR). We are now waiting for the evaluation. It was supposed to be done before summer, now expected in August.

As this evaluation forms the foundation for decisions about NSU we know today nothing about the future. NordForsk will not start any talks with us before the evaluation is concluded, not even exchange ideas of how we could perhaps make use of each other.

A consequence of this uncertainty about the immediate future is a question of how we can ask the coordinators to plan the Winter Symposia not knowing whether there will be any money for them. This concern from our side has been met with political support for our immediate activities. We have been informed from political side that we can continue planning the year 2015 and there will be money for NSU then. NordForsk has not yet confirmed this. However, I believe we can trust this information and in good faith plan next year as we should.

So what about the future? Since we have not seen the evaluation yet it is hard to say. If we had had it for this summer we could also begin a discussion about possible improvements and interesting new directions for us to take — the outside view on NSU could be a good occasion for us to learn about ourselves and what we can do differently and better.

We should do this anyway and follow what we believe is best for NSU. And we should also continue our fight for remaining independent and not under the auspices of NordForsk.

Everyone is invited to participate in this fight. Activate your contacts, in politics and in academia. Make NSU known through different media. Everything, small and large, counts.

Explicit support for NSU is much welcome. We have got some letters of support from the College of rectors of the Danish universities, a group of rectors of Swedish university colleges, the Danish Society of Philosophy, and individuals like the former rector of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen.

Much more of this kind is needed as well as support from friends in political life. We can see it really does make a difference.

Between this Summer Session and next year’s session — planned to take place in Lithuania — many things will happen. We should not wait for them to happen, we should make them happen. Happen as we see them for the best of NSU!

Wishing you all wonderful days in Iceland!

Carsten
Ordførende

PS
Concerning Danes representing Iceland in the board, at least it will not be the case in the future. Four Nordic countries have to be represented, but that says nothing about where the fifth comes from.
Sea swimming 6pm to 7pm
Today we will go for a swim in the sea by Sauðárkrókur with a local sea bathing specialist Benedikt Lafleur. Benedikt offers organized sea bathing tours around Iceland, especially in the northwest area, where he also runs his scientific studies. He is one of the most experienced sea swimmers in Iceland, nationally known for his countless long distance sea-swimming. Benedikt is currently working on a study in Kiev about sea bathing. He has helped hundreds of people to make their first step into the sea and gathered a lot of knowledge from their inestimable experience of sea bathing. The sea is in walking distance from the hotel so this trip is a big health package and it’s free.

Circle locations
All study circles are located in the school, markers indicate rooms. Circles 1,2,3 & 7 are on the 2nd floor. Circles 4 & 8 are on the 1st floor, behind the cafeteria. The children’s circle and circle 5 are on the 1st floor, 1st corridor to the right before the cafeteria.

Today’s keynote

Stefanie von Schnurbein is professor for Modern Scandinavian Literatures at the Department for Northern European Studies at Humboldt-University Berlin century literature; gender, sexuality, masculinity and theories of embodiment; the reception of old Icelandic literature and Norse myth in literature, art, popular media, and religion (neo-Paganism); the history of scholarship and ideology; literary anti-Semitism; figurations of hunger, disorderly eating and economy in Scandinavian literature. She is currently finishing a book manuscript on “Norse Revival. Transformations of Germanic Neo-Paganism”. In recent years, she has started to take a more experimental approach to working in the academy trying to create space for thinking critically about and at the same time practicing academic freedom. She has published extensively on Scandinavian 19th and 20th century literature; gender, sexuality, masculinity and theories of embodiment; the reception of old Icelandic literature and Norse myth in literature, art, popular media, and religion (neo-Paganism); the history of scholarship and ideology; literary anti-Semitism; figurations of hunger, disorderly eating and economy in Scandinavian literature.
## Important information

For general information about the conference you can contact Þórný Barðadóttir, tel. +354 895 4653
For printing and opening doors for conference areas you can contact Ásta Júlíia, tel. +354 848 8487
The wireless internet does not require a code to operate.
The children’s circle introduction will be held on the 1st floor, the right side corridor before entering the cafeteria at 9am.

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## Circle 1- Transformations in the welfare in the Nordic countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Friday 23th of July</th>
<th>Saturday 26th of July</th>
<th>Sunday 27th of July</th>
<th>Tuesday 28th of July</th>
<th>Wednesday 30th of July</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Introduction to NSU and the circle; planning of the week (starting 9:15 because of introduction in the children’s circle)</td>
<td>Workshop on current tendencies in higher education such as neoliberalism and marketization #1</td>
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<td>Chair: Susanne Kreitz-Sandberg</td>
<td>Chair: Luise Li Længergaard and Gro Hellesdatter Jacobsen</td>
<td>Chair: Luisa Li Længergaard and Gro Hellesdatter Jacobsen</td>
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<td>Giorgio Baruchello: Reflections on Gastoniades’ “The Crisis of Modern Society”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45 - 12:15</td>
<td>Workshop on inclusion in elementary and secondary school #1</td>
<td>Workshop on current tendencies in higher education such as neoliberalism and marketization #2</td>
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<td>Chair: Susanne Kreitz-Sandberg</td>
<td>Chair: Luisa Li Længergaard and Gro Hellesdatter Jacobsen</td>
<td>Chair: Luisa Li Længergaard and Gro Hellesdatter Jacobsen</td>
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<td>Discussant: TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 - 15:30</td>
<td>Workshop on inclusion in elementary and secondary school #2</td>
<td>Circle discussion on NSU’s future and study programme</td>
<td>Circle discussion on NSU’s future and study programme</td>
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<td>Evaluate summer session and planning of winter symposium 2015</td>
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<td>Chair: Susanne Kreitz-Sandberg</td>
<td>Louis Li Længergaard: Inclusion through innovation in social housing</td>
<td>Louis Li Længergaard: Inclusion through innovation in social housing</td>
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<td>Evaluate summer session and planning of winter symposium 2015</td>
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<td>Discussion: Gro Hellesdatter Jacobsen</td>
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## Walking tour 8:30pm to 10pm

A walking tour of Sauðarkrókur with a real “Krækingur”. You can learn about the history of the town as well as about the present day. Dress according to weather.
## Circle 3 - Crisis and Crisis Scenarios: Normativity, Possibilities and Dilemmas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Friday 25/7</th>
<th>Saturday 26/7</th>
<th>Sunday 27/7</th>
<th>Monday 28/7</th>
<th>Tuesday 29/7</th>
<th>Wednesday 30/7</th>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45 - 12.15</td>
<td>Federica Scarpa: The moral obstacle to economic development, Case studies from Arctic</td>
<td>Anna Lyneborg: Case studies of evil and hard cases</td>
<td>Speakers: John Storm Pedersen: Administration and evidence</td>
<td>Agust Thor Arnason: &quot;Could a different type of Constitution have prevented the Crisis of 2008-2010?&quot;</td>
<td>Maria Refer: Hallvar Laxness and Martin A. Hansen - Two Perspective on the History of Iceland</td>
<td>Adam Netzen: Political decision-making in times of uncertainty - Philip Kitcher on the relation between science and policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.00 - 15.30</td>
<td>Lars Ersev Andersen: Part 1: The global balance of power in change: Rivalry between USA and China on economic, political, and security influence in the Persian Gulf Region</td>
<td>Gorm Harste in conversation with Lars Ersev Andersen: Hybrid States and Hybrid Wars: Case for the Conversation: The Islamic State in Syria and Iraq</td>
<td>Thomas Piketty: The labyrinth of freedom: Hegel, Hayek and Honneth</td>
<td>Johann Pall Arnason: Economic and morality in Piketty's critique of Inequality And Capitalism</td>
<td><strong>Panel Discussion:</strong> The Theme is TBA</td>
<td><strong>Panel Discussion:</strong> The Theme is TBA</td>
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*Note: The schedule is preliminary and subject to change.*
## Circle 2- Heterologies of the Everyday

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00-09:00 (08:45-09:10)</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Children’s circle – Intro</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-10:30</td>
<td>1. Joint meeting board &amp; coordinators</td>
<td>Aaro Haspala: Introduction and Aesthetics of the Everyday</td>
<td>Carsten Friborg: Some Thoughts about the Philosophical Significance of Objects</td>
<td>Reading time</td>
<td>Showing Lars von Trier’s Nymphomaniac</td>
<td>Tina Louise Senstien: Dark Sensibilities — New Distributions of the Sensible in Carsten Ingmann’s Photographs of Non-Urban Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-17:00</td>
<td>meeting board &amp; coordinators</td>
<td>Keynote speaker: Stefanie von Schneurbein</td>
<td>Keynote speaker: Erin Manning</td>
<td>Keynote speaker: Stefanie von Schneurbein</td>
<td>Keynote speaker: Stefanie von Schneurbein</td>
<td>Children’s circle, Harvest feast !!!</td>
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## Circle 5- Popmodernism - Recycling Twentieth Century Culture

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<tr>
<td>09:00-10:30</td>
<td>1. Joint meeting board &amp; coordinators</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Louise Yong Nielsen: Becoming with media: The blog body and the Ontology of Fashion Blogging</td>
<td>Nicklas Nerby Rundshuk: Forgy and Real: Subversive (Black) critique of Capitalism</td>
<td>Anna Hyvynen: Recycling an era: The Finnish rockabilly craze of the 70’s</td>
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<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td>Contd.</td>
<td>Sebastian Svendsen: The Popmodern Culture: Fans as critics of pop, culture, and fandom</td>
<td>Lars Våler: Passages through p-modern metaphor: A visit to the garden of cosmic speculation</td>
<td>Bodil Marie Staving: Thomesen: Bodily Sensations, Words and Effects in Nymphomaniac</td>
<td>Children’s circle, Harvest feast !!!</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-17:00</td>
<td>meeting board &amp; coordinators</td>
<td>Keynote speaker: Stefanie von Schneurbein</td>
<td>Keynote speaker: Erin Manning</td>
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## Circle 8 - Exploring Affect

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<tr>
<td>09.00-10.30</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Discussion 1: Bourdieu</td>
<td>Valdimar Hâldorsson: Communities, individuals and festivals affecting each other (short presentation)</td>
<td>Discussion 2: Hochschild</td>
<td>Anna Lindal: Presentation of art book</td>
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<td>10.45-12.15</td>
<td>Katji Lindberg: Bridging conflicting levels; the structural vs the subjective in Benhabib, Wilson and Kristeva</td>
<td>Sara Seeberg Laursen: Transforming pain: Treatment processes in a hospital clinic for youngsters with medically unexplained pain</td>
<td>Rikke Auel Madsen: A Political Space, Affect, Nationalism and Ethnicity in the Church</td>
<td>Andreas Ullinström: Eros and Civilization (Herbert Marcuse)</td>
<td>Johanna Sjöstedt: The battle of experience: An attempt to account for a controversy in Swedish prostitution research</td>
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<td>14.00-15.30</td>
<td>Reading 1: Bourdieu</td>
<td>Raisa Jurva: Affect and language: reading affect in interviews</td>
<td>Reading 2: Hochschild</td>
<td>Annukka Lahti: THEIR (FORMER) PARTNERS - a psycho-discursive perspective</td>
<td>Concluding discussion and evaluation</td>
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## Children's Circle schedule

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*Please note – The meeting with the directors of the circle will be at the school, 1st floor, 1st corridor to the right 😊*
Today’s doppelganger

Aren’t they like two peas in a pod?
...or how about this one?

Pippi Långstrump
Disa Kamula

Disa Kamula
Princess Leia Organa

Look out for some more doppelgangers for the upcoming issues of *Krækingur*
INFLUENCE THE FUTURE OF NSU
Call for critical readers to review proposals for new study circles 2015-2017

We, the board, look for participants who are willing to read and review proposals for new study circles 2015-2017 during the three first days of Summer Session. The task is important for our research activity and consists in reading through short proposals and give critical and constructive feedback to the applicants to improve and develop their proposals before finally presenting it to the General Assembly. Please, contact the chair directly at carsten.friberg@gmail.com
ARRKOM’s Ágúst Þór Árnason felt betrayed yesterday having not been included in the short-list of people to ask for information. If you have any problems of any kind you can ask him for help. This includes general information, anything to do with excursions, internet connectivity on your computer, if you experience lower back pain or stomach cramps.

General assembly meeting
The General Assembly will meet 26th and 29 of July at 5pm (17.00) in the same location as the coffee/dining/keynote speaker. Agenda and documents will be available starting from 5pm (17.00) at the 25th of July on: http://www.nsuweb.net/wb/pages/om-nsu/representantskapet/2014.php

Please annoy this man

Einar Kárason, an Icelandic writer born in 1955, will be our special guest tonight after dinner tonight. He started his career with poetry in literary magazines from in the late 1980’s, but in 1981 he published his first novel in a trilogy commonly called by the name of the first book, The Devil’s Island. The stories were later filmed, and Einar’s co-writer in the making of the manuscript and the director of the film was Friðrik Þór Friðriksson, who will be our guest on Tuesday. In his latest novels, Einar has revived several of the strong and brute characters from the Sturlunga era. Einar Kárason has received numerous awards for his publications, and is for example a four times nominee to the Nordic Council Literature Prize.
Updated circle locations
All study circles are located in the school, markers indicate rooms.
Circles 1, 2, 3 & 7 are on the 2nd floor.
Circles 4 & 5 are on the 2nd floor, behind the cafeteria.
Circle 8 is on the 1st floor behind the cafeteria.
The children’s circle is on the 1st floor, 1st corridor to the right before the cafeteria.
The school building closes at 9pm every night.

Today’s keynote

Erin Manning holds a University Research Chair in Relational Art and Philosophy in the Faculty of Fine Arts at Concordia University in Montreal, Canada. She is also the director of the SenseLab, which is a laboratory that explores the intersections between art practice and philosophy through the matrix of the sensing body in movement.

Her current art practice is centred on large-scale participatory installations that facilitate emergent collectivities. Current art projects are focused around the concept of minor gestures in relation to colour, movement and participation”.

Today’s Doppelganger

Princess Peach from Super Mario 2
Camilla Graff Junior

Ethernet cables 500 ISK
To connect your computer to the internet directly. Sold in the school by Ingibjörg Elín Halldórsdóttir of ARRKOM. Tel. +354 694 6170

A notice to all change agents
Those interested in joining Stefanie von Schnurbein in figuring out how to fill her second keynote on Tuesday are meeting today for lunch.
There is a reason ordinary Icelanders don’t frequent the north-east highlands without a good purpose. The vast tundra deserts are completely devoid of flora and fauna. The only things that seem to be alive are the glacial rivers returning dirty melting ice to the sea. Area so isolated that the Germans even considered the option of establishing an airbase there during World War II despite the Allied occupation of Iceland. This made it an ideal place for NASA to train their Apollo astronauts before heading to the moon.

Groups of men came to the Icelandic highlands in both 1965 and 1967, studying geology and sample collections. The intention of these field exercises was to enable them to recognise geological shapes and structures on the lunar surface. The moon rock Iceland received in 1972 is on display in Iceland’s Natural History Museum in Reykjavik.

-Ari Brynjólfsson

Country representatives

**Denmark** - Mogens Chrom Jacobsen & Luise Li Langergaard

**Sweden** - Olof Gross & Rebecka Lettevall

**Iceland** - Þórný Barðardóttir & Gísli Sveinn Loftsson

**Norway** - Ragnhild Freng-Dahle & Erik Steinskog

**Finland** - Corinna Casi & Anssi Hynynen

**International** - Eduardo Abrantes & Ilya Noé
Learn Icelandic!
Try and match the posters to the Icelandic movie/tv titles

Ökufantar

Lög og regla:
Glæpamaður í tjaldi

Leiðarvísir
puttaferðalangsins um
Vetrarbrautina

Á tæpasta vaði

Júragarðurinn
Growing up in a small town for me was a great thing. Because I’m a twin, my mother needed to give birth to me and my sister at Akureyri, the second largest town in Iceland following the capital Reykjavík. During the early nineties many mothers had their children at the hospital at Sauðárkrókur. But sadly today because of the bad economy and the reductions at the hospital and the public health care women can’t give birth their children here anymore. That’s why pregnant women have to go to the hospital in Akureyri and give birth. During the winter time it can snow a lot, especially in North Iceland, and it can be quite difficult for the women and their families to reach Akureyri. For example, last winter a woman gave birth to her child on the snowy hill of Öxnadalsheiði between Akureyri and Sauðárkrókur. But let’s not get carried away in economic affairs.

During my youth I went to elementary school called Grunnskóli Skagafjarðar situated in a very old house located in the middle of the town. The building is rather big and kids from 6 years old to 11 had their education there. When I started 6th grade we moved to Árskóli, the school you are staying at this week. Now things have changed and all grades from 1st - 10th are staying at Árskóli and the old school is no longer in operation. In most elementary schools in Iceland you stay with the same kids the whole time. My class included 17 kids, eight girls and nine boys. Soon we all got very close, and for me that was really nice and the beginning of many friendships that still last today. After we graduated we all try to stay in touch and have a reunion every ones in a while.

After elementary school me and most of the kids from my class went to the high school in town called Fjölbraitarskóli Norðurlands Vestra or FNV, the big orange house up the hill across Árskóli. Most kids from Krókurinn go to FNV and also kids from all over the countryside in North-West Iceland. After I graduated from FNV I decided to leave my lovely town and went to University at Akureyri. I didn’t go very far because Akureyri is only about one hour drive from Krókurinn.

For me the nicest thing about small towns like Sauðárkrókur is the welcome feeling I have every time I come home. Everybody knows each other and wherever you go you see someone you want talk to and catch up with. The proximity to Akureyri allows me to come home during the weekends and enables me to remind myself to be thankful for the people I have and my adorable town ;-) I’m very glad I did grow up in here and definitely plan to raise my kids here in the same protected and loving environment I grew up in.

Thank you for reading this and hopefully you have a bit more clue what it’s like to grow up in Sauðárkrókur than you did before ;-)
### Today’s program

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Circle 1</th>
<th>Circle 2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-10.30</td>
<td>Susanne Kreitz-Sandberg: Problem solving perspectives in arithmetic class room - developing mathematic learning in Japanese elementary schools</td>
<td>Carsten Friberg: Some Thoughts About the Philosophical Significance of Objects</td>
<td>Evil and Crisis in the Welfare State: Administration, Cases and Ethics</td>
<td>Meeting &amp; notes from yesterday</td>
<td>Niclas Nørby Lundahl: Porgy and Bess: Subversive (Black) Critique of Capitalism</td>
<td>Notes from yesterday</td>
<td>Discussion: Bourdieu</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45-12.15</td>
<td>Gro Hellesdatter Jacobsen: “The Open School” - new cooperation between schools and local sports clubs, cultural centres and various associations</td>
<td>Jyrki Siukonen: Wittgenstein of Skateboard: Re-reading the Everyday Environment</td>
<td>Anna Lyneborg: Case studies of evil and hard cases</td>
<td>Visit Circle 7</td>
<td>Erik Steinskog: Janelle Monze's Timetravels: Between Cybertheory and Afrofuturism</td>
<td>Visit Circle 7</td>
<td>Visit other circles</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.00-15.30</td>
<td>Luise Li Langergaard: Inclusion through innovation in social housing</td>
<td>Lone Nikolajsen: Routines and Variations in the Intimate Spheres of Others: Poetics of the Social Health care</td>
<td>Gorm Harste &amp; Lars Erslev Andersen: Hybrid States and Hybrid Wars</td>
<td>Visit Circle 7</td>
<td>Visit other circles</td>
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<td>17.00-18.00</td>
<td>General Assembly</td>
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### Crash Course in Icelandic

Today’s letters are

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ll
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LL is pronounced something like tl, with a flattened tongue and a click. You can encounter words like alltaf [always], Halla [Icelandic name] and skalla [header]

Halla er alltaf að skalla bolta.
[Halla always headers the ball.]

### Proposals for new study circles

**Saturday 26th of July**

**International Relations and Human Rights.**
A Joint Venture Between NSU and EHU.
Click here for direct access.
Today at 19:30 the municipality of Skagafjörður will invite NSU participants to experience the historical Battlefield of Haugsnes with guidance around the area and some historical explanations. The Battle of Haugsnes, Haugsnesbardagi in Icelandic, was fought at a low peninsula south of Flugumýri in Skagafjörður on April 19, 1246 between two hostile Chieftains in Iceland during the Sturlung Era (Sturlungaöld), a period in Iceland’s history marked by violence and conflicts. The battle was fought with the highest number of casualties in Icelandic history. The combatants of the battle numbered more than 1000 men, close to 2.5% of the Icelandic population at the time, and ended in about 110 deaths.

Haugsnesbardagi marked one of the stepping stones towards the end of the Icelandic commonwealth, which came to an end with the signing of the Old Covenant (Gamli sáttmáli) in 1262 and brought Iceland under the Norwegian crown. After having been introduced to this dramatic history, it is ideal to relax in one of Iceland’s most interesting swimming pool at Hofsós, enjoying the breathtaking view over Skagafjörður and Drangey island from the hot tub. People will be offered a glass of white wine and taste of local beer. Estimated time of return is at 23:30, it is possible though to return earlier. Don’t forget your swimsuit!
Prohibition in Iceland went into effect in 1915 and lasted, to some extent, until March 1, 1989, which has since been celebrated as “Beer Day”. The ban had originally prohibited all alcohol, but from 1935 onward only applied to “strong” beer which was with an alcohol content of 2.25 percent or more. What’s ironic is that beer was banned for longer than stronger liquor and alcohol even though a main purpose for the ban was to decrease the consumption of alcohol in Iceland. After harsh political battles in the 1980’s beer was legalized on the 1st of March 1989. Despite all the warnings, the Icelandic family and society in general, did not collapse.

Meeting about the future of NSU

The board would like to invite everyone for a meeting to discuss ideas for NSU’s future. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss how we can continue building on and developing NSU in the line of what we see and define as NSU. What initiatives should be taken in the nearest future to keep NSU alive, to make it an attractive place for us and to others who will find their way to NSU? What is it that defines NSU and what is the idea we wish to protect and develop?

The meeting is about what we think about NSU, and wish for NSU. It is not for discussing how we can comply with possible pressure from the outside or conform to different expectations and rules of academic management. It is to answer questions such as how should we attract more participants? Should we work towards creating study circles within specific fields of particular interest to NSU? What forms of work can we develop within NSU? Do we organise our workload in the best way? Can the format of the summer session be changed and developed? And many more questions. This concerns both the content and the form of NSU.

Come Sunday at 17:00 and share ideas and engage in discussions about NSU. This is for everyone to take part in. As newcomers to NSU, do not hesitate to come even though you perhaps feel you do not know NSU well. We really need to hear what fresh eyes can see.
Once upon a time there were a pair of trolls living in Skagafjörður. They were night trolls, the kind who turn to stone when exposed to sunlight, and therefore they only venture out at night. They had a huge cow which provided them with milk. The cow came into season, and since the nearest bull was on the other side of the fjord, they had a long way to take the cow. At sunset they started wading across the fjord, the old man pulling the stubborn cow behind him, and his wife pushing after it. The going was slower than they had expected, and at dawn they still had some way to go. When the sun’s rays struck them, all three were turned to stone and became the island of Drangey, and two pillars of rock at either end of the island, after which it was named. (Drangey means “Island of the rock pillars”). The pillars were given the names Kerlingin (the old woman) and Karlinn (the old man). Karlinn collapsed into the sea in the 18th century, but Kerlingin is still standing strong.

**Crash Course in Icelandic**

Today’s challenge is **HV**

HV is pronounced as KV. You can encounter words like hvar [where], hvarf [disappear] and hvalurinn [whale].

Hvert hvarf hvalurinn?
[Where did the whale disappear?]
Heard in the bar - Iceland 1995

Attending this year’s Summer Session, there are people who remember at least a few of the previous NSU visits to Iceland. The reporter of Krækingur overheard some reminiscences about the 1995 Summer Session, when the keynote speakers were Karen Armstrong and Slavoj Žižek.

The conditions at the power station at Nesjavellir were rather more primitive than today’s comparative luxury. Together with even for Icelandic standards abysmal weather and power failures, the constant earthquakes kept people on the edge. Four days into the 10-day Summer Session, Karen Armstrong confessed to our reminiscer: “Listen — I’ve been a nun for forty years, and this is the closest to hell I’ve ever been.” She left Iceland then and there, never to return.

The other keynote, Slavoj Žižek, showed his audience how much he loves the microphone by asking continually for more time (“Can I speak for 5 more minutes?”). This he kept on doing even as his transport to the airport was about to leave. Finally his wife, Renata Salecl, literally had to drag him off the stage. He still continued to speak while backing towards the door.

Do you have any more memories of old summer sessions, perhaps in Iceland? Please send them to us at nsuavis2014@gmail.com

Invitation to establish NSU Proceedings

At different occasions it has been brought up that we should create a NSU journal with proceedings from our seminars based on a small selection (4-8) of the many presentations we have during the sessions.

This is an invitation to forming an editorial group for establish such a journal.

The journal should have two annual issues, one after each session. For a start we will begin with a summer issue and next year see how this works before launching also one after the winter.

Many presentations already become public in our anthologies, in journals related to sessions in some circles, and because they are part of the work of the participants.

Still, there will be presentations that could be published after the sessions. Within the three years of a circle’s life span it is long to wait for contributing to an anthology, and not all participants follow the circle and participate in the anthology.

To create NSU proceedings will also contribute to the visibility of NSU and it will also enable some participants to have support for their participation as many institutions only support travel to conferences if publication is made.

NSU proceedings should follow rules of review and have an editor/editorial group. It will be an online journal with open access. The exact plan for organising the journal will be for the involved editors to decide. As the circles are very different in form and content we should not have a too strict standard for the format of contribution, but some guidelines to follow.

A contribution should be 6-12 pages. Illustrations admitted if the author provides permission for printing (there will be no money for buying images).

A standard system of references. A contribution should not have been published previously; however an already published article substantial rewritten is admitted.

Languages accepted are Scandinavian and English.

An abstract of 100-150 words in English is required.

A deadline for contribution – proof read and edited – is 1 October for the summer, and 1 May for the winter.

If interested in being part of the editorial group, please contact Carsten at carsten.friberg@gmail.com
Off Keynote - Planning meeting II

Today subgroups for the Off Keynote on Tuesday will form (see photo on the right). Everybody interested in joining please meet at 13:00 in the room of study circle 8 (behind the cafeteria).

The advent of the visit by the Minister of Social Affairs and Housing today, Eygló Harðardóttir, gives Krækingur a great opportunity to introduce you to the Icelandic political landscape. The current seatholders at Alþingi were elected in the spring of 2013 forming the coalition government between the conservative Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn and the centrist Framsóknarflokkurinn. This succeeded the coalition between the social-democrat Samfylkingin and the left-green Vinstrihreyfingin grænt framboð. These four parties in addition to the liberal Píratar and liberal-democrat Björt Framtíð form the total parliamentary party participation.

**Shortlist of previous governments**

Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (Cons) & Framsóknarflokkurinn (Centre) 1995-2007

Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (Cons) & Samfylkingin (SocDem) 2007-2009

Samfylkingin (SocDem) & Vinstrihreyfingin Grænt framboð (LGreen) 2009-2013

Framsóknarflokkurinn (Centre) & Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (Cons) Incumbent
Today's doppelganger

Dr. King Schultz in Django Unchained

Erik Steinskog

If you like that one you can buy the doll!
Consider the above; I would suggest that there should be a procedure for how to organize the children’s circle. I would suggest that each Arrkom should:

- Publish notice and announce the need for a youth leader together with the invitation to the Summer Session, with a clear deadline, so everyone has the chance to apply

- Make the process transparent, so everybody can understand why somebody got the job and why someone else did not

- Hire a professional leader to take responsibility for the children’s circle: for the daily activities and for the functioning of the whole circle

- Prepare a program for all different ages participating

If the tendency is that there are many young persons wanting to participate in the NSU Summer Session, I think arr-kom should consider if there is some work need to be done within the summer-session that they can do and then hire them to do it. It is important though that there is some responsible adult being able to function as supervisor/manager to lead the work.

With hopes and wishes to see you in the future,

Fia Adler Sandblad
Actress/playwright/artistic director, Master of fine Arts
Member of circle 7 since 2007
Micro bar & bed

On the main street in Sauðárkrókur is a brand new bar called Micro bar and bed. The bar is located in a 100 year old house which used to be pharmacy in the old days. Owners of the bar are the local Árni Hafstað, and his wife Birgitte Bærendtsen.

In February 2011 they set up a micro-brewery called Gæingur Öl at their home in Útvík in Skagafjörður. Gæingur Öl’s production soon became very popular and during the next year they opened a bar in Reykjavik, called MicroBar.

This year the couple decided to open a bar in Árni’s hometown, Sauðárkrókur. Micro bar and bed is considered particularly friendly and the locals are extremely happy about it and crowd together at the bar all week. The bar is really stylish; the walls are covered with drawings by Hugleikur Dagsson, a known graphic designer from Iceland who is related to Árni. Hugleikur also designs Gæingur Öl’s bottles.

Kristveig Anna Jónsdóttir, a young krækingur who is a head bartender at the bar this summer. According to Kristveig the reception was a pleasant surprise to Árni and his crew, and the bar is very successful. Micro Bar’s target-group is middle aged people who want to go down town and have a nice drink at a calm place. The customers are both locals and tourists, Kristveig says that according to the population of the town many krækingar (locals) come to the bar all week.
Sauðárkrókur is a small but dynamic town. Sauðárkrókur is a thriving fishing community and the centre of services and manufacturing in this prosperous agricultural region. Thus it is no coincidence that Iceland’s only tannery is located in Sauðárkrókur.

Located in the same building as the tannery is a Tannery Visitor Centre called Gestastofa Sútarans. At the Centre you can buy leather and hides at an economical price, direct from the tannery. Two companies, Atlantic Leather and Loðskinn, operate within the tannery: Atlantic Leather makes leather from the skins of salmon, ocean perch, spotted wolfish and cod, while Loðskinn’s main production is decorative longhair lambskins, as well as lamb and reindeer leather, etc. At the Visitor Centre all these types of leather are for sale, along with first-hand information about the products.

Edda Borg Stefánsdóttir works in the Centre during this summer. It’s Edda’s first summer and she likes it very much. She says the Tannery Visitor Centre is a fun place to work at, full of diversity and options. The clients are as different as they are many, all from local sewing amateurs to big fashion chains like Prada and Nike. The centre is very popular among tourists and they buy a lot of souvenirs and presents to bring back home. The Icelandic clients buy more of the skins to make something out of them themselves.

According to Edda the hardest question she gets from customers is when they ask her what you can make from fish skins, because there is no answer to that question. You can basically make anything you want, it’s about what you like, your creativity and imagination. The options are endless, you can literally tan anything, Edda could tan you guys if she wanted to. She told me that actually once there was a designer that wanted them to tan a peace of his own skin to put in a jacket he was making, they said thanks, but no thanks. You’ve got to draw the line somewhere, right?

The Tanning Centre in Sauðárkrókur is the only one in Iceland, and the only one in Europe that tans fish skins. This industry is growing every year, and that is a great thing because what they do is basically just use what otherwise would be thrown away from the slaughter houses and fish markets. So this is 100% a win-win situation, and a very green and environmentally friendly company. Edda of course welcomes you to the Gestastofa if you want to see it for yourself or learn more about it.

The Tanning Centre open weekdays from 9 to 18 and at 10 and 14 o’clock Edda takes people on guided tours, the price is 500 per person.
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**Krækingur Youtube channel Press here!**
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, Skytturnar 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.

Weather report
Tuesday 29th of July
Supplied by the Icelandic weather service, Bergstaðir station Sauðárkróki.

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<td>18:00</td>
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<td>21:00</td>
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<td>6 m/s</td>
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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!

-Wiktoria, Sebastian and Circle 7

Krækingur Chronicle

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 Reykjavik metropolitan area using the Bláfjöll-mountains 30 km outside the city for skiing. Tindastöll 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. Tindastöll 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.

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 þarfði 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-Þingeyjarsýsla and North-Þingeyjarsýsla. 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 Blönduósí.

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 tranquillise 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 Skagafjördur 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 layed 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 Viðimýri 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 Viktoria Furrer
“The Dostojewski Trip”
## Today’s program

### Tuesday 29th of July

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<tr>
<td>10.45-12.15</td>
<td>Luise Li Langergaard: Social entrepreneurship and Bildung</td>
<td>Movie continued</td>
<td>Adam Netzen: Political decision-making in times of uncertainty</td>
<td>Visit circle 2</td>
<td>Visit other circles</td>
<td>Tom McGuirk: Drawing that Prescribes and Drawing that Describes</td>
<td>Tereza Stehlikova: A Journey of Unsettling Perception</td>
<td>Andreas Lijjenstrøm: Eros and Civilization (Herbert Marcuse)</td>
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<td>14.00-15.30</td>
<td>Susanne Kreitz-Sandberg: Gender mainstreaming, Intersectionality and Inclusive Perspectives in Higher Education</td>
<td>Bodil Marie Thomsen: Diagramming Bodily Sensations, Words and Affects in Nymphomaniac</td>
<td>Future Activities for the Crisis Study Circle: The NSU anthology and the Winter symposium 2015</td>
<td>Visit circle 2</td>
<td>Bodil Marie Thomsen on Nymphomaniac (together with Circle 2)</td>
<td>Announcements, anthology update</td>
<td>Annukka Lahti: Their (former) partners - a psycho-discursive perspective</td>
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Did you know that the first thing that people think when they hear the letters NSU has not always been Nordic Summer University? We thought not. That is why KRÆKINGUR is proud to present to you..

NSU Cars and Motorcycles

In 19th century Germany, a company called Neckarsulm Strickmaschinen Union manufactured knitting machines. From these, the production moved on to bicycles. These bicycles were sold under the brand name “NSU” in the 1890’s. In 1901, the first NSU motorcycles were produced, and in 1905 the first NSU car scared pedestrians on the streets of Neckarsulm. The venture into big time automobile business in the 1920’s ended up in fiasco, though: the recently built car factory had to be sold to Fiat in 1932.

After the war, NSU motorcycle production got a new start with models like NSU Fox, NSU Max, and NSU Quick. In 1957, a small, 15 horsepower NSU Prinz -car was presented. In 1964, NSU produced the first car in the world with a Wankel-motor — the Wankelspider. This motor was developed further, until nearly every major car manufacturer in the world (with the exception of BMW) had bought a license to make their own Wankel-engine. The technology did not satisfy the customers, however, and the expected royalties from other companies failed to materialize. Volkswagen took over NSU in 1969, merging it with Auto Union, creating Audi NSU Auto Union — nowadays better known just as Audi. The last NSU car, NSU Ro80, was sold in April 1977.
After the Great War spiritualism was the latest craze in Europe, people wanting to contact their dead loved ones via persons with psychic abilities. A woman in Reykjavík, Lára Ólafsdóttir, began in the early 1930’s to invite people to her home for these sessions. Her meeting soon became crowded with people who had lost someone close, the Spanish influenza and tuberculosis playing a major role in creating the demand.

Her abilities were said to be astounding, clearly an apparition was in the candlelit room and the psychic was under a supernatural influence. She even hosted a session on the national radio in 1933. But there are always sceptics. A man who had lost his wife was confused by some of the things his dead spouse supposedly said to the psychic and brought a camera to one of the meetings. He exposed her in the newspaper, Lára was not indicted for fraud but the popularity of her meetings soon dwindled.
As you have surely noticed we Icelanders take great pride in our funky language. Because of our tiny population this was no small feat and this we credit to the 17th century scholar Árni Magnússon who travelled around the island collecting old manuscripts and taking them to Copenhagen. There reprinting them and constructing a way to teach Icelandic to youngsters. The Danes eventually returning our scripts in 1971 although some were lost in the Great fire of Copenhagen in 1728.

To protect such a small language from the influence of Danish and then English is the focus of the Árni Magnússon institute in Reykjavík. Whenever a new concept or technology is made, they create an ad nauseum a new Icelandic word to match. For example when computers came about in the 1950’s they made the word „Tölva“ by combining the words we use for oracle and number.

Today the institute has expanded their mandate with their online slang-dictionary.

**Rafbarbari**
Electronic barbarian
It means computer hacker, combining the word for rhubarb and electronics.

**Holgóma**
Palate
Someone who is that drunk that it is hard for him/her to communicate.

**Punnudagur**
Thinday
It is a Sunday that is a result from too much drinking the night before. Thin being the word we use for hangover.

**Smelludólgur**
Clickpimp
It is an online journalist or blogger that tries to get readers attention with catchy headlines to get more clicks on his article.

**Linguistic puritanism & slang**

Árni Magnússon from the now-defunct 100 ISK paper currency. Jónas Hallgrímsson, poet, graces the new 10000 ISK bill.
Less-than-sane Norwegians re-enacting the battle of Haugnes.
Drunken Icelander disturbing a conversation about art history.

Per sampling Icelandic delicacies.

Puffins on their way to the smokehouse.
Special issue of Nordicum-Mediterraneum

Dear All,
As regards the planned special issue of Nordicum-Mediterraneum (http://nome.unak.is) comprising texts based upon our presentations at the current Summer Meeting, please note what follows:

(1) The deadline for submitting the papers is the 1st October 2014

(2) Unless you are fluent in English, the texts should be edited and proofread as much as possible by a native English-speaking person in order to guarantee the quality of their syntax and prose.

(3) The editorial guidelines for the papers to be published in NoMe can be found here: http://nome.unak.is/nm-marzo-2012/contributions (refer to section a) “Articles and review essays”)

Cheers,
Giorgio Baruchello

Do you have any island footage?

Seagulls sitting like little white gothics on their marks, challenge the robe, lucky with the weather, dead and alive puffins, change the subject at the top of a huge stone with a thick grass mat on it. It’s an island. We have been there, it was fantastic. I did not take any pictures. I mostly never take pictures so I want to ask you for your pictures, videos, thoughts, notes from and about the trip to Drangey to put it all together in a collage.

The outcome will be put on youtube/facebook including all credits and you are invited again to comment and extend, or if anyone wants to join the process of assembling please let me know.

Please send me an email when you are interested to share.

Susanne Schuda of circle 7.
Email: susanne.schuda@silverserver.at
NSU Air Guitar Challenge!

Have you ever thought about what it would be like to play the guitar in a rock band in front of a huge crowd? Well, now is your chance! The traditional NSU Air Guitar Challenge will be held after the gala dinner in the Odd Fellows building [CHECK]. The contestants will all play simultaneously the air guitar in one song, whereupon the judges will decide who will go through to the final to perform another song. The contestants will be judged by their ability to enter into the music, their appearance and movements, and the overall feeling of the performance. Grand prizes! Good feeling! Great fun!

DANTE vs. JANTE
School Gymnasium at 5 pm
COME ON, COME ALL
Cheer your team to victory!

Tonight at 5 pm, NSU goes all agog for the return of the gladiators. Forget the World Cup; don’t even think about the next season in Champions League. Dear readers, the annual football match between Jante and Dante is back on the schedule! Begun in Iceland 2004, the match has traditionally decided whether social scientists (Jante) or humanists (Dante) rule NSU. Sadly, there has been a short break in this tradition — but now it’s back, stronger than ever. The game will be played to general applause in the gymnasium of the school (yes, indoors). The players are to wear no shoes. Pick your team and come and play — or just watch! While KRAEKINGUR notes that betting on the outcome of the match is illegal, it is also highly recommended. Those interested in the odds can contact Anssi, who also happens to be the referee.
Facts about Iceland

There’s a mobile app that tells you whether you’re related to a person or not. To put this into perspective, remember that there are only around 320,000 people living in Iceland. It’s an Android app that was built by a team of students from the University of Iceland as part of a contest to find creative uses for Islendingabok, which a website aimed at the same thing. The idea is to cross reference other names to see if you’re related and the joke is, “before you kiss on a date.” Additionally, you can access all the information on the online database, which will include reminders for your relatives birthdays.

Geothermal fields cover up to 20% of the country’s electricity needs.

In 2010 Iceland banned strip clubs.

Iceland does not have army, navy or air force, only the coast guard. If an Icelander wants to serve in the military, they can join the Norwegian army according to an agreement between the two countries.

Second names of Icelanders are names of their parents plus the word ‘son’ for men and ‘daughter’ for women. The second name of a man whose father’s name is Jón would be Jónsson (son of Jón). The second name of Jón’s daughter would not be the same, but Jónsdóttir (daughter of Jón).

Reykjavík is the only city in Iceland and its capital city. Its name means Bay of Smokes. Other centers of population are small-sized villages.

The smell of Hákarl (fermented shark), traditional Icelandic food, is so strong and particular, that it may cause you to vomit.

About 11% of the country’s territory is covered by glaciers.

During the last two centuries, 30 post-glacial volcanoes have erupted in Iceland.

As late as 1413 Icelanders used dried fish as a unit of money.

Eyjafjallajökull was probably the most complicated word the newpersons around the world had to learn in 2010.
In the background: Jon Boiesen

Thanks for reading and watching! The journalists of Krækingur

Helgi Freyr Hafþórsson    Web-guru
Ari Brynjólfsson          Print-guru
Halla Mjöll Stefánsdóttir Local photo-journalist
The Seal                  A seal wearing glasses
Next year’s NSU Summer Conference will be held at the Europa Royale Spa Hotel Druskininkai in Lithuania. Hope to see you there!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Circle 1</th>
<th>Circle 2</th>
<th>Circle 3</th>
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<th>Circle X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.00-15.30</td>
<td>Evaluation of Summer Session, planning of Winter Symposium</td>
<td>Closing discussion</td>
<td>Panel discussion</td>
<td>Visit other circles</td>
<td>Visit other circles</td>
<td>Meetings, discussion, evaluation</td>
<td>Concluding discussion, evaluation</td>
<td>DISCUSSION: Conceptions of Human Rights &amp; Religious Argumentation (Olga Breskaya)</td>
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<td>15.45</td>
<td>Children's Circle Feast</td>
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<td>17.00</td>
<td>Football game</td>
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**BUSES TO AIRPORT & REYKJAVIK**

Please note that the buses will leave the hotel as follows:

Bus #1: Departure from the hotel at midnight (directly after gala dinner).
The bus will be at the hotel beforehand (at 5 pm), in case you should wish to put your baggage in the bus before going to gala dinner.
Arrival Keflavik Airport 05.00 in the morning.

Bus #2: Departure from the hotel at 06.30 in the morning of July 31st.
Arrival Reykjavik ca. 11.00, Keflavik ca. 12.00.
(Please note that in case someone needs to be at the airport a little earlier, the bus can drive first to Keflavik Airport and from there to Reykjavik.)