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Abstracts | Inscriptions

Aleida Borges, Hillary Briffa, Linganaden Murday and Sefa Nyarko, *Peripheral Voices, Central Policies: Justice and Equity for Non-Sovereign Small Islands in Climate Governance*.

Kings College London.

Abstract

Climate governance research has increasingly recognised the vulnerability of island contexts: however, attention has largely focused on sovereign Small Island Developing States (SIDS), leaving subnational islands and peripheral territories within larger states comparatively overlooked. These regions are frequently highly exposed to climate hazards while occupying marginal positions within national political and resource allocation structures. This paper introduces the Internal Periphery Governance Framework (IPGF), a new analytical model for examining how geographically and institutionally peripheral territories are included in national climate policymaking.

The framework conceptualises a condition of ‘double periphery’, whereby territories are both geographically distant from political centres and institutionally constrained in agenda-setting and access to climate resources. Drawing on a comparative analysis of diverse subnational contexts – including Rodrigues (Mauritius), Brava (Cabo Verde), Gozo (Malta), Terceira (Azores, Portugal), St Martin (Netherlands/ France), Fernando de Noronha (Brazil), and Papua (Indonesia) – the paper captures variation across governance arrangements and geopolitical regions. The IPGF classifies the governance contexts of these territories into the broad configurations: centralised, devolved or autonomous, and mixed institutional structures to examine how these shape the ability of peripheral territories to influence climate policy, access adaptation funding and participate meaningfully in decision making processes. Beyond island contexts, the IPGF offers a transferable analytical tool for examining internal peripherality in other marginalised territories, including rural hinterlands and border regions. By foregrounding issues of inclusion power and territorial inequality, the framework contributes to debates on climate justice and locally led adaptation while offering a scalable model for policy analysis and design.

Bio

Dr Aleida Borges is a Lecturer in Politics & Inequality at the African Leadership Centre at King’s College London. Her research offers critical perspectives at the intersection of politics, gender and decoloniality to examine the multifaceted dimensions of inequality within political, social, and organisational contexts in Africa and other parts of the Global South. Aleida is a co-editor of *Pandemic Response and the Cost of Lockdowns: Global Debates from Humanities and Social Sciences* published by Routledge; and she has authored reports, book-chapters, peer-reviewed article publications in English and Portuguese, and regularly co-writes Afrobarometer dispatches focusing on Cabo Verde.

Dr Hillary Briffa is Senior Lecturer in National Security Studies and Assistant Director of the Centre for Defence Studies in the Department of War Studies at King’s College London. She serves on the editorial board of *Small States and Territories* journal and the board of the London Defence Conference. Internationally, she is Academic Chair for the Knowledge Hub on Climate for Circle U. A recipient of the U.S. State Department’s inaugural Emerging Young Leaders award, she previously led peace-building projects in Eastern and Central Europe and, advises on defence and foreign policy for governments worldwide, ranging from Estonia to Fiji.

Linganaden Murday is a postdoctoral research associate at the African Leadership Centre, King’s College London. His research sits at the intersections of island studies, peace and security, and maritime security and governance. He examines how geopolitical dynamics, environmental pressures, and global inequalities shape security and wellbeing in island and coastal settings. Using interdisciplinary approaches that combine politics, international relations, and leadership studies, he explores maritime security, resilience, and lived community experiences in complex risk environments. Linganaden is interested in how local knowledge and regional dynamics inform sustainable, inclusive peace and security strategies, bridging theory and practice in an interconnected world.

Sefa-Nyarko is a UKRI Future Leaders Fellow and Lecturer in Security, Development and Leadership in Africa at King’s College London. He brings extensive experience as an international development practitioner, having worked across Africa and the Asia-Pacific on issues of governance, natural resources, and social policy. His research focuses on critical minerals governance, theories of the state, environmental and social justice, leadership, and security. He has produced a wide range of publications, policy briefs and public analyses, contributing to debates on extractive politics, natural resource governance, and state-society relations in sustainable development.

Alessio Rocci, Islands of Knowledge during the first Quantum Revolution. The Solvay meetings: trading zones or battlefields in the Ocean of Unknown?

Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and International Solvay Institutes.

Abstract

This talk aims to recontextualize the period known as the First Quantum Revolution (1911–1927) through the lens of Island Studies, proposing a shift from a linear historiography to an archipelagic model of knowledge creation. As it is well known, the revolutionary period is characterized not by a single advancing front, but by the emergence of different proposals we can interpret as incommensurable islands of thought. Based on the abstract meaning of space, in our talk, we propose to understand the work of Quantum Mechanics pioneers as insular frameworks in the ocean of the (subatomic) unknown, with their internal logic and their shorelines (e.g., Matrix Mechanics or Wave Mechanics). The process toward a unified quantum theory is reinterpreted as a transition from this fragmented-insularity framework to a cohesive archipelagic network. The shift is interpreted drawing a parallel which uses Pugh's view of entangled worlds, where islandness is a mindset alternating the being apart-from-many with the need of interconnecting networks.

Using an image already introduced by Peter Galison, the island's shorelines should be viewed as trading zones, i.e., intersections of discursive and material practice, partially – but not completely – shared. We discuss the role of the Solvay meetings of the quantum revolution (1911–1927) as bridges between islands.

The main question we try to address is whether these shorelines intersections were places for pacific idea exchanges or battlefields where one island prevailed on the others.

Bio

Alessio Rocci is a historian of science. After spending three postdoctoral years investigating the Solvay Archives in Brussels for the Solvay Science Project, he has been appointed Research Collaborator of the International Institutes of Physics and Chemistry and voluntary scientific collaborator of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB). He is working on the impact of the Solvay meetings and the actions of the International Solvay Institutes on the history of science and European integration. He's also exploring these connections through the Science Diplomacy vocabulary.

Alexandre Monteiro, Steam, Shipwrecks and Island Connectivity: Maritime Transport and the Transformation of the Azores

HTC/UNL & UNIDCOM/IADE

Abstract

The introduction of steam navigation transformed the Azores from a group of islands connected mainly by seasonal sailing routes into an increasingly integrated node within inter-island and transatlantic networks. This communication examines that transition through the documented shipwreck record of the Azores between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Drawing on regional, national and international newspapers, Lloyd's lists, consular correspondence, insurance records and local administrative sources, we will combine quantitative patterns with selected case studies from the maritime archaeological inventory so as to make it possible to reconstruct commercial routes and identify recurring patterns of risk, seasonality and coastal vulnerability.

The evidence will reveal that technological modernisation did not immediately replace traditional maritime practices. Steamships operated alongside schooners, brigs, yachts and locally built cabotage vessels, creating a layered transport system that carried passengers, emigrants, agricultural produce and industrial goods. For example, of the documented losses in the eastern Azorean island group, eighteen involved steam-powered vessels, within a broader nineteenth-century peak of 178 wrecks. These figures reflect both the expansion of commercial navigation and the persistence of environmental and infrastructural vulnerability.

Selected cases illustrate the economic and social functions of steam. The British steamer *Genova*, wrecked at Ponta Delgada in 1868 with 2,000 boxes of oranges, and the *Margam Abbey*, lost the following year with more than 5,000 boxes, expose the dependence of the export economy on maritime transport. The Portuguese coastal steamer *Maria Amélia*, wrecked in 1905, combined passenger and cargo services with the towing of fishing boats, directly supporting local communities. The *Brooklyn*, stranded in 1906 while carrying 350 emigrants bound for the United States, demonstrates the growing relationship between steam transport and Azorean mobility.

By reading shipwrecks not merely as accidents but as evidence of circulation, this comm will argue that steam reshaped island connectivity while producing new forms of risk. The resulting underwater heritage preserves the material traces of the Azores' transition into wider modern Atlantic networks.

Bio

Alexandre Monteiro is a Portuguese nautical and underwater archaeologist and Science Manager at UNIDCOM/IADE. A commercial diver trained in Archaeology, History and Scientific Diving, he has extensive experience in archival research, shipwreck databases, underwater excavation and maritime heritage management.

He has directed or participated in projects in the Azores, mainland Portugal, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Mozambique and Australia.

A dive instructor, he is also a UNESCO trainer, OSCE Heritage Crime Task Force expert, Fellow of the Portuguese Navy Academy, Honorary Research Associate at the University of Western Australia, and a published author in science communication, poetry and literature.

Ana Catarina Silveira, Translating the Azores: a look at *Mau Tempo no Canal* and its translations.
Universidade dos Açores.

Abstract

Reflecting on the concept of açorianidade (Azority/Azoreanness), this paper suggests addressing the representation of the Azorean islands and people in Vitorino Nemésio's novel *Mau Tempo no Canal* (1944) – “a true treaty on the Azores”, as Machado Pires put it –, from a somewhat outward perspective: that of the novel's translations. Based on its existing translations – into French, *Le Serpent Aveugle* (Plon 1953)/*Gros Temps sur L'Archipel* (Éditions de la Différence 1988; 1990; 2014), by Denyse Chast; into Russian, *Niepogopa v prolivie* (Khudozhestvennaia Literatura 1990), by Liliana Brevern; into Polish, *Dziewczyna z Azorów* (Wydawnictwo Iskry 1992), by Wojciech Chabasiń; and into English, *Stormy Isles: an Azorean Tale* (Gávea Brown 1998; Tagus Press/Letras Lavadas 2019), by Francisco Cota Fagundes –, this paper focus on the strategies adopted by the four translators to address some of the elements that convey the novel's açorianidade – a concept coined by Nemésio, about a decade before the publication of *Mau Tempo no Canal*, to express his sense of belonging to the Azorean islands.

Among others, in the novel, those elements consist of hybrid Anglo-American-based regionalisms used by whalers and emigrants; regional language varieties – which tend to be normalized in the translations, with consequences to character portrayal –; descriptions of the archipelago's landscape and climate, as well as of cultural and religious traditions/events.

Considering that these elements mirror the history of the Azores (namely its history of natural disasters, whaling and emigration), its culture, its landscape and its people, contributing to shape an “Azorean identity” – at least in the novel –, this paper suggests comparing relevant excerpts of the source text to those of the translations. The aim would be to identify the effects of translation (or non-translation) on the novel's understanding, particularly by looking at how the strategies adopted by the different translators impacted the portrayal of the Azores in *Mau Tempo no Canal*.

Bio

Holding a degree in Applied Modern Languages from the University of the Azores (2006), postgraduate degrees in Culture and Communication (2008), and in Translation and Language Consultancy (2011), from the same university, as well as a master's degree in Translation from the University of Lisbon (2017), Ana Catarina Brasil also holds a PhD in Translation Studies (FLUL-UL, FCSH-UNL, FCH-UCP) (2025). With a PhD thesis on the (un)translatability of açorianidade, based on the translations of the novel *Mau Tempo no Canal*, by Azorean author Vitorino Nemésio, her research interests focus mainly on Translation Studies and Island Studies.

Ana Catarina Brasil is also a freelance translator and a Portuguese Language teacher. Previous projects: MA thesis – “My Second Manner: challenges posed to translation by F. Scott Fitzgerald's stylistics”, under the supervision of Professor Margarida Vale de Gato.

Ana Maria BINET, « L'ÎLE ENTRE UTOPIE ET DYSTOPIE, UN ESPACE POUR IMAGINER LE FUTUR »

Université Bordeaux Montaigne.

Abstract

L'insularité spatiale se conjuguant avec l'iléité symbolique, la situation géographique de l'île est ainsi intériorisée, et façonne en quelque sorte toute forme de discours la concernant. Fragment de l'espace, démultiplié dans le cas de l'archipel, l'île est en effet un lieu de passage, à la frontière du quotidien et du mythique.

Au centre aussi bien de créations utopiques que dystopiques, l'imaginaire de l'île féconde en effet depuis toujours la création littéraire et artistique, catalysant les rêves, les peurs, les fantasmes les plus divers. L'île apparaît ainsi comme un point de fuite dans l'horizon, aussi bien géographique qu'utopique, de l'homme rêvant de conquérir la distance ou bien de la dépasser.

Il est donc naturel qu'elle abrite parfois le rêve d'une société idéale, devenant alors le lieu d'une utopie, un effort désespéré et dérisoire pour transformer la réalité par le rêve, celui d'un retour à la source même de l'utopie, *la nova insula Utopia (1516)* de Thomas More, non-lieu (*U-Topos*) par excellence qui est, en même temps, un *Eu-Topos*, un lieu idéal, une cité idéale.

A l'inverse, l'île peut aussi apparaître comme le lieu où cette utopie va être niée, caricaturée, comme dans le roman de João Medina *A ilha está cheia de vozes*, publié en 1978¹. Il s'agit plutôt ici d'une dystopie autour de Robinson Crusoé et de Vendredi, seuls habitants d'une île qu'un Robinson-Salazar² veut soumettre à son pouvoir absolu. Elle n'est pas l'île paradisiaque de ses rêves de jeunesse, elle n'est qu'un *devaneio utopizante*, une rêverie à connotation utopique, celle d'un Etat en dehors duquel il n'y aurait guère de réalité ou de salut, qu'il refuse en préférant un futur annoncé comme apocalyptique, mais ouvrant sur le *réel*, loin de l'île déserte à laquelle semble condamné le peuple portugais.

Entre utopie et dystopie, l'île est ainsi un lieu de construction d'une vision de l'avenir susceptible de nourrir une vision politique.

Bio

Ana Maria BINET est professeur des universités émérite (Université Bordeaux Montaigne). Jusqu'en septembre 2017, elle a été responsable du Département d'Etudes Lusophones, du groupe de recherches G.I.R.L.U.F.I. (Groupe Interuniversitaire de Recherches Luso-Françaises sur l'Imaginaire), au sein de l'Equipe de Recherche AMERIBER, et Vice-Présidente déléguée aux Relations Internationales. Ses recherches portent sur la littérature portugaise contemporaine, l'histoire des idées religieuses (mouvements messianiques, ésotérisme occidental) l'histoire et la littérature de l'Al-Andalus, la thématique du vin dans la littérature. Elle a créé, toujours au sein de l'Université Bordeaux Montaigne, le Master pluridisciplinaire Les Andalus.

Elle a dirigé plusieurs thèses de doctorat, ainsi que de nombreux projets de recherche, en France et au Portugal, comme actuellement les « Vendanges du Savoir », avec d'autres Universités bordelaises et la Cité du Vin de Bordeaux. Elle participe régulièrement à des colloques et congrès internationaux.

¹ João MEDINA, *A ilha está cheia de vozes*, Lisboa, Arcádia, 1978.

² António de Oliveira Salazar (1889-1970) a été l'homme politique le plus marquant de l'histoire du XX^e siècle portugais. Ministre des Finances et ensuite Premier Ministre, il appliquera, pendant 40 ans, une politique de rigueur économique, d'autoritarisme, et de maintien des colonies à tout prix.

Beniamino Peruzzi Castellani, Networking Islands: Infrastructures of Insular Governance in Italy, Portugal, South Korea, and Japan.

Scuola Normale Superiore / Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna - Florence, Pisa.

Abstract

Island Studies has convincingly challenged enduring representations of islands as isolated, dependent, and marginal. Yet the organizational infrastructures through which islands act collectively across governance scales remain insufficiently explored. This paper addresses that gap by mapping and comparing island networks in Italy, Portugal, South Korea, and Japan—four countries in which small and remote islands represent salient objects of territorial policy, development strategy, and political imagination. Bringing European and East Asian cases into the same analytical frame, the paper asks: how do island networks emerge, consolidate, and endure? How do they mediate between local concerns and regional, national, and transnational arenas? And what kinds of political, epistemic, and strategic work do they perform? I argue that island networks are not merely support mechanisms for geographically dispersed territories. Rather, they are scale-making infrastructures: they assemble islands into collective actors, translate local claims into policy languages, and reposition islands within wider regimes of governance. Methodologically, the study combines systematic collection of secondary sources— including statutes, policy documents, meeting minutes, and program briefs—with targeted interviews with network representatives. These materials inform the construction of a georeferenced database of organizations and ties, including membership, funding, and consultation relationships. The analysis then applies descriptive and inferential social network analysis to identify clusters, brokers, and scale-bridging positions within and across the four national contexts. The paper contributes to Island Studies in three ways. First, it shifts attention from single islands to the relational architectures through which islands coordinate and act. Second, it brings European and non-European cases into dialogue to test whether comparable patterns of network formation and brokerage emerge across different institutional and geopolitical settings. Third, it shows that islands are not passive recipients of multilevel governance, but active players in shaping it.

Bio

Beniamino Peruzzi Castellani is an Italian sociologist whose research examines local communities, island governance, and the multiscale dynamics through which territorial actors and networks shape policy and representation across Europe, Japan, and South Korea. He holds a PhD in Transnational Governance from Scuola Normale Superiore and Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, awarded cum laude. He is President of Association Confluenze ETS, where he coordinates research and public-engagement projects on local communities, religious pluralism, and social inclusion. He has collaborated with the National Museum of Ethnology (Minpaku) in Osaka and is currently collaborating with Kagoshima University on small and remote islands in Japan.

Blanca Navarro Pardiñas, Le Canada atlantique : promenade littéraire dans l'Île-aux-Puces d'Antonine Maillet.

Université de Moncton (Canada).

Abstract

Pays officiellement bilingue (anglais/français), le Canada est, toutefois, un pays où la langue française est en situation fortement minoritaire partout, à l'exception de la province du Québec. Ailleurs au pays, la langue française et la culture francophone peinent à s'affirmer, au sein de petites communautés éparpillées dans l'immensité du territoire canadien, tels des îlots menacés d'engloutissement par la grande marée anglophone qui domine l'Amérique du nord.

C'est dans ce contexte de revendication identitaire, linguistique, sociale et culturelle que nous nous proposons d'analyser, dans cette communication, l'histoire de l'Île-aux-Puces, devenue l'une des plus grandes réussites culturelles des Acadiens, francophones minoritaires des provinces atlantiques du Canada.

L'Île-aux-Puces est située sur la côte est canadienne, dans la baie d'un petit village de pêcheurs appelé Bouctouche. Il y a à peine quarante ans, il s'agissait d'une île inhabitée; elle est demeurée inconnue jusqu'aux années 1970, moment où la grande écrivaine acadienne Antonine Maillet (prix Goncourt) l'a immortalisée et l'a « mis sur la carte » dans ses livres, en imaginant la naissance épique de cette île, et l'histoire farabolesque de ses premiers habitants, les Puçois.

En 1992, l'Île-aux-Puces change de destin et devient le pays imaginaire des Acadiens. Visionnaire et audacieuse, Antonine Maillet réussit à rallier les acteurs politiques et économiques de l'époque afin de faire bâtir sur cette île inhabitée un véritable village de théâtre d'été, qui sera animé par les personnages les plus pittoresques issus de son œuvre littéraire, dont sa célèbre Sagouine. C'est en son honneur que l'île est aujourd'hui connue comme Le Pays de la Sagouine et demeure une attraction majeure pour le tourisme culturel ainsi qu'un moteur économique régional important au Canada Atlantique.

Bio

Blanca Navarro Pardiñas est professeure titulaire de littérature à l'Université de Moncton (Canada). Détentrice d'un doctorat en études françaises et d'un doctorat en littératures d'expression espagnole, elle est l'auteure de plusieurs livres et de nombreux articles. Ses recherches et publications portent notamment sur la valeur cognitive de la littérature et sur l'écriture comme voie de résilience. Très engagée dans le monde universitaire canadien, elle a assumé de nombreux postes, dont doyenne aux affaires départementales de l'UQAR, chef du secteur des arts et lettres de l'UMCE et membre du Bureau de Direction de l'Association canadienne de professeures et professeurs d'université.

Cláudio Gomes, The Island: Laboratory of Science, or Space(s) of the Imaginary?

Universidade dos Açores.

Abstract

Islands are often regarded as laboratories for science and technology, such as oceanographic stations, rocket launching or tracking sites, or even observatories. Science fiction amplifies this concept to stations, habitats, exoplanets as utopian, dystopian or ustopian spaces, where improvement and control, refuge and surveillance, experiment and extraction (co)exist. From More's *Utopia* to Wells's *Island of Doctor Moreau*, from Bay's *The Island* to Kosinski's *Oblivion*, from Atlantis to Ocean Worlds, from the Galápagos to proposed Martian colonies, from the Devil's Island as a penal colony to its transformation into a neighbour of the European Spaceport, the island persists as both a site and a symbol: a testbed for new worlds.

This concept of island is even more pressing nowadays with the advent of new challenging ventures into Space. The emerging field of Nissology requires the revival of a multidisciplinary look into these places of knowledge, science and technology, but also ustopia and future visions.

This paper explores the island as an epistemic and imaginary territory, delving into its dual role as laboratory of science and space(s) of the imaginary. We survey moments in the history of science, in science fiction, and in contemporary technopolitics. We aim to address what the island can reveal about how we imagine, test, and inhabit possible futures.

Bio

Cláudio Gomes holds a PhD in Theoretical Physics, a Postgraduation in Teaching in Higher Education, and is a Researcher at Centro de Física das Universidades do Minho e do Porto and at Okeanos (UAç). He had management duties in the space sector, and he is member of working groups of international consortia and of scientific projects. He is a certified regional educational trainer, and since 2020 he has been the National Coordinator of World Space Week. He does research in Gravitation and Cosmology, and interdisciplinary approaches. He is (co-)author of several papers published in top international journals and engages in outreach activities.

Cristina Maria Paulino, Local Identity and Politics Through Taste: The First Collection of Traditional Cape Verdean Recipes.

Universidade dos Açores.

Abstract

Scholars have been highlighting the importance of studying food as an insight into and a reflection of political, economic, social, and cultural contexts. In Cabo Verde islands, significant gaps remain regarding the archipelago's food history. This paper addresses this lacuna for the twentieth century by examining the book "Cozinha de Cabo Verde", the first collection of traditional Cape Verdean recipes, and the political, socio-economic and cultural contexts of its emergence. Employing an oral history methodology, this study presents a brief biography of its author, and analyses the criteria, process, motivation(s) and objective(s) behind the book's production. Despite being an oceanic extension of the Sahel region, thus presenting natural conditions highly adverse to agriculture – which resulted in the occurrence of devastating famines through times – the geographic location of Cabo Verde islands occasionally turned it into a vital nodal point in global transoceanic routes which facilitated the influx of ingredients, and culinary recipes and techniques from distinct continents. Therefore, through oral interviews, a meticulous analysis of this first collection of Cape Verdean traditional recipes and other written documentation, this research also aims to identify ingredients, recipes adaptation, and cooking techniques, thereby demonstrating the role of the islands as spaces of experimentation, adaptation, imagination, and innovation. Finally, this paper argues that "Cozinha de Cabo Verde" served not only as an inventory of an identitarian gastronomic culture but also stemmed from the need to reinforce a Cape Verdean identity distinct from the colonial power. In conclusion, this paper, by examining the different historical sources mentioned above, sheds new light on the understudied field of Food History in Cabo Verde islands.

Bio

Cristina Paulino is a PhD candidate in Atlantic Islands: History, Heritage, and Legal-Institutional Framework at the University of the Azores, specializing in Social History. Drawing on over twenty years of experience living and working in Cabo Verde, she has developed a profound research interest in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the broader field of Island Studies. Following a Master's degree and postgraduate studies in Development Studies, she has presented her research at several international conferences, notably those organized by the International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA) in 2018 and 2021.

Dominique Faria, Traduire l'ultrapériphérie : circulation et médiation de la culture açorienne dans *Des gens heureux parmi les larmes* de João de Melo
Universidade dos Açores.

Abstract

Cette communication examine la traduction française de *Gente feliz com lágrimas* (1988) de João de Melo, publiée chez Actes Sud sous le titre *Des gens heureux parmi les larmes* (1992), comme un exemple de circulation internationale d'une œuvre profondément ancrée dans la réalité açorienne. À travers ce roman, le lecteur francophone découvre un univers marqué par l'insularité, la ruralité, l'émigration, la guerre coloniale et les profondes mutations sociales des Açores de la seconde moitié du XXe siècle. Après avoir retracé les conditions de la publication française et le rôle joué par les différents agents de la traduction, la communication s'intéresse à plusieurs références culturelles particulièrement représentatives de l'univers açorien, notamment la gastronomie et les régionalismes du parler de l'île de São Miguel. L'étude montre que les choix de traduction privilégient généralement l'intelligibilité pour le lecteur français, grâce à des procédés d'explicitation, de généralisation ou de reformulation. Si certaines nuances de la culture régionale s'en trouvent atténuées, ces choix permettent néanmoins à un roman issu d'un espace littéraire ultrapériphérique d'accéder à une diffusion internationale. La traduction apparaît ainsi comme un vecteur essentiel de médiation culturelle, grâce auquel les Açores trouvent une nouvelle visibilité au sein de l'espace littéraire francophone.

Bio

Dominique Faria est professeure associée à l'Université des Açores, où elle dirige le doctorat en Littératures et Cultures Insulaires ainsi que le master en Traduction. Elle est membre du CHAM – Centre d'Humanités (FCSH–NOVA / Université des Açores), vice-présidente de l'Association Portugaise d'Études Françaises (APEF) et directrice de la revue scientifique *Carnets*. Docteure en littérature française, ses principaux domaines de recherche sont la littérature française contemporaine, les études de traduction et la littérature insulaire.

Enzo de Oliveira Feliciano, «Man Overboard»: How Small Island States Navigate The Uncertainties of An Exhausted Multilateralism.

University of Brasília, Brazil.

Abstract

Between 2020 and 2025, a global trend toward growing unilateralism, geopolitical rivalry and military securitization became increasingly visible, challenging the cooperative foundations of the United Nations system. In this context, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have faced asymmetries of power that continue to shape the capacity of States to influence global governance. This article examines how SIDS navigate the uncertainties generated by an increasingly exhausted multilateralism. Drawing on theoretical insights from structural realism and classical realism, particularly the works of Kenneth Waltz and Hans Morgenthau, the analysis explores how power politics affects the agency of small States within international institutions. The study adopts the United Nations definition of SIDS, which includes thirty-nine states located across the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, and analyzes recent diplomatic developments between 2020 and 2025 to illustrate the evolving strategies adopted by these countries. Empirical examples include voting alignments within the United Nations General Assembly, diplomatic competition between major powers such as the United States and China and innovative policy initiatives adopted by island States to secure financial resources and political autonomy. The article argues that, in the face of declining multilateral effectiveness, SIDS increasingly combine collective diplomacy with pragmatic bilateral alignments in order to safeguard their security, economic survival and environmental interests. While coalitions such as the Alliance of Small Island States have historically amplified the voices of vulnerable countries, the intensification of geopolitical competition has limited the space for multilateral progress. As a result, island States are compelled to navigate a fragmented system in which external partnerships often function as strategic “lifebuoys” rather than genuine mechanisms of solidarity. The metaphor of the “man overboard” thus captures the precarious condition of these states within a turbulent international system, where survival frequently depends on strategic adaptation rather than institutional protection.

Bio

Enzo de Oliveira Feliciano is a Brazilian researcher in International Relations and a recent graduate of the University of Brasília who also undertook Political Science studies at the University of Liège. His professional experience includes the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the Central and West Africa Division, where he monitored political and economic developments across twenty countries and prepared analytical briefs, as well as at the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Brasília. He is the recipient of the Brazil–Croatia Chamber of Commerce Award for Best Cooperation Project Proposal (2025). His research focuses on small island States and environmental politics.

Estelle Amilien, Critique du régime et contre-modèles possibles dans le roman *Jaasa Liz'u y sus amigos en el país del gigante* du Guinéoéquatorien Francisco Ballovera Estrada (2022).

Univ. Grenoble Alpes.

Abstract

Francisco Ballovera Estrada est un auteur guinéoéquatorien contemporain, originaire de l'île d'Annobón (Guinée Équatoriale) et habitant mobilisé pour cette dernière. De ce fait, il a été emprisonné plusieurs fois par le régime en place au pouvoir depuis 1979, la seconde dictature nguémiste. Francisco Ballovera Estrada est principalement connu comme poète et ses créations sont marquées par l'engagement et la dénonciation concernant son île natale comme dans « Annobón hoy », où après l'accumulation d'infrastructures présentes à Annobón (routes, ports, hôtels de luxe, aéroports, ponts ou encore bars), la chute de la strophe concernée souligne par contre-point l'absence de services liés à la santé et à l'éducation (écoles, bibliothèque, hôpitaux). Si cette thématique est donc déjà présente dans son œuvre poétique, la communication se propose d'étudier le roman *Jaasa Liz'u y sus amigos en el país del gigante* (2022). L'auteur se saisit ici de cette forme narrative et de la fiction pour poursuivre ses critiques de la dictature qui règne dans le pays, s'inscrivant dans la continuité d'auteurs, guinéoéquatoriens ou non, qui mobilisent ces modalités à cette fin. L'opposition entre État insulaire quitté et terre d'asile et de libertés structure l'œuvre, pour pointer les défauts du premier. Cette dichotomie est à la fois un engagement et une projection vers une utopie, celle d'une société recomposée perméable aux questions contemporaines que sont l'égalité de genre ou l'environnement.

Bio

Maîtresse de conférences à l'Université Grenoble Alpes depuis 2022. Mon domaine principal de recherche est l'aviation en Amazonie péruvienne ; une seconde piste a été approfondie pendant un congé recherche, en lien avec la Guinée Équatoriale et a donné lieu à plusieurs communications (sur l'artivisme de Ramón Nzé Esono Ebalé à Montpellier en octobre 2025 ; sur l'œuvre critique et problématique *Diez mil elefantes* à Alcalá de Henares en octobre 2025 ou encore sur les romans de Lucía Asué Mbomío Rubio comme mise en abîme de la visibilisation des productions littéraires guinéoéquatoriennes contemporaines à Paris en mars 2026).

Gianmario Demuro, Constitution and islanders: a written constitution new perspective

Department of Law, University of Cagliari.

Abstract

The paper will discuss about the principle of sustainability that is related to the islands condition and the legal tools for its equalization. Starting to the situation of Sardinia, the island furthest from its Mainland Italy in the Mediterranean Sea, we will try to tackle the problems associated with insularity through a Multilevel Governance perspective open by the 2022 amendment of the Italian Constitution that recognize a special condition for Islands. Starting from the text in order to understand what the comparative advantages might be for the inhabitants of islands, both large and small, and of archipelagos. The constitutional reform provides that, in Article 119 of the Constitution, after the fifth paragraph, the following provision shall be added: "The Republic recognizes the specific characteristics of the Islands and promotes the measures necessary to remove the disadvantages deriving from insularity." A principle that had already been included in the same text before the constitutional reform of 2001 returns to the Constitution. The previous wording of Article 119 of the Constitution, in fact, provided for special economic measures for the South and the islands and had been repealed because, with the reform of Title V, a broader formulation had been introduced which, while not excluding the islands, established obligations of solidarity from richer and more developed territories toward poorer and less developed ones, without taking the geographical factor into account. With the introduction of the principle of insularity, the Republic recognizes a clear difference due to the insular factor, The use of the indicative verb "recognizes" marks the acknowledgment of diversity and peculiarities connected to the insular geographical condition. These differences and peculiarities must be respected and, at the same time, the Republic undertakes to promote all measures capable of removing the disadvantages.

Bio

Gianmario Demuro is Full Professor of Constitutional Law at the Department of Law, University of Cagliari, where he teaches Constitutional Law and Information and Communication Law. He was Adjunct Professor at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Illinois, USA, where he taught European Governance and Regulation. He is Director of the Second Level Master's Degree in Multilevel Governance: Integrated Public Policies and Coordinator of the Doctorate in Legal Sciences at the Department of Law, University of Cagliari. His research interests are mainly in the field of constitutional conventions, federalism and European constitutional identity, the protection of European rights, the system of legal sources, regionalism and the principle of insularity. He has been a visiting scholar at several European universities (Glasgow, Reims, Seville, Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid, Leicester) and in North America (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and John Marshall Law School in Chicago). He is the author of three books and over 130 articles and book chapters. He is editor (together with Professor W. T. B. Mock) of Human Rights in Europe, Commentary on the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Carolina Academic Press 2010. From 2014 to 2016, he was Regional Councillor for General Affairs and Reforms of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia. Since 2025, he has been Chairman of the Steering Committee of the University Hospital of Cagliari.

José Domingues de Almeida, Le syndrome de la Sentinelle. L'île comme figuration des tensions civilisationnelles dans *Surchauffe* de Nathan Devers (2025).

Université de Porto, Institut de Littérature Comparée Margarida Losa, Association Portugaise d'Études Françaises.

Abstract

Le développement des Études Insulaires a dégagé des spécificités symboliques, anthropologiques et culturelles de l'île qui en font un véritable laboratoire des dynamiques humaines dans leurs tensions et apories. En écrivain-philosophe très remarqué depuis la publication d'un roman d'anticipation sur les prolongements sociétaux du recours au métavers dans *Les Liens artificiels* (2022), Nathan Devers propose dans *Surchauffe* (2025) une réflexion métaphorique sur les ambiguïtés de notre modernité occidentale à partir de la dangereuse fascination causée par les habitants de la dernière île auto-préservée et imperméable à la modernité : la Sentinelle, dont la tribu a toujours violemment maintenu à l'écart toute tentative d'approche. Ce faisant, c'est paradoxalement l'île qui permet une réflexion (auto)critique sur notre monde, marqué par la spirale de surchauffe et de l'extension globale.

Bio

José Domingues de Almeida est Professeur des Universités (Professor Catedrático/Full Professor) à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Porto. Il est docteur en littérature française contemporaine. Ses domaines de recherche sont la littérature française contemporaine, les études francophones et la culture et pensée françaises contemporaines. Il se penche récemment sur les questions théoriques et critiques soulevées par les littératures post-migratoires, les récits post-mémoriels et les représentations de l'Europe avec une centaine d'études critiques publiées.

Il est chercheur à l'Instituto de Literatura Comparada Margarida Losa dont il coordonne la ligne Inter-Transculturalités, et directeur de la revue électronique *Intercâmbio*.

Il est, par ailleurs, président de l'Association Portugaise d'Études Françaises. Il intègre également le réseau de chercheurs LEA! (Lire en Europe Aujourd'hui).

Luis Nuno Rodrigues, The Portuguese Revolution in the Context of the Cold War: The Importance of Lajes Air Base in Luso-American Relations.

Iscte-IUL

Abstract

This paper examines the Portuguese Revolution of April 25, 1974, within the broader framework of the Cold War, focusing on the strategic importance of Lajes Air Base, in the Azores, for relations between Portugal and the United States. At a time when Portugal was undergoing a political transition with an uncertain outcome, the Azores assumed a central role in American foreign policy calculations. For decades, Lajes Air Base had been a key strategic point for the United States, and, in the context of the Cold War, its relevance was reinforced by NATO commitments and by the need to ensure the rapid mobility of troops and equipment. As a result, any political instability in Portugal immediately raised concerns in Washington about maintaining access to this strategic infrastructure.

The paper analyzes how the Portuguese revolutionary process – particularly in its more radical phase – was closely monitored by U.S. decision-makers, not only for political reasons, namely concerns about the outcome of the revolution in Portugal, but also because of its direct implications for American strategic interests in the Atlantic and on NATO's so-called southern flank. The influence of the Portuguese Communist Party and the prominence of more left-leaning military sectors within the Armed Forces Movement contributed to a perception of risk that went beyond Portugal's domestic politics.

The issue of Lajes Air Base clearly illustrates the interconnection between internal dynamics and international constraints that characterized Portugal's transition to democracy. The outcome of this transition, with the consolidation of a pluralist democracy and Portugal's continued membership in NATO, ensured the continuity of the Luso-American alliance, confirming the decisive role of the Azores in the context of the Cold War.

Bio

Luís Nuno Rodrigues is a Professor of History at ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon, where he directs the PhD program in International Studies. Rodrigues holds a PhD in American History from the University of Wisconsin and his research focuses on 20th-century international history, U.S.-Portugal relations, and the Cold War. He has published extensively on Portuguese 20th Century History and Portuguese-American relations. A Fulbright scholar and former visiting professor at Brown University, he has coordinated several international research projects and conferences, and his most recent publication is the book *A Very Short History of the Carnation Revolution* (Lisbon, Tinta-da-china, 2026).

Marc Franck, Les ethnodiscours antagoniques insulaires réunionnais : étude de cas des luttes territoriales au sein d'un espace limité, habité, disputé et isolé à l'ère de l'anthropocène.

Université Catholique de L'Ouest, La Reunion.

Abstract

Cette contribution propose de mettre en lumière la construction des ethnodiscours (Antiope, 2008 ; Blanchet, 2012) des communautés humaines qui habitent l'île de La Réunion. À travers une méthodologie anthropolinguistique et ethnolinguistique (De Robillard, 2009 ; Blanchet, 2012) et une méthode d'analyse des discours (Moirand, 2007 ; Paveau, 2006). Nos travaux décrivent et modélisent le fonctionnement des ethnodiscours (Antiope, 2008 ; Blanchet, 2012) conflictuels produits lors de la « crise requin réunionnais » entre 2011 et 2012 dans l'espace sociomédiatique réunionnais (Marc, 2022). Ainsi, l'analyse d'un corpus de presse écrite collecté dans les deux principaux journaux quotidiens de l'île de La Réunion (Marc, 2022), souligne la prégnance et la vitalité des conflits qui structurent et innervent les ethnodiscours des communautés antagonistes insulaires entre :

-l'endogroupe « créoles réunionnais » groupe auto-identifié comme natif légitime généalogique de l'île ;
et

-l'exogroupe « métropolitains », groupe hétéro et auto-identifié comme généalogiquement rattaché à la France hexagonale (Pourchez, 2014 ; Labache, 2002 ; Thiann-Bo Morel, 2019 ; Marc, 2022).

Il appert, que les ethnodiscours antagoniques sémiotisent dans l'arène sociomédiatique réunionnais, les luttes territoriales et économiques qui opposent l'endogroupe « créole réunionnais » à fort capital autochtone (Retière, 2003), à faible capital économique et symbolique et en déclin culturel (Roinsard, 2013), à l'exogroupe « métropolitain » à fort capital symbolique et économique (Roinsard, 2013). Plus significativement, le modèle réunionnais antagonique constitue un véritable « laboratoire vivant hétéroculturel » (Lagarde, 2012), qui permet d'interroger le concept d'œkoumène insulaire, sous l'angle non-idéaliste et plus pragmatique, du territoire limité, habité, disputé et isolé. En effet, au-delà ou en deçà de l'histoire coloniale de l'île (Pourchez, 2014), souvent excipée comme le principal concept explicatif des conflits intercommunautaires post-coloniaux (Labache, 2002 ; Thiann-Bo Morel, 2019), mais qui tend à occulter les réalités géophysiques et populationnelles de l'île : son exiguïté et sa densité (2512 km² pour 886 298 habitants) ; la dépendance énergétique et alimentaire (Russeil, 2023) et son isolement civilisationnel (seule région européenne de l'Océan Indien avec Mayotte). Plus foncièrement, l'exacerbation des conflits insulaires pour les ressources naturelles et matérielles est symptomatique de l'ère de l'anthropocène (Florent Pasquier, Prouteau, Wallenhorst, 2022), où l'espace insulaire devient, dans une approche hologrammique (Blanchet, 2012), échelle révélatrice des luttes interhumaines pour l'allocation et la jouissance des ressources naturelles primordiales de plus en plus raréfiées (alimentation ; eau ; habitat). De plus, l'étude de cas de l'île de La Réunion permettra dans une ouverture herméneutique et anthropologique plus large (Robillard, 2009), de questionner le concept île-Terre, comme territoire limité, habité, disputé et isolé où la raréfaction chronique des ressources primordiales constituera le comburant des conflits humains.

Bio

Enseignant-Chercheur-Laboratoire LIRFE-UCO. Docteur en

Sociolinguistique. Mes thématiques de recherche sont les suivantes :

- ☑ La sémiotisation des affects dans les discours.
- ☑ Praxématique.
- ☑ Les ethnodiscours.
- ☑ Égrégories et formes pensées vers une re-théorisation de la sociolinguistique à la lumière des connaissances de la science subtile.

Maria de Fátima Outeirinho, Sur les traces de Raul Brandão : les enjeux insulaires chez Jean-Yves Loude.
Université de Porto.

Abstract

Ethnologue et écrivain, Jean-Yves Loude s'intéresse depuis de nombreuses années au monde lusophone, en particulier à la réalité portugaise telle qu'elle transparaît dans son ouvrage *Lisbonne dans la ville noire* (2003). Publié environ un siècle après *As ilhas desconhecidas* de Raul Brandão, *Un cargo pour les Açores* (2018) s'inscrit ouvertement dans le sillage de cet auteur, tout en convoquant également les œuvres de Vitorino Nemésio (*Mau tempo no canal*) et de João de Melo (*Gente feliz com lágrimas*). Loude construit ainsi un ancrage dialogique pour son texte, témoignant d'une connaissance approfondie de la culture portugaise. Se présentant comme une « enquête » (Loude, 2018) sur les Açores, ce récit de voyage, où s'entrecroisent le factuel et le fictionnel, se donne également pour objectif la quête du sublime dans l'archipel (Loude, 2018). Afin de penser ces îles, Jean-Yves Loude mobilise différentes dimensions constitutives de l'îlénité (Kelman, 2020). Dans ce contexte, nous proposons d'explorer, d'une part, le dialogue que son œuvre entretient avec les représentations des Açores dans *As ilhas desconhecidas* de Brandão et, d'autre part, d'identifier, dans son discours insulaire, les principaux axes de l'îlénité envisagés dans une perspective contemporaine.

Bio

Maria de Fátima Outeirinho est maître de conférences au Département d'Études Portugaises et d'Études Romanes de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Porto, où elle enseigne dans les domaines des Études Françaises, de la Littérature Comparée et de la Didactique. Elle a obtenu son doctorat en littérature comparée avec une thèse sur le feuilleton portugais, portant sur les études de réception et les relations littéraires et culturelles. Elle fait partie du groupe Inter/transculturalités dans le cadre du projet « Literature and Care (for the world) : time, bodies, communities » de l'Institut de Littérature Comparée Margarida Losa, au sein duquel elle mène des recherches, notamment dans le domaine de la littérature de voyage, domaine qu'elle enseigne également. Elle est actuellement coordinatrice scientifique de l'Institut de Littérature Comparée. Ses principaux domaines de recherche sont la littérature comparée, la littérature et la culture françaises (XIXe - XXIe siècles), les relations littéraires et culturelles entre le Portugal et la France, les études de femmes et la littérature de voyage. Elle fait partie du réseau de chercheurs LEA! (Lire en Europe Aujourd'hui | Reading in Europe Today), un réseau international créé à l'université de Nimègue en décembre 2007, et du REVIF (un réseau de recherche francophone au Portugal lié à l'AUF - Agence universitaire de la francophonie).

Marlene Payva Almonte, Establishing interconnectedness between the Arctic and Small Island States through climate.

University of Lapland.

Abstract

The Arctic is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change. Its effects are warming the region at least twice faster than the rest of the globe (IPCC 2019). However, the role of Arctic states in promoting far-reaching and ambitious climate action at national and international level is not aligned with the level of vulnerability of the region to climate impacts. Rather, the Arctic is increasingly positioned as motor of the “green” transition, posing additional threats to fragile ecosystems and communities that inhabit it, such as Indigenous peoples in Sápmi. This article focuses on the potential role of a group of Small Arctic States (SAS) – Norway, Sweden and Finland – to take a leading role and advance global climate action aligned with the level of climate vulnerability in the Arctic.

To that end, this paper analyses the contribution of Small Island States (SIS), whose territories are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts and, despite its smallness, are playing a leading role in global climate action through, inter alia, the development of international law. Based on the analyses of the recent request from Vanuatu for an Advisory Opinion from the ICJ – to clarify states’ obligations on climate change – and the request for an Advisory Opinion from the ITLOS, submitted by the Commission of Small Island States on Climate Change and International Law –to clarify states’ obligations to prevent, reduce and control the pollution of the marine environment and ensure its protection from climate impacts – this article seeks to identify what are the opportunities and challenges for SAS to assume a global leading role to advance climate action in the Arctic and beyond.

Bio

Marlene Payva Almonte is a Senior Researcher at the Arctic Centre at University of Lapland. Her current research concentrates on emerging ‘post-anthropocentric’ or ‘post-human’ and critical approaches to international law and international relations in the Arctic from a global perspective, with a focus on environmental, human rights and climate change issues. She teaches Human Rights and Security in the Arctic, and Arctic Governance and (Environmental) Law in the Arctic Studies Programme at University of Lapland. She holds a PhD of Laws from the University of Liverpool.

Melissa Melodias, DE L'ÎLE ET DE SON IMAGE.

Université Paris 3 – Sorbonne Nouvelle.

Abstract

Après *Les Apaches* (2013) et *Une vie violente* (2017), *À son image* (2024), est le troisième film de Thierry de Peretti se déroulant en Corse. Adapté du roman de Jérôme Ferrari, il raconte la trajectoire, entre la fin des années 1970 et les années 1990, d'Antonia, une jeune photographe corse. Au-delà des clichés sur l'insularité (aggravés par les fantasmes sur le mouvement armé nationaliste corse), le film propose, à travers ce personnage, la construction d'un regard de l'intérieur, bien différent des images médiatiques ou touristiques de l'île. Ce regard est à la fois celui de la jeune photographe, qui s'élabore au gré de son parcours et de ce récit initiatique, mais qui se nourrit également du regard collectif d'une multitude de personnages insulaires sur leur propre condition. La recherche d'une représentation « à son image » conduit la jeune Antonia en Yougoslavie, où son activité de photo reporter lui offre un contre-point critique à la question des luttes intestines et de l'intervention, voire la domination, d'un regard extérieur et étranger. La présence de la voix-off prolonge cette tension entre récit et représentation, discours intime et officiel.

Nous nous proposons, par l'étude de ce film, d'analyser comment la représentation de l'île s'élabore dans une dialectique entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur, entre le collectif et l'individuel, mais aussi entre l'île et le continent, l'ailleurs.

Bio

Melissa Melodias a soutenu en décembre 2023 une thèse de doctorat en Lettres modernes à l'université Paris 3 – Sorbonne nouvelle sous la direction de Serge Martin et de Sylvie Rollet sur le rythme au cinéma et en poésie dans l'œuvre de Pier Paolo Pasolini. Elle est intervenue dans plusieurs colloques pour traiter notamment de la notion de « cinéma poétique », à travers les œuvres de Théo Angelopoulos, Pier Paolo Pasolini ou encore Andréï Tarkovski. Ses recherches portent également sur la représentation de l'espace méditerranéen au cinéma ainsi que sur les échanges entre littérature et cinéma documentaire. Elle est actuellement en postproduction de son premier film documentaire qui porte sur la ville fantôme de Varosha à Chypre et en écriture de son prochain projet consacré à l'œuvre de Théo Angelopoulos.

Mokhtar BELARBI, Symbolique de l'espace insulaire dans *Le Royaume de Kensuké*, *Seul sur une mer immense* et *Le Naufrage du zanzibar* de Michael Morpugro.

Université Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah-Fès.

Abstract

La littérature de jeunesse est d'une manière générale une littérature à visée didactique. Tout en émoussant l'esprit des jeunes (enfants, préadolescents, adolescents) par des histoires merveilleuses, la littérature de jeunesse se donne pour objectif, implicite ou explicite, d'offrir à son public un apprentissage donné. Ainsi en est-il des histoires maritimes ou insulaires. Ce type d'histoires, en exploitant la symbolique de l'île, cherchent à attirer l'attention de son public sur des problématiques précises qui, d'une manière générale, s'articulent autour de ce qu'est le bon vivre.

Parmi les problématiques traitées par Michel de Montaigne et par les philosophes des Lumières après lui, se trouve la dichotomie Nature vs Culture. Pour ces philosophes, l'état de nature correspond à la liberté et à la vérité, alors que l'état de culture est une forme de corruption et de bâtardise apportée par l'Homme. Cette problématique se trouve abordée par plusieurs textes pour les jeunes à travers la symbolique de l'île. D'une manière générale, ces textes s'inscrivent dans la mouvance des « écritures contemporaines de la nature », qui, selon Alexander Gefen, « visent à repenser les modalités du récit pour tenter de combler la césure moderne entre l'homme et son environnement, en évitant de penser la nature comme un miroir de l'âme humaine ou à en faire un espace cultivé, civilisé, aliéné par l'animal humain. »

La mer, qui englobe l'espace insulaire, devient dans ce sens une membrane protectrice de la vie au naturel. Cette forme de vie devient un idéal à atteindre, mais qui ne s'offre qu'à de rares privilégiés. Pour accéder à l'île et profiter de ce mode de vie, il faudrait traverser une mer agitée et pleine d'obstacles. Les personnages qui goûtent à cette forme de vie qui n'a pas été avariée ou gâtée par l'homme renoncent du bon cœur à leur vie d'avant et acceptent volontiers de vivre en solitaires dans ces espaces fantastiques qui rappellent à plus d'un égard le paradis perdu et que sont les îles. C'est le cas, entre autres du Royaume de Kensuké, Seul sur une mer immense et Le Naufrage du zanzibar de Michael Morpugro. L'espace insulaire dans ces textes devient le pendant de l'Eden retrouvé. Il représente aux yeux des personnages un espace hautement euphorique. Il prend l'allure d'un espace de découverte de soi. Il permet aux personnages de parachever leurs parcours initiatiques.

Nous proposons dans notre communication d'analyser, dans *Royaume de Kensuké*, *Seul sur une mer immense* et *Le Naufrage du zanzibar* de Michael Morpugro la symbolique de l'espace insulaire. Autrement dit, il s'agira pour nous d'étudier le rapport de l'île dans *Le Royaume de Kensuké*, *Seul sur la mer immense* et *Le Naufrage de Zanzibar* de Michael Murguro avec l'écopoétique.

Bio

Mokhtar Belarbi est Professeur de l'Enseignement Supérieur à la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines de Meknès. Il a soutenu deux thèses sur Claude Simon et une autre en Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication. Il est auteur de 04 livres. Il a publié une centaine d'articles sur l'art, la littérature et la communication en France, en Allemagne, en Italie, au Canada et au Maroc. Il a traduit du français à l'arabe : Discours de Stockholm de Claude Simon et La Préface manuscrite d'Orion aveugle de Claude Simon. Il est éditeur de sept livres. Il est membre du comité de rédaction de deux Revues indexées par l'IMIST-Maroc. Il est expert évaluateur du CNRST-Maroc. Ses récentes publications en 2021 aux éditions Capital: Ecrits sur le Maroc volume 1, Ecrits sur le Maroc volume 2 et en 2022 L'Hétérogénéité dans l'œuvre de Claude Simon.

Onésimo Teotónio Almeida, The Control of the Atlantic at the End of the 16th Century: Revisiting the Obsession of Philip II.

Brown University.

Abstract

This paper reassesses the strategic importance of the Azores—particularly the port of Angra on Terceira Island—in the control of the Atlantic at the end of the sixteenth century, focusing on the geopolitical ambitions of Philip II of Spain. Drawing on contemporary accounts by Gaspar Frutuoso and Jan Huygen van Linschoten, and on the historiography of Avelino de Freitas Meneses, it argues that Angra functioned as a key nodal point in early global maritime networks. Its position within Atlantic wind and current systems made it an essential stopover for fleets returning from Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Following the Iberian Union, Terceira became central to imperial strategy and a focal point of international rivalry involving England, France, and the Dutch Republic. Control of Angra enabled regulation of transoceanic trade routes and imperial logistics. The article concludes that the Azores were a decisive geostrategic center in the first globalization.

Bio

Emeritus Professor, Brown University. He received his Ph.D. in Philosophy from Brown. He taught Portuguese Cultural and Intellectual History (1975–2004) and was Department Chair for twelve years. He also taught at the Center for the Study of the Early Modern World and a University Course on Values and Worldviews for the Wayland Collegium. He is the author and editor of numerous books; his most recent is *O Século dos Prodígios – A Ciência no Portugal da Expansão*, winner of four prizes. Elected to the Academia da Marinha (Lisbon) and the Portuguese Academy of Sciences, he received Honorary Degrees from the University of Aveiro and the Universidade Lusófona, Lisbon. Among many awards, he received a Chair's Lifetime Achievement Award from the Rhode Island Council for the Humanities and the Great Cross of the Prince Henry Order from the President of Portugal. Brown University awarded him with a Royce Family Professorship in Teaching Excellence.

Orfeu Bertolami, Helping to boost the Natural Capital.

Universidade do Porto.

Abstract

Human activities already dominate the processes that shape the Earth System and are exerting a mounting pressure on its inner workings. The impact of these activities endangers the Natural Capital responsible for keeping the planet liveable and compatible with a sustainable future. In this talk we shall discuss some ideas for internalising the impact of the human activities on the Natural Capital. Space activities for this purpose will also be presented.

Bio

Orfeu Bertolami is a theoretical physicist, born in São Paulo, Brazil. He graduated in São Paulo University in 1980, and earned M. Sc. Degrees at the Theoretical Physics Institute of São Paulo in 1983 and at Cambridge University, UK, in 1984. He got his Ph. D. in Theoretical Physics at the University of Oxford, UK, in 1987. His research ranges from Astrophysics to Classical and Quantum Gravity, from Space Science to implications of Superstring Theory and more recently on physical models of the Earth System. He held research and teaching positions at the Institut für Theoretische Physik in Heidelberg (1987-1989), at the Instituto de Física e Matemática in Lisbon (1989-1991), at Departamento de Física at Instituto Superior Técnico (1991-2010), at the Theory Division of CERN in Geneva (1993- 1995), at Dipartimento di Fisica Teorica, Università degli Studi di Torino (1994-1995) and at the Physics Department of the New York University in 1999. He is full professor at the Faculty of Sciences of University of Porto and was Director of the Physics and Astronomy Department from September 2013 to June 2019.

He has published over 450 papers, about 240 of which in specialised refereed journals. He was a consultant scientist of the European Space Agency (ESA) and till December 2012 was a member of ESA's Galileo Science Advisory Committee. His most well known works concern: the solution of the Pioneer anomalous acceleration puzzle due to onboard thermal effects; the development of the phase-phase non-commutative quantum mechanics; the in depth study of alternative theories of gravity with non-minimal coupling between curvature and matter; the construction of unified and interacting models of dark matter and dark energy; models of dark matter coupled with the Higgs field; physical models of the Earth System. His most recent books include: "A Solução Final", a novel published in 2021 by Porto University Press (PUP), "Naturezas Vivas", a book of essays, published in 2024; "Fundamentos de Termodinâmica e Mecânica Estatística, published by PUP in 2025; "Introdução à Relatividade Geral" to appear in 2026, published by PUP.

Rita Albuquerque, On Another Plate – An Ethnography of the Paths of Flores Island.

iscte-iul.

Abstract

This paper, based on the research project *Noutra Placa – An Ethnography of the Paths of Flores Island*, developed within the Master's in Anthropology at ISCTE, examines how the old paths of Flores (Azores), and the more or less visible ruins they leave behind, can shed light on the island's links to the global economy in a place so often described as "remote" and "pristine," and to which more and more tourists now arrive, attracted by such descriptions.

The research is grounded in three months of fieldwork on Flores, combining solitary and accompanied walks, participant observation, ethnographic conversations, semi-structured interviews, and research into local and regional historiography. Inspired by anthropological approaches to walking, landscape, and ruin, it follows the old paths of the island as a way of moving between material and conceptual ruins, between narratives of scalability and non-scalability, and between hegemonic accounts and persistent silences.

The analysis focuses on two plants that have marked the island's landscape: "canaroca" – the name given by the people of Flores to the species *Hedychium gardnerianum*, an exotic plant now classified as invasive that covers a large part of the island – and wheat, a crop that marked the economic history of Flores in the first centuries of the island's occupation. Through these plants, different forms of relation between humans and non-humans are explored, contemporary narratives of nature and conservation are problematized, and Flores long-standing integration into export-oriented economic cycles and, more broadly, into global dynamics is made visible.

In sum, the old paths make it possible to understand Flores not as a homogeneous or isolated space, but as a place traversed by encounters, tensions, and negotiations among different ways of inhabiting and imagining the territory.

Bio

Rita Albuquerque holds a Master's degree in Anthropology from ISCTE and is currently a PhD student in Anthropology in a joint programme between ISCTE and NOVA FCSH. Her research focuses on the old paths of Flores Island (Azores), exploring them as ethnographic entry points to reflect on historical and contemporary connections to global economy, landscape and human and non-human relations. She also holds a Bachelor's degree in Engineering from UTAD and has over ten years of experience in civil society, including work with the Aga Khan Foundation, where she supported migrant integration and organizational capacity-building in community-based initiatives and NGO.

Sarah Carreira da Mota, Between Imaginary and Agency: A Critical Approach to Sociotechnical Imaginaries, Democracy and Island Agency in Portuguese Space Governance.

FE-EC, CEIS20.

Abstract

The global geopolitics of technology is reshaping how small states are enrolled in emerging space economies. Portugal's ambition to consolidate a sovereign space sector by 2030 offers a revealing – yet critically underexamined – case of how national technological aspirations are constructed, legitimised, and eventually imposed at the subnational level, raising fundamental questions about agency and the democratic quality of technological governance.

This paper develops a tripartite theoretical framework to analyse Portuguese space governance and its implications for peripheral island territories such as the Azores. Drawing on Sheila Jasanoff's concept of sociotechnical imaginaries, it examines how Portugal Space and central governmental entities construct the Azores as a strategic Atlantic asset, naturalising this role as technical and geopolitical necessity rather than political choice. It then deploys Andrew Feenberg's critical theory of technology, and specifically his concept of democratic rationalization, to interrogate the design process itself. Whose values are encoded in Portugal's space technical code? What participatory mechanisms – if any – were afforded to Azorean actors? By addressing these questions, the paper investigates whether the Regional Government's own Space Strategy constitutes genuine democratic appropriation or a reproduction of the mainland imaginary in island dress. Finally, drawing on securitisation theory, it argues that the dual-use and defence framing of space infrastructure functions to insulate key governance decisions from democratic contestation precisely in the territory that bears their most direct material consequences.

Through critical discourse analysis, the paper argues that securitisation and technocratic framing operate jointly to foreclose democratic rationalization in Azorean space governance. Islands, the paper suggests, are not merely peripheral recipients of space development agendas, as they may also constitute territories where the democratic deficits of technological statecraft become most legible.].

Bio

Sarah da Mota is Assistant Professor of International Relations at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Coimbra and a researcher at the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies CEIS20, where she co-coordinates the research group on Europeanism, Atlanticity and Globalization. Specialized in Security Studies, with a transatlantic and European focus, her research focuses on the intersection between security and technology (cybersecurity, space, AI). She is the author of the book *NATO, Civilisation and Individuals. The unconscious dimension of international security* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), and has also published on critical security theories, European security, space policy and the use of drones.

Tom Greenwood & Rosanna Vitiello, Forever Island: Towards a Model of Ecological Re-inhabitation for Santa Maria, Azores

The Place Bureau and Meander.

Abstract

Coastal and island communities across the world share a familiar and compounding crisis: economies built on seasonal tourism or extractive agriculture, housing that prices out the young, and a demographic haemorrhage that leaves places skewed toward retirement rather than renewal. Forever Island is a place-based regenerative framework developed by The Place Bureau in response to this pattern, initially on the Isle of Wight, UK – a UNESCO Biosphere rich in natural assets and imaginative communities. The approach takes the challenges of island life and reimagines them as opportunities for collective, self-sufficient futures. By reimagining redundant infrastructure – old tourism sites, abandoned schools and homes – as affordable, modular campuses for young islanders, it integrates conservation training, maker-spaces for local production, and a coastal skills programme delivering meaningful employment. At its core, Forever Island proposes that economic opportunity and meaningful living can be fostered locally rather than sought externally.

This paper argues that the Forever Island framework offers a generative lens for reappraising the assets and challenges of Santa Maria, Azores. With a population fallen from 13,000 to 5,000 through decades of emigration, a diaspora reconsidering return, and an economy shaped by colonial-era land use, Santa Maria sits at a critical juncture. A proposed spaceport dominates the economic conversation, while the island's rich soils, marine environment, and agro-pastoral traditions remain largely unrealised. Instead of pursuing external investment models, how could redesigning the conditions and opportunities of island life support Azorean prosperity – economically, ecologically, and culturally? Drawing on the Forever Island model, this paper explores how Santa Maria's ecological programmes, marine environment, agro-pastoral traditions, and as yet unrealised potential for regenerative practice might form the foundations of a viable, self-determining local economy. It asks what sovereignty looks like for a small Atlantic island, how diaspora return can become a resource rather than a pressure, and how the island's youth might be centred in an Azorean vision of the future.

Bio

The Place Bureau is a research, strategy and design studio defining place futures with local communities around the world. Led by design researcher Rosanna Vitiello and architect Christos Koukis, the team harnesses collective imagination through their Collective Place Futures methodology, developed with and for coastal communities. Their work spans communities from Snæfellsnes, Iceland to New York City, Dublin Bay and the English coastline.

Tom Greenwood is a designer, editor and regenerative practitioner based on Santa Maria, Azores. He is the founder of Meander, a magazine for regenerative living, and an alumnus of the Regenes Institute for Regenerative Development and Design.

Yu SASAKI, [Redefining "Islands" through the Social Distribution of Knowledge in Folk Performing Arts

Tohoku University.

Abstract

This presentation re-examines the domain of "island" from the perspective of folk performing arts, based on anthropological fieldwork.

Folk performances such as songs, dances, and plays are considered to be known to each member of a local community. However, previous research has not clearly shown who actually possesses this knowledge and to what extent. On the other hand, in the related field of ritual anthropology, it has been criticized that only central practitioners with abundant knowledge have been focused previously, and the need has been proposed to pay attention to passive participants. Similarly, it can be said that to focus on peripheral practitioners is necessary in performance studies.

The case is the carnival and wind bands on Terceira Island in the Azores. Through a cumulative 12-month anthropological participant observation from 2024 to 2026, the presenter has clarified how "knowledge" of performing arts is distributed, not only among regular participants, but also among their families, passing local residents, young people from the continent, and even returning migrants from North America.

Although these performances are represented as symbols of the parish or "Terceira Island", the practice is actually not correlated with such geographic domains. For example, core players like conductors commute from distant villages, or highly skilled musicians come to rehearsals even from the continent. Furthermore, the importance of their role in performances is not correlated with their authority in the "village" or "island". For example, a retired man who does not participate in the performances holds high authority as the group founder, or the son of emigrants to North America plays central roles in dramas.

Based on these cases, this presentation will describe how the knowledge of folk performances is distributed in a community to re-examine "island" not as a geographical entity or discursive image, but through the mode of participation.

Bio

Yu Sasaki is a PhD candidate in Cultural Anthropology at Tohoku University, with a Japan Science and Technology Agency scholarship. He received BA from TUFS and MPhil from Kyoto University. His research interests include folk music, cultural politics, and mobility in and around islands. His master's thesis focused on folk music of the Japanese Oki Islands, revealing the intermittent emergence of skills in response to different social relations in each performance. He is currently researching folk performances in the Azores, Portugal, focusing on the social function of various groups and the dynamics of folk culture with the development of transportation.

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