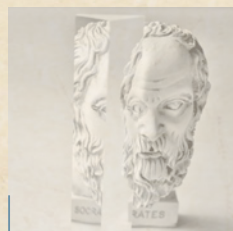
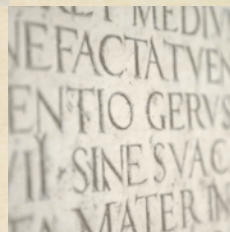
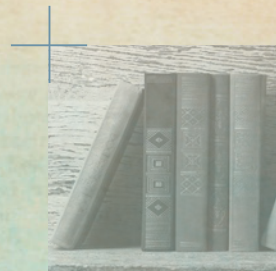


Evaluation of the Humanities in Norway

Impact Cases

Evaluation
Division for Science



A collection of the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities in Norway: Some introductory remarks

In December 2015, the Research Council of Norway (RCN) invited the institutions participating in the evaluation of the humanities to submit case studies documenting the societal impact of their research. The 2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF) in the UK served as a model for the inclusion of such impact case studies in a large-scale evaluation. The REF definition of impact as "any effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia" was adopted along with the model of using case studies to evaluate the impact.

The guidelines presented to the institutions for submitting the case studies included the following points (these sections are also largely borrowed from the REF specifications):

- The research underpinning the reported impact cases must wholly, or in part, have been undertaken by researchers affiliated to the submitting institution. The contribution from these researchers to the reported impact should be significant. Both the research and the impact should have been produced within the last 10 – 15 years, counting from 2015. Priority should be given to more recent examples.
- Special circumstances may allow for extending the given time interval when necessary to explain longer research traditions relevant to the reported impact. In such cases, great importance should be attached to documenting tangible impacts within the time frame provided. In all cases, the research underpinning the impact should be of a high international standing.
- Each institution is invited to submit one case per evaluation panel, provided that it has fulfilled the requirement of presenting at least five researchers for evaluation by that panel. If desired, the institution may submit further cases for evaluation, limited upwards to one case per ten researchers in one panel.
- The impacts of the research may include, but are not limited to, changes in activity, attitude, economy, capacity, attention, competence, policy, practice, or understanding. The changes may occur among individuals, groups, organisations, in public opinion, or in society at large. The changes may be local, national or international. Effects on other research, or effects within the submitting institution (for instance the effects on teaching within the institution) are not to be reported as impact cases.

The institutions were asked to use the following template to report the impact:

Name of impact case:
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) ⇒ include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) ⇒ include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society
References to the research (scientific publications)
References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)
If relevant: External references (external users or others who have witnessed the impact and could be contacted to corroborate the claims made in the reported research cases).

In the following, the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities in Norway will be presented in the form submitted by the participating institutions, with two exceptions:

1. Supporting materials of a private character, such as the inclusion of e-mails or personal statements, have been omitted from the point asking for "references to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact". This information has been available to the evaluation panel.
2. Names and contact information for external references have been left out. This information has also been available to the evaluation panel.

The appendix presents two preliminary analyses of the impact cases, produced by the RCN for the evaluation panels. The appendix further includes a survey conducted among the external referees for the impact cases, also produced by the RCN as additional information for the principal committee.

June 2017

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The Research Council of Norway

Panel	Institution	Case short name
1	AHO	Oslo Models
1	HiHm	CHILMUS
1	NTNUHF	Case 1a
1	NTNUHF	Case 1c
1	NTNUHF	Case 1d
1	NTNUHF	Case 1e
1	UiBHF	MT
1	UiBHF	SamiMuseum
1	UiBHF	TheatreLLE
1	UiOHF	BLOM
1	UiOHF	Mus&Med
1	UiOHF	MusMed
1	UiOHF	STW
2	HBV	QALanguage
2	HiHm	Outreach
2	NTNUHF	Case 2a
2	NTNUHF	Case 2b
2	NTNUHF	Case 2c
2	NTNUHF	Case 2d
2	NTNUHF	Case 2e
2	NTNUHF	Case 2f
2	NTNUHF	Case 2g
2	NTNUHF/NTNUFLT	IWR
2	SAMAS	Case 1
2	UiA	Case 1
2	UiA	Case 2
2	UiBHF	LaMoReLLE
2	UiBHF	SocLingLLE
2	UiBHF	TestIntSLA
2	UiOHF	AfricanLex
2	UiOHF	AssessTool
2	UiOHF	DialectNRK
2	UiOHF	GramTag
2	UiOHF	NorwWords
2	UiOHF	RETPUB
2	UiOHF	Sakprosa
2	UiOHF	SpokenCorp
2	UiOHF	TaTempen
2	UiOHF	WriteBerge
2	UiS	DIGITLIT
2	UiTHSL	Giellatekno
2	UiTHSL	Laidua
3	HiHm	Prøysen14
3	HiOA	SPL
3	UiBHF	CritGender
3	UiBHF	HumLegal
3	UiBHF	NorLitCrit
3	UiOHF	SELBOE
3	UiTHSL	ArcDisc

4	HiHm	ImproveEng
4	HiOF	WissTrans
4	NHH	FSK1TERM
4	NHH	FSK2TEXT
4	NTNUHF	Case 4a
4	NTNUHF	Case 4b
4	NTNUHF	Case 4c
4	PRIO	Case 1
4	UiA	Case 1
4	UiBHF	Boruca
4	UiBHF	Kode
4	UiBHF	Veterans
4	UiBHF	Youngclim
4	UiOHF	Airborne
4	UiOHF	Christians
4	UiOHF	FLIKKE
4	UiOHF	HASSELGÅRD
4	UiOHF	HELLAND
4	UiOHF	Islamism
4	UiOHF	Jihadism
4	UiOHF	KOLSTØ
4	UiOHF	LOTHE
4	UiOHF	MES
4	UiOHF	MULTICORP
4	UiOHF	Nuns
4	UiOHF	Offense
4	UiOHF	REM
4	UiOHF	SÆTHER
4	UiOHF	Tikhonov's research
4	UiTHSL	CLEARuss
4	UiTHSL	Punk for BBC
5	HiT	Impact on national educational reform
5	HVO	Case 1
5	IFS	GeoNor
5	KHM	Case 1 TAP on TV]
5	KHM	Case 2 Vikings
5	KHM	Case 3 Join
5	NHH	NHNA
5	NIKU	Archaeological Prospection
5	NIKU	CulClim
5	NTNUHF	Case 5a
5	NTNUHF	Case 5b
5	NTNUHF	Case 5c
5	NTNUHF	Case 5d
5	NTNUHF	Case 5e
5	NTNUMuseum	SPARC
5	UiBHF	Palmyrena
5	UiBHF	Tracsymbol
5	UiN	Nordlands historie
5	UiOHF	Encyclo

5	UiOHF	Heritage	
5	UiOHF	KREFTING	
5	UiOHF	Munch	
5	UiOHF	MUSE	
5	UiOHF	Nobel	
5	UiOHF	Peace-making	
5	UiS	CITYMEM	Withdrawn
5	UiTHSL	Sami_Past	
5	UiTHSL	Witchcraft	
5	UiTMuseum	Alta	
5	UiTMuseum	Sapmi	
5	UNI	LocalSelfGovernment	
6	HiT	Landscape	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6a	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6b	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6c	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6d	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6e	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6f	
1	NTNUHF	Case 6g	
6	NTNUHF	Case 6h	
6	PRIO	Case 1	
6	PRIO	Case 2	
6	PRIO	Case 3	
6	UiA	Case 1	
6	UiBHF	case_Law	
6	UiBHF	Concil	
6	UiBHF	Fairbenefi	
6	UiBHF	Heathbene	
6	UiBHF	School	
6	UiN	Youth at risk	
6	UiOHF	AASG-BIBLE	
6	UiOHF	COMBAT	
6	UiOHF	DRONES	
6	UiOHF	MOEN-PROS	
6	UiOHF	MOEN-SKOLEN	
6	UiOHF	RABB-HAPPY	
6	UiOHF	TOVEPE	
6	UiOHF	VETLESEN	
6	UiTHSL	Justice	
7	ATH	Case study one	
7	DHS	EtReflec	
7	HIHm	RVN	
7	MF	ETIPP	
7	MHS	Case 1	
7	UiA	Case 1	
7	UiBHF	RelEducat	
5	UiBMuseum	Hardanger	
7	UiOHF	Tibet	
7	UiOHF	ValPol	

7	UiOTF	Death
7	UiOTF	Religious Leaders
7	UiS	ROM
7	UiTHSL	Læstadius
8	AHO	YOUrban
8	HiOA	JoCliGlo
8	HVO	Case 2
8	HVO	Case 1
8	NTNUHF	Case 8a
8	UiBHF	E-litLLE
8	UiBSV	Case 1
8	UiBSV	Case 2
8	UioHF	Children and Internet
8	UioHF	Clouds & Concerts
8	UioHF	Freedom of expression
8	UioHF	Media Policy
8	UioHF	Security and the media
8	UioHF	Situated simulations
8	UiTHSL	WARGAME

Impact case study

Institution: The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO)

Panel number: 1 – Architecture and the Humanities

Case number or short name: Oslo Models

Name of impact case: *Oslo Models*

Summary of the impact:

The case consists of three projects investigating the architecture of Oslo through a study of models. The three projects have had an explosive impact nationally and internationally and generated not only the restoration and production of models but also master courses, conferences, seminars, guided tours, as well as exhibitions, monographs, scientific articles, newspaper articles, and reviews in the daily press. Collaborations with museums, education authorities, the city council and the parliament have secured an impact and contributed to the debate on public building commissions and to a revision of the historiography of architecture in the modern age.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

The case study *Oslo Models* covers research activities spanning 2012–2017. Key researchers of AHO/OCCAS, professors Mari Hvattum, Mari Lending and Victor Plahte Tschudi, who are part of the research group *Architecture and the Humanities*, have had the principle responsibility for organizing it.

Oslo Models traces the origin, history, intention and exhibitions of selected architectural models with a focus on the city and buildings in Christiania/Oslo ca.1850–1950. It has promoted and in part established a discursive field, historically, theoretically and methodologically, that contributes to frame contemporary debates and to reset the agenda on various issues. The research has focused not only on the history of the models but also on the history of exhibiting them, as exhibitions provide contexts of use and understanding. Issues of storage, archiving, style and preservation are part of the discursive field outlined by the case. The study of historical models has also led to the production of new ones in an effort to analyze and unravel qualities intrinsic to historic designs. The case consists of three different projects, each throwing light on different relationship between the miniature and the full-scale, between the original and copy, and between architecture and society. In all three projects, research was structured in a progression from master courses to the preparation of exhibitions and publications.

The first project investigated a collection of 1920- and 30s models and drawings of Oslo architecture known as *The Permanent Collection*. A master course at AHO/OCCAS in the autumn 2013, led by Mari Lending and Mari Hvattum, prepared a systematic material and theoretical reconstruction of the collection. The models were retrieved, partly restored and reinterpreted in an exhibition (2013) and in publications, notably the book *Modelling Time: The Permanent Collection 1925-2014* (2014), both of which engendered considerable attention.

The second project focused on city architect Harald Hals' 34-square meter model of Oslo, executed and revised in the period 1923–1940. Victor Plahte Tschudi supervised research with tasks assigned to master students in the course *Cities in Maps and Models* at

AHO/OCCAS in Spring 2014. Research on the model entailed 1) establishing the history of the model, including the history of its revisions and exhibitions; 2) classification of the levels of fiction and convoluted temporalities embedded in the miniature; 3) Partaking in the restoration and proposed exhibition schemes for the model in collaboration with the National Museum – Architecture.

The third project focused on the Norwegian parliament building with anchorage in the NCR and HERA-project *The Printed and the Built*. Tenants for the project were laid in the master course at AHO/OCCAS *Architecture on Display* in the Fall 2014. Research aimed to retrieve the plethora of proposals for a new government building in the years 1836–66, preceding Emil Langlet’s final version. Drawings were sorted, and new ones found, and the public debate in magazines and newspapers was gathered and brought to light. The research led not only to the restoration of models, but also to new models being produced, executed by master students Iselin Bogen and Ole Knagenhjelm Lysne, and to the exhibition and publication of texts, drawings and models.

Details of the impact:

The research on *The Permanent Collection* generated a master course at AHO and, equally important, an unprecedented cross-institutional collaboration between AHO, Kunstneres Hus (House of the Artists), Oslo City Archive and the National Museum – Architecture. The careful research on the models resulted in restoration projects and also in a general reassessment of modernism and its claims, not the least due to exhibition that the House of the Artists agreed to host based on the research: *Model as Ruin: The Oslo Architectural Exhibition 31/13* opened on 1. November 2013 and immediately led to revisited opinions – nationally and internationally – on the development of modern architecture and its canons of architects and styles. Reviewers immediately began questioning the idea of a homogenous modernism (Brochmann, *D2*, 25.10.13 and Røed, *Aftenposten*, 2.11.13) and the re-exhibition of the collection prompted a contingent of international curators, museum directors and scholars to re-evaluate similar collections abroad and to rethink contemporary historiographical and methodological issues related to models. This in turn resulted in the anthology *Modelling Time: the Permanent Collection* edited by Mari Lending and Mari Hvattum and published in 2014.

In the phase, the focus shifted from the collection of individual Oslo houses to a model of the city itself, executed and revised by Harald Hals in the period 1925–40. The project resulted in an innovative exhibition concept and in a book on the model’s history, *Drømmer i gips*, written by master students. Meanwhile, the model itself was restored and prepared for exhibition at the premises of AHO in collaboration between AHO and the National Museum – Architecture. The museum architects and curators, headed by Jérémie McGowan, immediately endorsed the project results and adapted wholesale the exhibition concept for the new permanent exhibition, which opened 18. September 2014. Digitally reproduced overheads of the city models’ 132 separate slats amounted to an effective display that captured the model city’s many levels historically and conceptually. The museum also republished *Drømmer i Gips* in the form of the National Museum’s exhibition catalogue of the model. Ca. 12.800 visitors saw Hals’ city model during its 4-month display the National Museum. In collaboration with the education authorities, and “Den Kulturelle Skolesekken” a package called ARKIDÉ including a guided tour and practical building exercises was offered to 5.700 pupils in the 8th grade, of which half accepted and visited. The exhibition and publication of model at resulted in wide coverage in the daily press (*NRK*, *Aftenposten*, *Morgenbladet*) and generated a debate in the magazine *Arkitektnytt* about how to exhibit Norwegian architectural history. The museum also arranged guided tours and “family days” with a focus on the model and with the contributions by AHO-employees. Student Sunniva

Helseth also got part-time employment at the museum following the successful collaboration. In March 2016, the City Council (Bystyret) decided to donate the Oslo city model and the models in *The Permanent Collection* to the National Museum–Architecture, a decision, the National museum assumes results in part from the project/case study's work in the autumn 2014 to identify, restore, re-exhibit and publicize the city model.

The third project, on the Norwegian parliament building, focused on texts and drawings from the time of the building's construction in the mid-19th century. In *Debatten om Stortingsbygningen 1836–1866* Mari Hvattum gathered 65 primary texts from newspapers, magazines and reports, written by politicians, intellectuals, artists and architects, reconstructing what the book establishes as the first public debate on architecture in Norway. Alongside the recovery of texts, research participants recovered *and* reproduced visual material related to the debate. New drawings were discovered, which, together with existing ones, established a chronology of proposals. This enabled AHO-students to renovate a wood-and-cardboard model of the parliament building found in the attic of the building itself. Not only were old models restored, but also new ones were produced and exhibited with a considerable success. The President of the Norwegian Parliament, Olemic Thommessen, officially opened the exhibition "A Creation of Our Time". *The Debate over the Norwegian Parliament Building 1835-1860* at AHO on 16 December 2014. The exhibition showed Plexiglas relief models of six of the most contested projects of the parliament building, made between 1856 and 1860, accompanied by a book containing all existing proposals. The exhibition was awarded *Arkitektbedriftene i Norge's* prize for professionalism. The jury particularly praised the way the exhibition used new visual tools to communicate a little known historical material to a wide audience. The models have since been on display at the National Museum's exhibition *Stortingsbygningen 150 år: to arkitektkonkurranser*, which opened on 12. March 2016, as well as in the parliament building itself.

In the current period hotly disputing the relocation of Oslo institutions, the research on the 19th-century debate on the parliament has in turn lead to a discussion about openness in the contemporary public debates on architecture (cf. seminar at the Norwegian parliament 27. April 2016) and to a realization that politics and architecture are interwoven on many levels. The member of parliament Svein Harberg endorsed the project's conclusions when he declared that the debate on the parliament building was "the first truly open democratic exchange of opinions in the Norwegian public sphere." (Opening speech, *Stortingsbygningen 150 år*, 12. March 2016). Vice president of the Norwegian parliament Marit Nybakk saw the importance of the project when she stated, "Hvattum's book is concerned with how a democratic Norway should find its manifestation in a parliament" (seminar at the parliament, 16. March 2016).

References to the research (scientific publications):

- Mai Lending and Mari Hvattum (eds), *Modelling Time: the Permanent Collection*, Oslo: Torpedo Press, 2014. With contributions by Barry Bergdoll (Columbia University, New York), Carson Chan (Berlin); Pippo Ciorra (Maxxi, Rome), Oliver Elser (Deutches Architekturmuseum, Frankfurt am Main), Juliet Koss (Scripps College, Caremont, California) Andres Lepik (Architecturmuseums der TU München); Adam Lowe (Factum Arte, Madrid), Wallis Miller (University of Kentucky); Léa-Catherin Szacka (AHO); Victor Plahte Tschudi (AHO).
- Mari Lending, «The Permanent Collection of 1925: Oslo Modernism in Paper and Models», *Architectural Histories* 2 (2014): 1–14.
- Nina Berre, "Oslo som var, er og kunne ha blitt", *St. Hallvard*, nr. 3-4 (2014): 20–33.
- Mari Hvattum, *Debatten om Stortingsbygningen 1836–1866*, Oslo: Pax forlag, 2016.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

On the exhibition, *Ruin as Model*, the reviewer in *Dagens Næringsliv* Gaute Brochmann concluded “i tillegg til den interessante historien og det besnærende ved å se modellene vende tilbake til sin barndoms dal som ruiner, har utstillingen noen overraskende kvaliteter, særlig i demonstrasjonen av hvor kompleks, variert og utpreget skrudd modernismen var” (Brochmann, *D2*, 25.10.13). Kjetil Røed in *Aftenposten* pointed out that the forgotten exhibition served “å oppfordre oss til å tenke historien på ny ved å inkludere det glemte. Kanskje også å se vår tid fra den forbigåtte utstillingens perspektiv” (Røed, *Aftenposten*, 2.11.13). The re-exhibition of *The Permanent Collection* has incited re-evaluation on similar collections worldwide and, more importantly, on the historiography of modern architecture as such. As the curator of MAXXI in Rome, Pippo Ciorra, observed, “What most struck me in the *Model as Ruin* exhibition in Oslo was discovering that in some cases the model was speaking about time and about the history of the building much better than the building itself...” (Ciorra, “Architectural Catwalks” in *Modelling Time*, 163).

Director of the National Museum–Architecture, Nina Berre, confirmed the importance of the case project’s research on Hals’ city model: “the provenance of the model has been significantly established in the wake of two courses at the Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO) devoting attention to Harald Hals and the City of Oslo’s Model Collection (OKM) [...] The city model was the object for the course “Cities in Maps and Models”, led by Professor Victor Plahte Tschudi, cf. *Drømmer i gips. Harald Hals. Oslo bymodell 1930* by the students of architecture Sunniva N. Helseth, Kari O. Hvattum, Torbjørn K. Kolbeinsen, AHO 2014” (Berre, *St. Hallvard*, 33).

Importantly, the research on the debate on the Norwegian parliament building has led to new insights into the democratic processes themselves. The material systematized and produced by the project, led the director of the National Museum – Architecture, Nina Berre to conclude, “To day, 150 years later, when we again discuss the location and symbolic content of our democracy’s most important buildings, the architectural debate in the 19th century is re-actualized” (“Demokrati og arkitektur”, i *Stortingsbygningen 150 år*, 5).

- Gaute Brochmann, *D2*, 25.10.2013
- Kjetil Røed, *Aftenposten*, 2.11.2013
- Daria Zoric, NRK–Østlandssendingen, 3.2.2014
- Mikael Godø, *Arkitektnytt*, 19.9.2014
- Arve Henriksen, *Aftenposten*, 15.9.2014 / 16.9.2014
- Gaute Brochmann, *Morgenbladet*, 10.10.2014
- Kjetil Røed, *Aftenposten*, 17.10.2014/18.10.2014
- Mona Pahle Bjerke, NRK, 24.11.2014
- Interview with Jérémie McGowan, *Arkitektnytt*, 6.11.2014
- Ulf Grønvold, *Arkitektnytt*, 4.2.2015
- Nina Berre, *Arkitektnytt*, 4.3.2015
- Sunniva N. Helseth, Kari O. Hvattum, and Torbjørn K. Kolbeinsen, in collaboration with Victor Plahte Tschudi, *Drømmer i Gips: Harald Hals Oslo bymodell 1930*, Oslo: The National Museum-Architecture, 2014;
- Iselin Bogen and Ole Knagenhjelm Lysne. *"En Nutids-Skabning". Striden om stortingsbygningen 1835-1860*. Oslo: Arkitektur- og designhøgskolen i Oslo, 2014
- Contributions by Olemic Thommesen, Nina Berre, Svein Harberg in *Stortingsbygningen 150 år: to arkitektkonkurranser* (exhibition opening 12.3.2016 and exhibition catalogue).
- Contributions by Marit Nybakk at the seminar *Stortingsbygningen 150 år: The building and its histories*, 15. 3. 2016.

Impact case study

Institution: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences

Panel number: 1 (Aesthetic Studies)

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): CHILMUS

Name of impact case: Children's music as children's culture

Summary of the impact:

The research conducted by Associate professor Ingeborg Lunde Vestad on children's music as children's culture has had societal impact on three different levels, namely 1) on the policy level with relevance for the future of Norwegian education; 2) on the level of public opinion through shaping the views of what children's music is and does for children; and 3) on the group and individual level through forming the perceptions of professionals who work with children (health service staff and kindergarten teachers) as regards what children's everyday musical activities and play might mean and imply.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

The research framed here under the name of "Children's music as children's culture" is conducted by Associate professor Ingeborg Lunde Vestad. It builds on the earlier investigations of Professor Petter Dyndahl into the development of children's phonograms in Norway, and hence continues a strand of interest of the *Music Education and Cultural Studies* research group at Hedmark University of Applied Sciences. Vestad applies a Cultural Studies theoretical lens to a topic pertinent to musicology and music education, namely music produced and marketed to a child audience. In line with current thinking in early childhood education, this children's music is studied and framed as children's culture. In her PhD project (2006-2013), Vestad applied a qualitative approach to exploring how children from 3 to 6 years of age used recorded music in their everyday life. By ethnographic and discourse analytical strategies the aim was to describe the meaning of children's music in an everyday life perspective. The data included observations of children in their everyday life settings (kindergarten/preschool and family homes) and interviews with the children, their parents and the kindergarten staff. Using the concept of affordance such as it appears in music sociology, the data was explored with regard to what music offered, provided or "did" for the children, individually and when playing in groups. This exploration elicited rich information about children's musical participation as well as a range of 'repertoires of interpretation' with relevance to understanding children's use of music. Furthermore, through employing perspectives from discourse analysis, Vestad highlighted the music-related subject positions available in relation to music, not only for the children, but also for the kindergarten staff and the children's parents. As such, this approach allowed for looking into the participants' available ways of legitimising and ascribing meaning to the children's various ways of using music, in other words their overall available discursive repertoires. In her current research (2013 onwards) Vestad is working on a cultural history of children's media in collaboration with the international PLACIM network. She explores the transnational history of children's music in Norway through a multi-layered anthropological, discursive and historical analysis of four cases, namely *Barnetimen/Barnetimen for de minste*, *Lekstue*, *Sesam Stasjon*, and *MGPjr*. The aim is to map and

describe the music, its implicit and explicitly stated learning contents, and the discursive configurations that make the children's programmes and their musical contents possible, in a historical perspective.

Details of the impact:

The impact of Vestad's research can be found on three different levels, that is 1) on the policy level with relevance for the future of Norwegian education; 2) on the level of public opinion through shaping the views of what children's music is and does for children; and 3) on the group and individual level through forming the perceptions of professionals who work with children (health service staff and kindergarten teachers) as regards what children's everyday musical activities and play might mean and imply. Level 1: Vestad's research is cited in the white papers "Fremtidens skole: Fornyelse av fag og kompetanser [The school of the future: Renewal of school subjects and competences]" (p. 59) and "Det muliges kunst [The art of the possible]" (p. 112), suggesting and influencing the future directions of the Norwegian school system. Here, her research is used, among other things, to underpin claims that music has important societal impact with both inclusionary and exclusionary outcomes also at the kindergarten level of education. Level 2: Through a widespread dissemination into a variety of public media (newspapers, websites, journals, national radio channels et cetera) Vestad's research has impacted public opinion both with respect to drawing attention to the fact that children's music is a legitimate form of culture and as such worth paying attention to, and in terms of providing a rich understanding of such music's potential modes of use and meanings. Citing some of the headlines (translated into English), they claim for example that "music is indispensable to children's learning", that "use of music provides for better language education [in kindergartens]" and also that children may "overcome grief with aesthetics". While these are headlines for articles that do not build on Vestad's work alone, they are examples of a form of public opinion impact to which her research has contributed greatly. Level 3: Vestad has, on several occasions, given speeches at conferences catering to health service staff and kindergarten teachers, professionals who work closely with children and who benefit from knowing more about the use and meanings of music in children's lives. As such, these talks, focusing among other things on how playing with music is a form of listening and on the significance of music in kindergartens, have impact both on the individual level and on the profession-group level, and their potential contribution to affecting the lives of children in a positive way is huge.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Vestad, I. L. (2015). Barnemusikk som et transdisiplinært emne: Om selvforståelse, musikkbegrep og affordanse som overskridende forskningsverktøy. *Barn*, 33(3/4), 49-63.

Vestad, I. L. (2015). Ethnography and discourse analysis: A combined approach to the exploration of marginalisations in young children's musical lives. In N. E. Stavrou & M. Stakelum (Eds.), *European perspectives on music education: Every learner counts: Democracy and inclusion in music education 4* (pp. 171-188). Innsbruck: Helbling.

Vestad, I. L. (2015). "Det aller største mor vet om...": Om å gi videre et levd liv med musikk og å formidle for lite. *InFormation*, 4(1), 37-49. Retrieved from <https://journals.hioa.no/index.php/information/article/view/1490/1377>

Vestad, I. L. (2015). Musik skapar ögonblick: Om musik och mening i ett barnkulturellt perspektiv. In A. Houmann & Y. H. Trulsson (Eds.), *Musik och lärande i barnets värld* (pp. 97-117). Lund: Studentlitteratur.

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Vestad, I. L. (2014, March 18). *Barn og musikk*. Speech given at Folkehelsekonferansen 2014, Hedmark, Norway.

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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-1a

Name of impact case:
Early Music societal developments in Trondheim
Research in the history of early music by members of the Prima Musica research group since 2010 has led to several company start-ups. The research impact is partly behind a tangible change in public opinion concerning the consumption of historical music, leading to increased sales for the companies involved. The activity has led to changes in policy making through an increase in public funding of early music within the cultural sector on a regional and a national level. Scholarship on specific areas, such as in particular the eighteenth-century musical novel, has led to international impact on users in early music.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
<p>The research has been carried out by members of the Prima Musica group from 2010 to 2015, primarily by Martin Wåhlberg, Randi Selvik and Roman Hankeln. Research includes discoveries and highlighting of hitherto unknown historical musical material as well as scientific discoveries on historical sources concerning instrumentation and the history of performance. In the area of medieval music, Roman Hankeln has for instance identified the origin of a considerable number of Norwegian Gregorian chants. These Norwegian chants contain music that was used throughout Europe in churches, but whose text was replaced and recomposed for use in Norway. By identifying the origin of these melodies, and by revealing their political significance, considerable new evidence on Norwegian musical life, and also of its ideological implications have been unearthed. This adds significantly to the knowledge of the repertoire performed by Norwegian performers of Norwegian medieval music and has given valuable results now exploited by performers in their international careers.</p> <p>Research also includes discoveries concerning performance of eighteenth century French music. It involves, in particular, Wåhlberg's findings concerning the use of the so-called triple action harp as a continuo instrument for late eighteenth century chamber music. This research, published partly in <i>La Scène de musique</i> and in forthcoming works, has revealed new ways of using the harp that implies a much wider application of this instrument for a considerable amount of music from the second half of the eighteenth century.</p> <p>The research also includes new knowledge on repertoire, instrumentations and performing techniques of Scandinavian music of the seventeenth- and the eighteenth century (Wåhlberg and Selvik) applicable to current productions of historical music.</p>
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)
The scholars of the Prima Musica research group have engaged closely with external partners. Wåhlberg has, in particular, been a driving force establishing three business company start-ups. The further impact also includes cultural institution repertoire advice (Selvik and Hankeln), policy advice (Wåhlberg), as well as popular media dissemination in Norway and abroad (Hankeln, Selvik and Wåhlberg).

Wählberg established the Barokkfest festival in 2012. The festival is held annually and yields a total audience number that amounts to some ten thousand. Attracting the foremost international artists, the festival is gradually gaining international renown. Beyond the noticeable societal benefits for Trondheim as a city, the festival is an exceptional tool for massive research outreach. The most recent results from the NTNU Prima Musica group form the basis of the annual festival programme. Concerts from the festival are regularly broadcasted nationally and in Europe. The festival attracts wide media coverage in general and specialized press. Promotion material developed by the festival itself, and based on the most recent research from the group, is communicated widely thanks to a substantial promotional budget.

Another company start up grown out from the Prima Musica research environment is the Trondheim Barokk orchestra. Trondheim Barokk's major success performances are direct results of applications of scholarship on repertoire and historical techniques from the NTNU Prima Musica research group (Scandinavian repertoire revealed by the scholars, eighteenth-century use of the harp, eighteenth-century French repertoire revealed by Wählberg). The commercialization of these results through Trondheim Barokk has led to the rapid development of Trondheim Barokk's growing international acclaim.

The research activity has also led to the establishment of the Early Music Centre specializing in consultant activities connecting scholars and performers. The centre is annually funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Culture from 2016.

These companies have in four years reached a total annual business figure of some five million NOK. This is a rather remarkable development within the cultural sector context in Norway. Historical music had long suffered from a poor reputation within the Norwegian opinion. The success of these businesses testifies to a perceptible change in opinion.

Hankeln and Selvik regularly give advice based on their research to the public theatre in Trondheim and the Schola Sancta Sunnivae medieval vocal ensemble.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Martin Wählberg, *La scène de musique dans le roman du dix-huitième siècle*, Classiques Garnier, Paris, 2015

Hankeln, Roman (ed.), *Political plainchant? Music, text and historical context of medieval saints' offices*, Ottawa: The Institute of Mediaeval Music 2009 (Musicological Studies, 111). ISBN 978-1-896926-97-5.)

Randi Selvik (ed.), *Lidenskap eller Levebrød*, Fagbokforlaget, 2015.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

In a radio interview at Norwegian Broadcaster NRK internationally leading alto singer Marianne Beate Kielland states that the Barokkfest festival has rapidly taken the position as Norway's leading baroque festival and that the festival's activities has led to significant development nationally within this area. <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/paa-konsert-p2/mkkmk07001415/02-04-2015>

Since the establishment of the three spin-offs of the NTNU research activity on early music, early music has regularly been mentioned in various policy documents on business and cultural development in the Trondheim region: *Trondheim, en inkluderende og mangfoldig by*, Sentrum-venstrepartienes forslag til budsjett 2016 og økonomiplan 2016-2019, Trondheim kommune, 2015, p. 19.

The results of research on the French musical novel have been exploited by the Trondheim Barokk orchestra with significant international impact. Sources testifying this impact

include radio interviews on national broadcaster in France, France Musique, <http://www.francemusique.fr/emission/le-magazine/2014-2015/alain-pacquier-et-martin-walhberg-invites-du-magazine-07-02-2015-12-00> as well as French television, France 3. The exploitation of this research by Trondheim Barokk forms the material of a 52 minutes feature documentary film that is currently produced by the French film company CERIGO Films and that will be broadcasted on French national television channel *AB Toute l'Histoire* in 2017.

Various international critics have singled out the Trondheim Barokk orchestra as a new outstanding baroque orchestra with significant international potential in the years to come. A review in the specialized magazine *ResMusica* of a concert given in France in 2015 is one such example: <http://www.resmusica.com/2015/07/10/quatre-cantates-pour-la-victoire-de-saint-michel/>

The societal significance of the research carried out by Roman Hankeln on medieval chants and their political significance, past and present, is shown in the following radio broadcast with Hankeln, featuring the Trondheim based medieval vocal ensemble Schola Sanctae Sunnivaе, making use of the results of Hankeln's research: <http://www.nrk.no/arkiv/artikkel/fingergulllofficiet-1.7441230>

The establishment of the Early Music Centre and its impact was thoroughly showcased in a full-page feature in Norwegian newspaper Klassekampen, *Musikkmagasinet*, Monday February 9th, 2015.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-1c

Name of impact case: Cultural School/Kulturskolen
Associate Professor, Dr. Art Vigdis Aune is member of the Culture School Council resource group for theatre studies. In 2015–16 the council is developing a new general plan and curriculums for a number of arts. Aune is member of the group developing new curriculum for theatre studies and in charge of the closing work of submissions for the completion of the plan. She is also active in the Network for Culture School related Research.
<i>Barne- og ungdomsteateret ved Rogaland Teater. En studie av modeller, metoder og kulturproduksjon i teater med barn og ungdom (2010–2013).</i> (Children and youth theatre at Rogaland Teater. A study of models, methods, and culture production in the theatre with children and youth). The research project was initiated by the Norwegian Cultural Council/Rogaland Theatre, Stavanger Norway, and conducted in collaboration with the IKM/HF. Vigdis Aune was project leader. Staff at the Children's and youth theatre (BUT) served as reference group. BUT's distinctive is theatre education and theatrical production with young people aged 8–19 years, established as an integral part of a professional arts institution. Two chapters analyze theatre production and theatre teaching based in plans and curriculums, interviews and observations of the theatre education and theatre production. Staf's reflections on competence how to conduct competence are central in the analyzes. The practices are introduces by a short document based presentation of BUT from the start in 1957. The study includes two theoretical perspectives: Central traditions of adaptation of the actor-and directing traditions to theatre work with children and young people and positions on child and youth culture and cultural politics for the youth in Norway from 1945 until 2010, including the establishment and development of the Culture School in 1997.
Culture School is since 1997 established in all Norwegian municipalities by law. The aim is to introduce and train young people aged 6–19 years in one or more of the arts. Beeing developed from the private and public music schools, music has been dominating the culture school: conservatory tradition, reproduction and one-to-one teaching. Music has been dominating heads and teaching positions, models of organisation and timetables and methods of cooperation and arts projects. For theatre and teachers this tradition has been challenging. It concerns “the aesthetic dimension” the close relationship between cultural understanding and aesthetic experience, artistic training and expression. It concerns teacher attitudes, working material and method, production platforms and models. As theatre is a collective form of art, it concerns timetables and classes and model of project leadership and facilitating. A rapidly increasing number of schools have been offering theatre despite of this and the lack of competent teachers, necessary equipment and a relevant, developed

curriculum. My research on competence and practice in teaching and producing theatre with young people has been of great importance to the work. The research has worked well in the professional dialogue with the three theatre teachers and the stage director in the group. The initiative from Culture School Council, the work of the curriculum group and the commitment in the consultation meetings with theatre teachers in the five regions, show that the work will have great significance for theatre as a subject, the teachers and the students.

My research on young people and theatre is also asked for by the amateur theatre movement.

Barn, ungdom og teater. En studie av Barne- og ungdomsteateret ved Rogaland Teater, Akademika forlag. 2013

Forskeren som høflig gjest. Artikkel i *DRAMA: Nordisk dramapedagogisk tidsskrift*, 2014, Volum 1. s. 26-31.

The deadline for the closing work of the new curriculum for theatre is 15. of April and the curriculum for theatre will be available for the Culture School for 2016-17.

Theatre with children and youth. Can amateur theatre learn anything from Rogaland Teater? At seminar: *Redesign of amateur theatre movement*, Stiklestad 8.11.2015

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-1d

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>P:UNKT – a theatre project for integration and democratic participation</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arts practice level. The research proposes a non-hierarchical participatory model in the lineage of national and international community-based arts practice. This offers interesting strategies for mainstream, professional Norwegian theatre today.• Cultural-aesthetic level. The outcome substantiates that the collaborative experience of devised theatre making based on personal narratives was extremely valuable for integration and for shaping and telling new stories from the Norwegian stage.• Cultural-political level. The research concludes that the processes and products of the theatre project contributed to creating a new sense of social community based diversity, tolerance and a sense of collective Norwegian identity transgressing us-them dichotomy of ethnic and non-ethnic Norwegian citizens.
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The research was conducted by Associate Professor Ellen Foyn Bruun 2010–2012, and followed up with a short study three years after, 2016. The studied project was run by Akershus Theater and called P:UNKT. From 2007 to 2012 the professional theatre explored devised theatre production with non-professionals as a means of integration.</p> <p>In 2010 the research focused on the potential impact of theatre for the participating non-professionals. In the official theatre program 2011 Bruun wrote that ‘the inquiry and the topic for knowledge production will first of all deal with, in what way and to which extent the participants experience ownership and influence on the theatre production process’. To investigate this, a mixed method of interviews, informal talks, arts-based methods and questionnaires was used along with observations and participating.</p> <p>There is a tradition for applied theatre research to construct new knowledge about the impact for the participants. This contributes to developing the educational and artistic strategies as well as to support and legitimate this kind of work. During process the research focus however expanded to encompass the specific artistic context on the one hand and the socio-political on the other. The theatre practice at stake mirrored a complex social and cultural reality in Norway. The P:UNKT project also challenged its own socio-political and artistic context.</p> <p>In the final stages, 2011-12 and 2016, the research envisaged all the elements entangled and interrelating in a complex network. The research process took full circle back to the initial focus of the participant as a performative agent in Norwegian society. The outcome made transparent that all involved really are participants, including the professional facilitators, the theatre management and artistic direction, the spectators and all involved parties in the cultural, social and political areas. The complex web of actors involved in the project has revealed that it does not do the project full justice to view it one-dimensionally through a social perspective or lens. With the multi-layered and interdisciplinary approach to the role and definition of participation in a performance-oriented theatre project such as the</p>

P:UNKT project the impact of the research contributes also to challenge the traditional way of regarding the project within the dominant cultural discourse as a ‘social’ project legitimated by its impact for the non-professional participants.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research project enabled the professional theatre artists to adapt and improve their methods and production apparatus in the community. The research participation gave a meta-angle into all the levels of the work: artistically, pedagogically, therapeutically, culturally including quite a potent political strand of critical reflection and self-reflection. None of the facilitators or the non-professionals had ever experienced collaboration with a researcher that takes part and follows the work. The terminology introduced was picked up and used in discussions, planning and evaluation, for example applied theatre which was not part of the vocabulary before the research.

The attitude to ‘social theatre’ practice changed as the research project became a way to reflect and discuss the processes and the relationships, including to the world around and why it seemed such an important theatre project in particular, in these times. According to the participants’ statements, taking part in the project had a positive impact on their everyday lives. Learning Norwegian and cultural codes about living in Norway was further experienced as very important for the immigrant participants. It seemed vital for the ownership of the participants that the performances were devised from lived experience and shared with an audience in the professional framework of Akershus Theatre.

The research enabled the focus on mental health and well-being to surface, as it allowed a safe space to voice and become aware of this aspect of the work. With a cast of several members coming from war-struck areas and oppressive regimes, notions of diversity, democracy and tolerance were at stake in a concrete embodied way all the time. All involved, professional and non-professional practitioners alike expressed unanimously a shared experience of doing “something important” together as citizens. During the research period this aspect was strengthened and fed back on the practice.

Telling about the P:UNKT project and localising it in national and international context was an important task of the research. This might seem to have quite an insignificant impact when put into the dominant academic and cultural narrative of boosting and competing for ‘big’ funding. It is however an important ethic choice to resiliently claim space and time for the low-status and marginalised artistic practices, such as a phenomenon as the P:UNKT project. It has been the main impact of the research project to influence attitudes, ways of thinking and creating knowledge about theatre as a means for integration and how this might be practiced with professional skills in order to meet the artistic as well as the societal needs and expectations with a realistic and appropriate framework.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Bruun, E. F. (2012) Whose story is it anyway? Outreach theatre and integration of immigrants. Paper presentation *Nordic Conference Drama Boreale*, Reykjavik, Tuesday 7th August 2012.

Bruun, E. F. (2014) Diversity on the Norwegian Stage: Whose Story Is It Anyway?, *Nordic Theatre Studies*, No. 25, 2014 *Theatre Studies and Democracy*.

Bruun, E. F. (Forthcoming 2016/17) Applied theatre as democratic utterance (in Norwegian: Anvendt teater som demokratisk ytring. Article/book chapter in anthology *Drama – Theatre – Democracy*, a national research project, CristinID: 444762.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

- Several non-academic presentations, for example *NTNU Researcher for Lunch*, Forskningsdagene, 2012.
- Outcome of research used in funding application to official cultural and health-promoting bodies (to The Norwegian Cultural Council, Child Protection Council, Asker etc.)
- Several local newspaper articles about the project and the integration of research as an important element of acknowledging the work as democratic value-building; many oral confirmation of the value of the research to make the pioneering integration work using theatre, visible and giving it 'status' in official storytelling.
- Example under (2012) of non-academic context where the research project had societal impact for participants, audience and politicians alike:

Akershus Teater inviterer til:

KROMKAKE og KEBAB

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Akershus Teater startet prosjektet P:UNKT i 2007. P:UNKT har deltakere med innvandrerbakgrunn og med etnisk norsk bakgrunn på scenen. Med utgangspunkt i deltakernes ulike historier og erfaringer produserer de forestillinger med ny scenetekst for et bredt og nytt publikum. Akershus Teater nå vil formidle erfaringene og effektene av P:UNKT prosjektet gjennom en konferanse.

Foredragsholdere:
Førsteamanuensis Ellen Foy Bruun (NTNU), sceneinstruktør John Hazlett Dickinson (England), teatersjef Bjørn Birch, deltagere og instruktører i P:UNKT-prosjektet m.fl.

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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-1e

Name of impact case:

The exhibition *WOMEN FORWARD!*

A Meeting Between Two Generations of Voices in Art.

Museum of Contemporary Art Roskilde Denmark, 13 May – 6 September 2015.

Curators: Associate Professor of Art History Ulla Angkjær Jørgensen, Department of Art and Media Studies, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, and visual artist Birgitte Ejdrup Kristensen, Aarhus, Denmark.

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The exhibition resulted in numerous meetings between the general public and works of art. Over a four-month period in the summer of 2015 these tête-a-tête meetings took place between single museum visitors and the works on show. But meetings also happened in seminars and talks between curators, artists and audience. The actual impact is difficult to measure.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Over a period of six years Ulla Angkjær Jørgensen and Birgitte Ejdrup Kristensen have collaborated on the issue of women artists and art history. BEK in her own works where she has been “in dialogue” with deceased artist Anna Klindt Sørensen in the exhibition “Anna Klindts 9 Haver.” UAJ wrote an article for the catalogue (<http://www.birgittekristensen.dk/index.php/vaerker/32-anna-klindts-9-haver>). UAJ researches feminist art and history and has written on the topic on numerous occasions (<https://www.ntnu.no/ansatte/ulla.jorgensen>). The two researchers/curators have worked on this specific exhibition for two years. The exhibition intended to problematize the continual lack of women artists in museum collections and art history even after 40 years of feminist cultural analysis and critical debate. The exhibition celebrated the 100 years anniversary of women’s suffrage in Denmark. What we had detected was a small trend among contemporary women artists to make art based on an interest in predecessors they had discovered to be neglected. Even though the exhibition was not documenting history it was inserting a critical women’s history perspective into the art museum when staging dialogues between past and present.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The exhibition was on show for four months from 13 May to 6 September 2015. Specific activities were:

- Opening talk with a panel of artists and organisers
<http://kopenhagen.dk/artguide/single/article/kvinder-frem-et-moede-mellem-to-generationers-stemmer-i-kunsten-1/>
- A public dialogue between curator Ulla Angkjær Jørgensen (NTNU) and Director of the Danish Art Academy Sanne Kofod Olsen on 16 May 2015:
<http://samtidskunst.dk/en/node/621>
- Copenhagen Art Week: <http://copenhagenartweek.dk/udstillinger/kvinder-frem-et-mode-mellem-to-generationers-stemmer-i-kunsten/>
- The 100th Anniversary, <http://www.100aaret.dk/events/kvinder-frem>

Press coverage:

- Eva Pohl: “Den fortsatte kamp. Kvinders valgret i 100 år”, *Nordisk Tidsskrift* 3/2015, pp. 411-420.
- Rune Gade: “100 års kvindestemmer – men hvad vil vi med fejringen?”, *Information*, 5. juni 2015, <https://www.information.dk/kultur/2015/06/100-aars-kvindestemmer-fejringen>
- Focus on artist Pia Rönicke by the art magazine *Kunsten NU*:
<http://www.kunsten.nu/artikler/artikel.php?ugens+kunstner+pia+ronicke+museet+for+samtidskunst+kvinder+frem>

References to the research (scientific publications)

http://samtidskunst.dk/sites/default/files/press/mfsk_women_forward_0608_hi.pdf

This is an exhibition catalogue, not a scientific publication in the strict traditional sense of a peer reviewed research contribution. It was written by the curators to problematize the representational lack of women artists in art museums and art history and to document the exhibition for posterity. It was published as an electronic PDF file in order to ease dissemination.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://samtidskunst.dk/en/exhibitions/women-forward>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Case MT

Name of impact case: Music therapy in mental health care

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Music therapy in mental health care has been a main area of research for researchers in the discipline of music therapy in UiB in collaboration with researchers from Uni Research Health. The research includes effect studies, qualitative studies of user-perspectives and theory development. With references to this research, music therapy was in 2013 recommended in the National guidelines for the treatment of psychosis. In 2016 music therapy was also included in the National guidelines for the treatment of addiction. This indicates changes in health care policy towards the implementation of music therapy in the care of persons with mental health problems.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The actual research is conducted by researchers in the research group GAMUT – The Grieg Academy Music Therapy Research Centre, which is described as a twin centre with both UiB employed researchers and Uni Research employed researchers. The research is mainly conducted in the period 2006 -2015. Key researchers in the UiB group is Brynjulf Stige (Professor), Randi Rolvsjord (Associate Professor), Hans Petter Solli (former PhD student), and in the Uni Research group, Christian Gold (Professor) and Karin Mössler (Associate Professor).

The research includes development of theory and practical approaches to music therapy in mental health care, qualitative research and quantitative studies of the effectiveness of music therapy. The research in the area of theory development, includes development of Community-oriented and resource-oriented approaches to music therapy. These contributions have been widely recognized internationally in the field of music therapy.

The qualitative research has focused on user perspectives. This has included research on users' experiences with music therapy and their descriptions of how music therapy was helpful for them. It has also included research on users' involvement in the process of music therapy, that is, how the users' has contributed to make use of the music therapy in relation to their own health challenges and everyday life.

The quantitative studies have included two systematic reviews (meta-analysis), and an RCT which studied the effectiveness of resource-oriented music therapy with clients with low motivation. This is the RCT with the highest number of participants conducted in the field of music therapy in mental health. Both types of studies are considered very important with regard to create evidence in medical contexts. The mentioned studies documented a significant effect on negative symptoms. Such symptoms are generally considered to be very difficult to treat by medication and psychotherapy.

It has been an explicit goal for the researchers to use both qualitative and quantitative studies. While the quantitative research was essential to gain recognition for music therapy in

medical context, it was of outmost importance for the impact of this research, that the clinical approaches was clearly described, theoretically consistent, and that it could contribute to develop mental health services, and the provision of music therapy. Furthermore, the qualitative research has both complimented and challenged the quantitative studies by offering user-perspectives. Such user perspectives contributed to connect music therapy with new perspectives on user-involvement and recovery that are increasingly important in the mental health care contexts.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Music therapy is a small new discipline and profession. The discipline was established in UiB in 2006 and currently there is a 5-years integrated master program in music therapy. The practice of music therapy in Norway has evolved since the 1970ties, first primarily within special education. The last decades the areas of practice have broadened, and music therapists have started to work in health care contexts. A few music therapists has worked in mental health care since 1990ties, but the provision of music therapy for persons with mental health problems has been rather accidental.

Music therapy was recommended in the National guidelines for treatment of psychosis (The health directorate, 2013). The evidence base referenced includes four out of six publications of research conducted by GAMUT researchers. The level of evidence was considered to be at the highest level. The recommendations state that music therapy should be provided by educated music therapists and offered all phases of the treatment. Following this decision, the health directorate funded a project which included the establishment of a further education course for music therapists working in the field of mental health and addiction, and a one day course that could be offered to mental health care institutions to provide information about how music therapy could be implemented in mental health care contexts.

In march 2016 music therapy was also included in the National guideline for the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse and addiction. This new guideline also explicitly mentions the research from GAMUT. Similarly music therapy is included in the National guideline for detoxification, also with reference to the research on music therapy and mental health. Finally, music therapy is currently suggested in the health directorate's policy towards medicine free treatment options.

This inclusion of music therapy in these policy documents indicate a development where music therapy is gradually gaining status as a evidence based therapy, and recommended as a part of standard service provision. The implementation of these guidelines has just begun, and needs to involve new positions for music therapists in mental health care institutions in order for the institutions to be able to offer music therapy for the patients. Regionally a group for the development of the provision of music therapy in mental health care has been established.

References to the research (scientific publications)

A selection of the publications:

Gold, C., Solli, H.P., Krüger, V., & Lie, S.A. (2009).Dose-response relationship in music therapy for people with serious mental disorders: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, vol. 29, issue 3, p. 193-207. [doi:10.1016/j.cpr.2009.01.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2009.01.001)

Gold, C., Mössler, K., Grocke, D., Heldal, T.O, Tjemsland, L., Aarre, T., Aarø, L.E,

Rittmannsberger, H., Stige, B., Assmus, J. & Rolvsjord, R. (2013). Individual Music Therapy for Mental Health Care Clients with Low Therapy Motivation: Multicentre Randomised Controlled Trial. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*, vol. 82, s. 319-331.

[doi:10.1159/000348452](https://doi.org/10.1159/000348452)

Mössler, K., Chen, J., Heldal, T.O. & Gold, C. (2011). Music therapy for people with schizophrenia and schizophrenia-like disorders. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Review*, 2011, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD004025. [doi:10.1002/14651858.CD004025.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004025.pub3)

Rolvsjord, R. (2010). *Resource-oriented music therapy in mental health care*. Gilsum NH: Barcelona Publishers.

Rolvsjord, R. (2015). What clients do to make music therapy work: A qualitative multiple case study in adult mental health care. *Nordic Journal of Music Therapy*, 24(4).

[doi:10.1080/08098131.2014.964753](https://doi.org/10.1080/08098131.2014.964753)

Rolvsjord, R. (2015). Five episodes of clients' contributions to the therapeutic relationship: a qualitative study in adult mental health care. *Nordic Journal of Music Therapy, ahead of print*. [doi:10.1080/08098131.2015.1010562](https://doi.org/10.1080/08098131.2015.1010562)

Solli, H. P. (2015). Battling illness with wellness: a qualitative case study of a young rapper's experiences with music therapy. *Nordic journal of music therapy*, 24(3), 204-231.

Solli, H.P & Rolvsjord, R. (2015). "The Opposite of Treatment": A qualitative study of how patients diagnosed with psychosis experience music therapy. *Nordic Journal of Music Therapy*, 24(1). [doi:10.1080/08098131.2014.890639](https://doi.org/10.1080/08098131.2014.890639)

Solli, H.P. Rolvsjord, R & Borg, M. (2013). Toward Understanding Music Therapy as a Recovery-Oriented Practice within Mental Health Care: A Meta-Synthesis of Service Users' Experiences. *Journal of Music Therapy*, Winter 50(4), 244-273. [doi:10.1093/jmt/50.4.244](https://doi.org/10.1093/jmt/50.4.244)

Stige, B. & Aarø, L. E. (2012). *Invitation to community music therapy*. New York: Routledge.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Norwegian Directorate of Health (2013). Nasjonale faglige retningslinjer for utredning, behandling og oppfølging av personer med psykoselidelser [Norwegian national guidelines for the assessment, treatment and follow-up of psychosis] Retrieved from <https://helsedirektoratet.no/retningslinjer/nasjonal-faglig-retningslinje-for-utredning-behandling-og-oppfolging-av-personer-med-psykoselidelser>

Norwegian Directorate of Health (2016). Nasjonal faglig retningslinje for behandling og rehabilitering av rusmiddelproblemer og avhengighet. [National guideline for the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse and addiction] Retrieved from <https://helsedirektoratet.no/retningslinjer/behandling-og-rehabilitering-av->

[rusmiddelproblemer-og-avhengighet](#)

Norwegian Directorate of Health (2016). Nasjonal faglig retningslinje for avrusning fra rusmidler og vanedannende legemidler IS-2211. Retrieved from <https://helsedirektoratet.no/retningslinjer/avrusning-fra-rusmidler-og-vanedannende-legemidler>

Norwegian Directorate of Health (2016). Legemiddelfri behandling [Non-medical treatment]. Retrieved from

<https://helsedirektoratet.no/folkehelse/psykisk-helse-og-rus/psykisk-helsevern/legemiddelfri-behandling-i-psykisk-helsevern>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): SámiMuseum

Name of impact case:

Conventional Ethnographic Display or Subversive Aesthetics? Historical Narratives of the Sámi Museum in Norway.

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The question of how Sámi culture is best represented is a debated issue which politically has been “solved” through the establishment of museums run by Sámi people. These museums have been accused for presenting a stereotypical image of Sámi culture and identity. This impact case challenges such an understanding, arguing that the exhibitions may work to undermine the conceptions of time and history of the dominant society. In addition to contributing to the recognition of indigenous curatorial practices, it has inspired new research in collaboration with Sámi museums and archives, as well as with major European institutions and research communities.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The critical views of the Sámi museums can be seen in relation to the broader postcolonial critique of museums, ethnographic museums in particular. As western inventions, museums inevitably reproduce western ideology, preoccupations and concerns. Following this line of thought, the Sámi museums are criticized for having inherited these western museum structures and conventions of display.

This impact study, an alternative reading of the Sámi exhibitions was based on research done by art historian Sigrid Lien and anthropologist Hilde Wallem Nielszen in the Sámi museum, *RDM-SVD*, in Karasjok, Northern Norway. It was carried out as part of the multi-disciplinary project *Photographs, Colonial Legacy and Museums in Contemporary European Culture*, financed by HERA (The Humanities in the European Research Area) (2010-2012).

Based on a study of the museum display as a total experience, Lien and Nielszen’s alternative reading suggests that the museum, by evoking a mythical landscape through aesthetic means, inscribes itself into a Sámi conception of time and space – a Sámi understanding of reality. In this light, the display is understood as an effort to break also with dominant ways of structuring the past. The lack of chronological time as a prime organizing principle of historical narration may be seen as alternative way of configuring the past; a way that distances itself from dominant historiography, like an anti-history if you like – or a transhistory.

Thus, the cultural history display can be seen as an effort to overcome, surpass or transcend time and the constraints imposed by time. The timelessness invoked by the display does not make it ahistorical, but signals another mode of historicity (Castoriadis 1997: 185), as a response to a world where history may as much be a burden as a source of power. This

fragmented and dispersed mode of historicity is what the museum draws upon and seeks to recreate in the exhibitions, both in the cultural history- and the art sections.

Thus, the impact-case also addressed the debate concerning museums in non-western spaces, and the question of recognizing indigenous curatorial practices. Particularly the art section leaves an impression of a museum space less marked by closure than earlier readings suggest. Here the museum opens up for articulations with the wider world, as Sámi contemporary art not only speaks from a position of a particular locality; it also communicates with the international art scene and incorporates visions and perspectives from a global or multiple world.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

This impact study forms part of a long tradition where academic institutions engage in social and political struggles aiming to decolonize and democratize science and knowledge, and to bring voice to silenced, marginalized and subaltern positions (Junka-Aikio 2014). The alternative reading of the exhibitions in the Sámi Museum in Karasjok has been well received in the Sámi community – and welcomed as a recognition of their ongoing work to establish alternative modes of narration, alternative ways of speaking about a difficult past in the present. In the event of the museum’s 40th anniversary in 2012, Lien and Nielssen were invited as the only non-Sámi key-note speakers, and their work was used as a platform for the ongoing discussions concerning the future role of the museum. In addition, a version of their analysis was printed in Sámi language in the following anniversary publication.

The most important impact of Lien and Nielssen’s work is its political potential in the ongoing struggle for the visibility and recognition of Sámi culture, conceptions of history and curatorial practices in relation to the dominant Norwegian society as well as “the rest of the world”. This is also essential politically, not least concerning the role of Sámi institutions within Norwegian state structures where they as marginalized institutions struggle to be seen and heard.

Furthermore, the impact case study has resulted in a new research collaboration with two Sámi museums and the Sámi archive. This project “Negotiating History: Photography in Sámi Culture”, funded by NRC (2014-2017), studies the role and position of indigenous photography in the past and present. The project maps photographs from the Sámi areas in multiple archives, museums and other institutions in Norway and abroad, and analyzes its context, circulation and uses historically as well as in the contemporary society. This project has also resulted in new research on Sámi photography commissioned by and executed in other European cultural institutions. In 2015 Lien was funded by INHA (The French National History Institute in Paris) to do research in the Bonaparte Collection of Sámi Images in Bibliothèque Nationale and in Musée Quai Branly. Lien and Nielssen were invited and funded by the German State Museums to study the collection of Sámi Images in the Museum Europäischen Kulturen, Berlin. International collaboration initiated by the project has resulted in a broader engagement with Nordic indigeneity– in co-edited journal issues, workshops and future research projects (possible application for Horizon 2020).

References to the research (scientific publications)

2012 Sigrid Lien and Hilde Nielssen: Absence and Presence: The Work of Photographs in the Sami Museum, RidduDuottarMuseat- Sámiid Vuorká-Dávvirat (RDM-SVD) in Karasjok, Norway, *Photography & Culture*, Special Issue: Photographic Legacies: Addressing the

Colonial Past in Europe (guest editors: Sigrid Lien, Elizabeth Edwards, Susan Legene), Vol.5, Issue 3, Nov.2012.

2012 Sigrid Lien and Hilde Nielssen: Conventional Ethnographic Display or Subversive Aesthetics? Historical Narratives of the Sami National Museum in Norway. open access publication, Linköping University Press: <http://www.eunamus.eu/outcomes.html>.

2014: Elizabeth Edwards, & Sigrid Lien (ed.): *Uncertain Images: Museums and the Work of Photographs*, London: Ashgate.

2014 Sigrid Lien: The Aesthetics of the Bear Hunt: Ecologies of Sightings in a Sami Museum, in: Elizabeth Edwards, & Sigrid Lien, *Uncertain Images: Museums and the Work of Photographs*, London: Ashgate.

2016 Sigrid Lien & Hilde Nielssen: *Museumsforteljingar: Vi og dei andre i kulturhistoriske museum*. Oslo: Det Norske Samlaget.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

2014 Sigrid Lien og Hilde Nielssen: Museet som sted for alternative historiefortellinger, i: *Sámiid Vuorká-Dávvirat 40 Jagi/ De Samiske Samlinger 40 år 1972-2013*. Karasjok: RiddoDuottarMuseat, s. 53-68.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): TheatreLLE

Name of impact case: Theatre Studies, (teatervitenskap) at Department of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies (LLE)

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The societal impact of Theatre Studies (teatervitenskap) in Bergen can be described as having had considerable influence in arts and education, an influence based in its both academic and artistic research, intermediation of results through publications of different kinds and teaching. Theatre Studies have contributed to the theatre development locally, nationally as well as internationally. This impact has been made possible both through the activities and practice of our candidates as well as through seminars and workshops conducted by our staff. Practical cooperation with institutions and organisations like theatres and educational institutions beyond the university, has been significant.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The research underpinning this impact has been carried out by Knut Ove Arntzen, Tor Trolie and Keld Hyldig and may be seen (within the scope of the last 15 years and beyond) in relation to different research groups and individual projects, like the individual ongoing research in visual dramaturgy and new theatre forms as a basis for international theory workshops conducted in many countries, in theatres and academies. The project is also focusing on theatre and landscapes in geo-cultural dimensions, especially looking at border areas and border dialogues in Europe, Canada and in the Arctic. At this stage we are involved in a Research group of a cross-interdisciplinary kind, The Borders of Europe (Europas grenser), in-between our department, LLE, and IF (Department of Foreign Languages) at the Faculty of Arts, UiB. An ongoing research project on the Ibsen tradition has contributed to the intermediation of the Ibsen festival at the Nationaltheatret in Oslo. A specific research group in theatre studies opens to different topics in theatre history and avant-garde movements. Briefly said, the research covers systematic areas like art of acting, art of directing, dramaturgy and criticism.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Theatre Studies (teatervitenskap), University of Bergen, has for a long time, due to its research activities and teaching, had a substantial impact on artistic developments and practical based education. We have given premises within practical theatre and drama by contributing to and counseling BIT Teatergarasjen (Bergen Internasjonale Teater), Bergen Dansesenter and Proscen/Cornerteatret, and also contributed to running Skrivekunstakademiet i Hordaland (The Writing Academy in Hordaland), also as boardmembers. Research based dramaturgical understanding has influenced theatre companies of excellence, like Baktruppen and Verdensteatret. Landscape dramaturgy is a working concept by young choreographers and directors in the project group Norsk

landskapsteater (Norwegian Theatre of Landscapes). Acting theory and cultural politics have also been applied practically.

Theatre Studies in Bergen have contributed to establishing the curriculum and study plans in connection with the implementation of the Bologna model at the State Academy of the Arts in Oslo, what all subjects in scenic arts concern. Theory workshops for students, actors and theatre workers in general, have been conducted in theatres and art/theatre academies in countries like Finland, Sweden and Lithuania on a permanent basis. Theatre Studies in Bergen have also contributed to establishing a theatre education in Kabul, Afghanistan in cooperation with Den Nationale Scene in Bergen, the Universities of Bergen and Kabul, as well as with the Afghan National Theatre in Kabul.

The theatre periodical 3t had for some year a great influence on theory application to practical theatre. It was founded by some of our master students and with support at our department. Our candidates have also become artistic directors, like Kristian Seltun at Trøndelag Teater, Per Ananiassen, Teaterhuset Avantgarden in Trondheim, Sven Åge Birkeland at BIT Teatergarasjen and artistic director Agnete Haaland, DNS (The National Theatre in Bergen). With BIT Teatergarasjen we have an ongoing cooperation, especially the last 10-15 years, in organizing seminars on theory and practice with renowned international theatre scholars, taking place during the Meteor- and October Dance Festival. This has also benefitted our students as well as visiting theatre workers and scholars. The BIT Teatergarasjen staff is almost entirely former students from the Theatre Studies in Bergen. One of our candidates, Melanie Fieldseth, also worked as a theatre consultant (scenekunstkonsulent) at the Norwegian Cultural Council for two periods. One can also mention that Bergen Dansesenter as well as Proscen/Cornerteatret, are run by former students of theatre studies, and our staff have been board members. Practice based courses are now in the shaping at our department, supported by a clear intention by our Faculty and also supported by institutions like Den Nationale Scene and BIT Teatergarasjen.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Arntzen, K. O., Rom for en situasjonistisk kunst. Evaluering av Rom for kunst-programmet med vekt på noen utvalgte prosjekter, Norsk kulturråd, rapportserien, nr. 32, Oslo 2004.

Arntzen, Knut Ove.

Det marginale teater. Et nordisk blikk på regikunst og ambiente forsøk. Alvheim og Eide akademisk forlag 2007 (ISBN 978-82-90-35980-0) 207 s.

Active Pooling, New Theatre s Word Perfect, konferanse, Felix Meritis, Amsterdam, 1993. Oversatt fra engelsk av forfatteren: Zeropoint theatre. Knut Ove Arntzen,

Arntzen, Knut Ove, «From Cabaret Dramaturgy towards a new Theatre Text», i Dramaturgische und politische Strategien im Drama und Theater des 20. Jahrhunderts, Arntzen, Leirvåg, Vestli (Hrsg.), St. Ingbert 2000.

Arntzen, Knut Ove; Hakan, Gürses; Schwinghammer, et al.

Post-mainstream als geo-kulturelle Dimension von Theater. I: *Aufbruch zu neuen Welten. Theatralität an der Jahrtausendwende*. Frankfurt am Main, Tyskland: IKO-Verlag für Interkulturelle Kommunikation 2000 ISBN 3-88939-542-2. s. 39-49

Arntzen, Knut Ove.

- Bergen er kraftsenter i norsk scenekunst. Knut Ove Arntzen i intervju med Jan H. Landro, Eirik Brekke (foto). *Bergens Tidende* 2004 (234, uke nr 36) s. 41-41

Arntzen, Knut Ove.

Alongside the Meridian Bow of Struve: Reflections on the Borderline between East and West and their Memories in Performance. The past is still to change: Performing history from 1945 to the present.; 2009-10-21 - 2009-10-23

Hyldig, Keld.

Theatre education at the University of Bergen. THE OTHER EYE #2 : Theatre education in Germany and Norway; 2013-10-19 - 2013-10-19

UiB, foredrag.

Hyldig, Keld.

Le Festival international Ibsen et le nouveau théâtre norvégien. *OutreScène : la revue du Théâtre National de Strasbourg* 2011 ;Volum 13. s. 117-124

Hyldig, Keld.

Twenty Years With The International Ibsen Festival. *Ibsen Studies* 2011 ;Volum 11.(1) s. 21-50

Losnedahl, Kari and Keld Hyldig, red., *Den teatrale illusjon. Scenografi i et historisk og nåtidig perspektiv*. Universitetet i Bergen 2009 ISBN 82-7887-037-3. s. 65-73

Trolie, Tor Bastiansen.

Skuespillerkunst i kontekst: En skisse til en vitenskapelig praksis. Cappelen Damm Høyskoleforlaget 2005 (ISBN 978-82-7634-188-1) 127 s.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Arntzen, Knut Ove.

Ritual, the popular and poetical dimensions in dialogic spaces, i FRAMING A MIRAGE. Communicating contemporary art and its values, red. BIT Teatergarasjen. Bergen: BIT Teatergarasjen 2015 147 s.

Eeg-Tverbakk, Camilla; Arntzen, Knut Ove.

Recycling in arts, education and contemporary theatre : documentation and report on an open seminar from the 4th and 5th of December 2008. : Høgskolen i Østfold 2009 (ISBN 9788278252932) 36 s.

Når teori og praksis likestilles: Festskrift til Knut Ove Arntzen, H. Velure, M. Fieldseth, O. Klemsdal, K. Seltun (red.), printed by Black Box Teater, Oslo, with the support from Den Nationale Scene, Bergen, Black Box Teater, Oslo, BIT Teatergarasjen, Bergen og TAG Trondheim.

Performance Art by Baktruppen. First Part, editors: Knut Ove Arntzen and Camilla Eeg-Tverbakk, Kontur Publishing, Oslo 2009.

Visslingar & rop/9/00/Stockholm, Norsk scenkonst (Norwegian scenic arts), including an interview with Bergen Internasjonale Teater and Knut Ove Arntzen, “Hybriduttryck och kulturell identitet inom post-mainstream” and the text “Norge regerar” (“Norway is ruling”), referring to Bergen in the 1980 and the zealous people from the theatre studies department.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name: BLOM

Name of impact case:

Art, Technology and Media / The Archive in Motion
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Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
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Since 2003/2004, professor Ina Blom's research has centered on the relation between 20th Century art, technology and media, with a particular emphasis on new conceptions of social memory and social ontology in the realm of aesthetic practice. This was the theme in *On the Style Site. Art Sociality and Media Culture* (New York: Sternberg Press, 2007, second edition 2009), and was pursued in the research project *The Archive in Motion* (2011-2015). The projects have contributed to a shift in the understanding of the significance media technologies in the realm of 20th century and contemporary art, as seen for instance in the many invitations to contribute texts on this topic to international art journals (non-scientific) and museum publications.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
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The NFR-funded project *The Archive in Motion* (2011-2015) was a cross-disciplinary project with film and media scholars from The Department of Media Studies, UiO, The Department of Cinema Studies, Stockholm's University and the National Library of Norway (Liv Hausken, Trond Lundemo, Eivind Røssaak and Yngvil Beyer). The project also drew on the resources of an international network of scholars from Germany, England and the US.

As in the work leading up to the publication of *On The Style Site. Art Sociality and Media Culture*, a substantial part of the research involved studying media-related artworks and aesthetic materials from a variety of sources and throughout the 20th century. Access to media databases and museum archives such as Electronic Art Intermix (NY) The Museum of Modern Art (NY), Zentrum für Kunst und Medientechnologie (Karlsruhe), Centre Pompidou (Paris) and a number of others, were key to the work. In addition, access to the private archives of a number of artists and other agents played an important role in terms of getting access to unknown or little known materials and perspectives. Interviews with the same persons were an important additional source of information.

A significant part of the work also involved getting a better technical understanding of a host of media technologies, old and new. Generic knowledge about technical "principles" had to be replaced by a properly media archaeological attention to the specificity of machine features, generations and modes of operation in different contexts. Finally, research was organized around workshops devoted to reading and discussion of the expanding body of empirical and theoretical literature on new media (software studies, media archaeology, media aesthetics), as well as a series of conferences.

The most intensive work on the project – including preliminary article publications and preparations of the new monograph and anthology – took place in 2012-2015, but the longer

research horizons - including work on the previous book project - played an important role in terms of access to materials, perspectives, networks and expertise. The most important early publication from the project was an article in the level 2 journal *Critical Inquiry* in 2013 (“The Autobiography of Video. Outline for a Revisionist Account of Early Video Art”). Finished manuscripts were handed to publishers in early spring, 2015: The monograph *The Autobiography of Video. The Life and Times of a Memory Technology* (New York: Sternberg Press, March 2016) and the anthology *Memory in Motion. Archives, Technology and the Social* (Amsterdam University Press, June 2016).

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)Our basic claim is that the research undertaken in these projects have contributed to a distinct shift in the discourses of modern and contemporary art over the past decade. Whereas art discourse has long been preoccupied with questions related to the archive and memory, the models have generally been oriented toward the older archival practices of 19th century government and historiography and psychoanalytic models of memory. Blom’s research has contributed to a greater attention to and interest in the radically new archival conditions that emerge with the electronic and digital technologies of the late 20th century and their technopolitical underpinnings. This has also led to the discovery or rediscovery of historical projects and positions that have often passed under the radar. Rapidly growing attention to the work of artists like Aldo Tambellini, Antoni Muntadas, Keith Sonnier, Frank Gillette, Paul Ryan and Lynda Benglis are important examples.

This impact of *On the Style Site* + the activities and pre-publications of *The Archive in Motion* may be demonstrated at two levels:

1. Invitations to publish a number of articles on project-related topics in leading international non-scientific journals and museum catalogues. Blom has been asked to contribute articles to *Artforum* and *Parkett*, major journals comparable to *Rolling Stone Magazine* or *Vogue*, but for the Art world. *On The Style Site* even inspired a special feature section in *Artforum* (September 2010), with texts by a number of writers, including Blom. She has received invitations to contribute essays on project-related topics to catalogues and book publications for museums such as Guggenheim, New York, The Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, Kunstmuseum Bonn, Museum of Contemporary Art, Barcelona, Museo Reina Sofia, Madrid, Schirn Kunsthalle Frankfurt, Witte de With Kunsthalle, Rotterdam and Nam June Paik Art Center, Seoul (among others).
2. Invitations to discuss or present topics related to *On the Style Site* + *The Archive in Motion* in Norwegian public contexts, such as a public lecture at Litteraturhuset (on the technological condition of modern art), a public presentation/panel debate at Riksarkivet (the dilemmas of digitization), a public lecture at Kunstnerne Hus (on changing conceptions of memory in the film works of Chris Marker) and interviews (in *Morgenbladet* and at *Kunstkritikk.no*, for instance). These have also received attention in the social media. For instance the interview with Blom at *Kunstkritikk.no* got the following response on Twitter:

“what a saturday well spent,talking and listening to chun,parikka,ernst and blom discuss software,medium and memory” [#archiveinmotion](#), Taina Bucher @tainab 10. des. 2011

References to the research (scientific publications)

- *On the Style Site. Art Sociality and Media Culture* (New York: Sternberg Press, 2007, second edition 2009)
- *The Autobiography of Video. The Life and Times of a Memory Technology*. New York: Sternberg Press (forthcoming, March 2016)
- *Memory in Motion. Archives, Technology and the Social* (eds. Ina Blom, Trond Lundemo, Eivind Røssaak), Amsterdam University Press (forthcoming, June 2016)

Since the main publications of *The Archive in Motion* project are just emerging, it is too early to trace references in scholarly literature. An overview of references to *On The Style Site* has not been assembled, but I know that the book has been on the curriculum at a number of universities, including The University of Chicago, SUNY Stony Brook, University of Fribourg, Freie Universität Berlin and many others. Its key perspectives were presented in a chapter on art, media and technology in the textbook *Contemporary Art: 1989 to the Present* (eds. Suzanne Hudson and Alexander Dumbadze), New York: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Particularly relevant references (select)

- *Artforum* (September 2010) – special feature section
- “All Dressed Up”. (On Rachel Harrison). *Parkett* #82, 2008
- “Digitaliseringens dilemmaer”, Riksarkivet 01.03.2016, se strømming her: https://morgenbladet.no/hendelse/digitaliseringens-dilemmaer?utm_content=buffer9a3c&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer
- «Minnearkeologen», interview with Blom in *Kunstkritikk*, <http://www.kunstkritikk.no/artikler/mediearkeologen/?d=no>
- #archive in motion: <https://twitter.com/hashtag/ArchiveinMotion?src=hash>
- Twitter comment: <https://twitter.com/tainab/status/145505764402937857>

Impact case study

Institution: IMV

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Mus&Med

Name of impact case:
From the UiO music & motion lab to hospitals worldwide
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Video analysis methods and software originally developed at UiO for studies of music-related body motion have become widely spread, and used worldwide in: (a) artistic practice (music/dance), (b) experimental studies of ADHD/ADD, (c) clinical studies of cerebral palsy.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
<p>In 2004, Alexander Refsum Jensenius started development of the Musical Gesture Toolbox (MGT) as part of his PhD on music-related body motion. The aim was to develop a video-based analysis system that could be used to study musicians' and dancers' motion in a simple and holistic way. The toolbox contains a set of algorithms for visualising and quantifying body motion from regular video recordings. What stands out in comparison to other computer vision solutions is the focus on simplicity, temporality and holicity. This makes the toolbox easy to get started with for people with limit technical expertise.</p> <p>The MGT was first developed as standalone modules in the graphical programming environment Max, and was in 2006 merged into the Jamoma framework. This is a modular system developed and used by a group of international artists, under the lead of Timothy Place and Trond Lossius. The video analysis tools have since been used in a number of music/dance productions worldwide and are also actively used in arts education.</p> <p>In 2006, Alexander presented his research at the annual celebration of Norwegian research in the Oslo concert hall, after which professor Terje Sagvolden asked to test the video analysis system in his research on ADHD/ADD at Oslo University Hospital. This eventually lead to a collaboration in which the Musical Gestures Toolbox was used to analyse 16 rat caves. The system was also tested in the large-scale clinical ADHD study at Ullevål University Hospital in 2008 (1000+ participants). This collaboration ended abruptly with Sagvolden's decease in 2011.</p> <p>The unlikely collaboration between researchers in music and medicine was featured in a mini-documentary on national TV (NRK Schrödingers katt) in 2008, after which</p>

physiotherapist Lars Adde from the Department of Laboratory Medicine, Women's and Children's Health at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) called Alexander to ask whether the tools could also be used to study infants. This has led to a long and fruitful collaboration and the development of the prototype Computer-based Infant Movement Assessment (CIMA) which is currently being tested in hospitals in Norway, USA, India, China and Turkey. A pre-patent has been filed and the aim is to provide a complete video-based solution for screening infants for the risk of developing cerebral palsy (CP).

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Besides its impact on research in several disciplines, the MGT and its methods have had a societal impact on the arts with its use in a number of public music and dance performances worldwide. It has also had an impact in the health sector through the CIMA screening. This is still in clinical testing, with more than 1000 infants screened so far. It is documented that up to 18% of surviving infants who are born extremely preterm develop cerebral palsy (CP), and the total rate of neurological impairments is up to 45%. Specialist examination may be used to detect infants in the risk of developing CP, but this resource is only available at some hospitals. The CIMA aims to offer a standardised and affordable computer-based screening solution so that a much larger group of infants can be screened at an early stage, and the ones that fall in the risk zone may receive further specialist examination. Early intervention is critical to improving the motor capacities of the infants. The success of the CIMA methods developed on the MGT framework are to a large part based on the original focus on studying human motion through a holistic, simple and time-based approach.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- Valle, S. C., Støen, R., Sæther, R., Jensenius, A. R., & Adde, L. (2015). Test–retest reliability of computer-based video analysis of general movements in healthy term-born infants. *Early Human Development*, 91(10), 555–558.
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- Adde, L., Helbostad, J., Jensenius, A. R., Langaas, M., & Støen, R. (2013). Identification of fidgety movements and prediction of CP by the use of computer-based video analysis is more accurate when based on two video recordings. *Physiotherapy Theory and Practice*, 29(6), 469–475.
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- Adde, L., Helbostad, J. L., Jensenius, A. R., Taraldsen, G., Grunewaldt, K. H., & Støen, R. (2010). Early prediction of cerebral palsy by computer-based video analysis of general movements: a feasibility study. *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, 52(8), 773–778. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-8749.2010.03629.x>
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- Jensenius, A. R. (2007). *Action–Sound: Developing Methods and Tools to Study Music-Related Body Movement* (PhD thesis). University of Oslo.
<http://urn.nb.no/URN:NBN:no-18922>

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

National press:

- Hvordan analysere bevegelse, NRK Schrödingers katt, 16.10.2014.
<https://tv.nrk.no/serie/schrodingers-katt/dmpv73002214/16-10-2014>
- Bevegelser kan avdekke ADHD, Aftenposten, 25.8.2007.
<http://www.aftenposten.no/fakta/innsikt/Bevegelser-kan-avdekke-ADHD-6583116.html>
- Avslører ADHD med luftgitar, NRK Viten, 21.02.2008.
<http://www.nrk.no/viten/avslorer-adhd-med-luftgitar-1.4893999>
- Mener bevegelsene avslører ADHD, NRK Schrödingers katt 21.02.2008.
<http://www.nrk.no/nett-tv/indeks/123069/>

Impact case study

Institution: IMV

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): MusMed

Name of impact case:
Music and media: Production, distribution and consumption of music in the internet age
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Digital technologies have dramatically changed the production tools, user patterns, distribution platforms and business models for music. The research undertaken in the project <i>Clouds and Concerts - Mediation and Mobility in Contemporary Music Culture</i> has contributed crucial insights into these changes. Findings have been disseminated and used by a wide variety of user groups, such as Rikskonsertene, Norsk kulturråd, Music Export Norway, Innovasjon Norge, and presented at various music industry conferences, most notably SXSW and ByLarm.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
The research group, led by professor Anne Danielsen and associate professor Arnt Maasø, consisted of Yngvar Kjus (postdoc), Anja Nylund Hagen (PhD), Marika Lüders, (senior researcher, SINTEF), several researchers at Telenor Group (among them Beathe Due, Johannes Bjelland, Kenth Engø-Monsen, and Pål Roe Sundsøy) as well as research assistants and master students. WiMP Music (now Tidal) granted access to streaming and search logs from all anonymised users of the service in Norway over a total of 72 weeks from 2010 to 2013. Another key empirical source was 23 focus-group interviews with a total of 124 informants, ages 18 to 59, between 2010 and 2013. In-depth interviews were also conducted over several months with 12 other informants (via diaries, interviews and analysis of activity on last.fm and social media). Representatives from various areas of the music industry, ranging from the artists to players in the streaming services, were also interviewed. In addition we gathered material from social media platforms in relation to festivals and concerts, in particular the Øya festival.
Changes in listening patterns and the use of music as a consequence of new distribution platforms (in particular music streaming) and new modes of mobile listening on mobile devices have been investigated. Here we have focused on challenges linked to navigating in the new abundance of music, new forms of ownership and curating practices, the new mobility of music listening, and general listening patterns.
Challenges linked to new forms of producing and communicating live music as a

consequence of new production tools and heavy use of studio technology on stage have also been addressed. The live music scene has become a major source of income for many artists, and success in the live market has thus become increasingly important, both economically and in the attention economy of the music industry.

Lastly, the research has had a particular focus on the *interaction* between a live music event such as the Øya festival and music streaming, addressing both trends of eventisation, that is, how listening to recorded music tends to build up around events, and the ways in which a live music event now extends into the virtual domain due to social media and streaming services.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The research project has contributed crucial insights into the interaction between a live music event such as the Øya festival and music streaming and the ways in which a live event extends into the virtual domain through social media. Wimp, Music Export Norway, Rikskonsertene, Norsk kulturråd, and Innovasjon Norge, as well as artists and their managements, have approached us asking for presentations on these matters (see list of presentations below), in particular regarding the ways in which events can be used to increase listening to recorded music and succeed in the attention economy of the music industry.

Invited presentations (selection):

Danielsen, Anne, Hagen, Anja N., Kjus, Yngvar, and Maasø, Arnt: [Clouds and Concerts summarised](#). ByLarm 2016, 3. mars 2016.

Kjus, Yngvar: Festivalopplevelser i den digitale tiden - nye muligheter for musikkformidlere? Presentasjon for Festivalnettverk i regi av Innovasjon Norge, 25. februar 2016.

Maasø, Arnt: [Streaming – a challenge for the future of music?](#) [pdf] Invitert keynote ved konferansen Musimorphose(s), Paris 11.11.15.

Kjus, Yngvar: Konsertopplevelser i digitale omgivelser. Presentasjon for Norsk kulturråd, 26. oktober 2015.

Maasø, Arnt: [Surviving Streaming: How insight into listening patterns and the streaming model provide maps for the future](#). Presentation på Berlin Music Week, 05.09.14

Danielsen, Anne. Musikk, mediering og mobilitet. Den digitale vending i musikkulturen. Presentasjon på fagseminar Rikskonsertene hos Norges Musikkhøyskole, 12-13. desember 2012.

Danielsen, Anne. [BIG DATA](#). Paneldebatt hos Teknisk Museum. Kjelsås, Oslo, 18.oktober

2012.

Maasø, Arnt: "Clouds and Concerts: WiMP and consumer behaviour", [innlegg på by:Larm 17.02.12 \(pdf 11 MB\)](#)

Maasø, Arnt. Sky & Scene Brukerundersøkelse av musikkstrømming. Presentasjon hos Norsk Rikskringkasting (NRK). Oslo, Norge, 2012.

Popular dissemination:

<http://www.ballade.no/sak/festivaler-i-en-strommeverden/>

Artists and managements working within contemporary genres that rely heavily on technology on stage have expressed interest in our research addressing dilemmas linked to new forms of producing and communicating live music as a consequence of new production tools and heavy use of studio technology on stage, in particular the balancing of live performance and pre-production. This impact has mostly taken the form of personal communication with artists and their managements at industry events such as ByLarm. However, an opinion piece on this matter has also been published on the national music industry website Ballade, se <http://www.ballade.no/sak/hvordan-spille-konsert-i-laptopens-tidsalder/>

References to the research (scientific publications)

Danielsen, Anne & Kjus, Yngvar (in preparation). The mediated festival: Live concerts as triggers of music streaming and social media engagement.

Maasø, Arnt (in review). Music streaming, festivals and eventisation of music. *Popular Music and Society*.

Hagen, A. N. (in review). Paths in the online music jungle: Understanding personal practices with use of music streaming services. *Journal of Audience and Reception Studies*.

Hagen, A. N. & Lüders, M. (in review). Social streaming? Navigating music as personal and social. *Convergence - the International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies*.

Hagen, A. N. (forthcoming). Streaming the everyday life, in Nowak, R. and Whelan, A. (eds.) *Networked Music Cultures*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Kjus, Yngvar (2016, in press). Musical Exploration via Streaming Services: The Norwegian Experience. *Popular Communication*, 14(3).

Kjus, Yngvar og Danielsen, Anne (2016, in press). Live Mediation: Performing Concerts Using Studio Technology. *Popular Music*, 35(3).

Hagen, A. N. (2016). The metaphors we stream by: Making sense of music streaming. *First Monday*. <http://firstmonday.org/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/6005/5277>

Danielsen, Anne og Helseth, Inger (2016). Mediated Immediacy. The Relationship between Auditory and Visual Dimensions of Live Performance in Contemporary Technology-Based Popular Music. *Rock Music Studies* (3)1, 24-40.

Hagen, Anja Nylund (2015). [The Playlist Experience: Personal Playlists in Music Streaming Services](#). *Popular Music and Society*, 38(5), 625-645.

Kjus, Yngvar (2015). [Reclaiming the Music: The Power of Local and Physical Music Distribution in the Age of Global Online Services](#). *New Media and Society*, s.1-17.

Kjus, Yngvar og Danielsen, Anne (2014). [Live Islands in the Seas of Recordings: The Music Experience of Visitors at the Øya Festival](#). *Popular Music and Society*, 38(5), s. 660-679.

Maasø, Arnt og Toldnes, Ragnhild (2014). "Mitt lille land". I J. S. Knudsen, M. S. Skånland, & G. Trondalen, *Musikk etter 22. juli* (Vol. 7, pp. 25–47). Oslo: Skriftserie fra Senter for musikk og helse.

Brøvig-Hanssen, Ragnhild og Danielsen, Anne (2013). The Naturalised and the Surreal: Changes in the Perception of Popular Music Sound. *Organised Sound*, 18(1), s. 71-80.

Danelsen, Anne og Maasø, Arnt (2011). Mediating Music: Materiality and Silence in Madonna's "Don't Tell Me". I Hawkins, Stan (red.) *Pop Music and Easy Listening: The Library of Essays on Popular Music*. Ashgate. s. 127-169.

Dissertations

Hagen, Anja Nylund (2015). [Using Music Streaming Services: Practices, Experiences and the Lifeworld of Musicking](#). PhD thesis at the Department of Media and Communication, University of Oslo. (Defended in a public disputation 15 December 2015).

Helseth, Inger (2013) Preprodusert liveness? En analyse av liveformatet i digitaliseringens tid. Master's Thesis at the Department of Musicology, University of Oslo. ([Available as PDF](#), 2,5 MB)

Pedersen, Helena Zarifa M. (2013) Music In The Air: En studie av streamingtjenestene Spotify og WiMP på mobil. Master's Thesis at the Department of Informatics, University of Oslo. ([Available as PDF](#), 10,5 MB)

Sandnes, Ada Elisabeth (2013) "Hjem til Volum": En analyse av publikums mediebruk og opplevelser på en festival med lokal profil. Master's Thesis at the Department of Media and Communication, University of Oslo. ([Available as PDF](#), 1,8 MB)

Toldnes, Ragnhild (2013) *Vårt lille land: Musikk etter 22. juli*. Master's Thesis at the Department of Media and Communication, University of Oslo ([Available as PDF](#), 2,1 MB).

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

For a complete list of reports, scientific and popular articles, dissertations, and conference papers and presentations, see

<http://www.hf.uio.no/imv/english/research/projects/cloudsandconcerts/publications/>

The project has also achieved extensive media coverage, see

<http://www.hf.uio.no/imv/forskning/prosjekter/skyogscene/presse/>

(as per today the list contains approx. 50 interviews in various media).

Impact case study

Institution: IMV

Panel number: 1

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): STW

Name of impact case:

Opera through the stage door

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The project's aim was to establish new forms of cooperation between students, teaching and opera-research on the one hand, and the practices and possibilities of staging in an opera-house on the other. This was implemented through a close cooperation among researchers at IMV (prof. Ståle Wikshåland, associate professor Nanette Nielsen and adjunct professor David Levin) and the artistic- and production-staff at the National Opera, (head of information Hedda Høgåsen-Hallesby and artistic director, Per Boye-Hansen).

The course, comprising 25 students (more than half of them being foreign students) spent ten whole days in the opera-house, following rehearsals, being presented with the artistic visions and practicalities of the artistic team producing a new staging of Mozart's *Zauberflöte*, as well as attending lectures given by the university-staff.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

This initiative has been emerging gradually from a Norwegian Research Council-funded research-project *POWER MISE EN SCÈNE: OPERA, AESTHETICS AND POLITICS IN THE 18TH CENTURY*, with 4 full-time participants, with professor Ståle Wikshåland as project-leader. This project established an international (mainly American and Scandinavian) based network of about 15 renowned professors – amongst them prof. Leo Treitler (New York), prof. Martha Feldman (Chicago), prof. Lydia Goehr (New York), prof. Ellen Rosand (Yale), associate professor Nila Parly (Copenhagen) – both for the ongoing research and for further cooperation. Prominent in this network was IMV-Department's now adjunct professor, David Levin (Chicago), being part of the IMV-staff since 2015.

In the later years, the Department's involvement with opera studies have increased substantially, and we are now 5 members of staff involved in opera research: prof. Erling Guldbrandsen, post. doc Peter Edwards, associate professor Nanette Nielsen. prof. Ståle Wikshåland and adjunct prof. David Levin.

Together with the leader-team of the National opera, the three of us being directly involved in this project at the Department developed plans for a joint venture for qualifying our students to be applicable for work in opera productions. This took shape partly as a theoretical endeavour, introducing the students with opera theory. But as important was the idea of connecting students directly to an ongoing opera production, making them acquainted with the rehearsal situation (for real!), and giving them opportunity to collect information from the artists involved in the opera production itself.

This way we sought to apply theories on opera and opera production directly to the operatic practice, and we were utterly satisfied with the generosity we were met with in the opera house in Bjørvika. This way, we and the students got full access to what opera is in a professional setting. A rare opportunity that the big group of foreign student appreciated immensely. – Getting direct access to an artistic director, a scenographer, a stage director etc. in the run of a real production would not be possible any other place in the opera world, were the comments from the students from abroad, many of them experienced opera students in beforehand.

This last point was of course also a gratification for the quality of the course.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Developed in close collaboration with the Norwegian National Opera, the course, *Opera through the stage door*, which will be repeated annually, seeks to introduce students to the practices and possibilities of stage interpretation in opera. Students are invited into the opera house in order to gain a critical understanding of how meaning is created in the rehearsal room. Having actively observed the work of interpretation in the course of rehearsals in the opera house, students are in turn being asked to formulate their own conceptual approaches to a given work. The course is prepared in the Department through lectures by professor Wikshåland and associate professor Nanette Nielsen. No prior experience in opera direction is expected, but a keen interest in the nature of artistic interpretation and a willingness to think expansively, creatively, and rigorously about how meaning-making transpires in artistic practice is required.

Throughout the course a broad range is discussed and covered, of materials, encompassing musicological works that offer insight into the specific opera being staged, going straight into the special working routines in a more theoretical work (encompassing theatre practice, social theory, textual theory, and/or media theory) on theatrical interpretation and performance practice.

By investigating some of the historical, technological, and aesthetic discourses surrounding opera and opera production, the course aims to clarify some of the ways in which opera

functions as a living art form, shaped by and shaping contemporary sensibilities, informed by and in turn informing the way we understand and experience the world.

From the point of view of the National Opera, a course like this aims at educating coming possible employees, not only at the National Opera but for other places where opera-productions take place as well, candidates who will be qualified for joining a modern opera production team.

Learning outcomes

The student will:

- have gained familiarity with the form and experience of opera as an historical, theoretical, and process-based art form
- have gained familiarity with the elements of opera production and how they are being deployed at an opera house
- have developed increased awareness of historical, commercial, and social factors in the opera industry
- have gained skills in aural and visual perception, critical assessment, and reasoning, and applied these skills to written work
- be able to prepare an analysis of an opera production as a basis for discussion of operatic elements such as dramaturgy and musical meaning-making.

References to the research (scientific publications)

DAVID J. LEVIN

Director, Richard & Mary L. Gray Center for Arts & Inquiry

Addie Clark Harding Professor, Dept of Germanic Studies, Dept of Cinema & Media Studies, Committee on Theater & Performance Studies, and the College

University of Chicago

BOOKS

2007/2010 *Unsettling Opera: Staging Mozart, Verdi, Wagner and Zemlinsky*. University of Chicago Press. Paperback edition: 2010

1998/2000 *Richard Wagner, Fritz Lang, and the Nibelungen: The Dramaturgy of Disavowal*.

Princeton University Press. Princeton Studies in Opera. Paperback edition: 2000.

1994 *Opera_Through_Other_Eyes*. Stanford University Press. Hardback & paperback. Edited and introduced this series of essays on opera by literary and cultural theorists, including Theodor W. Adorno, Peggy Kamuf, Friedrich Kittler, Philippe Lacoue-Labarthe, Jean Starobinski, Klaus Theweleit, Samuel Weber, and Slavoj Zizek.

SELECTED ARTICLES

2012 "The *Mise-en-scene* of Mediation: Wagner's *Götterdämmerung* (Stuttgart Opera, Peter Konwitschny)" in *Opera Quarterly* 27.2-3 (Spring-Summer 2011): 219-234.

2012 "Was will der Wagner? Gedanken zu einem Szenario der Opernfeindlichkeit." In Gabriele Brandstetter, Stefanie Diekmann, and Christopher Wild, eds., *Theaterfeindlichkeit* (München: Wilhelm Fink, 2012), 87-98.

2011 "Wunder Punkt: Bemerkungen zu einer zwiespältigen Ästhetik der Opernszene." in Clemens Risi, Robert Sollich, and Anna Papenburg, eds. »Wann geht der nächste Schwan?« Aspekte einer Kulturgeschichte des Wunders, published in association with the Bayreuth Festival. (Leipzig: Henschel, 2011), 152-160.

2009 "Verklärter Alltag: Zur Dramaturgie der Fantasie in Zemlinskys *TRAUMGÖRGE*" in Katharina John, ed. *Alexander von Zemlinsky und die Moderne*. (Berlin: Nicolai Verlag, 2009), 38-47.

2009 "Ein bildschöner Mann?" Zur Dramaturgie der visuellen Vertiefung in Richard Wagners *Der fliegende Holländer*" in Kati Röttger, Alexander Jakob (Hg.): *Theater und Bild: Inszenierungen des Sehens*. (Berlin: transcript verlag), 255-66.

2008 "*Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*: Drastisch oder Gnostisch?" in Clemens Risi, et al., eds. *Angst vor der Zerstörung: Die Meister; Künste zwischen Archiv und Erneuerung*, published in association with the Bayreuth Festival. (Berlin: Theater der Zeit, 2008), 260-71

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR NANETTE NIELSEN:

'Introduction', *Opera Quarterly* special issue on 'Opera and Philosophy' co-authored with Tomas McAuley (2013)

Opera Quarterly special issue on 'Opera and Philosophy', co-edited with Tomas McAuley *Opera Quarterly*, 29:3-4, Summer-Autumn 2013 [actual publication date 2014].

'Ernst Krenek's "problem of freedom" in *Jonny spielt auf*, *Twentieth-Century Music*, 10/1, (March 2013), 25-57

Music and Ethics, co-authored with Marcel Cobussen (Farnham: Ashgate, 2012)

'Opera for the people: melodrama in Hugo Herrmann's *Vasantasena* (1930)', in *Melodramatic Voices: Understanding Music Drama*, Sarah Hibberd, ed., in the series Ashgate Interdisciplinary Studies in Opera, ed. Roberta Marvin (Surrey: Ashgate, 2011), 159-181.

'Sein oder Schein?: Paul Bekker's "mirror image" and the ethical voice of humane opera', *The Opera Quarterly*, 23/2-3 (Spring-Summer 2007), 295-310; accompanying text: 'To the Mirror Image', by Paul Bekker, trans. Martin Morgenstern and Nanette Nielsen with James Steichen, *The Opera Quarterly*, 23/2-3 (Spring-Summer 2007), 311-317

'Music in Melodrama: "the Burden of Ineffable Expression"?' (with Sarah Hibberd), *Nineteenth Century Theatre and Film*, 31/1 (July 2003), 30-40

HEAD OF INFORMATION (BJØRVIKA) HEDDA HØGÅSEN-HALLESBY:

Salome's Silent Spaces: Canonicity, Creativity, and Critique, in *Opera Quarterly* 31/4 (Autumn 2015), 223-241.

PROFESSOR STÅLE WIKSHÅLAND:

«'Ob ich die Musik nicht höre? Sie kommt doch aus mir!' Voice, Identity and Temporality in Richard Strauss' *Elektra*» in *Nordic Theatre Studies*; Vol.17, 2005, 39-51.

Fortolkningens århundre. (Oslo: Scandinavian Academic Press, 2009), 473 pages (a collection of essays)

«Elektra's oceanic time: Voice and identity in Richard Strauss.» in *19th Century Music* 2007; Vol. 31. 164-179

«*Così va chi tropp'ama e troppo crede*. Lament and lamentation in Claudio Monteverdi» in *Rhetoric, Theatre and the Arts of Design*. (Oslo: Novus Forlag, 2008), 117-147

«Monteverdi's Voices. The Construction of Subjectivity», in *Opera Quarterly* 2008; Vol. 24/No. 3-4, 223-245.

«*Tempus fugit*. Voice, Intentionality and Formal Invention in Augustine, Dante, and Monteverdi», in *Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism* 2008; Vol. 66/No. 2, 129-149

«Odysseus' Powerlessness, Orpheus' Courage», in *Transfiguration. Nordic Journal of Religion and the Arts*, (Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press, 2010), 131-147.

«Staging Commonplaces in *Chef d'Œuvres*. Mozart's da Ponte-operas», in J. W. Koopmans/N. H. Petersen (ed.): *Commonplace Culture in Western Europe in the Early Modern Period. III Legitimation of Authority*, (Groningen: Peeters Publishers, 2011), 171-

185.

«*All's well that ends well. Poppea unveiled?*» (recently submitted to *Opera Quarterly*)
Monteverdi's Voices. The Construction of Subjectivities, monography, forthcoming

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The project got broad coverage publicly, a full two-page article and front-page liner in *Universitas*, a broad journalistic report in *Dagsavisen* and *Morgenbladet*, and several slots on NRK P2, in addition to broad coverage at the home-pages of the National Opera. Also thoroughly spread through the National Opera's own network and through open meetings directed to the public and through the Department of Musicology's home pages as well.

Impact case study

Institution: Høgskolen i Buskerud og Vestfold (BUC) / The University of Southeast Norway (USN)

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): QALanguage

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>The quality of language in educational media</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Research on the quality of language used in textbooks at USN has led to changes in how publishers and textbook authors think about language in textbooks. It has also led to a change in the way that primary and secondary level teachers choose textbooks for their students. This research has also stimulated researchers to take direct contact with politicians and The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training regarding these issues. The Directorate is the executive agency for the Ministry of Education and Research. The aim of the cooperation is to make a Centre for Textbooks and Educational Media at USN.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The research includes several reports and publications carried out by a core of researchers: Dagrun Skjelbred, Bente Aamotsbakken, Eva Maagerø and Norunn Askeland, together with Geir Winje, Anne-Beathe Mortensen-Buan, Jannike Ohrem Bakke and other researchers at HSN. The research has been carried out within the time frame 2005-2016 and includes articles in different journals, reports for the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training, The Research Council of Norway, Cappelen Damm Akademisk, Novus Forlag, Portal Books (Portal forlag) and The University Press (Universitetsforlaget) about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the choice and use of textbooks in schools• multicultural perspectives on textbooks and educational media• the reading of fiction and non-fiction in textbooks as a basic skill• learning resources and writing in educational textual cultures• the history of Norwegian textbooks <p>The theoretical and methodological approaches are varied, combining classical rhetoric with modern intertextual, multimodal and new rhetorical approaches as well as combining</p>

quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate what textbooks do for the readers. Much of the conducted research is summarised in the upcoming publication, *The history of Norwegian Textbooks*, to be launched at a conference financed by Kopinor in November 2016. The volume consisting of around 700 illustrated pages will be distributed to all the primary and lower secondary schools in Norway as a gift in order to show teachers and students the rich tradition of textbooks and textbook research. The book is a critical study of how textbooks mirror the political and social attitudes in society, especially when it comes to how language can be used for “othering”, “gendering” and inclusion and exclusion of groups like women, Sami people and other indigenous people around the world, as well as immigrants and refugees. The book is underpinned by projects financed by the The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training, The Research Council of Norway and The Norwegian Language Council.

- Det flerkulturelle perspektivet i lærebøker og andre læremidler (2004) (Udir)
- Valg, vurdering og kvalitetsutvikling av lærebøker og andre læremidler (2003) (Udir)
- Norsk lærebokhistorie (2006-2009) (NFR)
- Lesing av fagtekster som grunnleggende ferdighet i fagene (2006-2010) (NFR)
- Learning resources and writing in educational textual cultures (2010-2013) (NFR)
- Språklig kvalitet i læremidler (2013) (Språkrådet)

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

In conjunction with the projects listed above, the researchers have been invited to multiple planning days for teachers, research days and meetings with editors. The project regarding reading of specialized texts contained a case study on how multilingual teachers teach multilingual students in a multicultural school. They emphasized concept learning as well as activities before and after reading. Courses held by the researchers on planning days, on this theme, resulted in teachers paying more attention to what they could do to increase understanding of text in all subjects. Research from this sub project has been summarized in the *Norsk pedagogisk tidsskrift*, 3, 2010, and the book, *Lesing, lekser og læring. Tilpasset opplæring og inkludering i den flerkulturelle skolen*, 2014. This book is part of the curricula in pedagogy and teacher education in several teacher-training schools and influences how teachers consider the tuition of multilingual students. We have collaborated with The Language Council of Norway, among others. As a consequence of the termination of the *approval scheme for textbooks* in 2000, researchers at HBV were engaged in 2013 to create a report on language quality in learning resources. Researchers at HBV took it upon themselves to define new standards for quality in learning resources, by including, for example, text quality, rhetorical quality and quality in language and imagery connected to,

among other things, critical discourse analysis. The published report was presented at a conference for authors and editors, where interest was expressed in this new and positive approach to the field. Later feedback suggested that this report laid the foundations for continuing and necessary dialog with the publishing industry. Educational resource researchers at HSN have also been invited into discussions with the Ministry of Education and Research to provide their view on the type of research necessary in the field. A Centre for ICT in schools already exists under the direction of the Directorate for Education and Training. Learning resources are a focus area of this Centre but from the perspective of user friendliness rather than content and language. Therefore, researchers at HSN have proposed to the Ministry that a National Centre of Excellence for learning resources be established, based on a corresponding Centre in Denmark. HSN already cooperates with this Centre (<http://laeremiddel.dk/>). The Ministry has informed HSN that this is under consideration. Such a Centre could provide educational resource researchers at HSN an even greater opportunity to impact society.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The majority of these publications are academic anthologies with articles covering quality in language and contents of textbooks in most subjects.

Skjelbred, Dagrun. 2003. Valg, vurdering og kvalitetsutvikling av lærebøker og andre læremidler. Sluttrapport. Rapport 12. Høgskolen i Vestfold: Skriftserien.

Skjelbred, Dagrun mfl. 2003. Det flerkulturelle perspektivet i lærebøker og læremidler. Sluttrapport. Rapport 16. Høgskolen i Vestfold: Skriftserien.

Skjelbred, Dagrun mfl. 2005. Kartlegging av læremidler og læremiddelpraksis. Rapport 1. Høgskolen i Vestfold: Skriftserien.

Winje, Geir. 2008. Lærebøkene i KRL- hva har skjedd på ti år. *Norsk teologisk Tidsskrift* 1, 2008.

Norunn Askeland. 2009. "The dreamwork of language" Metaphors about religion in textbooks" i: Mike Horsley and Jim McCall (eds.) (2009): *Peace, Democratization and Reconciliation in Textbook and Educational Media*. IARTEM and Vestfold University College 2009, s 238-248

Askeland, Norunn og Aamotsbakken, Bente. 2010. Læreren som leselærer. *Norsk Pedagogisk Tidsskrift* 3, 2010.

Norunn Askeland. 2010. Metaforer i mange fag”, i: Dagrun Skjelbred & Bente Aamotsbakken (red.) : *Lesing av fagtekster som grunnleggende ferdighet*, Oslo: Novus forlag

Norunn Askeland og Bente Aamotsbakken. 2010. Lesing av fagtekster i RLE og naturfag i et flerkulturelt miljø, i (se ovenfor)

Norunn Askeland og Bente Aamotsbakken. 2010. Lesing, lekser og læring. Om minoritetspråklige foreldres forhold til norsk skole, i: Dagrun Skjelbred & Bente Aamotsbakken (red.) (2010): *Faglig lesing i skole og barnehage*, Oslo: Novus forlag, s. 43-60

Norunn Askeland og Bente Aamotsbakken. 2010. :Hva skjedde med Ikaros og det hellige? Om lese- og skrivekulturer i lærebøker i RLE-faget, i Jon Smidt, Ingvild Folkvord og Arne Johannes Aasen (red.) (2010): *Rammer for skriving. Om skriveutvikling i skole og yrkesliv*, Trondheim: Tapir Akademisk Forlag, s. 243-260

Norunn Askeland, 2010: Metaforar, politisk retorikk og pedagogiske tekstar, i: Susanne V. Knudsen & Bente Aamotsbakken (red.) 2010: *Teoretiske tilganger til pedagogiske tekster*, Kristiansand: Høyskoleforlaget

Skjelbred, Dagrun og Aamotsbakken, Bente. (red.). 2008-2011: *Norsk lærebokhistorie – en kultur – og dannelseshistorie* (3 bind). Oslo: Novus

Skjelbred, Dagrun og Aamotsbakken, Bente. 2009. *Lys på lesing*. Oslo: Novus

Skjelbred, Dagrun og Aamotsbakken, Bente. 2010. *Faglig lesing i skole og barnehage*. Oslo: Novus

Skjelbred, Dagrun og Aamotsbakken, Bente. 2010. *Lesing av fagtekster som grunnleggende ferdighet*. Oslo: Novus.

Maagerø, Eva og Skjelbred, Dagrun. 2010. *De mangfoldige realfagstekstene – om lesing og skriving i matematikk og naturfag*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Askeland, Norunn, Maagerø, Eva og Bente Aamotsbakken 2013. *Læreboka, Studier av ulike læreboktekster*. Trondheim: Akademika.

Askeland, Norunn og Aamotsbakken, Bente (red.) 2013. *Syn for skriving*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Dagrun Skjelbred, Anne-Beathe Mortensen-Buan, Norunn Askeland, Jannike Ohrem Bakke og Bente Aamotsbakken,. 2013. *Språklig kvalitet i læremidler*. Språkrådets skrifter nr 3. Oslo: Språkrådet.

Oftestad, Eldrid. 2014. Lite revolusjon i lærebøkene. Intervju med Dagrun Skjelbred om Norsk lærebokhistorie. *Kopinornt* 1, 14.

Askeland, Norunn og Maagerø, Eva. 2014. *Om å utfordre vanen. Samtaler om litterær sakprosa*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

If relevant: External references (external users or others who have witnessed the impact and could be contacted to corroborate the claims made in the reported research cases).

Impact case study

Institution: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences
Panel number: 2
Case number or short name: Outreach

Name of impact case:

Reaching out to teachers: Promoting research-based language and literacy teaching practices in Norwegian as a second language in kindergartens and schools

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This case describes interplay with school authorities and teachers to strengthen research-based teaching practices in Norwegian as a second language. The underpinning research is partly grounded in doctoral dissertations, and partly in research on different interventions in collaboration with teachers. A long-term perspective is used to describe the research traditions and development of an approach combining dissemination of research results, teacher reflections on their own practices, and changes in teaching practices through interventions and action research. Impact is documented by changes in teaching practices, teacher's reflections, as well as through effects on curriculum guidelines, policy papers and other written products.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The research is conducted by members of the research group *Norwegian as a second language: Teaching and learning*, who all held positions at HUAS also while conducting the projects in question. Alstad's doctoral dissertation (2013) about second language teaching in kindergarten, explores teachers' management of implicit and explicit language learning situations. The myth that learning a new language in kindergarten is easy is challenged by her detailed analyses on how hard both teachers and children work during the day. Testing bilingual school beginners' oral language as well as their reading and writing is the topic of Randen's doctoral dissertation (2013). Her results inform a much debated question on assessment and language proficiency emerging from the interpretation of the Educational Act which states that minority students have the right to adapted education until they are sufficiently proficient in Norwegian to attend mainstream classes. Randen's study on the validity of language tests also applies to the recent implementations of language tests in kindergarten.

An extended time interval has been used to explain the research tradition and the development of the tradition of promoting research-based language and literacy teaching. L.I. Kulbrandstad's doctoral dissertation (1996/1998) is a study on four immigrant students, reading textbooks in their second language. The analyses showed that their lack of understanding could be explained not only by language competence, but also by lack of background knowledge, non-successful strategy use and different metacognitive abilities. In later projects (2003/2010), she explored reading as a developing competence for first and second language learners, and the teaching of reading across different content areas, genres and modes. Also of importance, are studies of different interventions: Changes in the schedule of a school to allow more reading time (Kulbrandstad & Jacobsen 2005), describing the research base of an approach used in a study book for upper secondary (Golden &

Kulbrandstad 2010), and furthermore, a larger project funded by the municipality of Oslo, using an action research approach (Danbolt and Kulbrandstad 2008, 2007, 2008, 2012). In this project, research-based changes in literacy teaching practices as well as teachers' reflections on the changes were studied. The opportunities for language learning offered by different uses of classrooms and student groups were also addressed. Danbolt (2011) and Danbolt & Hugo (2012) report from an action research project in first grade, seeking innovative ways to include the home languages of bilingual learners in everyday activities at school.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

In the 1980s the counties of Hedmark and Oppland asked HUAS to develop courses in Norwegian as a second language. Ten years later, the interplay with school authorities developed into a combination of courses and intervention projects conducted by teachers. In 1998, one teacher e.g. used Kulbrandstad's dissertation in her change of teaching practices (L.A. Kulbrandstad 1999). This way of promoting research-based language and literacy teaching was further developed when HUAS won a research and professional development project in Oslo in 2005. While around 100 teachers attended the courses, four were chosen to make changes in their literacy teaching in an action research approach. The interventions were presented at a conference for teachers representing all Oslo schools in 2006. In addition to the local impact, the research (Danbolt & Kulbrandstad 2008) was later used in official Norwegian reports (NOU 2010:7, 2011:14), by Young Enterprise Denmark (2012), and Utdanningsdirektoratet (2009): in a booklet sent to all Norwegian schools.

In 2013 HUAS again won a project in Oslo, on professional development in kindergarten aiming at strengthening research-based practices. The research used as a starting point is Alstad (2013), Randen (2013), and Danbolt (2011). 1700 employees have been involved. The courses score high on relevance for the interventions (documented by reflection logs, and quest-back answers). Changes in practice are reported in logs and by Pope (2016). Another kindergarten project, financed by Fylkesmannen in Hedmark, use an action research approach, inspired by Alstad's work (Nilssen 2015, Thingstad 2015).

Impact of research is also documented from other sources. Kulbrandstad's dissertation led to changes in the national curriculum guidelines of Norwegian as a second language (KD 1998) where explicit teaching of reading comprehension and metacognition was introduced, and to a new way of working with reading presented in a text books for upper secondary (Golden et al. 1997). Her research on reading is used by Utdanningsdirektoratet (2016) and Skolverket (2011). Both hers and Alstad's work are referred to in blogs by teachers in Norway, Denmark and Sweden (see below). An article from *forskning.no* presenting Alstad's results has spread widely, while Randen was interviewed about her PhD in the magazine of the largest teacher union in Norway (Ropeid 2015). Finally, Fagerlund School, where Danbolt worked (2011), was awarded Queen Sonja's School Price. Collaboration with HUAS was emphasized in the jury decision (Befring 2012). Danbolt's teacher-partner presented their project at a conference arranged by Nordisk ministerråd (2014).

References to the research (scientific publications)

Alstad, G.T. (2013). *Barnehagen som språklæringsarena. En kasusstudie av tre barnehagelæreres andrespråksdidaktiske praksiser*. [Preschool as language learning environment. A case study of three preschool teachers' second language teaching practices.] Doctoral dissertation, University of Oslo

Danbolt, A.M.V. (2011). Bilingual Home-made Dictionaries as Bridges between Home and School. *Journal of Teacher Education and Teachers' Work*. Vol 2 (1) p. 7–17

Danbolt, A.M.V. (2007). Fokus på innhold og samhandling. Om å gjøre endringer i andreklassingers språklæringsmiljø. [Focus on content and interaction. On making changes in second graders' language environment.] In *NORDAND, Nordisk tidsskrift for andrespråksforskning* Vol 2 (2), p. 49–69

Danbolt, A.M.V. & Hugo, B.B. (2012). Flerspråklighet som ressurs. Interaksjon og samarbeid i flerspråklige elevgrupper. [Multilingualism as resource. Interaction and cooperation in multilingual student groups]. In Engen, T.O. & Haug, P. (eds.) *I klasserommet: studier av skolens praksis*. Oslo: Abstrakt forlag, p. 83–101

Danbolt, A.M.V. & L.I. Kulbrandstad. (2008). *Klasseromskulturer for språklæring. Didaktisk fornying i den flerkulturelle skolen*. [Classroom cultures for language learning. Didactic development in multicultural schools.] Vallset: Oplandske Bokforlag

Danbolt, A.M. & L.I. Kulbrandstad. (2012). Teacher Reflections under Changing Conditions for Literacy Learning in Multicultural Schools. In Pitkänen-Huta A. & L. Holm (eds.). *Literacy Practices in Transition: Perspectives from the Nordic Countries*. Bristol: Multilingual Matters, p. 209–227

Kulbrandstad, L. I. (2008) Å se språklæring som en aktiv prosess. En studie av systematisk ordforrådsundervisning i en flerkulturell elevgruppe. [To see language learning as an active process. A study of systematic vocabulary teaching in a multicultural group.] *NORDAND, Nordisk tidsskrift for andrespråksforskning*. Vol 3 (1), p. 55–79

Kulbrandstad, L.I. (1996). *Lesing på et andrespråk. En studie av fire innvandrerdommers lesing av læreboktekster på norsk*. [Reading in a second language. A study on four immigrant students reading text books in Norwegian.] Doctoral dissertation University of Oslo, printed in 1998 at Universitetsforlaget, Oslo

Kulbrandstad, L.I. (2003). *Lesing i utvikling. Teoretiske og didaktiske perspektiver*. [Reading development. Theoretical and didactical perspectives, 6th reprint in 2010.] Bergen: Fagbokforlaget

Kulbrandstad, L.I. & A.L. Jacobsen. (2005). Leseløft med lesekvarteret. [Reading promotion by the quarter of an hour reading, **Comment**: Jacobsen is the teacher who initiated and was responsible for the intervention which took part in collaboration with Kulbrandstad.] In Kaldestad, P.O. & K.B. Vold (eds.). *Årboka. Litteratur for barn og unge*. Oslo: Det Norske Samlaget, p. 138–145

Randen, G.T. (2013). *Tilstrekkelige ferdigheter i norsk? Kartlegging av minoritetsspråklige skolebegynneres språkferdigheter*. [Sufficient proficiency in Norwegian? Assessment of minority students who start school.] Doctoral dissertation, University of Bergen

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Befring, E. (2012). *Dronning Sonjas skolepris 2012 – juryens begrunnelse*. [Queen Sonja's award to schools 2012. The jury's decision, see p. 5.] <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/fagerlund-skolevinner-dronning-sonjas-s/id704767/>

Golden, A, E.V Gjernes, R. Hvistendahl & L.I. Kulbrandstad. (1997). *Stemmer. Norsk som andrespråk. Studiebok med arbeidsoppgaver*. [Workbook to a textbook in Norwegian as secondary language in upper secondary, see e.g. page 10-11, or 202-204, or "lesing", (reading) in the index to get an overview.] Oslo: Gyldendal

KD. (1998). *Læreplanverket for den 10-årige grunnskolen. Norsk som andrespråk for språklige minoriteter*. [Ministry of Education: National curriculum guidelines for compulsory school. Norwegian as a second language for language minority students, see e.g. p 24 and 25.]

Kulbrandstad, L.A. (1999). *Kurs + utviklingsprosjekter*. [Courses and developmental work, **Comment**: describes seven innovation projects conducted by teachers as part of a task for Oppland county, see

page 16-17 project G.] Elverum: Høgskolen i Hedmark

Nilssen, Merete (2015). *Prosjektrapport. Samtaler i smågrupper*. [Project report. Dialogues in small groups, see page 11-12.] unpublished

Nordisk ministerråd (2014). *Norden viser vej. Konference om utfordringer og styrker i de nordiske uddannelser*. [The Nordic countries show the way. Conference on challenges and strengths in the Nordic educational system. Comment: One of three Norwegian show cases was Fagerlund School. B. Hugo & S.B. Lunde-Nybruket's powerpoint from the presentation, slides 8-9, describes the research project in collaboration with Danbolt. It is published on the conference web-site.]

<http://www.norden.org/no/tema/udanning-og-forskning-i-norden/uddannelse-0-18aar/nordisk-skoleutvikling/konferanse-norden-viser-vei-2013-utfordringer-og-styrker-i-de-nordiske-uddanningene>

NOU 2010:7 *Mangfold og mestring – Flerspråklige barn, unge og voksne i opplæringsystemet* [Norwegian official report: Diversity and Mastery – Multilingual Children, Young People and Adults in the Education and Training System, see p. 155-157, 167, 169, 175.]

NOU 2011: 14: *Bedre integrering. Mål, strategier, tiltak* [Norwegian official report: Improving integration. Objectives, strategies and actions. see p. 215.]

Pope, L.A. (2016). *HIHM kurs barnehagemedarbeidere*. [HUAS course employees in kindergartens] e-mail to Rita-Lang-Ree at HUAS on 26th of February. [The kindergarten project in Oslo is described on <https://hihm.no/prosjektsider/oslo-barnehage>]

Ropeid, K. (2015). Minoritetselever risikerer tilfeldig oppfølging. [Minority students at risk of accidental treatment.] In *Utdanning 8-* p.12-17 and *Utdanningsnytt.no*, Oslo: Utdanningsforbundet . <http://www.uttanningsnytt.no/magasin/2015/minoritsetselever-risikerer-tilfeldig-oppfolging/> [*Utdanning* and *uttanningsnytt.no* are the publication channels of the largest teacher union in Norway: Utdanningsforbundet. *Utdanning*, the printed journal, is distributed to 178 000.]

Skolverket (2011) *Greppa språket – ämnesdidaktiska perspektiv på flerspråkighet* .[The Swedish National Agency for education, didactical perspectives on multilingualism. See p 46-47.]

Thingstad, E. (2015). *Prosjektrapport. Rolleleken som språklæringsarena*. [Project report. Role play as language learning context, see e.g. p.5, 12], unpublished

Utdanningsdirektoratet/Lesesenteret (2009). *Mangfold i språk og tekst* [The Norwegian Directorate for Education and training: Diversity in languages and texts, see p. 29, 35, 25, 28.]

http://lesesenteret.uis.no/getfile.php/Lesesenteret/B%C3%B8ker%20og%20hefter/pdf_utgaver/UIS_Mangfold_Spr%C3%A5k_Tekst_web.pdf

Utdanningsdirektoratet. (2016). *Ungdomstrinn i utvikling. Eksempler på god praksis i lesing* [Lower secondary school developing. Examples of good reading practices. Comment: Kulbrandstad's research is used in several of the documents, see e.g. Lesing i samfunnsfag: Praksiseksempel : Å lese om samisk historie, kultur og folk i historiefaget] <http://www.udir.no/Utvikling/Ungdomstrinnet/Lesing/>

Young Enterprise Denmark (2012). *Entreprenørskab på Tværs – et udviklingsprogram på læreruddannelsen*. [Enterprice ACROSS– a developmental project for teacher education.] www.ffe-ye.dk

Examples from Teacher's blogs etc. referring to Kulbrandstad's research on reading:

Johansson, C. (2016). En SMART metod för källkritik. [A smart method for critical analyses of sources]. Lärarnas Riksförbunds blogg (<http://lrbloggar.se>), published February 14th

Bloggen: Frå bok til blyant (2012). Lesing i alle fag. [Reading across the content areas] <http://fraboktilblyant.blogspot.no/> published 31st of March

Stouby.H. (2010). Danskfagets nye tekster.[New texts in the subject of Danish] http://www.hennystouby.dk/main/minetekster/sk_rmteksenidanskundervisningen/

Examples from Teacher's blogs, news articles etc. referring to Alstad's doctoral dissertation:

Sillesen, M. (2015). Lær barn to språk. [Learn children two languages.] In *foreldre.no*, published 25th of May. <http://www.klikk.no/foreldre/barn/article1582741.ece>

Norlandia barnehagene. (2015). *Språkarbeid i barnehagen*. [Working with languages in kindergarten.] published 13th of October at <http://norlandiabarnehagene.blogspot.no/2015/10/sprakarbeid-i-barnehagen.html>

Frylmark, A. (2015). Barn med annat modersmål i förskolan.[Children with another mother tongue in kindergarten.] <http://www.spraklek.se/?p=854>

Nielsen, S. & B.E. Andersson. (2015). Der skal en ambitiøs sprogindsats til i de tosprogede børns første år. [An ambitious effort working on languages is needed for bilingual children.]I *Viden om Literacy* , No 18. http://www.videnomlaesning.dk/media/1402/18_sarah-nielsen_beata-engels-andersson.pdf

Andresen, K. 8(2014). En myte at barn lærer nytt språk automatisk. [A myth that children learn new languages automatically.] Published 6th of June at *forskning.no* <http://forskning.no/sprak-skole-og-utdanning/2014/05/en-myte-barn-laerer-nytt-sprak-automatisk> Later picked up by several news agencies, e.g. <http://sciencenordic.com/children-do-not-automatically-learn-second-language>
<http://videnskab.dk/kort-nyt/born-laerer-ikke-automatisk-sprog-i-bornehaven>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2a

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Thematising linguistic variation in textbooks for upper secondary school</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>This research has enabled better and elaborated textbooks of Norwegian as L1 in upper secondary school. Drawing on results from Stian Hårstad's study, the authors implement new and updated understandings of speech practices. The traditional “-lect”-view is supplemented with the modern constructivist notion of “linguistic styling” which previously has had a marginal position in Norwegian textbooks at this level. The chapter makes direct reference to the book Hårstad and Opsahl (2013) (cf. page 297). The chapter author as well as the editor consulted Stian Hårstad to get suggestions on how to treat the topic “Linguistic variation within a language”.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</p> <p>The research in question is a sociolinguistic study of linguistic practices among young citizens of Trondheim. Stian Hårstad's study was part of the UPUS Project (<i>Linguistic development in urban environment</i>), a research project funded by the Research Council of Norway in the period 2005–2010. The overarching goal of UPUS was to explore the most complex and multicultural linguistic communities of Norway, i.e. the largest cities. The project was managed by the Faculty of Humanities at NTNU (the head of the project was Professor Brit Mæhlum) and had co-workers studying Oslo, Trondheim, Bodø and Tromsø. Stian Hårstad's work focused on Trondheim, one of the oldest urban centres of Scandinavia. Based on a fieldwork carried out in 2006–2008, Hårstad studied to what degree adolescents aged 17–19 use local dialect features – and other linguistic traits – in their everyday speech. He concludes that most of the young Trondheimians were remarkably conforming in their linguistic behavior. There was a significant intergroup pressure demanding a “normal” linguistic behavior, and this alleged normality involved a geolectal profile. “A Trondheim person should sound Trondheimian”, was a recurring statement from the informants. As part of being “normal” linguistically, one should also have the right balance between dialect features that are considered too “broad”, i.e. associated with the rural hinterland of Trondheim, and too “fine”, i.e. connected to the Oslo dialect or Standard Norwegian <i>Bokmål</i>. Deviations in both directions might be disapproved of by the peers. The study also shows how young persons may use language to <i>style</i> themselves, i.e. perform a certain personae or type. A subtopic of the analysis is how some youngsters use ethnolectal features to stage themselves as potentially threatening individuals. What is considered “bad” language, connotes a “bad” personae, and by displaying the right features, one can pose as this character when it is suitable. This study was the topic of Hårstad's PhD dissertation submitted in 2010. Subsequently, he published some of the findings in the book <i>Språk i byen. Utviklingslinjer i urbane språkmiljøer i</i></p>

Norge – co-authored with Toril Opsahl (University of Oslo). Hårstad also presented some results as an invited speaker at the national conference for Norwegian teachers organized by Landslaget for norskundervisning (lit. “The National team for teaching Norwegian”) in March 2013.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The perceptions of (socio-)linguistic realities presented in basic textbooks undoubtedly have a great influence on how most pupils come to conceptualize their surroundings. The division of languages into dialects (and other *-lects*) has for a long time been the default mode of treating linguistic variation in pedagogic texts. The notion of “linguistic styling” challenges this rather essentialistic view by emphasizing the agency of the individual speaker. *Moment* is one of the four leading textbooks for upper secondary school, thus potentially influencing the beliefs about language and linguistic practices of a large number of young Norwegian citizens. A study from 2012 (Hodgson et al.) shows that textbooks play a significant role in the teaching at Norwegians schools. The topics and approaches in the textbooks consequently constitute the subject matter for most students.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Hårstad, Stian: *Unge språkbrukere i gammel by. En sosiolingvistisk studie av ungdoms talemål i Trondheim* [Young speakers in an old city. A sociolinguistic study of the youth language in Trondheim]. PhD dissertation. NTNU, Faculty of Humanities, 2010.

Hårstad, Stian & Toril Opsahl: *Språk i byen. Utviklingslinjer i urbane språkmiljøer i Norge* [Language in the City. Trends in urban linguistic environments in Norway] Oslo: Fagbokforlaget, 2013.

Fodstad, Lars August et al.: *Moment VG1. Norsk for studieforbereidende*. [Moment VG1: Norwegian for the Programme for General Studies] Oslo: Cappelen Damm, 2014

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Hodgson, Janet et al.: *Sammenhengen mellom undervisning og læring: En studie av læreres praksis og deres tenkning under Kunnskapsløftet*. [The connection between teaching and learning. A study of teachers’ practices and their thinking after the curriculum reform *Kunnskapsløftet*] Bodø: Nordlandsforskning, 2012.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2b

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Using text linguistic measures to increase the common understanding of task content in work descriptions</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>A method has been developed for analysis of task content and description in relation to text linguistic measures such as rhetorical structures, coherence (local-, global- thematic- and intertextual) and foreground/background features. The method was piloted in a Norwegian oil company, and later proposed by the Norwegian Petroleum Safety Authority as recommended practice for development of work descriptions for safety critical tasks.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The research was carried out as a PhD project completed in 1998. The PhD project was linked to a project carried out by SINTEF Safety together with senior scientist Ragnar Rosness and scientist Truls Paulsen. A main idea in the research group was to combine existing safety methods like task analysis with methods from applied linguistics in the analysis and description of safety critical tasks like preventive maintenance work.</p> <p>The theoretical frame of the project was that communication is dialogic in its essence, the writer and the reader construct meaning in a joint process, in various contexts. Such a socio-interactional approach will have a strong focus on the readers; their background knowledge and their expectations to texts. The Preventive Maintenance Group in the oil company had strong views on the importance of the quality of the work descriptions, misunderstandings could be fatal. But their knowledge was intuitive and tacit.</p> <p>To access this knowledge, in depth interviews were carried out with six informants, using the interview method Repertory Grid. This method is designed to access tacit knowledge, and give language to such knowledge. Through the interviews more than fifty notions of text quality were produced. Subsequently, these notions were analysed and “translated” into text linguistic concepts such as grounding, coherence and rhetorical structure. This analysis was presented to the informants in a one-day seminar, where the informants were presented with the text linguistic terminology and given time to go through their own notions, comparing them to the text linguistic concepts. The overall reaction was that the text linguistic concepts matched the notions that were developed during the interviews. Moreover, the informants expressed that the interview method and the work in the seminar contributed to their feeling of ownership to the concepts.</p> <p>The work resulted in a new text linguistic concept; <i>intertextual coherence</i>. Such coherence between different texts is particularly important in relation to technical documentation, for example where a maintenance procedure must be compliant with regulatory safety requirements.</p> <p>The findings from the interviews provided a solid basis for the development of the user guide (Vatn et. al., 1997).</p>

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

In addition to the theoretical findings documented in the PhD thesis the research resulted in a user guide (Vatn et. al., 1997) comprising a method for analysis and description of maintenance tasks (maintenance procedures) in the oil and gas industry as a response to the Piper Alpha disaster. The work and the corresponding report resulted in several workshops with a major oil company operating on the Norwegian continental shelf. The method was further presented for the Norwegian Petroleum Safety Authority (PSA). The result of this was that the method was recommended in the PSA guide to maintenance management ("Basisstudien"). This PSA guide was published in 1998 but is still the recommended guide for operators when reviewing their maintenance management and safety procedures related to maintenance.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Vatn, G. Å. 2007. Et møte mellom forskningsbasert og erfaringsbasert tekstkompetanse. I: Skrive for nåtid og framtid In. *Skriving i arbeidsliv og skole*. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. ISBN 9788251922159. pp. 91-106

Vatn, G. Å., R. Rosness, and T. Paulsen. 1997. *Prosedyreutvikling. Metode for analyse og beskrivelse av arbeidsoppgaver*. Technical Report STF38 A97411, SINTEF, N-7465 Trondheim, Norway (ISBN 82-14-00437-3).

Vatn, G. Å. 1995. Procedural documentation - is text structure important? *Loss Prevention and Safety Promotion in the Process Industries*, Antwerp, 1995, June 6-9.

Paulsen, T., Rosness, R., and Vatn, G. Å. 1998. Development of work procedures: Integrating task analysis and the writing process. The European Conference of Safety and Reliability - ESREL'98.

Vatn, G. Å. 1998. Meningsskaping og relieff. Forhandling om mening i arbeidsbeskrivelser. Trondheim (PhD thesis): NTNU.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://www.ptil.no/getfile.php/z%20Konvertert/Helse%2C%20milj%C3%B8%20og%20sikkerhet/Sikkerhet%20og%20arbeidsmilj%C3%B8/Dokumenter/basisvedlikehold.pdf> (PSA - Basisstudie)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2c

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Disseminating knowledge about language on Norwegian national radio</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>A lot of scholars at the Department of Language and Literature talk about their research on a weekly radio show on language called <i>Språkteigen</i>, which is run by the national broadcasting company NRK. For more than 20 years, this program has been an important outreach medium when it comes to language. Our scholars typically present some aspect of their research, and then after their appearance on radio, they get a lot of questions via email and Facebook. This clearly shows how their research has an impact beyond academia. We will illustrate this by way of one particular case involving infinitives.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The kind of research that is showcased on <i>Språkteigen</i> unsurprisingly involves Norwegian as a central language. It often relates to dialects and language variation, language contact, the Norwegian language situation involving two standard written varieties, and word etymology. Scholars that have appeared on the radio show very often are Professor Kristin Melum Eide and researcher Tor Erik Jenstad, but other scholars at the department have also been on the show several times: researcher Ivar Berg, Professor Kaja Borthen, Professor Jan Ragnar Hagland, Associate Professor Stian Hårstad, and Professor Terje Lohndal. In this case study, we will use an example involving Kristin Melum Eide's research as an illustration. We have chosen this since we actually can document some impact that this appearance had.</p> <p>The research was conducted in 2010 and 2011 and concerns the use of what looks like a participle form used in "infinitival" positions. An example would be (1).</p> <p>(1) Jon skulle vært på kontoret. Jon should been on the.office 'John should have been at the office.'</p> <p>An alternative is <i>John skulle ha vært på kontoret</i>, where the auxiliary <i>have</i> appears, but crucially, Eide is concerned with the syntactic and semantic analysis of sentences like (1) without the auxiliary. She draws on a vast amount of evidence, including her own dialect, which is from a remote area outside of Trondheim.</p> <p>Eide (2011) argues that this participial-looking infinitive is in fact an irrealis infinitive, licensed in counterfactive contexts, and that it is a heritage from Old Norse. Although the construction has escaped the prescriptivists and hence has not made it into the normative grammars, it exists in the spoken varieties all over Norway. Hence, this is an area where there is a discrepancy between the written norm (in both written standards) and the intuitions underlying the spoken language of Norwegians. However, it is also a case where a rather simplistic analysis involving an omission of the verb <i>ha</i> 'have' comes to mind,</p>

although Eide demonstrates why this analysis is wrong. On the show, she also discussed how dialect forms relate to the current standard written forms.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The program made a lot of people aware that some of the decisions made for the written norms are mostly accidental, and not brought to us by Devine intervention. In this case, the written norm does not encompass a construction that is grammatical according to the internalized grammars of most living Norwegians. The appearance on *Språkteigen* was a great way of communicating this research to a very wide audience. Eide received at least 12 email messages from people (laymen) who had comments and suggestions to the ideas she presented in the program, and it certainly sparked a (in part angry) debate on the Facebook page of the program (75 comments in the comments section). People are in general very interested in grammar, and especially when the research attacks the norms internalized and upheld by teachers and prescriptive grammars. Most of the reactions from listeners revolve around the analysis whereby the auxiliary *have* is deleted, and that they did not find Eide's arguments convincing (mostly due to tradition). Nevertheless, the fact that a different analysis was presented arguably led to greater metalinguistic awareness among a substantial number of Norwegian citizens.

More generally, *Språkteigen* reaches out to an audience (about 43 000 every week) which is very interested in language. The latter holds true of a large part of the Norwegian population. However, given the liberal and frequent use of dialects at all levels of the Norwegian society, Norwegians are also surprisingly normative. Thus one can argue that it is especially important to appear in various media to communicate research-based knowledge. Every week, *Språkteigen*'s Facebook page is full of reactions from interested listeners, and they often address listeners' questions on the show. Insofar as this is a measure of impact, it arguably demonstrates how the research at NTNU contributes to educating the general public and to make them more reflective and curious. In terms of feedback from listeners, there is no doubt that the content on the show engages, challenges, and provokes, arguably all indicative of a substantial effect and impact of the research communicated through this outreach program.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Eide, Kristin Melum. 2011. The ghost of the Old Norse subjunctive: the Norwegian subjunctive participle. *GAGL: Groninger Arbeiten zur germanistischen Linguistik* 53(2): 1-28.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2d

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>The use of technology to raise public awareness of the importance of intonation</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Intonation has for a long time been a hallmark when it comes to distinguishing between Norwegian dialects. Research during the past 15 years have made it possible to use technology to manipulate the intonation to make it clearer how crucial this aspect is for dialect recognition/perception. The case in question makes use of this research in demonstrating how speakers from Eastern Norway and Western Norway sound when their tonal melodies are swapped around. This is used in teaching and in educating the general public about dialect differences and the importance of intonation in perceiving and understanding such differences.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</p> <p>The research on West Norwegian intonational phonology has primarily been conducted by Associate Professor Jardar Eggesbø Abrahamsen since the 1990'ies.</p> <p>Intonation and tonal melodies vary across Scandinavian dialects. This includes word accents ('tonemes', the difference in pronunciation between <i>tanken</i> 'the tank' and <i>tanken</i> 'the thought'), but it also includes the general melody of entire utterances. The tonality of words, phrases and utterances can be described with theoretical tools from linguistics/phonology, and they can also be acoustically manipulated using specialised phonetic software. This is exactly what has been done in this particular case, where core differences between Eastern Norwegian tonality and Western Norwegian tonality have been investigated and popularized.</p>
<p>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)</p> <p>(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).</p> <p>Two short posts on intonation and tonality were written in 2011 and 2016 on the researcher's personal blog. The posts included video recordings of the prime ministers of Norway at the time, but their intonation (Eastern and Western Norwegian, respectively) was manipulated to the opposite kind pattern. The first blog post focussed on how such manipulations can be used for research purposes. The second post focussed on the tonal differences between dialects, the role of prosody (here: tonal matters) in language, and the underrepresentation of prosodic insights in textbooks:</p> <p>https://jardar.wordpress.com/2011/12/15/a-gjere-vestlending-av-statsministeren/</p> <p>https://jardar.wordpress.com/2016/02/14/a-gjere-austlending-av-statsministeren/</p> <p>Impact:</p>

- 1) The 2011 post manipulated prime minister Jens Stoltenberg's intonation and word accents to sound West Norwegian. The post was picked up by national television through one of their websites – NRKbeta - on the following day (<https://nrkbeta.no/2011/12/16/dobbel-fredagsmoro-koppeknusing-og-vestlendingen-stoltenberg/>), and their post linked to a now vanished copy of the original post at ntnu.no. NRKbeta's post was also featured on the nrk.no front page.
- 2) NRK TV (national television) picked up the story, and was allowed to use the manipulated video in their popular TV series about dialects: *Dialektriket* (2013, also shown in 2015). The video was used as an introduction to the discussion of the role of intonation in spoken Norwegian.
- 3) The 2016 blog post, published on February 14, manipulated prime minister Erna Solberg's intonation and word accents to sound East Norwegian. The link was shared on Twitter and Facebook, among others by Øystein A. Vangsnes, who has more than 2000 followers on Twitter. The post was also briefly commented on Twitter by the prime minister. The author's blog (jardar.wordpress.com) is normally visited 10–20 times a day at most, but on February 15 the individual post alone was visited 269 times.
- 4) The exhibition 'Oslo sier. Språk i byen' will take place at Oslo Bymuseum from May 2016 until the spring of 2017. The exhibition is a collaborative project with the University of Oslo and Språkrådet (The Language Council of Norway), and they have asked to use the videos to illustrate the difference between so-called 'high-tone dialects' and 'low-tone dialects', and how tonal traits influence substantially our perception of the speaker's geographical origin.
- 5) The videos have also been used in a course at the University of Tromsø to illustrate, among other things, the role of tonal traits in distinguishing between Norwegian dialects.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Abrahamsen, Jardar Eggesbø 2003. *Ein vestnorsk intonasjonsfonologi*. Dr.art. dissertation, NTNU.

Abrahamsen, Jardar Eggesbø 2013. Sunnmøre word accents and last element stress revisited. In Asu & Lippus (eds.): *Nordic Prosody. Proceedings of the XIth Conference, Tartu 2012*. Peter Lang, 59–68.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2e

Name of impact case:
Communication research on/with healthcare professionals: the case of genetic counselling
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
This research has contributed to raising awareness among genetic counsellors regarding the nature of providing complex genetic information in such a way that it helps clients to understand their genetic status and risks concerned with it. The ethos of non-directiveness in genetic counselling needs to be combined with a concern for the clients' need to make responsible decisions, in the face of uncertainty about risk and perceptions of what counts as evidence. These empirical insights have led to a change in how risk is communicated in counselling sessions and how medical records are formulated.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).
The work that has formed the basis for the dissemination activity causing the impact is a series of articles produced in the period 2012-2015 by Professor Gøril Thomassen. In close collaboration with Inga Bjørnevoll, who is a genetic counsellor, a chapter on the topic "Risk assessment in genetic counselling" was published (2012). The analysis demonstrate how risk talk is framed and responded to as uncertain/certain in the review of family history and test results. Uncertainty regarding genetic risk were managed discursively as probabilities to enable clients' decisions in a hypothetic and uncertain climate. This work led to two other publications pursuing practically relevant research on risk communication in genetic counselling: "Evidence-based familial risk explanations in cancer genetic counselling" (2012) and "Negotiating parental/familial responsibility in genetic counselling" (2015). In the first paper focus is on risk assessment and the role of evidence-based explanations. Explanations offered by genetic counsellors routinely comprise familial risk assessments primarily based on the presence or absence of different kinds of evidence. Laboratory test results and details of family history are framed and assessed as evidence with a view to making clients understand the nature of risk for both themselves and their significant others along a future timeline. We suggest that the counsellors' cautious framing of risk or no-risk explanations is as much mediated by inconclusive evidence as it is by the attendant displays of (non)understandings by the clients. This leads us to conclude, that genetic counselling is a hybrid activity type where pedagogic and therapeutic goals collude. In the next paper (2015) we focus on responsibility talk in the risk assessment. The notion of parental responsibility is central in healthcare encounters, especially when it involves decisions about others, e.g., parents making decisions for children's wellbeing. Using discourse analysis, we demonstrate how parental responsibility is framed and responded to differentially to cover genetic risk assessment, the testing process and the

dissemination of test results. Our findings indicate that counsellors tend to be more directive about the process of decision making, which may amount to shifting attention from at-risk children to the parents themselves. We link our findings to the professional ethos of (non)directiveness in genetic counselling.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Communication researchers working within a discourse analytic framework are committed to working with and sharing their research findings with healthcare professionals to facilitate changes in current practice, while also seeking reflective feedback for pursuing a practically relevant collaborative research agenda. Good communication can be seen as a precondition to inform decision-making in an information rich setting such as genetic counselling. On the basis of key findings, we have identified how risk can be communicated in relation to uncertainty, evidence-based explanations and negotiations of parental responsibility. The dissemination has taken place via conference, workshops and seminars. Given that there was no communication-oriented research in Norway in this field, Professor Gøril Thomassen took the initiative to develop this research interest in the local setting and in close collaboration with genetic counsellors at Medical genetics at St Olavs Hospital. The collaborative links have led to co-organizing an international conference (2012), and an invited talk at National seminar for genetic counsellors (2014). The fact that Professor Gøril Thomassen was invited by the genetic counsellors to give practical advice concerning important communication strategies in risk communication clearly indicates that impact has taken place. The practical seminars included illustrative data extracts with user-friendly analytic commentary for the purpose of raising awareness. Thomassen was also asked to participate in an interdisciplinary group to focus on communicative challenges concerning new technologies brought into the clinical setting. The impact has also occurred by a change in medical records that are made regarding genetic test results.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Thomassen, G. & Bjørnevoll, I (2012): Risikovurdering i genetisk veiledning. I: Tjora, A. (red): *Helsesosiologi*. Gyldendal akademisk.

Thomassen, G. & Sarangi, S (2012): Evidence-based familial risk explanations in cancer genetic counseling. *Health, Risk & Society*

Thomassen, G., Skolbekken, J. A. & Sarangi, S. (2015): Negotiating familial/parental responsibility in genetic counselling. Special issue on Responsibility in Professional Settings in *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Professional Practice*.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Newspaper articles:

<http://www.universitetsavisa.no/forskning/article39050.ece?device=pc>

<http://forskning.no/kortnytt/forskning-og-samrad-om-helsesamtaler>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2f

Name of impact case: <i>Talking gender and ethnicity – analyses of working life discourse</i>
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) This research contributed to two changes in the Norwegian language programmes for immigrants. One was to include the systematic treatment of talking as interaction as a new component in the programmes, based on research adopting a discourse analytic framework. The other was to develop a research-based approach to workplace-based language training involving empirical analysis of workplace communication and cooperation with professionals. The research has also helped raise awareness among health professionals about the cultural and contextual nature of professional communicative practices, and to a better understanding of how to handle diversity in the workplace.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) <i>Talking gender and ethnicity</i> was part of the interdisciplinary project <i>Gender equality – a boundary between ‘us’ and ‘them’?</i> , http://kjonnsforskningsprogrammet.no/c51726/prosjekt/vis.html?tid=51825 which investigated intersections of gender, ethnicity and ‘race’ in Norwegian working life. The project was funded by The Norwegian Research Council 2005-2009. Associate Professor Ellen Andenæs was project leader of <i>Talking gender and ethnicity</i> and the main researcher. The main data was generated through in-depth interviews with managers and staff in nursing homes (four in total) for the elderly. The new workforce diversity in the health sector represents a challenge for institutions and professionals. All the four sites were committed to promote equality among their highly diverse staff. While neither gender, ‘race’, nor ethnicity seemed to influence the institutional organization of work in the facilities, there was no explicit policy for dealing with everyday discrimination. Nursing is embodied work, and nurses belonging to ethnic/racial minorities risked being subject to offensive behaviour, particularly from patients, who might refuse care from them. Coping with such situations without upsetting the patient or asking for help from colleagues was seen as a hallmark of professionalism. The professional discourse emerging from the interviews was analyzed with a focus on how individuals and relations were perceived in interactions as normal or as troublesome, then on how any kind of trouble was accounted for, and lastly a concern was to identify assumptions involved in such processes. Two issues appeared as particularly salient concerning staff equality. One was the notion of what constitutes ‘good communication’, and the other was the category of ‘foreigners’. Communication figured as the very core of care-work. However, since the discourse contained no understanding of the cultural and contextual nature of talk-in-interaction, ‘communication’ was equalled to language proficiency. This inevitably produced an image of ‘foreigners’ as a potential or actual source of trouble or as less professional than natives.

Paired with an understanding of language acquisition as depending entirely on the individual's motivation and effort, this image caused much frustration among both majority and minority staff. None of the facilities had any policy for supporting language learning at work, or saw the need for one.

Andenæs developed a model for analyzing communicative projects and tasks based on the professional relations care workers and nurses are involved in. On the basis of this model she identified everyday routines and situations that pose particular challenges, and the model can easily be transferred to other situations.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Throughout the research period Andenæs has undertaken outreach work aimed at professionals and at members of the general public. She reports that after each event described below she has received emails and telephone calls welcoming and validating the research - from members of the public and from professionals in various fields: psychology, elderly care, nursing, language teaching, interpreting, and medicine.

Below, the impact is listed according to the relevant fields/audiences.

1) Workplace-based language teaching to migrants:

The research generated an empirical and theoretical basis for addressing the content and organization of language education for migrants. It offered an empirically based and nuanced understanding of so-called 'oral skills' as culture- and context-based interaction, and directed attention to the need for vocation-directed courses. In collaboration with The Norwegian Agency for Lifelong Learning (Vox), Andenæs helped redesign courses and templates for course material, and in 2007, 2008 and 2009 she gave lectures to professionals in the field (course providers and teachers) at Vox's annual *Norskkonferanse* for these professionals.

On the basis of Andenæs' research, the Directorate of integration and diversity (IMDi) commissioned an article from her on workplace discourse and a model for designing courses, published in their 2011 report on integration, language and working life.

2) Health professionals:

The work was presented and discussed repeatedly in the interdisciplinary *Health communication and ethics research group* at NTNU.

Andenæs was invited to speak at the conference *Hospital, language, and society* (*Sykehuset, samfunnet og språket*) arranged in collaboration between Oslo University Hospital (OUS) and The Language Council of Norway.

Andenæs was again invited to speak at Oslo University Hospital in 2015, at a seminar related to developing digital communication tools for medical staff and minority patients.

3) The general public:

Norwegian national broadcasting (Språkteigen, 2007: *Care work is communication work*. (Omsorgsarbeid er kommunikasjonsarbeid)

Talks at various public events.

The Language Council is in the process of publishing a written report based on revised versions of the talks at the *Hospital, language and Society* conference. The report will be made available to the public either in print or on the Council website.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Andenæs, Ellen 2007: Snakk om kjønn og etnisitet. Teoretiske utgangspunkt og analytiske grep. In Gunnarsson et al. (eds): *Språk och kön i nutida och historiskt perspektiv*, pp. 275-287.

Andenæs, Ellen 2010: "Nok norsk" – til å være "norsk nok"? Språk, arbeidsliv, likestilling. In Berg, Flemmen og Gullikstad (eds): *Likestilte norskheter. Om kjønn og etnisitet*. Trondheim: Tapir Akademisk, pp. 195-225.

A series of conference talks, workshops, seminars, and guest lectures, nationally and internationally.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://www.sprakradet.no/Vi-og-vart/hva-skjer/Aktuelt/2013/Sykehuset-samfunnet-og-spraket/>

IMDi (The Directorate of integration and diversity): Godt no(rs)k? – om språk og integrering (A report on language, integration and work.)

<http://www.imdi.no/arkiv/arkiverte-publikasjoner/2011/godt-norsk-om-sprak-og-integrering/>

Talk at Kjønnsforskningsmesse, 2008: "Someone dark-skinned arrived to give me a shower!" <http://kjonnsforskningsprogrammet.no/c51107/artikkel/vis.html?tid=52107>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-2g

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Research on bilingualism: the case of Norwegian bokmål/nynorsk diglossia</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>The research conducted since 2012 on the two standard varieties of Norwegian, bokmål and nynorsk has given rise to great interest in the research community, and the wider public. Our first results were presented at a national conference for the public organised by the Norwegian Language Council (Språkrådet) in October 2012. The Conference was widely covered in the media and leading to intense electronic discussion with the public. Subsequently, Vulchanova was invited as a keynote speaker at the international Conference “Rom for språk”, Bergen University, 2013; and the Workshop <i>Kognitive effektar av norsk toskriftspråklegheit</i>, 2016.</p> <p>Vulchanova has given many invited popular talks with discussions for youth language associations (mållag). In 2015 she was invited as guest-contributor to <i>Lektorbladet</i> (teacher journal)</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</p> <p>Project leader: Prof. Mila Vulchanova, Language acquisition and Language Processing Lab Research group (NTNU): Juhani Järviö, Valentin Vulchanov, Maria Asbjørnsen; from Department of Scandinavian Languages: Tor Åfarli.</p> <p>Grant from Språkrådet in 2012</p> <p>This project is the first one addressing the two standard varieties of Norwegian in an experimental paradigm. Our aim was to provide evidence of how the two varieties are processed by native speakers and whether using the two varieties is an instance of bilingualism. In a series of experiments the aim was to test the prediction that even though the varieties appear to be close, native speakers do not necessarily process both systems equally successfully and at the same speed. Our results demonstrate that speakers who only read nynorsk are not at an advantage in identifying written words in the two varieties. In contrast, speakers who often write nynorsk have a clear advantage, suggesting that these participants are “balanced” bilinguals, while the others behave more like second language users of the nynorsk variety. We further see the effect of writing for consolidating language competence in the second experiment, where participants who use both standard varieties in a written form, and those who often write English, perform the task faster than other participants. Another novel finding is the facilitatory effect that certain dialects have on processing speed (this is novel also from the point of view of traditional accounts of the Norwegian dialects).</p> <p>This project is now in its second phase where we are combining the behavioural measures (word processing) with electro-physiological measures (EEG).</p>

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The impact of this research can be summed up as providing the public with informed knowledge about how Norwegians process the two standard varieties and what categories of people (from different backgrounds) are facilitated in using the two standard languages. We have also provided a clear indication that there are certain benefits in this diglossia, supporting the current school system in offering instruction in both varieties. We have been critical, however, of the current methods of instruction used in schools, and have suggested ways in which these can be brought up to modern standards and aligned with knowledge from research.

Our research has started a timely discussion of the extent to which the existence of two standard languages can be justified and on what grounds, rather than rely on convention and tradition. This discussion is important and all parties have been active and have provided views: educators, parents, school students, language users and associations. Our research also helps explain the rationale behind existing school programmes (provided they are modernized).

References to the research (scientific publications)

Vulchanova et al. (2014). Flerspråklighet i Norge: en eksperimentell språkprosesseringsstudie. In: Brunstad, Endre; Gujord, Ann-Kristin Helland; Bugge, Edit (eds.). *Rom for språk. Nye innsikter i språkleg mangfold*, Novus Forlag.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://www.uib.no/le/24219/program>

<https://www.hisf.no/nn/kognitive-effektar-av-norsk-toskriftspr%C3%A5klegheit#.VsRiL1KiPN5>

http://www.norsklektorlag.no/getfile.php/Filer/Lektorbladet%20%28filmappe%29/Lektorbladet_2_Endelig%20versjon.pdf

<http://www.sprakradet.no/Vi-og-vart/hva-skjer/Aktuelt/2012/A-skrive-bade-nynorsk-og-bokmal-hever-sprakkompetansen/>

<http://www.framtida.no/articles/a-skrive-nynorsk-hevar-sprakkompetansen#.VsWAd1KiPN4>

<http://www.nrk.no/trondelag/nynorsk-og-bokmal-gir-bedre-sprak-1.8394747>

<http://www.nettavisen.no/3512455.html>

<http://www.bt.no/nyheter/innenriks/Ny-forskning-viser-at-nynorsk-gjor-deg-smartere-2868413.html>

Impact case study

Institution: NTNU Faculty of Teacher Education

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): IWR

Name of impact case:

The Interdisciplinary Writing Research Group

Summary of the impact

Based on its functional construct of writing, specified norms of expected learning outcomes, an innovative approach to intervention and an extensive empirical database, the IWR has a documented impact on educational policy, on teaching in elementary schools, on teacher training and on an increasing awareness that writing across the curriculum is a central key competency and needs more attention.

At NTNU a series of doctoral theses across disciplines, article publications, international symposia and a Nordic research course have led to the current establishing of a university Centre of Professional Writing in Working Life and Higher Education. This centre will supplement the National Centre of Writing.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

Following seminal research since the 1990s on teacher practices and student skills development, the IWR has developed a functional construct of writing focusing on the dynamic interaction between acts of writing, their purposes and use of semiotic resources (see Berge, Evensen & Thygesen, 2016). Second, it has specified norms of expected learning outcomes at two age levels, in close collaboration with experienced teachers (Evensen et al, 2016). Third, it has developed a mixed-methods approach to intervention where local learning environments are viewed as a key factor to ensure sustainable development (Solheim & Matre, 2015).

These developments have formed the basis for a series of interventions involving teachers and students at 20 schools, resulting in an internationally prominent data base on student performance across grades 4-7 (Berge et al, forthc.) as well as their teachers' assessment practice studied over time (Evensen et al, forthc.). This data set adds to a previous national data set documenting the L1 exam writing of 2300 students after 10 years of schooling (Berge et al 2005).

Core findings from the analyses are: 1) Using the new construct of writing and the norms of expectations in interventions at schools document a considerable positive effect on student performance compared to results from comparison schools. 2) Using these resources also feeds positively into developing teachers' assessment competence and contributes to professional development through collegial discussions on students' texts (Matre & Solheim, 2015). 3) These findings add to findings from the previous national data set, where narrative writing was dominant in comprehensive education. In the latter analyses all students demonstrated significant learning, but performance varied substantially across genders and varied from weak among a group of boys to excellent among a group of girls.

IWR has established a strong international network with scholars from the USA, UK, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and New Zealand. It has published internationally at conferences and in journals and is represented on the editorial board of two international journals.

Within the IWR group, the following researchers are affiliated with NTNU: Professors Synnøve Matre, Lars Sigfred Evensen and Hildegunn Otnes; Associate professors Randi Solheim, Lennart Jølle, Gustaf Skar, Nancy Lea Eik-Nes and Arne Johannes Aasen. Following a research tradition since the late 1980s, the core research has mostly been carried out since 2003, with a large project since 2012 (cf. the group's self evaluation for details).

Details of the impact

Teaching in elementary schools: The National Centre for Writing Education and Writing Research was formed in 2009 as one prominent result of the aggregated work within the group. This centre leads the Ministry's effort to reform writing education in Norway and has developed a comprehensive series of online educational resources for writing teachers K-13.

- A number of text books for teachers have been written by group members, as exemplified below. IWR members have also been giving a number of courses/speeches to teachers and school leaders on its conceptual developments and intervention results.

- A large number of elementary schools have implemented the group's approach to teaching and assessment of writing across the curriculum, including both project schools and other schools.

Teacher training: The writing construct and norms of expectation have been integrated in several local teacher training curricula, particularly in the L1 subject. The IWR approach has also spread to Sweden, where group members have been invited by Skolverket (The Swedish National Agency for Education) to contribute to developing educational resources and assessment. Norwegian, Swedish and Danish teacher journals have reported from the IWR's research and experiences.

Writing in the academy (apart from ordinary teaching): At the tertiary educational level the group's efforts have resulted in NTNU currently establishing a new Centre of Professional Writing in Working Life and Higher Education. At this centre a complimentary chair is being granted for three years by The Norwegian Non-Fiction Writers and Translators Association.

- In 2015 a new *Nordic Journal of Literacy Research* was launched, where IWR members were among the initiators.

Educational policy: In the 1990s one of the group members was instrumental in designing the L97 L1 curriculum. When the Norwegian Government decided to create a national system for the assessment of writing in elementary schools, its project was based on the construct and approach developed by members of the IWR. Later, the 2013 reform of the national curriculum placed the IWR approach within the core curricular context.

- In 2015, the group wrote a PM to as well as a blog text to the site of the Ludvigsen commission on Norwegian schools for the future; it was invited to a half-day meeting with the commission, and it was referred to as exemplary in the commission's major report.

Society at large: IWR efforts have resulted in more recognition of the crucial role that writing plays in a knowledge-driven society.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Berge, K. L., Evensen, L. S., Hertzberg, F. & W. Vagle (2005). *Ungdommers skrivekompetanse* [The Writing Competency of Teenagers], vols I/II. Oslo: Scandinavian University Press.

Berge, K. L., Evensen, L. S. & R. Thygesen (2016). *The Wheel of Writing: A Model of the Writing Domain for the Teaching and Assessment of Writing as a Key Competency.*

The Curriculum Journal, 27, DOI:10.1080/09585176.2015.1129980.

Berge, K. L., Skar, G., Matre, S., Solheim, R., Evensen, L. S., Otnes, H. & Thygesen, R. (forthc.). *Introducing New Semiotic Tools for Writing Instruction and Writing Assessment: Effects on Students' Writing Proficiency*. Submitted to *Scandinavian Journal of Education*.

Evensen, L. S., Berge, K. L., Thygesen, R., Matre, S. & Solheim R. (2016). Standards as a Tool for Teaching and Assessing Cross-Curricular Writing. *The Curriculum Journal*, 27, DOI: 10.1080/09585176.2015.1134338.

Evensen, L. S., Thygesen, R. & G. Skar (forthc.). Standard development in assessment for learning: Strategies and challenges. To appear in Blömeke, S. & J.-E. Gustafsson (eds.), *Standard Setting: International State of Research and Practices in the Nordic Countries*. Springer Verlag.

Matre, S. & Solheim, R. (2015). Writing education and assessment in Norway: Towards shared understanding, shared language and shared responsibility. *L1-educational Studies in Language and Literature. Special Issue guest edited by S. Penne and E. Krogh, Paradoxes and negotiations in Scandinavian L1 research in languages, literatures and literacies*, 15, s. 1–34, DOI: 10.17239/L1ESLL-2015.15.01.05.

Solheim, R & Matre, S (2014). Forventninger om skrivekompetanse. Perspektiver på skrivning, *skriveopplæring* og vurdering i "Normprosjektet" [Expectations on writing competency. Perspectives on writing, writing education and assessment in the Norm project]. *Viden om læsning*, nr. 15, 76–89, http://www.videnomlaesning.dk/media/1414/videnom_15_8.pdf

(All IWR publications are listed under the group's profile in the CRISTin data base.)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

The National Centre for Writing: <http://skrivesenteret.no/>

From the Ludvigsen commission's blog site:

<http://nettsteder.regjeringen.no/fremtidensskole/2015/02/16/skriving-i-framtidas-skule/>

<http://nettsteder.regjeringen.no/fremtidensskole/files/2014/05/LudvigsenutvalgetnotatfraNormprosjektet-110315.pdf>

NOU 2015: 8 *Fremtidens skole: fornyelse av fag og kompetanser*. Oslo:

Kunnskapsdepartementet. <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2015-8/id2417001/>
See pp. 29, 83

Examples of books for teachers and teacher educators:

- Berge, Øgreid & Gedde-Dahl (2009-11). *Skriv [Write]* vols. I-III [Oslo: GAN Aschehoug].
- Iversen & Otnes 2016. *Å lære å skrive [Learning to write]*, Oslo: Scandinavian University Press.
- Otnes, H. (red.) (2015). *Å invitere elever til skrivning. Ulike perspektiv på skriveoppgaver* [To invite students to writing. Different perspectives on writing tasks]. Oslo: Fagbokforlaget.
- The National Writing Centre has its own book series *Skriveopplæring og skriveforskning* [Writing education and writing research (Bergen: Fagbokforlaget), where 7 volumes have been published to date. All these books are being used in teacher education and training. The conceptual approach is also informing current research in Sweden.

Skolverket [The Swedish National Agency for Education] «Förändring av skrivepedagogiken ger mycket starka resultat» <http://www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/forskning/amnen-omraden/spraklig-kompetens/relationer-larande/forandring-av-skrivpedagogiken-ger-mycket-starka-resultat-1.246411>

A sample of publications from Scandinavian newspapers and teacher journals:

“Hvordan vurdere en tekst”. *Bedre skolen* nr.1/2012,

http://www.utdanningsforbundet.no/upload/Tidsskrifter/Bedre%20Skole/BS_nr_1_11/BS_1-12/UTD-BedreSkole-0112-WEB_Broyn_Hvordan_vurdere_en_tekst.pdf

“Skriver mest i Norge” *Aftenposten Junior* <http://norm.skrivesenteret.no/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Aftenpostenjunior.pdf>

«Skivesuksess for norske elever» *Dagsavisen*

<http://www.dagsavisen.no/innenriks/skrivesuksess-for-norske-elever-1.334653>

Enhetlig modell sätter snurr på skrivandet». *Alfa – Lärarförbundets tidning för lärare i svenska ...* <http://www.lararnasnyheter.se/alfa/2015/05/18/enhetlig-modell-satter-snurr-pa-skrivandet>

«Kära rektor, gi meg ledigt ...» *Alfa* <http://www.lararnasnyheter.se/alfa/2015/05/18/kara-rektor-ge-mig-ledigt>

For further media publications, see <http://norm.skrivesenteret.no/presse/>

Impact case study

Institution: Sámi University of Applied Sciences

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case: Language studies at Sámi University of Applied Sciences

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The research conducted at Sámi University of Applied Sciences (SUAS) has a huge impact on the Sámi societies and the surrounding societies in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. The researchers from SUAS are in some projects cooperating with and conducting work for the Norwegian state such as NOU (Norges offentlige utredninger) writing.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

There have been many researchers during the years that have made big impact on the surrounding society. Nordic Sámi Institute has conducted research between 1974 and 2005, when it became part of Sámi University of Applied Sciences (then Sámi University College). All language research on SUAS (such as school tuition, standardizing, bilingualism, see more below) is connected as it is important for the implementation of the new language politics that the Norwegian state started up in the 1990's with the Sámi law and other laws, and accepted the Sámi language as an official language in Norway. The researchers of SUAS are widely used in school curriculum development and government committees. At SUAS there is also literature research, that has a remarkable impact on minority literature studies in the Nordic countries.

Among the important researchers at SUAS are Ole Henrik Magga (grammar, language politics, standardizing), Jon Todal (sociolinguistics, language planning), Vuokko Hirvonen (oral and written literature, language and school), Ante Aikio (grammar, language history), Nils Øivind Helander (reading and writing education in school), Kaisa Rautio Helander (onomastics and language politics), Johanna Johansen Ijäs (children's language), Torkel Rasmussen (sociolinguistics), Marit Breie Henriksen (coastal North Sámi), Nils Dannemark (bilingualism), Mai Britt Utsi (yoik and literature).

It is also more difficult to separate research and development work in the Sámi sciences, as there is a

big lack of material available for tuition. Some of the teachers at the language courses are therefore developing important material, that is used for adult tuition, such as Outi Guttorm, Elisabeth Utsi Gaup and Astrid Turi Gaup.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research has had a big impact on society as it has been used when writing school curriculum. For example: Without having a standard North Sámi orthography it is difficult to use the language in school books. Every speaker of Sámi language that strengthens his or her language is a win for society, and the research at Sámi University of Applied Sciences have had a huge impact on peoples' understanding of the societal mechanics on language, through action research, pedagogic research and bilingual research.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Ole Henrik Magga: *Sørsamisk grammatikk*

Jon Todal: *Samisk språk i Svahken sijte: sørsamisk vitalisering gjennom barnehage og skule*

Vuokko Hirvonen: *Mo sámáidahttit skuvlla? Reforpmá 97 evalueren* (Sámi culture and the school), and *Sámi eatnama jienat – sápmelaš nissonat bálggis girječállin* (Voices from Sápmi – Sámi women's path to authorship)

Kaisa Helander: *Namat dan nammii. Sámi báikenamaid dáruiduhttin Várjjaga guovllus Norgga uniovdnaáiggi loahpas*

Torkel Rasmussen: *Go ealáska, de lea váttis dápmat. Davvisámegiela etnolingvisttalaš ceavzinnávccaid guorahallan guovtti gránnjágielddas Deanus ja Ohcejogas 2000- logu álggus*

Nils Øivind Helander: *Ii das šat murrii iige báktái*

Nils Dannemark: *Variasjon og mønster. Drag ved det norske talemålet til ein del barn i Guovdageaidnu*

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

See question above.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Agder

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case:
Multimodality in learning
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Multimodality is a rather new concept that was introduced as “sammensatte tekster” in the Norwegian National Curriculum of 2006. Research on multimodality in learning had been carried out at HiA/UiA for some years, resulting in the first PhD in Norway in this area (Løvland 2006), and a number of publications that have found their way to the reading lists in education for teachers and school librarians. A growing group of researchers have communicated findings in in-service training for teachers across Norway, and in conferences for teachers, librarians and teacher trainers in Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).
This research field is based on assumptions that learning, literacy and means of communication are closely interlinked. An interest in processes of learning and literacy in a cultural environment dominated by multimodal texts had been developing at HiA/UiA over decades. Hosting the Second International Conference on Multimodality in 2004 marked a starting point for international cooperation, and inspired new research projects, among which the most important are Anne Løvlands PhD project 2006; the research projects <i>Multimodalitet, leseopplæring og læremidler</i> (MULL), funded by RCN 2007-2011, and <i>Digital tekstkompetanse og bruk av læringsressurser i ny grunnskolelærerutdanning</i> [Digital literacy and the use of digital resources in Teacher Education] (DigiGLU), funded by “Ugland-gaven” 2012-2014. These projects represent classroom research spanning most of the course of education. MULL covered the initial and further teaching of literacy from kindergarten to grade 5. Løvland’s PhD thesis covered the span from grade 5 to 10, and DigiGLU was concerned with multimodal and digital literacy practices in Teacher Education. They also reach across the curriculum and include different discourses of knowledge. The MULL project established cooperation with parallel projects on reading (HiV) and writing (HiST), and with the national centers of reading (UiS) and writing (HiST). Central researchers (other members of the research groups appear in the list of publications below):
Anne Løvland: Her PhD thesis <i>Samansette elevtekstar</i> explored students’ multimodal project reports. Her postdoctoral project (MULL) focused on the further development of reading in 4 th and 5 th grade classrooms where the students develop literacy for learning from multimodal text books.
Elise Seip Tønnessen has led the MULL and DigiGLU groups. Her research on multimodality in the initial teaching of reading and in TE, is supplemented by research interests in media reception and young people’s media cultures outside school. Her

longitudinal study of a group of children from 1993 to 2004 lays foundations for understanding literacy in a multimodal text culture.

Gunhild Kvåle completed her PhD on multimodal ensembles of images and words in 2012, and has applied this theoretical foundation in literacy research in the DigiGLU group with a special interest in the semiotic potentials of digital media in education.

Magnhild Vollan has applied her longstanding experience and networks from teacher education in the MULL and DigiGLU projects, with a special interest in relations between traditional verbal literacy and multimodality.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research on multimodality in learning has run parallel to the implementation of multimodal literacy in the National Curriculum, providing a research base for school practices. The researchers in this field have developed concepts and practices for analysis of multimodal texts that have been adapted to text books for teacher education (see list of publications below). Material from our research has been used as examples in courses for teachers and school librarians, both on campus and in distance learning material. The researchers have also served as supervisors for colleagues writing text books (e.g. Hognestad in *Tema* – Norwegian for upper secondary school). Anne Løvland has introduced the topic for upper secondary school on NDLA.

The researchers have actively communicated new insights and research results in conferences for teachers through organisations like “Landslaget for norskundervisning”, “Lærende nettverk”, “NOLES” and “Foreningen Les!” in Norway; “Nasjonalt Videncenter for Læsning» and «Dansk lærerforeningen» in Denmark, “Svenskläraryöreningen” in Sweden and “Läsmöten” in Finland. We have been invited for keynotes on multimodal literacy and digital literature in conferences gathering each 200-400 librarians and teachers in Sarpsborg, Horten, Drammen, Bergen and Stavanger (e.g. *Se-og-les* in Bergen 2014 and *Lesedig* in Stavanger 2014). In Denmark we have been invited to conferences on reading for students and teacher educators (*Læsningens dag* in Odense, *Når koden er knækket* and *Sten, skærm, papir* in Copenhagen).

In-service training courses on multimodal literacy have been offered both regionally (e.g. “Østlandsk lærerstevne” and “Sørlandsk lærerstevne” and for local groups (in Tromsø, Harstad, Narvik, Verdalen, Haugesund, Time, Kristiansand, to mention but a few). Locally we have also communicated with upper secondary school classes through the scheme “Møt en Agder-forsker” (*Forskningsdagene*).

Priority has been given to publishing books that document original research work in ways that are inspiring to colleagues in teacher education and readable to students. In addition to monographs this entails articles in edited volumes where introduction and explanation of key concepts paves the way for non-expert readers, and where text examples are relevant to the target group. In some cases digital resources are added (e.g. teaching resources for *Jakten på fortellinger* <http://utstillinger.barnebokinstituttet.no/jakten-pa-fortellinger-barne-og-ungdomslitteratur-pa-tvers-av-medier/> and video interviews from *Social semiotics; key figures, new directions* <https://www.routledge.com/products/9780415712118>). In this way research results have been made accessible for a wider audience, and many of the publications mentioned below can be found on reading lists in higher education, particularly teacher education.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Anne Løvland 2006: *Samansette elevtekstar; Klasserommet som arena for multimodal tekstskeping*. Doktoravhandling ved Høgskolen i Agder nr. 3.

Gunhild Kvåle 2012: *Multimodalt samspill i bildeskrikkomplekser. En sosialsemiotisk undersøkelse av relasjoner mellom skrift og bilde*. Doktoravhandlinger ved Universitetet i Agder nr. 56.

Eva Maagerø & Elise Seip Tønnessen (eds.) 2006: *Å lese i alle fag*. Universitetsforlaget. 2. edition 2015. (Articles on multimodality by Løvland and Tønnessen. Danish edition Klim 2009.)

Anne Løvland 2007: *På mange måtar. Samansette tekstar i skolen*. Fagbokforlaget / Landslaget for norskundervisning.

Agnes Bjorvand & Elise Seip Tønnessen (eds.) 2002: *Den andre leseopplæringa*. Universitetsforlaget. 2. edition 2012.

Elise Seip Tønnessen (ed.) 2010: *Sammensatte tekster; barns tekstpraksis*. Universitetsforlaget. (results from MULL. Danish edition Klim 2012).

Elise Seip Tønnessen & Magnhild Vollan 2010: *Begynneropplæring i en sammensatt tekstkultur*. Høyskoleforlaget. (Results from MULL)

Anne Løvland 2011: *På jakt etter svar og forståing. Samansette fagtekstar i skulen*. Fagbokforlaget / Landslaget for norskundervisning. (Results from MULL).

Jon Smidt, Elise Seip Tønnessen & Bente Aamotsbakken (eds.) 2011: *Tekst og tegn. Lesing skrivning og multimodalitet i skole og samfunn*. Tapir akademisk forlag (Conference proceedings after conference on MULL in cooperation with research projects on school reading and writing)

Eva Maagerø & Elise Seip Tønnessen 2014: *Multimodal tekstkompetanse*. Portal akademisk forlag. (Danish edition Klim 2016).

Kvåle, Gunhild; Rambø, Gro-Renee 2015: Expressing professional identity through blogging : a case study of blogging in the study of the subject of Norwegian in pre-school teacher education. *Nordic Journal of Digital Literacy 2015 (1891-943X) Vol. 2015 (1)*, s. 8-28

Birkeland, Nils Rune; Drange, Eli-Marie D.; Tønnessen, Elise Seip 2015: Digital collaboration inside and outside educational systems. *E-Learning and Digital Media 2015 (2042-7530) Vol. 12 (2)*, s. 226-241

Kvåle, Gunhild; Maagerø, Eva; Veum, Aslaug 2015: *Kontekst, språk og multimodalitet: Nyere sosialsemiotiske perspektiver*. Fagbokforlaget 2015 (978-82-321-0433-8), 276 ss.

Andersen, Thomas Hestbæk; Boeriis, Morten; Maagerø, Eva; Tønnessen, Elise Seip 2015: *Social semiotics: Key figures, new directions*. Routledge 2015 (9780415712118), 174 ss

Birkeland, Nils Rune; Drange, Eli-Marie D.; Kvåle, Gunhild; Rambø, Gro-Renée; Tønnessen, Elise Seip & Vollan, Magnhild 2016: *Hva gjør lærerstudenter når de studerer? Lesing, skrivning og multimodale tekster i norsk grunnskolelærerutdanning*. Universitetsforlaget (e-book, open access. Forthcoming)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://utstillinger.barnebokinstituttet.no/jakten-pa-fortellinger-barne-og-ungdomslitteratur-pa-tvers-av-medier/>

Report from Følgegruppen for lærerutdanningsreformen: *Første steg som forsker - en gjennomgang av bacheloroppgaver i grunnskolelærerutdanningene*. Stavanger: Følgegruppen for lærerutdanningsreformen 2015. <http://www.uis.no/fakulteter-institutter-sentre-og-museum/det-humanistiske-fakultet/ffl-foelgegruppen-for-laererutdanningsreformen/>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Agder

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 2

Name of impact case:

Public outreach of the research group in Historical Sociolinguistics

Summary of the impact

The total public outreach activity ("formidling") of the research group in Historical Sociolinguistics is massive, both domestically and abroad. It involves writing weekly columns and frequent articles in newspapers, giving numerous public talks, regular weekly radio interviews and appearances, and the publication of popular books and volumes. Research results from group members have also influenced the content of secondary-school textbooks in Norway.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

Historical sociolinguistics seeks, entirely through basic research, to reveal the impact of language development on society, and the role of individuals and society in the changing forms and usage of language. The research group is particularly interested in the study of the social history of languages, the interaction of linguistic practices and society, and the sociological significance of linguistic variation with a historical dimension. The outreach particularly focuses on explaining how language and society interact, how languages develop and change (something which always seems to concern the general public), the special Norwegian linguistic development during the 19th and 20th centuries (the celebrated Norwegian language struggle), the role of language and dialect for an individual's identity, the language ecology of multilingual and multidialectal societies and, particularly important to Norway, multistandard societies.

Details of the impact

Peter Trudgill and Sylfest Lomheim both have regular weekly newspaper columns, Trudgill from 2012 (*The Eastern Daily Press*, to date 188 entries), Lomheim from 2013 (*Klassekampen*, to date 162 entries). These columns, in addition to explaining linguistic matters and making various language topics understandable to the general public, inspire the readers to write letters to the editor and thus stimulates discussion and debates over linguistic topics and issues. Lomheim, in addition, gives around 75 public talks annually, and appears every Sunday on a popular national radio program ("Språkteigen" on NRK P2) answering language questions from the general public. Between 2011 and 2013, Lomheim had a regular language column in the weekend magazin *God helg*, published by the local daily newspaper *Fædrelandsvennen* (altogether 24 entries). Martin Skjekkeland has received a prestigious

prize for outreach activity (awarded by the Agder Academy of Sciences and Letters, 2006). Michael Schulte and Ernst Håkon Jahr have both appeared on TV and radio programs in addition to contributing to newspaper interviews and articles as well as giving numerous public talks.

The impact of this massive outreach activity is evidenced by the fact that publishing houses have been willing to publish collective volumes of newspaper articles and column entries, e.g., Skjekkeland, with the volumes *Dialektlandet* (Portal Forlag, 2010) and *Språk og kultur: Vegar inn i det norske språksamfunnet* (Portal Forlag, 2012) mostly built on articles previously published in *Fædrelandsvennen*); and Trudgill, with the volume *Dialect matters – respecting vernacular language: columns from the Eastern Daily Press* (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming July 2016).

One recent concrete example of this kind of impact is the way in which Michael Schulte has managed during 2015-2016, through radio programs, and newspaper and magazine articles, to produce a new understanding of the origin of the very name of Norway itself (*Norge*). The traditional explanation has been that the name means 'north-way' (cf. Engl. *Norway*, German *Norwegen*). Instead, Schulte has revived and further developed an old theory that the name is derived from the Old Norse word *nór* ('narrow fjord'). Accordingly, the article on the name *Norge* in the authoritative Norwegian Encyclopedia (*Store Norske Leksikon*) has been updated in line with Schulte's explanation (also *Wikipedia* has been updated).

Other important impacts are clear from the fact that results and theories arising from the group's research have been included in textbooks for secondary schools, e.g. information from Jahr's various publications on modern Norwegian language history, as well as the pidgin Russenorsk.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): LaMoReLLE

Name of impact case: Language Models and Resources

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The LaMoRe group has produced and made available large amounts of enriched language data and advanced tools and developed original methods for processing language data. These tangible results are used, and can be used, in real life language technology applications in areas such as lexicography (dictionaries), information search, machine translation, language teaching, language standardization, etc. In addition an ongoing experimental psycholinguistic project is likely to give results relevant to the support and teaching of a certain group of dyslexics.

*Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).*

Research has been carried out by the LaMoRe research group in projects including in particular TREPIL, INESS, META-NORD, CLARINO, CLARA, the Norm Clusters project and CATO, in the period from 2004 to the present.

Key present and past researchers in these projects are Koenraad De Smedt, Helge Dyvik, Victoria Rosén, Christer Johansson, Gunn Inger Lyse, Gyri Losnegaard, Bamba Dione, Martha Thunes, Petter Haugereid, Carla Parra and Paul Meurer. Key outcomes include:

- (1) Tools and data for automatic text analysis and treebanking, in particular the LFG Treebanker, which has been further developed into the INESS infrastructure, and NorGram, wide-coverage computational grammars for Norwegian Bokmål and Nynorsk. This software has been used to process large amounts of language data.
- (2) META-SHARE, an infrastructure for sharing language resources between academia and industry; this work, which has been continued in CLARINO, has paved the way for academic and industrial reuse of language resources through standards, licensing, metadata and Europe-wide cataloguing.
- (3) Development and application of methods for the automatic charting of ‘norm clusters’ in written Norwegian, partly financed by The Norwegian Language Council, as a basis for their continued work on language standardization.
- (4) Training of researchers for new societal challenges in language and IT. Through courses and secondments, early stage researchers were trained in infrastructure design, lexical semantic modeling, domain modeling, multimedia and multimodal communication, applications, and parsing technologies.
- (5) CATO is an ongoing project in collaboration with the Reading Center at the University of Stavanger and Nottingham Trent University, and also active in the European Literacy Network (<http://www.is1401eln.eu/en/working-groups/working-group-3/>). The project collects data from non-dyslectic and mildly dyslectic teenagers, charting differences in their writing process. The aim is to provide information for automatically correcting and editing texts (intelligent editing) as well as for teachers to make literacy teaching more efficient. However, such impact cannot be documented at this stage of the project.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words).

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

- The treebanking software developed in the TREPIL and INESS (<http://iness.uib.no>) projects was in 2009 licensed by Powerset, a software company based in San Francisco, later bought by Microsoft. This software enabled Powerset to build a natural language search engine that retrieves information from the web in more advanced ways.
- The treebanking software has from 2015 led to a cooperation with Kunnskapsforlaget, an Oslo-based publisher. The current cooperation in the NAOB project is developing a new dictionary for Norwegian Bokmål that takes into account the actual use of words as observed in treebanks.
- The Meta-Nord project, in cooperation with Meta-Net and the National Library of Norway, established an infrastructure for sharing language resources and tools with other researchers and with industry. Thousands of data sets and tools were by 2009 made available in Europe, among which 75 in Norway (<http://metashare.nb.no>). These efforts are taken further in the current CLARINO project.
- The Meta-Nord project also produced white papers on language technology in Norway (published in 2012), which have significantly contributed to the awareness in society about the situation of the Norwegian language in the digital age.
- LaMoRe has coordinated the CLARA project (2009–2014), which has trained the next generation of language technology workers in Europe. Several of the 20 trained researchers have had secondments outside of academia (e.g. Tilde, Infomedia, Temis) and several have landed jobs in the IT industry where they are developing web services and apps that are changing the world (e.g. uTime, Brisq, Wallapop)
- The method developed in the Norm Clusters project, involving correspondence analysis of tagged texts, has been included in Språkrådets (The Norwegian Language Council's) plans for future language observation as a basis for language standardization.

References to the research (scientific publications).

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- V. Rosén. Språkteknologiens behov for leksikalsk informasjon. In R. Vatvedt Fjeld and M. Hovdenak, eds., *Nordiske studier i leksikografi 12, Rapport fra Konferanse om leksikografi i Norden, Oslo 13.–16. august 2013*, pp. 13–41. Oslo, Novus forlag, 2014.
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Language Resources and Technologies:

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Norm clusters:

- Dyvik, Helge. Norm clusters in written Norwegian. In Gisle Andersen (ed.): *Exploring Newspaper Language. Using the web to create and investigate a large corpus of modern Norwegian*. John Benjamins Publishing Company 2012 ISBN 978-90-272-0354-0. s. 193-219. (2012)

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- Georg Rehm, Hans Uszkoreit, Sophia Ananiadou, Núria Bel, Audronė Bielevičienė, Lars Borin, António Branco, Gerhard Budin, Nicoletta Calzolari, Walter Daelemans, Radovan Garabík, Marko Grobelnik, Carmen García-Mateo, Josef van Genabith, Jan Hajič, Inma Hernández, John Judge, Svetla Koeva, Simon Krek, Cvetana Krstev, Krister Lindén, Bernardo Magnini, Joseph Mariani, John McNaught, Maite Melero, Monica Monachini, Asunción Moreno, Jan Odijk, Maciej Ogrodniczuk, Piotr Pęzik, Stelios Piperidis, Adam Przepiórkowski, Eiríkur Rögnavaldsson, Mike Rosner, Bolette Sandford Pedersen, Inguna Skadiņa, Koenraad De Smedt, Marko Tadić, Paul Thompson, Dan Tufiş, Tamás Váradi, Andrejs Vasiļjevs, Kadri Vider, Jolanta Zabarskaitė (2016). The strategic impact of META-NET on the regional, national and international level. *Language Resources and Evaluation*, pp. 1-24. DOI 10.1007/s10579-015-9333-4
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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): SocLingLLE

Name of impact case: Sociolinguistic research group on language change

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The social nature of language has become part of political discourse in Norway partly due to the discipline sociolinguistics. Several projects run at LLE have provided this discourse with important insights. Our huge research infrastructure on spoken language is a resource at disposal for corpus planning of the Norwegian written languages. Some of our researchers have taken part in writing public reports on language. Our sociolinguistic research projects – which have emphasized the comparative approach both with contrasts within Norway and with contrasts to language situation in other countries – have contributed to international sociolinguistic theory and to research initiatives beyond Norway.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Helge Sandøy was the manager of the research projects *Modern Import Words in the Nordic Languages – MIN* (2000–2010) and *Norwegian in a Globalized World* (NFR-project, 2000–2006). The latter was a joint project with second language researchers, the former a project cooperating with 30 researchers in the Nordic countries. Endre Brunstad was also included in this project, in which the influence from English was documented from many perspectives.

The same project tested both subconscious and conscious attitudes to English, first languages and language influence, and the two types of attitudes consistently displayed diverging patterns, demonstrating the necessity for a theoretical clarification of ‘attitudes’ as a concept. This topic, raised by MIN, is now a core question for the European Slice-network. *Slice* gives a comparative approach to the changed status of standard languages in late modernity, in which a characteristic in western countries is destandardization. In Norway, destandardization was especially noticeable after 1970 due to particular developments in cultural and political history. The linguistic tolerance of Norway today is of great interest in a European comparative perspective.

The NFR-projects *Dialect Change Processes* and *New Dialect Formation in Industrial Towns*, which aim to gain insights to societal conditions for language change, developed further attitude tests in close cooperation with *Slice*. Ragnhild Lie Anderson and Edit Bugge have contributed with an analysis of the voluminous Norwegian data set. The project *Dialect Change Processes* has inspired a parallel project at the Faroese University. The digital corpus and the linguistic results from the two NFR-projects, combined with its Danish equivalent, forms today the basis for plans of constructing a common Nordic infrastructure of sociolinguistic data and results, through the initiative *Societal conditions for language change*, financed by NOS-HS. The manager of the two projects is Helge Sandøy; Helene Hildremyr and Randi Neteland have been PhD students, and a great number of MA students have participated. Both these projects emerged from a former research group – including also Gunnstein Akselberg and Gjert Kristoffersen – which also initiated the national project *Norsk*

språkhistorie, publishing its first volume in March 2016.

Helge Sandøy held a position in the Language Council's expert board for language regulation from 1992 to 2005, followed by Endre Brunstad from 2006 to 2013. Gjert Kristoffersen was the leader of the report *Norsk i hundre!* and is now in the Nordic group of parallel language policy under the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Language is power, and due to its abstract nature the exercise of power through language is often obscured. This general insight focused by sociolinguistics was used in the political analyses in two chapters of the white paper *Makt- og demokratiutredningen* (2003) which stresses the cultural and social hegemonies as a means to understand such invisible structures and their challenges to democracy. This hegemonic understanding of language culture was repeated in the white paper *Mål og mening* (2008), where it forms a rationale for the guidelines of language equality between Nynorsk and Bokmål, and for the rights of Sámi and other minority languages.

The research project *Modern Import Words in the Nordic Languages* served to sober the discussion on the threat of English to Norwegian, thereby facilitating a more realistic set of political responses to the impact from English. The series of publications following the project, today serves as central literature for language policies in all the Nordic countries, and Danish follow-up studies are in the making. Import words are obviously a popular topic in high school and seem to be a favourable way of communicating language insight.

In the period 2000–2015, sociolinguists were involved in the making of all Nordic policy reports that concerned language, and they contributed with interpretations on the interrelation of language and society. The UoB employed leader of the policy report *Norsk i hundre* (2005) is now in the group under the Nordic Council of Ministers that discusses the parallel language policies of higher education. The sociolinguists in Bergen have always been represented in the Language Council's expert board for language regulation, contributing to reports on spelling reforms (1997, 2002 and indirectly 2011). The projects *Dialect Change Processes* and *New Dialect Formation in Industrial Towns* with the huge digital corpus *Talebanken* can provide essential data for the corpus planning of written language.

In international sociolinguistics, Norway is often used as a show case, due to its differing patterns from a general European language culture. This is particularly true for the development of new dialects in industrial towns in western Norway, seen as migration-driven melting pots that are important sociolinguistic “experiments”. Research on Norwegian language attitudes show particularities that have provided essential comparative data in the European research network *Slice*. The differing results on conscious and subconscious attitudes have stimulated an instructive discussion on the nature of attitudes. This discussion is important within critical and public discourse.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Home pages:

Moderne Import Words in the Nordic Languages/Moderne importord i språka i Norden:
(folk.uib.no/hnohs/MIN/)

Dialect Change Processes/Dialektendringsprosesser (folk.uib.no/hnohs/DEP/)

New Dialect Formation in Industrial Towns/Språkutvikling på industristader

(folk.uib.no/hnohs/IP/)

Talebanken (folk.uib.no/hnohs/Talebanken.html)

Books:

Series, 13 volumes 2003–2012: *Moderne importord i språka i Norden*. Editor: Helge Sandøy. Oslo: Novus Press. (Cf. folk.uib.no/hnohs/Bokserien.htm)

The linguistic consequences of globalization: The Nordic countries. International Journal of the Sociology of Language, 2010, No. 204. Issue editors: Tore Kristiansen & Helge Sandøy. Berlin/New York: De Gruyter Mouton.

Helge Sandøy, Endre Brunstad, Jon Erik Hagen & Kari Tenfjord (eds.). 2004. *Den fleirspråklege utfordringa*. Oslo: Novus.

Helge Sandøy & Kari Tenfjord (eds.). 2006. *Den nye norsken? Nokre peilepunkt under globaliseringa*. Oslo: Novus.

Helge Sandøy (ed.). 2015. *Talemål etter 1800. Norsk i jamføring med andre nordiske språk*. Oslo: Novus.

Articles (a selection, complete overviews at the homepages mentioned above):

Helge Sandøy. 2004. Språkstyring og språkendring i Noreg. Politikk eller kulturelt hegemoni. Oslo: Språkrådet. (sprakradet.no/templates/Page.aspx?id=3361)

Helge Sandøy. 2005. Normering som kamp om symbol- og premissmakt. Frå norsk normeringshistorie. I: *Språk i Norden 2005*, 61-80.

Gjert Kristoffersen. 2008. Terminologi i den nye norske språkpolitikken. In: *Kunnskap og fagkommunikasjon*, 26-32. Oslo: Språkrådet.

Helge Sandøy. 2009. Language cultures in the Nordic countries. In: Marie Maegaard & Frans Gregersen & Pia Quist & J. Normann Jørgensen (eds.). 2009. *Language attitudes, standardization and language change – perspectives on themes raised by Tore Kristiansen on the occasion of his 60th birthday*, 69–87. Oslo: Novus.

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Anderson, Ragnhild. 2011. Medvitne og umedvitne haldningar til bergensk, austlandsk og strilemål hjå ungdomar i Åsane. I: *Danske Talesprog 10*, 80–112.

Helge Sandøy. 2013. Linguistic globalization: Experiences from the Nordic laboratory. In: Eline Zenner, Gitte Kristiansen (eds.), *New Perspectives on Lexical Borrowing. Onomasiological, methodological and phraseological innovations* (Language Contact and Bilingualism), 225–249. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.

Helge Sandøy. 2013. Driving forces in language change – in the Norwegian perspective. In: Tore Kristiansen & Stefan Grondelaers (red.), *Language (De)standardisation in Late Modern Europe: Experimental Studies*, 125–151. Oslo: Novus.

Randi Neteland. 2014. *Koinéforming av industristedtalemål. En sosiolingvistisk studie av språkutviklingen i Sauda og Årdal de siste hundre årene*. Bergen: University of Bergen.

Helge Sandøy, Ragnhild Lie Anderson & Maria-Rosa Doublet. 2014. The Bergen dialect splits in two. In: Kurt Braunmüller, Steffen Höder & Karoline Köhl (red.), *Stability and divergence in Language Contact. Factors and Mechanisms*, 240–263. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Ragnhild Lie Anderson & Edit Bugge. 2015. Dialect and other explanatory factors in subconscious verbal guise tests. In: *Acta Linguistica Hafniensia 2015* (2).

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Home pages:

Slice = Standard Language Ideology in Contemporary Europe (managed from Copenhagen):

lanchart.hum.ku.dk/research/slice/

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Reports:

Helge Sandøy, Tor Guttu, Arnbjørg Hageberg, Lars Anders Kulbrandstad & Lars S. Vikør.

1997. *Lånte fjører eller bunad? Om norsk skrivemåte av importord. Utgreiing for Kulturdepartementet og Norsk språkråd.*

sprakradet.no/globalassets/sprakhjelp/skriverad/567norvb.pdf

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<http://www.sprakradet.no/localfiles/nyno02rev.pdf>

Gjert Kristoffersen, Jan Olav Fretland, Helene Uri, Torlaug Løkensgard Hoel, Johanna

Ferstad Økland, Kari Bjørke & Hans-Tore Bjerkaas. 2005. *Norsk i hundre! Norsk som nasjonalspråk i globaliseringens tidsalder Et forslag til strategi.* Oslo: Språkrådet.

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TemaNord 2014:535.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): TestIntSLA

Name of impact case:

Interfaces between second language acquisition and language testing

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

In the late 1980s, the second language acquisition (SLA) community at the University of Bergen (UiB) developed the first centrally administered proficiency test of Norwegian for adult immigrants which a few years later led to collaboration between UiB and Folkeuniversitetet (FU). This partnership, *Norsk språktest*, has contributed to society in several ways: it has resulted in the professionalization of the field of language testing and assessment in Norway, *Norsk språktest* has developed and administered standardized language tests for immigrants on behalf of the Ministry, and it has generated insight into adult L2 learning by making test data available for research.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The cooperation between SLA researchers at UiB and language testers at Norsk språktest has developed throughout the years. In 2014 the development and administration of the tests at the intermediate level were transferred to Vox – Norwegian Agency for Lifelong Learning under the Ministry of children, immigration and equality, (Barne-, likestillings- og inkluderingsdepartementet), and the team of professional language test developers, who used to work at Norsk språktest, continued their work, but now as employers in Vox. *Bergenstesten* is however still developed by Norsk språktest. Accordingly, today the collaboration in the interface between language testing and SLA in Bergen involves three institutions; Norsk språktest, Vox, and UiB.

This longstanding partnership between UiB, Folkeuniversitetet, and now Vox, has generated research and practices that have several important impacts on society, and have involved the following key researchers: Andersen, Carlsen, Dregelid, Golden, Gujord, Hagen, Halvorsen, Hofland, Janik, Johansen, Kaftanjieva, Kulbrandstad, Kristiansen, von Mehren, Meurer, Manne, Moe, Nistov, Nordanger, Pepper, Svensson, Ragnhildstveit, Szymanska, and Tenfjord.

- The staff at Norsk språktest (Folkeuniversitetet/UiB) has conducted practical test development and test related research and has thereby contributed to the establishment of the professional field of language assessment in Norway giving UiB an outstanding competence in this field.
- SLA researchers at UiB have explored adult second language acquisition based on data provided by Norsk språktest, and shed light over central processes and phenomena in the acquisition of morphological, syntactical and lexical development.
- Data from Norsk språktest has also led to the compiling of the first electronic language learner corpus in Norway, and given the UiB a prominent position in field of learner corpus research.
- Several externally founded research projects have come about as a result of the collaboration between SLA researchers at UiB and researchers from Norsk språktest, for

instance *Den nye norsken* (2000-2006), *Askeladden* (2008-2014), and *Norsk profil* (2012-2013).

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

- **TEST-INFRASTRUCTURE:** The collaboration between UiB and FU laid the foundation for the development of a professionalized language testing community in Norway. Language tests are important both for the immigrants themselves and for society as they grant access to higher education, are required for entrance to the labor market, have recently been made a requirement for citizenship, and are proposed by the Government as requirement for permanent residency. Both *Test i norsk høyere nivå* (Norsk språktest) and *Norskprøven for voksne innvandrere* (Vox), grant access to higher education in Norway. Around 3 000 candidates take *Test i norsk høyere nivå*, and around 15 000 candidates take *Norskprøven*, administered per year. National Test in English is moreover developed at UiB by former staff at Norsk språktest.
- **CORPUS-INFRASTRUCTURE:** The electronic learner corpus, ASK, was developed as a collaboration between Norsk språktest, the SLA community at UiB and Uni Research (UiB). ASK has been a prerequisite for the development of new research methods, and facilitated empirical studies on the acquisition of Norwegian as a second language (e.g. the *Askeladden*-project). Approximately 20 master theses and 4 Phd. theses has been produced based on data from ASK.
- **VALIDATION:** In the project *Norsk Profil* language test researchers and SLA researchers collaborated in a validation of the linguistic scales of *the Common European Framework of Reference* based on authentic learner data (from the ASK-corpus). The project resulted in language specific reference level descriptors for Norwegian as recommended by the Council of Europe in 2005.
- **TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND TEACHER TRAINING:** Research based on data provided by Norsk språktest has generated insight into adult L2 learning and language assessment that is used in training of students at university level (future teachers for immigrants). Staff at Norsk språktest and Vox has moreover been responsible for a teaching module in language testing and assessment for UiB since 2005, and moreover provides courses in assessment and rating of oral and written production for teachers both through teacher training courses and online-courses.
- **INTERNATIONALISATION:** Staff at Norsk språktest and Vox are actively involved in international work in developing the field of language testing and assessment, e.g through representation in various ALTE committees. The SLA-community at UiB has been actively involved in the development and promotion of learner corpus research, e.g. hosting LCR2013.
- **POLICY-MAKING:** The language testing and SLA community contribute actively in the public discussion concerning the use of language testing for political purposes.

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<https://bora.uib.no/handle/1956/2085>
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Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: AfricanLex

Name of impact case:
Language tools for African Languages in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa
Summary of the impact:
Training mother tongue linguists in lexicography and linguistic field work in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa has changed attitudes to African languages in the public sector, especially education. The impact has been greatest in teaching African languages as mother tongues. Shona and Ndebele have replaced English as languages of instruction in schools and some universities in Zimbabwe, and are being tried out as language of instruction in other subjects. The language tools from the ALLEX-CROBOL-projects have promoted faith in their potential, among academics and in the general public.
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
NUFU Projects 28/96 and 18/2002 (ALLEX 1991-2006); and 2007/10225 (CROBOL 2007-2011)
Key researchers: University of Oslo: Oddrun Grønvik, Christian-Emil Ore, Øyvind Eide, Lars Vikør, Rolf Theil, Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld. Göteborgs Universitet: Daniel Ridings, Martin Gellerstam, Tore Janson. University of Zimbabwe: Herbert Chimhundu, Samukele Hadebe, Edgar Mberi, Moreblessings Mawema, Emmanuel Chabata, Francis Matambirofa, Langa Khumalo, Nomalanga Mpofu, Gift Mheta, Dion Nkomo, Nobuhle Noyo. Eduardo Mondlane University: Armindo Ngunga University of the Western Cape: Felix Banda Research groups were formed depending on which sub-project was being tackled. Heads of Research groups for dictionaries are credited as chief editors. The aim for the ALLEX and CROBOL projects was: a) developing efficient documentation and publication methods for African languages aimed at mother tongue speakers b) promoting empirical research in the selected African languages by creating language tools c) training African linguists to carry out the points listed under a and b, and to carry

forward a tradition of research and teaching on their own, to achieve independence from the Northern project participants.

Methods were as follows:

Oral corpora were collected by trained and supervised students from all over Zimbabwe. Interviews were taped, transcribed phonologically, transcribed in standard orthography, and collected in corpora. Metadata for all participants is stored safely apart from the corpora. In the corpora, persons are anonymised.

Format: Corpus Workbench (CQP).

Morphological parsers were based on grammatical information provided in dictionaries and applied on the corpora, according to general principles for statistically built parsers.

Databases were constructed for the dictionaries with a focus on providing a stringent linguistic description of each vocabulary item (POS, tone, word formation; definition, usage examples, synonyms, antonyms). Terminological dictionaries were glossed to English and in some cases to another African language.

Project results were:

10 African completed Ph.D., 9 out of 10 now holding academic posts in the region, with subjects based on materials collected during field work and covering different aspects of language documentation (phonology, morphology, lexicogenesis, syntax, language standardisation, terminology formation, sense development etc.)

10 dictionaries (several languages, three proficiency levels, general and specialised language)

3 corpora (Shona, Ndebele, Nambya)

2 morphological parsers developed

A number of older seminal works on African linguistics were scanned and republished and spread to teaching institutions in the region.

UiO has a copy of all research results (paper and electronic) and a selection is published on the web (<https://www.edd.uio.no/allex/>)

Details of the impact:

Zimbabwe attained its independence more than two decades ago, but until recently had no clear language policy. Although Shona and Ndebele were recognized indigenous languages, English remained the dominant official language of Zimbabwe. The African languages projects have had considerable impact on language rising in many language communities of sub-Saharan Africa. The aim of the final phase of the project was to provide the African Languages Research Centre (ALRI) at the university of Zimbabwe with tools to become a sustainable and independent research institution.

The language tools and research produced in the projects through 1991 – 2011 set a

standard for mother tongue language tools, and fostered academic staffs that are confident about how to produce them, and how to train others. Availability of lexicographic expertise has promoted other lexicographical projects, providing other languages with sophisticated and essential language tools. The Malawi based MALEX project has provided lexical databases and corpora for 3 languages, Ciyawo, Citumbuka and Chichewa. Another lexical product is a thesaurus of Shona.

The monolingual dictionaries provide a standard terminology for describing those languages through their meta-language. This facilitates the use of mother tongues as language of instruction. In the early nineties, the African languages of Zimbabwe were taught only until the fourth grade, with English as the language of instruction. After that, English was supposed to be the only “mother tongue”. Now, Shona and Ndebele are used at all levels.

In Zimbabwe and Mozambique, permanent research institutes for African languages are hosted by the University of Zimbabwe and the Eduardo Mondlane University, guaranteeing research maintenance and continuity. The academics trained through the African languages projects teach at tertiary institutions in Southern Africa, provide expertise for National language boards and ministries of education and culture, and cooperation partners for non-linguistic professions on language development. The language tools have in themselves provided a basis for much theoretical work, such as Ph.D. dissertations.

Professor Chimhundu has asserted for the projects’ output. The short term impact is measurable and quantifiable in terms of the language reference works and resources in Zimbabwean and Mozambique languages, especially Shona and Ndebele. The long term impact can be summarised as follows: There is a new confidence in Southern Africa about using African languages within any domain, as tools for thought and understanding. This has led to more language documentation and to language development. The key resources are the researchers trained through The African languages projects and institutionalisation of mother tongue documentation at university level. In turn, mother tongue education can provide the people with the recourses to engage in public spheres.

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Zimbabwe to adopt indigenous languages as media of instruction in primary schools, published October 27, 2015

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<http://siu.no/eng/Global-knowledge/Issues/No-1-2007/Not-Lost-in-Translation>

Final report:

Report on the Retreat ALLEX PROJECT and implementation of ALRI

<http://ir.uz.ac.zw/handle/10646/548>

Resources:

The ALLEX website <https://www.edd.uio.no/allex/>, contains reports, Corpora, dictionaries publications from the project period 1991 – 2006.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies / The Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan (MultiLing)

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: AssessTool

Name of impact case:
Assessment tools: VOST and CDI
Summary of the impact:
For assessment of language and communication skills in adults and children, it is necessary to develop or adapt instruments for Norwegian. We have adapted several such instruments, exemplified here with two of these tools: one for assessment of children from 8 months to 3 years of age (CDI), and the other for assessment of persons with aphasia (language impairment after an acquired focal brain injury) (VOST). CDI is used by speech and language therapists, child care personnel and health personnel in child clinics, and VOST is used by SLTs for assessment and therapy.
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
<p><i>The MacArthur–Bates Communicative Development Inventories (CDI)</i> (Fenson et al., 1994, 2007) is a parental report instrument, focusing on the development of gestures, vocabulary and grammar in infants and toddlers up to the age of 3. Vocabulary plays a central role in language acquisition, and assessment of vocabulary skills has proven important for identifying language delay or disorder in children. The CDI was originally developed for American English, but has been adapted into more than 60 different languages, spoken as well as signed. The Norwegian version was developed by the <i>Research group in Clinical Linguistics and Language Acquisition</i> in 2008-2011, with Kristian Emil Kristoffersen as PI in collaboration with Hanne Gram Simonsen and colleagues in Denmark. Population based norming data from more than 6500 children were collected through a web-based survey (as the first of its kind); and the norms are accessible both in an international database (WordBank), and in a book (written in Norwegian). The Norwegian CDI norms are based on data from approximately 200 children at each monthly level, thus providing a good basis for distinguishing between typical and atypical development. The fact that the tool has parallel versions in so many languages makes it useful both for cross-linguistic comparison and for assessment of multilingual children, who can then be assessed in both/all their languages.</p> <p><i>Verb- og setningstesten (VOST)</i> is a test battery adapted from Dutch (WEZT; Bastiaanse, Maas, & Rispens, 2000), containing subtests on comprehension and production of verbs and sentences. Verbs are important for communication, and are often compromised in aphasia, and VOST is a tool for assessing difficulties in verb and sentence processing in patients with</p>

aphasia. The Norwegian adaptation of VOST also contains an additional subtest originally developed for Norwegian (Ragnarsdóttir et al 1999). VOST was developed by the *Research group in Clinical Linguistics and Language Acquisition* in 2003-2006, with Marianne Lind as PI, in collaboration with Inger Moen and Hanne Gram Simonsen. The tool is normed on 64 neurologically healthy adults and 27 persons with aphasia. VOST is the first linguistically based assessment tool for aphasia in Norwegian.

Details of the impact:

The Norwegian CDI became a useful instrument for research as soon as it was published, not only among linguists, but also for more clinically oriented studies in child care institutions. It soon became known as a possible tool for vocabulary assessment among personnel working with small children: child care personnel, special needs teachers, people in health care and children's clinics, the pedagogical and psychological service (PP-tjenesten), and speech and language therapists. We have had a number of inquiries from different institutions across the country wanting to use the CDI for early assessment and follow-up. There is further potential, still not exploited, for use with multilingual children.

VOST has been a useful tool for clinically oriented researchers within the field of aphasia, but here we will concentrate on the use in clinical practice. For speech and language therapists, research based assessment and rehabilitation methods, individually tailored to the needs of each patient, are central to good practice in aphasia therapy. When VOST appeared in 2006, it filled a void, since until then no linguistically based instrument, specifically targeting grammatical knowledge and skills, existed for Norwegian. In addition, very few tools include verb assessment. Since verbs and sentences are central areas compromised in aphasia, this tool can be used both in initial assessment, as a basis for developing targeted treatment material, and as an outcome measure. A survey of the practices of speech and language therapists working in aphasia shows that VOST is among the 6 most widely used tests in Norway (Lind & Haaland-Johansen 2013).

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Media coverage:

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<http://www.aftenposten.no/familie-og-oppvekst-old/Dette-er-norske-barns-forste-ord-7159599.html#.UW1ahMq3Rqy>

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<http://www.dagbladet.no/2012/01/31/tema/klikk/foreldre/baby/helse/20023343/>

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<http://www.apollon.uio.no/artikler/2009/barnespraak.html>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies / The Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan (MultiLing)

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: DialectNRK

Name of impact case:
Attitudes towards and use of dialects in the Norwegian Broadcasting Company (NRK)
Summary of the impact
<p>The National Broadcasting Company (NRK) is an important national institution that has a primary responsibility to strengthen the Norwegian language – the written standards, Bokmål and Nynorsk. This is clearly stated in NRKs statutes. As a key normative agent, NRK has an unsurpassed position in influencing the general public's attitudes towards language and also in challenging linguistic prejudices and stereotypes. In 2013 NRK initiated a project to map attitudes towards different varieties of Norwegian and to take measures to ensure the continued support and use of dialects in Norway. Professor Unn Røyneland (ILN, MultiLing) was appointed the scientific responsibility for the project.</p>
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
<p>In collaboration with the Language Director at NRK and a group of journalists from different divisions in NRK, two extensive questionnaires were designed. One was targeted at the general public and the other more specifically at journalists, managers, etc. working internally in the organization. The goal was to get a sense of both attitudes towards dialect diversity in general and more specifically dialect use in TV and radio transmissions by NRK and, in addition, the extent to which this diversity creates any difficulties of understanding. A total of 2 350 respondents answered the questionnaires (1350 internally and 1000 externally). The external questionnaire was presented to a statistically representative group of respondents (according to age, gender, geography) and collected orally via telephone interviews (CATI). The data were collected and analysed statistically by the research bureau NORSTAT. Overall both the internal and the external survey revealed overwhelming positive attitudes towards dialect diversity in general and dialect use in NRK's TV and radio programs more specifically. This also includes news broadcasting, although the spoken standards (Bokmål and Nynorsk) were preferred by some respondents in news reading contexts.</p> <p>The working group consisted of: Steinar Nielsen, The Language Board, NRK Unn Røyneland, MultiLing, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies, University of Oslo Ivar Arne Nordrum, NRK, Regional office Oppland</p>

Ingebjørg Sæbu, News Broadcasting, NRK

Bjørn Tore Pedersen, NRK, Regional office Nordland

Erik Bolstad, temporary Language Director/Ragnhild Bjørge, Language Director, NRK

During autumn 2015 a number of seminars were held for journalists responsible for language use in different divisions of the organization (including the regional broadcasting offices) on dialect use. In these seminars, they addressed issues like language attitudes, advantages and possible challenges connected to the use of dialects in TV and radio, the linguistic characteristics of each region and also current dialect changes within each region. The seminars were planned and conducted by the Language Director, Ragnhild Bjørge, and Unn Røyneland. They also invited language experts (dialectologists and sociolinguists) from each region to take part in the seminars.

Details of the impact:

Since the goal of the project was to ensure the continued support and use of dialects in NRK, while clear, correct and transparent language use is an ideal for NRK as a broadcaster, a set of guidelines for journalists who wish to use dialect were made. The guidelines were approved by the Editors-in-chief and the Director General of NRK, Tor Gjermund Eriksen, and were implemented from July 1, 2015. The language director of NRK, Ragnhild Bjørge, has asserted that professor Unn Røynelands contribution were essential in order to establish these guidelines.

An extensive evaluation of the work on dialects in NRK will be conducted later this year. While it is still early to assess the long term impact of these studies, Ragnhild Bjørge states that some changes can be seen already. These include an “increasing awareness of the importance of good and consistent dialect use among journalists in NRK”, and an increase of the use of dialect in NRK broadcasts. This also includes traditionally stigmatized varieties and variants like South-Eastern urban dialects. This is, of course, very important in order to fight back negative attitudes and prejudice towards certain dialects.

The overall effect of using local and regional dialects in a normative national broadcasting has been huge and will continue to be extremely important. It has contributed to the acceptance of Norwegian dialects generally and not least to the use of dialects in formal contexts. It may raise people’s “linguistic self-esteem” and give pride to the use of a large variety of (previously) despised and contested dialects.

References to the research (scientific publications):

It is too early for this work to have had attracted many references in scholarly literature. However, Røyneland has written about the project in an article currently in press and have several articles in preparation alone and in collaboration with colleagues where this work is referenced.

Røyneland, U. (in press). Hva skal til for å høres ut som du hører til? Forestillinger om

dialektale identiteter i det senmoderne Norge. I Östmann et al. (red.) *Nordica Helsingiensia*

Røyneland, U. & B. U. Jensen (in prep). Attitudes towards immigrants' use of dialects. Notions of authenticity, belonging and entitlement. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Letter from the language director of NRK, Ragnhild Bjørge (attached).

Guidelines for dialect use in NRK: <http://sprak.nrk.no/regler-og-vedtak/dialekt>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, The Text Laboratory, Dept. for Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: GramTag

Name of impact case:
A grammatical tagger for Norwegian language
Summary of the impact:
The task of labelling words with the appropriate word class and morphological features is in computational linguistics called a tagger. The Text Laboratory has developed a grammatical tagger for the Norwegian language. The use and impact of this project can be seen in the green curly lines in the Microsoft Office, which indicate that there is a grammatical error in the text. The tagger thus has left a subtle footprint on the texts produced by the three to four million Norwegians who use Microsoft Office, most of them without ever thinking about that their daily writing activities are affected by substantial research.
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
Key researchers: Janne Bondi Johannessen (The Text Laboratory, UiO) (project leader) Kristin Hagen (The Text Laboratory, UiO) Anders Nøklestad (The Text Laboratory, UiO) André Lynum (The Text Laboratory, UiO) Pia Lane (The Text Laboratory, UiO) Åshild Sjøfteland (The Text Laboratory, UiO) Paul Meurer (University of Bergen) The research started by the development of the tagger at the end of the 1990s, with a grant from the Research Council of Norway. Johannessen, Hagen and Nøklestad (all still at the Text Laboratory, ILN, UiO) have been the key developers which have made this possible due to a consistent research environment for a number of years resulting in a tagger that presently has the name Oslo Bergen Tagger (OBT). OBT is generally considered the only quality tagger for Norwegian, and is used in a host of other systems used in academia, in addition to the commercial and university-external ones mentioned in this impact-case. The system used, called Constraint Grammar, was first developed in Finland. It is a system that is based on grammatical knowledge, and which uses explicit rules that are then interpreted by a separate component. The system has been modernised and improved over the years, with the latest version also containing a statistical guessing component where the rules

cannot apply.

For the Microsoft Word grammar checker, the UiO research team had to make sure that the grammar checker understood the sentences written by the users. This could be done by the grammatical tagger as long as the text was correct. However, the purpose of a grammar checker is to detect wrong language and suggest corrections. The tagger therefore had to be changed to understand incorrect language. For example, if somebody writes “Hoppet er var langt” (‘The jump is was long’), the grammar checker should be able to see that there are two inflected verbs in the sentence, while only one is allowed.

For the translation systems Nyno (commercial) and Apertium (open access), both translating from Bokmål to Nynorsk, understanding the text is crucial in order to be able to translate it. For example, it must understand that in the sentence *Jeg hoppet langt* (‘I jumped far), the second word is a verb to be translated to *hoppa*, and not a noun (with the form *hoppet*). The grammatical tagger makes this analysis possible.

Details of the impact:

The Text Laboratory was given a contract by the company Lingsoft for adapting the OBT tagger as a grammar checker in the new version of Microsoft Office in 2001. Since the Norwegian language is unique, the grammar checker had to be built up from scratch according to grammatical rules in the Norwegian language. The Grammar checker differs from an orthographic spell checker by being context sensitive. Using grammatical rules, it can see that a word that might be correct in one setting is used incorrectly in another. The grammar checker employs nearly 1000 specific rules that were developed in the project. The grammatical rules used in the OBT identify the grammatical possibilities for each word. If a word is ambiguous (a typical situation), the rules give instructions to the computer to look right and left of that word looking for other words or forms that might help disambiguate it. Sometimes the context does not give enough clues to be able to disambiguate between analyses. For this reason the latest version of the tagger includes a statistical component that calculates the likelihood for a particular analysis given text that it has been trained on previously. This has improved the tagger. The accuracy of the grammatical tagger has resulted in 96%, after several tests. The fact that the grammar checker, based on the tagger, is used in Microsoft Office means that it influences the three to four million people who use this word processor. The impact is not only practical, but heightens awareness of correct use of Norwegian grammar.

The grammar checker was developed by commercial funding and is the property of Microsoft, but the tagger is free to be used by others who would like to develop a competing grammar checker. Although there is a potential for further commercial development of the OBT, the software is available for free downloading (open source), so that users may further develop new software, hence further increase the impact of the research. This way Norwegians can be offered high quality tools now and in the future.

The high quality of the OBT means that this software can be used to translate between the

two standardised varieties of the Norwegian language, Bokmål and Nynorsk. The commercial Nyno translation system is used in many schools and public institutions in Norway. It is a plugin in MS Word, and therefore is used by all those that need to write Norwegian Nynorsk. The machine translation system Apertium, available as open access on the Internet, uses also the OBT to get the right grammatical analysis of sentences to be translated.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Bick, Eckhard; Hagen, Kristin & Nøklestad, Anders (2015). [Optimizing the Oslo-Bergen Tagger](#), In Eckhard Bick & Kristin Hagen (ed.), *Proceedings of the Workshop on "Constraint Grammar - methods, tools and applications" at NODALIDA 2015, May 11-13, 2015, Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Vilnius, Lithuania*. Linköping University Electronic Press. ISBN 978-91-7519-037-2. 113:002. s 11 - 17

Hagen, Kristin & Nøklestad, Anders (2010). Bruk av et norsk leksikon til tagging og andre språkteknologiske formål. [LexicoNordica](#). ISSN 0805-2735. (17), s 55- 72

Hagen, Kristin & Nordgård, Torbjørn (2004). Grammatikkontroll for brukere med spesielle behov, I: Henrik Holmboe (red.), *Nordisk sprogteknologi 2003 - Nordic Language Technology*. Museum Tusulanums Forlag. ISBN 87-7289-997-2. Kapittel. s 87 - 99

Hagen, Kristin & Lane, Pia Marit Johanne (2001). "Det er fort gjort og skrive feil." En presentasjon av en automatisk grammatikkontroll for bokmål, I: Inger Moen; Hanne Gram Simonsen; Arne Torp & Kjell Ivar Vannebo (red.), *Utvalgte artikler fra Det niende møtet om norsk språk i Oslo 2001*. s 93 – 102

Hagen, Kristin, Pia Lane og Trond Trosterud. 2001. En grammatikkontroll for bokmål. *Språknytt*, 3, 6–9.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi, Kristin Hagen, André Lynum and Anders Nøklestad. 2012. OBT+stat. A combined rule-based and statistical tagger. In Andersen, Gisle (ed.): *Exploring Newspaper Language. Corpus compilation and research based on the Norwegian Newspaper Corpus*. John Benjamins Publishing Company, 51-65.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi, Kristin Hagen and Pia Lane. 2002. The performance of a grammar checker with deviant language input. In Shu-Chuan Tseng: *Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Computational Linguistics, COLING*. Taipei, Taiwan, 1223-1227.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi, Kristin Hagen and Anders Nøklestad. 2000. The shortcomings of a tagger. In Nordgård, T (red.) *Nodalida '99 Proceedings form the 12th "Nordiske datalingvistikkdagar"*, Lingvistisk institutt, Universitetet i Trondheim.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi, Kristin Hagen and Anders Nøklestad 2000. A Constraint-based Tagger for Norwegian. In Lindberg, Carl-Erik og Steffen Nordahl Lund (red.): *17th Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics. Odense Working Papers in Language and Communication 19*, 31-48, University of Southern Denmark, Odense.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi and Kristin Hagen. 1998. *Disambiguering uten syntaks*. In Faarlund, J.T., Mæhlum, B. og T. Nordgård (eds.) *MONS 7*, s. 68-79, Novus forlag, Oslo.

Lynum, Andre; Hagen, Kristin; Johannessen, Janne Bondi & Nøklestad, Anders (2011). OBT+Stat: Evaluation of a combined CG and statistical tagger. [NEALT Proceedings Series](#). ISSN 1736-6305. 14, s 26- 34

Nøklestad, Anders & Søfteland, Åshild (2007). "Tagging a Norwegian speech corpus", In Joakim Nivre; Heiki-Jaan Kaalep; Kadri Muischnek & Mare Koit (ed.), *NODALIDA 2007 PROCEEDINGS*. University of Tartu. ISBN 978-9985-4-0513-0. Spoken language processing. s 245 - 248

Søfteland, Åshild & Nøklestad, Anders (2008). "Manuell morfologisk tagging av NoTa-materialet med støtte fra en statistisk tagger", I: Janne Bondi Johannessen & Kristin Hagen (red.), *Språk i Oslo. Ny forskning omkring talespråk*. Novus Forlag. ISBN 978-82-7099-471-7. Språkteknologi. s 226 - 234

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

i) Mass media

- [Norsk grammatikksjekk i Office XP tar slurvfeilene](#) (digitoday.no 28. mai 2001)
- [Norske forskere kontrollerer grammatikken i Word](#) (digitoday.no 28. mai 2001)
- [Ned fra Elfenbenstårnet?](#) (Uniforum mai 2001)
- [Nå skal PC'en rette grammatikken din](#) (Aftenposten april 2001)
- [Det åpne laboratoriet](#) (Apollon nr. 2 2000)
- [Tavle-analyse ut - data-analyse inn](#) (Aftenposten desember 1999)
- Om grammatikkontrollen (NRK P1 Norgesglasset, 7.mars 2005)

ii) Web sites:

About the OBT tagger:

<http://tekstlab.uio.no/obt-ny/english/read.html>

A user-manual for installing the tagger on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grqaAACAhhM>

Apertium translation software: [http://wiki.apertium.org/wiki/Constraint Grammar](http://wiki.apertium.org/wiki/Constraint_Grammar)

SketchEngine, England: <https://www.sketchengine.co.uk/notenten-corpus/>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies / The Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan (MultiLing)

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: NorwWords

Name of impact case:
Norwegian Words: A psycholinguistic database
Summary of the impact:
Norwegian Words, a searchable, psycholinguistic database of 1650 Norwegian words, containing information on the words' semantic, syntactic and form-related properties of the words, as well as frequency and age of acquisition, is used by speech and language therapists items in test construction, for evaluation of performance in clinical groups, and for development of therapy material. It is also used by psychologists and linguists for development of test material and assessment tools for language disorders of different types, in children and in adults. http://tekstlab.uio.no/ordforradet/en
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
The database was developed by the Research group in Clinical Linguistics and Language Acquisition in 2011-2013, with Marianne Lind and Hanne Gram Simonsen as PIs, in collaboration with Pernille Hansen, Elisabeth Holm, and Bjørn-Helge Mevik. The user interface was developed in collaboration with the Text Laboratory at The Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies. Norwegian Words contains 1651 words: 917 nouns, 509 verbs and 225 adjectives. In order to ensure clinical relevance of the database, the words were mainly selected from various assessment tools for language acquisition and language disorders in Norwegian. The words are coded for the following properties: word class, word length, morphological and phonological complexity, frequency of use, phonological neighbourhood density, imageability (the relative ease with which a word gives rise to a mental image or a sensory experience), and subjective age of acquisition. While some of these properties were established through consulting dictionaries and grammars, for others (frequency of use, subjective age of acquisition, and imageability), data had to be gathered from a substantial cohort of language users. Information on frequency of use was based on the web based corpus NoWaC (Guevara 2010), a 700 million word corpus of texts from the “.no-domain” on the Internet. Data on imageability were collected through a web-based survey during the spring of 2012. In total

399 participants were recruited from different organisations (hospitals, universities, large companies, etc.). Each participant was asked to rate 100 words (presented one at a time) on a 7-point scale (1 = 'no image', 7 = 'clear image'). Subjective age of acquisition (AoA) is a measure of how early or late words are generally acquired. To obtain AoA values a second, web-based survey was conducted among 300 adult, native speakers of Norwegian. In the survey they were presented with one word at a time and asked to rate at which age they had acquired the word. For the rating, they had to use a scale ranging from 0 to 18, where 0 equals before one year of age, and 18 equals 18 years of age and above.

The value of the database lies in the collection of these properties (some of them for the first time for Norwegian), the fact that all the values are combined and found in one place, and in a user-friendly interface which is easily accessible for both researchers and clinicians.

Details of the impact:

Norwegian Words was deliberately designed to be useful for clinicians as well as researchers. Although the interests and needs of these groups may often be overlapping, they are not necessarily identical. Furthermore, at least in Norway, the various professions working with and doing research on language acquisition and language use in clinical and non-clinical populations groups (such as speech and language therapists, linguists, psychologists and kindergarten and primary school teachers), have very different backgrounds in general linguistics. To make the database accessible and useful to as many user groups as possible, we therefore decided to use everyday terminology whenever possible and to add short, explanatory texts to each of the properties in the database.

In the first 18 months that the database existed – most of the time only in Norwegian – it was used for both research, clinical practice, and teaching. In addition, we had inquiries from researchers internationally who wanted to use it, hence, an English interface was developed in addition to the Norwegian one.

The database is used for different research purposes (MA- and PhD-theses, and test construction for research experiments). However, here we will focus on the impact for clinical use. We have had positive feedback from SLTs who have used the database in their clinical practice, to rapidly select words for individually targeted treatment tasks for their clients. One example refers to assessment of an adult with agraphia (writing disorder due to an acquired brain damage). In this case, Norwegian Words was used to find long words (3–6 syllables) starting with a consonant cluster, and these words were used, alongside other types of tasks, in the assessment phase to establish the client's level of difficulty with writing. A further example of clinical utility of the database is an on-going project on translation and adaptation of the Comprehensive Aphasia Test (Howard, Swinburn, & Porter, 2004) to a number of languages in Europe, including Norwegian. This project is carried out within the framework of COST Action IS1208, Collaboration of Aphasia Trialists (2013–2017). In the group working on the Norwegian adaptation, we have found the database to be a very helpful tool in searching for appropriate test items.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Lind, Marianne; Simonsen, Hanne Gram; Hansen, Pernille; Holm, Elisabeth & Mevik, Bjørn-Helge (2015). Norwegian Words: A lexical database for clinicians and researchers. [Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics](#). ISSN 0269-9206. 29(4), s 276- 290 . doi: [10.3109/02699206.2014.999952](https://doi.org/10.3109/02699206.2014.999952)

Simonsen, Hanne Gram; Lind, Marianne; Hansen, Pernille; Holm, Elisabeth & Mevik, Bjørn-Helge (2013). Imageability of Norwegian nouns, verbs and adjectives in a cross-linguistic perspective. [Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics](#). ISSN 0269-9206. 27(6-7), s 435- 446 . doi: [doi:10.3109/02699206.2012.752527](https://doi.org/10.3109/02699206.2012.752527)

Lind, Marianne; Simonsen, Hanne Gram; Hansen, Pernille; Holm, Elisabeth; Mevik, Bjørn-Helge (2013). "Ordforrådet" - en leksikalsk database over et utvalg norske ord. *Norsk tidsskrift for logopedi* 2013 ;Volum 59.(1) s. 18-26.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

<http://forskning.no/sprak-internet-kommunikasjon-informasjonteknologi/2013/02/harskapt-orden-i-ordene>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Philosophy, Classics, History of Art and Ideas / Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies

Panel number: 2 / 4

Case number or short name: RETPUB

Name of impact case:

IMPACT OF RESEARCH ON ANCIENT AND MODERN RHETORIC IN PUBLIC SPHERES

Summary of the impact:

In Norway over the last twenty years, the term 'rhetoric' has undergone a transformation. From being essentially negative and associated with either traditional eloquence or propaganda, it has acquired a neutral or even positive meaning, and become a subject of interest in several public spheres. Rhetoric is recognized by political parties and public administration as a fundament for democratic activities and participation, and it is a subject of interest in mainstream media. Rhetoric is an integrated part of mother tongue education, and writing and orality are key competencies across subjects. The researchers presented below have made significant contributions to the transformation and implementation of rhetoric in public spheres.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

Key researchers:

IFIKK:

Øivind Andersen, prof. emeritus

Tor Ivar Østmoe, lecturer / postdoc

(Research carried out between 1995 and 2014)

ILN:

Kjell Lars Berge

Johan L. Tønnesson

Jan Svennevig

To the transformation of the term 'rhetoric' over the last decades, Øivind Andersen has contributed significantly with his *I retorikkens hage* (In the garden of rhetoric). The importance of this book is shown by its print history: first published in 1995, it was reprinted for the sixth time in 2012, an exceptionally high number for a Norwegian academic book. Andersen's teaching and other research, along with that of Tor Ivar Østmoe, has further disseminated rhetoric as a cultural tradition. The research is based on traditional, as well as modern, rhetorical textual culture. Both in terms of genres, the art of persuasion, and text cultures. Research in projects such as Text/history (2005-2008) has

turned its attention to modern textual cultures, and developed theories and methods necessary for a comprehensive study of text cultures and text norms. The study of text cultures provides us with relevant cultural and situational contexts, as well as the interactions between institutional qualities of these contexts. Central topics in the study of modern rhetoric have given careful attention to concepts such as literacy and rhetoric's role in education, politics and democracy. Kjell Lars Berge, professor, has done further research into the field of political communication. He has also written important studies of the development in the press, journals and pamphlets in 18th Century education. He has also contributed to the development of rhetoric as part of national education. Johan L. Tønnesson, professor, has published several works on the rhetoric of historiography with a certain emphasis on *topos analysis*. He has also published studies of students' rhetorical performance as well as the rhetoric in the fight for Norwegian women's suffrage. Jan Svennevig's research topics are primarily interaction in meetings, and mutual understanding in multilingual interaction.

Details of the impact :

The case exhibits the impact of research at two departments of the Faculty of Humanities, ILN and IFIKK, on how rhetoric, modern and ancient, has contributed to the transformation and implementation of rhetoric in public spheres. The impact from the rhetoricians at the Faculty is based on long-term effects of research dissemination of rhetoric theories and textual culture. In 2002, the Faculty of humanities established Rhetoric Studies as student courses at a university level, the first in Norway in modern times. The efforts of prof. Øivind Andersen and prof. Kjell Lars Berge were central for the establishment of this topic. The students' interest in the topic is immense, as can be seen from last year's number of applicants to the MA studies in rhetoric and communication: There was room for 9 students, but as many as 65 applicants (whereof 33 qualified).

In 2006, rhetoric was introduced to the renewed education plans "Kunnskapsløftet" (LK06), and research on rhetoric has introduced pupils to the study of political speeches as well as of text types that they are likely to encounter and produce in daily life. After the implementation of LK06, there was great interest for courses and continuing education within rhetoric from teachers. The Faculty was deeply involved in this endeavour, (not least through the efforts of Associate Professor Jonas Bakken, who is now at the Faculty of Educational Sciences). The researchers have also been actively involved in continuing education, in collaboration with teachers and teachers' organisations, and they have contributed to several (high school) textbooks.

The researchers also provide societal impact by figuring as media experts, providing courses for special interest groups, and especially by providing an outreach for cooperation between academia and the public sector, particularly by providing theoretical insight and advice. An example of the latter is the researchers' involvement in conferences and courses regarding communication in work life, or in the establishment of "Klarspråk" – Plain Language in Norway's Civil Service – as a governmental priority. The "Klarspråk" project is

oriented towards the stimulation of public agencies to adopt good, user-friendly language. The purpose, however, is not only to provide “customer service”, but is a measure to create participation in democratic processes. The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion have asserted the rhetorician’s challenges and theoretic contribution to this process.

The researchers’ efforts, and the effort of former and present colleagues both at the University and on other institutions, have sparked a renewed interest and need for rhetoric awareness of political debates as well. An evidence of this interest is the newly established center for political communication at the Department of Media and Communication (IMK), where prof. Berge is participating as an affiliated member.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Andersen, Øivind (1995). *I retorikkens hage*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Andersen, Øivind (2001) *Im Garten der Rhetorik*[Bearb. overs. av *I retorikkens hage*], Darmstadt (Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft) 355 s.

Andersen, Øivind (2002). *Retorikk – eller humanioras dannelsesverdi*, i: Hastrup, Kirsten (red.): *Videnskab og Værdier. Den humanistiske udfordring*. Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabers Selskab. Historisk-Filosofiske Skrifter 25, Kbh., 183-191

Andersen, Øivind. (2008), *Rhetoric and stylistics in ancient Rome / Rhetorik und Stilistik der römischen Antike*. In: Ulla Fix / Andreas Gardt / Joachim Knape (Eds.): *Rhetorik und Stilistik. Ein internationales Handbuch historischer und systematischer Forschung / Rhetoric and Stylistics. An International Handbook of Historical and Systematic Research*. 1. Halbband / Vol. 1. Berlin, New York: Walter de Gruyter, pp. 25-54.

Andersen, Øivind. (2011), *Kairos and ‘the rhetorical situation’*. In: J. Grue og J.E. Kjeldsen (eds.), *Scandinavian Studies in Rhetoric - Rhetorica Scandinavica 1997-2010*. Ödåkra (Retorikförlaget), s. 234-243 (ISBN: 978-91-86093-09-9)

Berge, Kjell Lars (2007). *The Rhetoric of Science in Practice: Experiences from Nordic Research on Subject-Oriented Texts and Text Cultures*. I: *Language and Discipline Perspectives on Academic Discourse*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing 2007

Berge, Kjell Lars (2015). *Developing a New Political Text Culture in Denmark–Norway 1770–1799*, In Ellen Marie Krefting; Aina Nøding & Mona Renate Ringvej (ed.), *Eighteenth century periodicals as agents of change. Perspectives on Northern Enlightenment*. Brill Academic Publishers. 172-184.

Berge, Kjell Lars (2014). *Article 100 and the Evolution of a Public Opinion Text Culture in Denmark-Norway 1770-1799*, In Karen Gammelgaard & Eirik Holmøyvik (ed.), *Writing Democracy. The Norwegian Constitution 1814 - 2014*. Berghahn Books. 165 - 180

Berge, Kjell Lars (2014). *Hva er politisk retorikk?*. I: *Rhetorica Scandinavica*. 11-34.

Berge, Kjell Lars og Stray, Janicke Heldal (red.) (2012). *Demokratisk medborgerskap i skolen*.

Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Berge, Kjell Lars. (2011). "Rhetoric and the study of texts, text norms and text cultures". In: Jens Kjeldsen & Jan Grue (eds.). *Scandinavian Studies in Rhetoric. Rhetorica Scandinavica 1997-2010*. . Ödåkra: Retorikförlaget. 88-105.

Berge, Kjell Lars (2010). H.K.H kronprins Haakons tale til Mette-Marit: om muntlig retorikk, I: Kirsten Kalleberg & Astrid Elisabeth Kleiveland (red.). *Sakprosa i skolen*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget. 91-99.

Berge, Kjell Lars (2010). *Ytringsfrihet og ytringsanstendighet. Om ytringsfrihetens retoriske vilkår*. I: Halvor Stenstadvold (red.). *Georgs bok*. Oslo: Pax Forlag.168-185.

Berge, Kjell Lars & Riiser Gundersen, Trygve (2010). "Det pressemessige" før pressen, Et marked tar form, I: Martin Eide & Hans Fredrik Dahl (red.), *Norsk presses historie : 1-4 (1660-2010) : B. 1: En samfunnsmakt blir til 1660-1880*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget. 15-41.

Svennevig, Jan, Sonia Arisland og Anna Solvoll Rognmo 2014: "Jeg bare spør..." Pågående intervjustil i partilederutspøringer. *Rhetorica Scandinavica 66/67*, 96–121.

Svennevig, Jan og Maria Isaksson 2014: *Språk, retorikk og ledelse*. I Brønn, Peggy S. og Jan Ketil Arnulf (red.): *Kommunikasjon for ledere og organisasjoner*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, 177–198.

Svennevig, Jan (2008a). *Ledelsesretorikk i nedbemanningssituasjoner. En kasusstudie av fusjonen mellom SAS og Braathens*. *Rhetorica Scandinavica 46*, 56–74.

Svennevig, (Jan 2008b). *Exploring leadership conversations*. *Management Communication Quarterly 21 (4)*, 529–536.

Tønnesson, Johan (2004). *Tekst som partitur eller Historievitenskap som kommunikasjon. Nærlesning av fire historikertekster skrevet for ulike lesergrupper. (Text as a Score. Close Reading of Four Texts Written by Historians for Various Groups of Readers)*, Doctoral Thesis, Oslo: University of Oslo

Tønnesson, Johan and Berit von der Lippe. (2013). *Retorikken i kampen om kvinnestemmeretten (The Rhetoric in the Fight for Women's Suffrage')* with Contributions also from Brigitte Mral (Örebro university, Sweden) and Cheryl Glenn (Penn. State university, U.S.A.), Oslo: Vidarforlaget.

Tønnesson, Johan L. and Kirsten Sivesind (2015): *The Rhetoric of the Norwegian Constitution Day: A Topos Analysis of Young Norwegian Students' May 17 Speeches, 2011 and 2012*. *Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research*; Volume 60, Issue 2, March 2016, pages 201-218

Sakprosa Vol 7, Nr 2 (2015), special issue: Plain language. (Sakprosa is a peer reviewed Nordic journal, with prof. Tønnesson as chief aditor.)

Østmoe, Tor Ivar og Vestrheim, Gjert (2009). *Klassisk talekunst: Greske og romerske taler fra*

Gorgias til Cicero. Oslo: Vidarforlaget.

Østmoe, Tor Ivar (2014). *Poeta noster*. An analysis of discussions of conjectures in the Horatian commentaries of Lambin (1561 and -67), Bentley (1711), and Peerlkamp (1834 and -62). : University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities 200 s.

Østmoe, Tor Ivar (2014): «Romance across social barriers: Xanthias and Phyllis in Horace, Ode 2.4". I: *PARADEIGMATA. Studies in Honour of Øivind Andersen*. Athens: The Norwegian Institute at Athens. ISBN 978-960-85145-4-6. s. 195-202

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Fodstad, Glende, Minken, Norendal, Østmoe: *Moment* 1-3. Norsk for studieforbredende. 2014-2016. Oslo: Cappelen / Damm.

Review of publication: Hove, Jon Opedal 2014. «Panorama vs. Moment.» *Norsklæreren* 3, pp. 74-75.

Report from the Nordic Plain Language Conference, Oslo 2015 (to be published by The Language Council of Norway Marts 2016) (prof. Tønnesson gave a lecture and participated in a panel).

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Sakprosa

Name of impact case:

IMPACT OF RESARCH ON «SAKPROSA»(FACTUAL PROSE/NON FICTION PROSE)

Summary of the impact:

Research-based insights into «sakprosa» – which can be translated to “factual prose”, “subject-oriented prose” or “non-fiction prose” – has changed the Norwegian literary institution and literary policy, and had impact on educational reforms. Theoretical key concepts developed by the «sakprosa» researchers at ILN have been crucially for these two societal processes, and the researchers themselves have been actively involved in policymaking and educational endeavours.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

In the period 1994–98, the research and publishing project “Norsk sakprosa” (Norwegian Factual Prose) re-wrote Norwegian literary history by adding non-fiction texts and authorships from 1750 to 1998 into the canon, and by suggesting a taxonomy for the whole field of «sakprosa». Professor Kjell Lars Berge and former student Johan Tønnesson took part in this project. However, they argued that the project suffered from a lack of common theory, and made an effort to re-conceptualize the field theoretically. And they succeeded: The Project Environment “Norsk sakprosa 2000-2003”, headed by Berge, published a lot of theoretical ambitious studies of «sakprosa» with Berge’s internationally successful concept «text culture» as an important component, and in 2004 a new «sakprosa» Professorship was announced.

In 2005 Tønnesson became Norway’s and – as the term and concept «sakprosa» is an exclusively Nordic (and partly also German) term – also the world’s first professor of «sakprosa». In *Hva er «sakprosa»* (‘What is factual prose?’) (2008/2012) he suggested a general definition of «sakprosa» and a division between «literary» and «functional» «sakprosa».

The research group Text/history (2005-2008) with Berge and Tønnesson as central contributors, established a theoretical framework for improved understanding of the historicity of texts. A peer reviewed Nordic journal, *Sakprosa*, was established in 2009, and several studies have scrutinized a vast amount of «sakprosa» genres, not at least scientific texts.

This research has been performed in parallel with three lines of development in the Norwegian society: a) an increasing public and institutional attention on the value of

ambitious literary non-fiction, cf. the international phenomenon “reality hunger”, b) an explicit educational program for strengthening pupils’ and students’ knowledge of and skills in sakprosa, cf. the curriculum reform of 2006 (“Kunnskapsløftet”), c) establishment of “klarspråk” (plain language) as a governmental priority. The sakprosa research and university teaching have developed in dialogue with these three movements.

Details of the impact

In 2006, “sakprosa” was highlighted as a new and important topic in the curriculum reform “Kunnskapsløftet” (LK06). The plan levels attention given to non-fictional texts, and provides children with didactic tools to interpret contemporary textual culture critically. Whereas contemporary reports from PISA indicated that Norwegian schoolchildren had difficulties with interpretation of subject-oriented prose, there are indications in later reports from 2009 and 2015 that literacy in writing and comprehension has improved significantly. Manager Director for the nationwide interest group for mother tongue education, Landslaget for norskundervisning (LNU) has asserted that professor Tønnesson’s efforts were indispensable for implementing sakprosa in the Norwegian curriculum. His efforts include contribution to two national conferences for teachers in Norwegian mother tongue education where sakprosa was the main theme, as well as to the successful anthology “Sakprosa i skolen” and the journal “Norsklæreren”. The impact of the studies of “sakprosa” is not limited to dissemination to established teachers in mother tongue education, but also a vital part of a mandatory course in the Norwegian Lecturer program at the University of Oslo, attended by approximately 100 future Norwegian educators per semester. The specialized course “sakprosa” is also popular among the students.

Apart from influencing education of students and schoolchildren, both professor Berge and Tønnesson have advised executors of Norwegian literary policy for many years, professionally and through public debate. Berge is a member of the committee in the Norwegian Cultural Council that decides which “sakprosa” books to be distributed to Norwegian public libraries. They have set the agenda for debate and interpretation of literary non-fiction. For a number of years, they have been participating in a public debate regarding the legitimacy of non-fictional prose, which has also encouraged additional funding and interest for the field. This impact is evident in an ongoing attention towards the “sakprosa” in cultural discourse.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Berge, K.L. (2001) Det vitenskapelige studiet av «sakprosa». Om tekstvitenskapelige utfordringer og løsninger i norsk og svensk «sakprosa»forskning. I: »sakprosa»-skrifter fra prosjektmiljøet Norsk . «sakprosa».

Berge, K.L. (2007). The Rhetoric of Science in Practice: Experiences from Nordic Research on Subject-Oriented Texts and Text Cultures. I: Language and Discipline Perspectives on Academic Discourse. Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Tønnesson, J. (2004). *Tekst som partitur eller Historievitenskap som kommunikasjon.*

Nærlesning av fire historikertekster skrevet for ulike lesergrupper. (Text as a Score. Close Reading of Four Texts Written by Historians for Various Groups of Readers), Doctoral Thesis. Oslo: University of Oslo

Tønnesson, J. (2007). 'Cooperation and Conflict Between Authorial Voices and Model Readers Through Rhetorical Topoi in Historical Discourse'. Kjersti Fløttum (ed.): *Language and Discipline Perspectives on Academic Discourse*, Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 129-148

Tønnesson, J. (2008). 2008. 'Lærebokhistorie: en topografisk analysemodell' ('Textbook History: A Topographical Model for Analysis'). Dagrun Skjelbred and Bente Aamotsbakken (ed.): *Norsk lærebokhistorie - en kultur- og dannelseshistorie (Norwegian Textbook History – a history of Culture and Bildung)*, Oslo: Novus, pp. 165-178

Asdal, Kristin. Kjell Lars Berge, Karen Gammelgaard, Trygve Riiser Gundersen, Helge Jordheim, Tore Rem and Johan L. Tønnesson (2008). *Tekst og historie. Å lese tekster historisk, (Text and History. Reading Texts Historically)*, Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Tønnesson, J. 2012. *Hva er «sakprosa» (What is Factual Prose)*, second edition, Oslo: Universitetsforlaget

Tønnesson, J. (2013). 'Nyere «sakprosa»forskning i Norge. En kort presentasjon.' ('Recent Norwegian research in non fiction/factual prose. A brief presentation.') *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Informationsvidenskap og kulturformidling* 2013; Volume 3.

Tønnesson, J. 2014. '«sakprosa»kompasset: redskap for skiving av plikt, glede, kunnskapstørst og sinne.' ('The Compass of Factual prose: tool for writing by duty, happiness, thirst for knowledge and anger'). K. Kverndokken (ed.). *101 skrivegrep: om skiving, skrivestrategier og elevers tekstskaping*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, pp. 305-327

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

See attached file from LNU (Landslaget for norskundervisning)

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: SpokenCorp

Name of impact case:

The significance of the development of corpora of spoken language and dialect databases: Oslo Speech (NoTa Oslo) and Norwegian Dialect Syntax (NorDiaSyn)

Home pages:

<http://www.tekstlab.uio.no/nota/oslo/english.html>

<http://www.tekstlab.uio.no/nota/NorDiaSyn/english/projectinfo.html>

Summary of the impact:

“Maybe I was born for this purpose, to bring my dialect into the future,” says a young man from Hedmark, who participated in one of the projects underpinning this impact case. His statement touches upon the essence of the impact. Through largescale fieldwork in close collaboration with local communities, the establishment of electronic speech corpora have increased both the researchers’ and the public’s knowledge of linguistic diversity. This has generated an unquestionable pride in the many and various communities whose dialects have been documented. The projects have gained great interest locally and nationally, reflected not least through the immense media interest. The fruitful combination of technology, researchers and local communities creates invaluable knowledge of the importance of linguistic diversity.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

There are several projects/networks interwoven that include many of the same people and activities, though they only partially overlap timewise, but the two we wish to highlight below, are The NoTa-Oslo project and the NorDiaSyn project.

NoTa-Oslo:

Funded by UiO and the Research Council of Norway (2004-2008)

<http://www.tekstlab.uio.no/nota/oslo/english.html>

Project leader: Janne Bondi Johannessen, Tekstlaboratoriet, UiO

Hanne Gram Simonsen, Institutt for lingvistiske fag, UiO

Assistant leader: Kristin Hagen, Tekstlaboratoriet, UiO

Programmerer: Joel Priestley

Research assistants: Anne Marit Bødal og Fredrik Jørgensen

Transcribers: Hilde Cathrine Haug, Ingunn Indrebø Ims, Signe Laake, Inger Margrethe Hvenekilde Seim og Åshild Søfteland

Tagging: Anders Nøklestad and Åshild Søfteland

The project carried out recordings of speech from 166 people in the Oslo area: men and women, three age groups, east and west, high and low education. The recordings were transcribed and tagged and inserted into a searchable corpus with audio and video, a research tool for linguistic research. The research tool sparked an interest amongst many researchers, and MA students, and a seminar with invited linguists from the Nordic countries followed by a book dissemination caused a lot of media interest.

NorDiaSyn:

The dialect project NorDiaSyn (Norwegian Dialect Syntax), and the Nordic networks Scandinavian Dialect Syntax (Scandinavian Dialect Syntax) and NORMS (Nordic Centre of Excellence in Microcomparative Syntax) lasted from 2005 to 2013, and together included researchers from across Norway and the Nordic countries. NorDiaSyn (funded by the Research Council of Norway) will be focussed on here.

2009-2013

Leaders: Janne Bondi Johannessen and Kristin Hagen, UiO, Øystein Vangsnes (UiT) and Tor Åfarli (NTNU).

For further key persons involved, see the following website.

<http://www.tekstlab.uio.no/nota/NorDiaSyn/english/projectinfo.html>

Dialect data was collected in two ways: by recordings (in Norway) and by elicitation (in all the Nordic countries). A big multimedia corpus was built on the basis of the collections, plus recordings from sister projects in the other countries: The Nordic Dialect Corpus. This is now transcribed and searchable on the web open for anybody (password-protected). The results of the elicitations are available in Nordic Syntax Database. The technical infrastructure was developed and is maintained at the Text Laboratory, ILN, UiO.

Many seminars were held during the project years, and much research was produced, with a lot of new knowledge on the dialect across the Nordic countries. A final seminar was held in 2013, where invited researchers presented new research based on the new available research infrastructure. Numerous PhD and MA theses resulted, directly and indirectly, from the project.

Details of the impact:

The projects highlight the fruitful combination of technology, researchers and local communities. The documented linguistic diversity is of great importance not only for researchers, as the long list of publications reveals, but also for the general public.

The media coverage is interesting in itself, but what is particularly interesting is the role and commitment of local media. Several of the manifold media reports reveal how the

increased knowledge and visibility of local dialects have generated pride and willingness to participate in the future documentation not only of linguistic material, but also of the value of linguistic diversity and identity. The pride expressed by the local press is obvious. "Lardal has been selected as one of a hundred places in the country where the local dialect will be stored as audio and video." "In one hundred years it will all be forgotten. But that is not true for the dialects. Even the Sirdal dialect has now been documented for ever," are only two of the quotations available from the list of sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact.

The spoken corpora are also possibly valuable sources for schoolteachers, and their pupils, and the didactic possibilities are tested out these days.

A continuance and long-term effect of the researchers' efforts is also their involvement in the new, national project [LIA](#), with the goal of making language infrastructure available, an effort with strong potential for impact on future language technology and documentation.

References to the research (scientific publications):

NoTa:

Book:

Johannessen, Janne Bondi and Kristin Hagen (eds.). 2008. *Språk i Oslo. Ny forskning om talespråk*. [Language in Oslo. New Research on Spoken Language] Novus forlag, Oslo

Selected articles:

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2015. Oslo-språket de siste to hundre år. I Sandøy, Helge (red.): *Talemål etter 1800. Norsk i jamføring med andre nordiske språk*. Oslo: Novus Forlag, s. 269-300

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2008. Oslospråket i tall. In Johannessen and Hagen (eds.): *Språk i Oslo. Ny forskning omkring talespråk*. Novus Forlag, Oslo. s. 235-242.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2007. Den psykologisk distale demonstrativen i skandinavisk. In Torben Arboe (ed.): *Nordisk dialektologi og sociolingvistik, 8. Nordiske Dialektologkonferanse, Århus 2006*. Århus: Peter Skautrup Centret for Jysk Dialektforskning, Aarhus Universitet, Århus, s. 217-226

Johannessen, Janne Bondi; Hagen, Kristin. 2007. NoTa and TAUS: Two Norwegian Speech Corpora. In J.Toivanen & P.J.Henrichsen (eds.): *Current Trends in Research on Spoken Language in the Nordic Countries, Vol.II*. Oulu, Finland: Oulu University Press. s. 19-30

NorDiaSyn:

[Note: Only publications where Janne Bondi Johannessen is one of the contributors is included. The NorDiaSyn project created a great number of additional publications. For these we especially refer to Øystein Alexander Vangsnes and Tor Anders Åfarli, see their entries in the Cristin database, 2009-2014.]

New Journal (open access)

edited by Janne Bondi Johannessen and Øystein Vangsnes:

Nordic Atlas of Language Structures (NALS) Journal, <http://www.tekstlab.uio.no/nals/>

Selected Edited Books:

Bentzen, Kristine, Henrik Rosenkvist and Janne Bondi Johannessen (eds.). 2015. *Studies in Övdalian Morphology and Syntax – new research on a lesser-known Scandinavian language*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi and Kristin Hagen (eds.). 2014. *Språk i Norge og nabolanda. Ny forskning om talespråk*. Oslo: Novus forlag.

Selected journal articles:

Johannessen, Janne Bondi; Garbacz, Piotr. 2014. Proprial articles. *Nordic Atlas of Language Structures (NALS) Journal*; Volum 1. s. 10-17.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2014. Left dislocation in main and subordinate clauses. *Nordic Atlas of Language Structures (NALS) Journal* s. 406-414.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2014. Case in coordinated conjuncts. *Nordic Atlas of Language Structures (NALS) Journal*, s. 18-27.

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2008. Introduction: Special Issue on Spoken Language. *Studia Linguistica*; Volum 62.(1-2) s. 1-4

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS AND ANTHOLOGIES

Kosek, Michal , Anders Nøklestad, Joel Priestley, Kristin Hagen, and Janne Bondi Johannessen. 2015. In Gintarė Grigonytė, Simon Clematide, Andrius Utka and Martin Volk: *Visualisation in speech corpora: maps and waves in the Glossa system, Proceedings of the Workshop on Innovative Corpus Query and Visualization Tools at NODALIDA 2015, May 11-13, 2015, Vilnius, Lithuania, NEALT Proceedings Series 25*, 23–31. [Download](#).

Johannessen, Janne Bondi; Vangsnes, Øystein Alexander; Priestley, Joel; Hagen, Kristin. 2014. A multilingual speech corpus of North-Germanic languages. In Raso, Tommaso; Mello, Heliana (eds.): *Spoken Corpora and Linguistic Studies*. John Benjamins Publishing Company, p. 69-83. [Download](#).

Johannessen, Janne Bondi. 2012. [Har ru bursdag? Da ska re feires! Om isoglossene for r-initielle funksjonsord](#). In Røyneland, Unn and Hans-Olav Enger (red.): *Fra holtjar til holting. Språkhistoriske og språksosiologiske artikler til Arne Torp på 70-årsdagen*, s. 183-195. Novus forlag. [Download](#).

Johannessen, Janne Bondi; Vangsnes, Øystein A. Nye nordiske isoglossar: Dialektforskning ved bruk av Nordisk syntaksdatabase (NSD). *Svenska landsmål och svenskt folkliv* 2011 s. 69-78

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Newspapers and periodicals NoTa:

[My Fair Lady får schjeft](#). Intervju med Ruth Vatvedt Fjeld og Janne Bondi Johannessen,

Aftenposten 15. februar 2013.

[Oslofolk har tatt livet av hunnkjønn](#). (Om debattmøte der Janne Bondi Johannessen deltok om språket i Oslo. Aftenposten 21. januar 2013)

[Oslo målet holder på å dæmve](#) (Aftenposten 2. januar 2013). Ta også testen: [Snakker du skikkelig Oslo målet?](#)

["Østfold-l inntar Oslo"](#) (Aften 30. november 2011)

[Korleis snakkar folk i hovudstaden? 900 000 Oslo-ord klare til å forskast på](#) (Apollon nr. 1 2008)

"Hun dama der ." på fremmarsj (Aften 3. april 2007. Se [hovedsideoppslaget](#) og [artikkelen](#))

Diverse artikler etter NoTa-seminaret 23. og 24. nov. 2006:

[Les dette - for faen](#) (iOslo.no 6. des. 2006)

[Gult kort mot banning](#) (Aften 5. des. 2006)

- «Faen» ikke stygt lenger (Aften 4. des. 2006. Se [nettutgaven](#), eller [hovedsideoppslaget](#) og [artikkelen](#) i papirversjonen)

«Oschlo» godtast (Aften 28. nov. 2006, se [nettutgaven](#), eller [hovedsideoppslaget](#) og [artikkelen](#) i papirversjonen)

Oslo eller Oschlo? (Aften 27. nov. 2006, se [nettutgaven](#), eller [hovedsideoppslaget](#) og [artikkelen](#) i papirversjonen)

Guttene CHILLERN - Jentene får LÆTTIS (Aften 23. nov. 2006, se [nettutgaven](#), eller [hovedsideoppslaget](#) og [artikkelen](#) i papirversjonen)

[Les for meg](#) (Morgenbladet 4. aug. 2006)

[Jakter på hverdagsspråket](#) (Aftenposten 1. nov. 2005)

Jakter på hverdagsspråket (Notiser i [Framtid i Nord](#), [Bladet Tromsø](#), [Troms Folkeblad](#) og [Harstad Tidende](#) 31. okt. 2005)

[Oslo kan miste språket](#) (Aftenposten 29. okt. 2005)

["Bannan" på vei ut](#) (Om NoTa-prosjektet i Aftenposten Aften 10. mai 2005)

[Gjøre eller gjørra?](#) (Akers Avis Groruddalen fredag 6. mai 2005)

[Jakter på hverdagsspråket](#) (forskning.no 31. okt. 2005)

Radio and TV:

Ann Helen Lea om nye ord i norsk talespråk. NRK Språkteigen 21. juni 2009. Les omtalen.

Banning ikke stygt lenger (Norgesglasset NRK P1 5. des. 2006. [Les omtalen](#))

Om banning ([Radioselskapet](#) NRK P2 5. des. 2006)

Om banning ([Kanal 24](#) 4. des. 2006)

Om uttalen av Oslo og ungdomsspråk (Hanne Gram Simonsen i [God morgen Norge](#), TV2 30. nov. 2006. Se opptaket på [web-TV](#), [hør innslaget](#))

Oslo eller Oschlo? (Hanne Gram Simonsen i [Østlandssendingen](#) 28. nov. 2006. [Hør innslaget](#))

Det er stor forskjell på "han kelneren" og "den kelneren"/"Ikke sant"? (Janne Bondi Johannessen og Jan Svennevig i [Lang lunsj](#) i Østlandssendingen 20. nov. 2006. [Hør innslaget](#))

Ikke sant? (Aften 16. nov. 2006, se [hovedsideoppslaget](#) og [artikkelen](#) i papirversjonen) Om Oslo-språket (TVNorge, Oslo-TV 2. mai 2006. [Les omtalen](#))

Om demonstrativene "han" og "hun" (NRK Språkteigen 12. mars. 2006. [Hør innslaget](#))

Sammenlikning av to taleprøver fra TAUS og NoTa ved Unn Røynealand (NRK Språkteigen 15. jan. 2006. [Hør innslaget](#))

Om boka *Språk i Oslo* (Janne Bondi Johannessen i Lang lunsj i NRK Østlandssendingen 10. mars 2008. [Hør innslaget](#))

Tekstlab med rockekviss på Åpen dag (ILNytt nr. 65 - 14. mars 2008)

[Oslospråket blir likere](#) ([forskning.no](#) 14. mars 2008)

Newspapers and periodicals (mainly interviews)

[En fornærmelse mot vår kultur](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen om å gjøre nynorsk valgfritt. Budstikka, 21. februar 2016.

[Det sjette nordiske språket](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen intervjuet i Morgenbladet, 18. desember 2015.

[Forskningsdata skal deles](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen intervjuet i Uniforum, 13. oktober 2014 - [La barna få si sjylling og fotbajil](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen intervjuet i VG, 16. august 2014.

[Østfold L-en tar over på Østlandet](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen intervjuet i Drammens Tidende, 6. august 2014.

[Dialektkampen](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen intervjuet i Universitas 6.november 2013

[Deler ut halv milliard til vitenskapelig utstyr](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen omtalt pga stor bevilgning til språklig infrastruktur fra Norges forskningsråd. Uniforum 30. oktober 2013.

[Midler til ny språkteknologi](#). Janne Bondi Johannessen omtalt pga stor bevilgning til språklig infrastruktur fra Norges forskningsråd. HF-aktuelt 6. november 2013.

[Om älvdalsk](#). (Janne Bondi Johannessen, Øystein Vangsnes og Peter Svenonius i A-Magasinet, 16. november 2012)

[Innflytterne gir språkkaos](#). (Janne Bondi Johannessen i Asker og Bærums Budstikke 3. november 2012)

Janne Bondi Johannessen om Nordisk dialektkorpus (På Humaniora-bloggen til forskning.no, 13. februar 2012)

"Ord i rett orden" (Forskerforum, 2. januar 2012, se [side 26 i pdf-utgaven](#))

["Østfold-l inntar Oslo"](#) (Aften 30. november 2011)

"Språkforskare om ordföljd i Ovansiljan och revitalisering i Älvdalen" (Dala-demokraten, 27. april 2011)

"Dalmålet – mer språk än dialekt" (Leserinnlegg fra Piotr Garbacz og Dorota Melerska i Dala-demokraten, 27. april 2011)

[Nordiske dialektar lansert på nett](#) (Nyheter fra Universitetet i Tromsø, 25. november 2011)

[Database revolusjonerer språkforskning](#) (Aktuelle saker ILN, 24. november 2011)

TV-opptak av foredraget "Isoglosser i Norge – kartlegging av dialektgrenser". (Janne Bondi Johannessen, fra seminaret Norske Gener 27.-28, mai 2010. [WebTV ved Institutt for medisinsk informatikk, Radiumhospitalet.](#))

"Cand. dialekt." ([første side](#) og [andre side](#) av intervjuet, pdf) (Janne Bondi Johannessen intervjuet i forbindelse med 50-årsdagen sin, Asker og Bærums Budstikke 29. juli 2010.)

"Älvdalskan - en skatt utan erkännande." (Insändare av Henrik Rosenkvist og bl.a. omtale av Piotr Garbacz i Dalarnas Tidningar den 24. april 2010.)

"E' de' folk oppå Hjelma?" (Tor Åfarli og Janne Bondi Johannessen om dialektsyntaks. Driva, 21. april 2010.)

"Stå upp för älvdalskan." (Piotr Garbacz omtalt i Ledare, Dalarnas Tidningar den 21. april 2010.)

"Hjälp – vårt språk dör ut!" (Piotr Garbacz omtalt i Aftonbladet den 20. april 2010 s. 24-25. Pappersutgåva.)

["Hoppet kvar för Nordens minsta språk"](#). (Piotr Garbacz omtalt i Svenska Dagbladet og även i Dalarnas Tidningar, Sydsvenskan och andra regionala dagstidningar.)

"Har du hørt Kjelsås-L'en" (Janne Bondi Johannessen i Nordre Aker Budstikke 27. august 2009)

[Utforsker lardaldialekta](#) (Østlands-posten 22. mai 2009)

["Kænskje je kom tel væla for å sørge for at stangedialekta blir tatt vare på for evigheta?"](#) (Hamar Arbeiderblad 6. mai 2009)

[Kartlegger dialekter](#) (Avisa Grenseland nummer 4, mai 2009)

["Ka du skrive om?"](#) (Stig Rognes i Samfunnsviter'n 27. februar 2009)

[Leter etter dialekten](#) (Fredrikstad Blad 27. februar 2009)

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies / The Center for Multilingualism in Society across the Lifespan (MultiLing)

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: TaTempen

Name of impact case:
Ta tempen på språket! [Take the temperature on language!]
Summary of the impact:
In 2014, all pupils in all grades in Norwegian schools were invited to be language researchers through the RCN's national Research Campaign <i>Take the temperature on language!</i> In the course of the campaign, more than 4500 students collected slang words and phrases "that adults do not know" and explored their own and others' language and dialect competence and practice in various activities and interactions. Through this campaign, Norwegian linguistic diversity has been put on the public agenda, and the metalinguistic awareness of the Norwegian linguistic diversity among pupils, teachers and the general public, has been increased.
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
Unlike many other countries, there are no large-scale census data on language competence and use in Norway. The substantial Norwegian linguistic diversity has up till now been explored locally, often through small scale studies. <i>Take the temperature on language!</i> is the first nationwide investigation of language competence and language use in family and in school, and the first one of its kind where the pupils themselves are language researchers, so-called "citizen scientists" (Dickinson et al. 2012).
The pupils registered their findings in a digital database. The data expose that there is a vast linguistic diversity among the pupils and an eagerness to learn languages; they use English on a daily basis, and they have a high tolerance for using English words and phrases in Norwegian, although this declines with age. The analyses demonstrate, moreover, that the pupils' heritage languages are not drawn upon or actively used in the classroom. Hence, the results reflect prevailing hierarchical language regimes.
To bridge the gap between political visions - where multilingualism is highlighted as a resource - and educational practices, the results from the campaign emphasize the need to introduce foreign language instruction earlier than today with a view to take advantage of the young pupils' eagerness to learn and develop their languages proficiencies. Moreover, the results underpin the need to offer foreign language instruction in languages in addition to those traditionally taught, for example in Arabic, Chinese, Polish and Urdu.

These recommendations are in line with the recent Official Norwegian report NOU 2015:8 *Fremtidens skole* and with the Official Norwegian report [NOU 2010:7 *Mangfold og mestring*](#), page 171, where Bente Ailin Svendsen's research on the topic is highlighted, as argued in her [doctoral dissertation](#)).

Time period: research 2014, formal report jan. 2015, talks 2015 and writing articles 2015/2016.

Researchers:

Bente Ailin Svendsen (who initiated and led the campaign), Else Ryen and Kristin Vold Lexander.

The results from the campaign are further explored through another nationwide investigation: "[Room for languages?](#)" by the Language Council in collaboration with Svendsen and Ryen:

http://www.sprakradet.no/globalassets/sprakdagen/2015/ipsos_rapport_rom-for-sprak_2015.pdf

Take the temperature on language! was part of the RCN's *Research Square* during the *Research Days* (19.-20. September 2014) in Oslo, Stavanger, Trondheim, Bergen and Tromsø. For this Ryen and Svendsen developed a bouquet of activities and interactive tools. These tools are included in a language exhibition at Oslo City Museum May 2016-ultimo June 2017, owned by MultiLing in collaboration with The Language Council and The Oslo City Museum, led by Svendsen in collaboration with Ingunn I. Ims.

Details of the impact:

The increased knowledge, and appreciation, of linguistic diversity is probably the most important contribution from this campaign. It has also had an important effect from allowing the 4500 pupils themselves to take part in research. This involvement increases the appreciation of their unique perspectives and knowledge, and possibly recruits some of them to a future as researchers. The fact that the database the pupils have created is openly available, and their efforts have resulted in a second report on language diversity in schools ("Room for language?"), as well as the establishment of a language exhibition that celebrates linguistic diversity, are all visible landmarks of the impact of *Ta tempen på språket!*

The broad and extensive media attention the campaign received, makes it possible to detect various testimonies and evidence of the campaign's impact. Most importantly from the pupils themselves, for instance the young girl from Løten quoted by NRK in the list of "sources to corroborate" below, who points explicitly to her increased meta-linguistic awareness and how she has "become better acquainted with her own language". Director-General of the Research Council of Norway underlines how the campaign has given us "more knowledge and better understanding of multilingualism in schools, and what impact it has on society". Several teachers have agreed to act as external references to the case, and one

of them presents his views this way: “Many students have language knowledge they try not to use at school. The research campaign raises language awareness, and it is appreciative of all kinds of knowledge of languages.”

References to the research (scientific publications):

Report: *Rapport fra Forskningskampanjen 2014: Ta tempen på språket!* Oslo: Forskningsrådet, ISBN: 978-82-12-03397-9, by Bente A. Svendsen, Else Ryen and Kristin Vold Lexander:

https://www.miljolare.no/innsendt/oppslag/1336/5502d9f97a260/rapport_fd2014.pdf

Bente A. Svendsen: *Take the temperature on language!* Exploring language diversity through citizen science. To appear in Matras, Y. & B. Rampton (forthcoming): *Valuing multilingualism: Public engagement in the study of language diversity.*

Paper “Taking the Temperature on Language! Exploring Linguistic Diversity through Citizen Science”, presented at the conference *The Sociolinguistics of Globalization*, Hong Kong, Jun 2015, and at the conference *Nordisk konferanse om andrespråksforskning* (Nordand), Hamar, Jun 2015, with Else Ryen.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Media coverage:

Take the temperature on language! received a broad and extensive media attention. It attracted most publicity among the CoE MultiLing’s activities in 2014, with approx. 40 newsmedia articles as documented through the Scandinavian digital news archive *Atekst Retriever*, in addition to radio appearances.

The media examples below are just some few extracts from the Norwegian press to underpin the campaign’s impact among the pupils and teachers.

Barn og unge kan mange språk.

- Barnas kartlegging har gitt oss mer kunnskap og bedre forståelse for flerspråklighet i skolen, og hvilken betydning det har for samfunnet, sier administrerende direktør i Forskningsrådet, Arvid Hallén. Publisert: 18.12.2014

http://www.forskningsradet.no/no/Nyheter/Barn_og_unge_kan_mange_sprk/1254004052375/p1174467583739?WT.ac=forside_nyhet

Mer bevisst på egen språkbruk

[...] hun har blitt mer oppmerksom på hvordan hun selv pleier å snakke etter å ha vært med på språkprosjektet.

– Jeg blir mer kjent med eget språk nå. Det er noe jeg ikke har tenkt så mye over tidligere.

NRK Hedmark og Oppland, publisert 17.09.2014, kl. 06:11

<http://www.nrk.no/ho/de-tar-tempen-pa-spraket-1.11934098>

«Norsklisch» inntar ungdomsspråket

Aftenposten, publisert 19. des. 2014 11:04

<http://www.aftenposten.no/familie-og-oppvekst-old/Norsklisch-inntar-ungdomsspraket-7833117.html>

Kvenværelever med på nasjonal forskningsdugnad.

Hitra-Frøya 04.11.2014 (Atekst Retriever)

– Er det swag eller chill å ta tempen på språket?

At de unge bruker forskjellig språk avhengig av setting, kan lærer Henrik Helseth¹ bekrefte. Han mener at mange elever har språkkunnskap de prøver ikke å bruke på skolen, og tenker at forskningskampanjen kan virke bevisstgjørende og anerkjennende på alle elevenes språkkunnskap.

¹ Helseth has agreed to act as external references to the claims made about the impact

Østlandets blad, publisert 25. september 2014, kl. 10:51

<http://www.oblad.no/nyheter/oppegard/nyheter/er-det-swag-el-ler-chill-a-ta-tem-pen-pa-spra-ket/s/2-2.2610-1.8596851>

Forstår du hva de sier?

Stavanger Aftenblad, Publisert 20.09.2014

<http://www.aftenbladet.no/nyheter/lokalt/stavanger/Forstar-du-hva-de-sier-3513929.html>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo, Faculty of Humanities, Dept. of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name: WriteBerge

Name of impact case:
Research on writing instructions and assessment on the Norwegian Curriculum and teaching in Norwegian Schools
Summary of the impact:
Since 2003, Professor Kjell Lars Berge has contributed to the transformation of writing instruction and assessment in Norwegian schools. Berge and his colleagues from other Norwegian universities have managed to a) introduce and define writing in the new Norwegian curriculum, b) develop national tests in writing, c) develop a theoretically coherent construct of writing (the Writing Wheel) d) develop new norms/standards of writing proficiency, e) establish a Norwegian national centre of writing and writing research, f) research writing development in Norwegian schools (The NORM project), and g) develop new text books in writing instruction (SKRIV).
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
In the NORM-project (NORM = Developing national standards for the assessment of writing. A tool for teaching and learning), teachers in grades 3–7 were presented with a novel construct definition of writing (Berge, Evensen, & Thygesen, 2016) as well as norms of expectation (or “standards”) for writing proficiency (Evensen, Berge, Thygesen, Matre, & Solheim, 2016). The background of the project was the latest school reform in Norway, “Kunnskapsløftet”, which introduced writing as one of five key competencies, to be taught and assessed across the curriculum (Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training, 2007). All students, whether attending compulsory grades 1–10 or non-compulsory upper secondary school (grade 11–13), were to receive subject specific and subject relevant training in writing. Hence, all teachers, regardless of subject were to focus writing. The NORM-project (Matre & Solheim, 2015) facilitates professional development into a long-term intervention project, targeting teachers in all subjects in grades 3–7. A premise for the project was that all teachers, in fact, might be teachers of writing if they have tools to re-contextualize their subject from a writing perspective. A major challenge then is to introduce semiotic/conceptual tools in writing instruction and assessment that might be effective. The effect of the project is very strong, proposing a new form of writing instruction and assessment now being implemented in Norway and Sweden.

Details of the impact:

The impact of Berge's and his colleagues' research and efforts has been significant over the last ten years or so. Imprints and resonance of their work can be found on several levels in society, spanning from policymaking and implementation, the establishment of institutions, everyday practices in classrooms, and changes in the national curriculum.

Of the most concrete and visible changes over the last years, are the implementation of writing as a key competence in all school subjects, the development of national writing tests and the establishment of a national centre of writing and writing research, were Berge works as Professor II. Berge participated on the initiative from the ministry of education to elaborate the concept of key competencies in the new Norwegian curriculum. He participated in the establishment and development of national writing tests from 2003 to 2013.

The NORM-project has developed explicit writing norms in cooperation with Norwegian teachers, pointing to a new form of writing instruction and assessment. The presentation of these findings was the most popular research case on the Faculty of Humanities web site last year.

All the levels of impact are intertwined, with a theoretically coherent construct of writing as its core: "the Writing Wheel". As can be seen in the list of sources to corroborate the claims of impact below, this construct is now used in Norwegian schools, national writing tests, and several writing instruction programmes.

Berge has also developed the writing instruction program SKRIV, published as text books in Norwegian and Danish, together with other researchers.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Berge, Kjell Lars; Evensen, Lars Sigfred & Thygesen, Ragnar (2016). The Wheel of Writing: a model of the writing domain for the teaching and assessing of writing as a key competency. In: *The Curriculum Journal*.

Evensen, Lars Sigfred; Berge, Kjell Lars; Thygesen, Ragnar; Matre, Synnøve & Solheim, Randi (2016). Standards as a tool for teaching and assessing cross-curricular writing. In: *The Curriculum Journal*.

Kjell Lars & Skar, Gustaf Bernhard Uno (2015). Ble elevene bedre skrivere? Intervensjonseffekter på elevers skriveferdigheter og skriveutvikling. Normprosjektet. Rapport 2. Trondheim: Høgskolen i Sør-Trøndelag.

Berge, Kjell Lars & Thygesen, Ragnar (2015). Skrivande som grundläggande färdighet: förståelse, bedömning och undervisning, I: Gustaf Bernhard Uno Skar & Michael Tengberg (red.), *Bedömning i svenskämnet*. Stockholm: Natur & Kultur. 63-86.

Berge, Kjell Lars (2014). Fra eksamensskrivning i norsk til skrivning som grunnleggende

ferdighet - to vurderingsutfordringer, I: Rita Elisabeth Hvistendahl & Astrid Roe (red.), *Alle tiders norskdidaktiker. Festskrift til Frøydis Hertzberg på 70-årsdagen*. Novus Forlag. Del II. 259-276

Berge, Kjell Lars (2014). Å kunne uttrykke seg skriftlig, I: Line Wittek & Janicke Heldal Stray (red.), *Pedagogikk - en grunnbok*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk. 488-502.

Thygesen, Ragnar & Berge, Kjell Lars (2013). Skrivelyst - en viktig del af elevens personlige utvikling og alle fags ansvar, I: Sigrud Madsbjerg & Kirsten Friis (red.). *Skrivelyst i fagene*. København: Dansk Psykologisk Forlag. 93-118.

Berge, Kjell Lars & Stray, J.H. (2012). *Demokratisk medborgerskap i skolen*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Berge, Kjell Lars (2010). Skrivning som grunnleggende ferdighet i norsk skole: faglig grunnlag, faglige strategier og praktiske erfaringer, I: *Skriften på væggen. Fællesskrift 2010*. Daneklærerforeningen. 2. 30-47.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

[Skrivestien](#) – national resource for writing instruction and assessment in Norwegian schools

[Språkløyper](#) - national program for teaching writing (and reading) in Norwegian schools

[Skriveprøven](#) – the national Norwegian writing test

[Läsløftet](#) – national program for teaching writing (and reading) in Swedish schools

Dagsavisen, three journalistic reports on the impact of the Norm project: [report 1](#), [report 2](#), and [report 3](#)

Articles/reports written by Berge and associates documenting the implementation of the new writing construct, norms of expectation, and writing instruction in Norwegian schools:

Berge, K. L. (2005). «Skriving som grunnleggende ferdighet og som nasjonal prøve - ideologi og strategier». *Det nye norskfaget*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, s. 161–188.

Berge, K. L. (2007). «Grunnleggende om grunnleggende ferdigheter». H. Hølleland (red.), *På vei mot Kunnskapsløftet*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk, s. 228– 250.

Berge, Kjell Lars; Evensen, Lars Sigfred; Thygesen, Ragnar; Fasting, Rolf. Sluttrapport. Nasjonale prøver i skrivning som grunnleggende ferdighet. Stavanger: Nasjonalt senter for leseopplæring og leseforskning, Universitetet i Stavanger 2007 150 s.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Arts and Education, University of Stavanger

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): DIGITLIT

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Digitizing literacy: Reflections on the haptics of writing</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>The article is a review of research from (primarily) psychology and neuroscience indicating the importance of the role of haptics when discussing use of digital technologies for/in writing instruction.</p> <p>The impact has been twofold: beginning with media and popular science coverage (often arguing for the importance of handwriting), its impact has been noticeable in the pedagogical field (practitioners; teacher educators), and finally, in research in various academic disciplines (primarily, literacy/pedagogy/educational science) through references in scientific publications. In academia, parts of its impact is related to the argument in the article for a more radically interdisciplinary approach to writing (research and pedagogy), bridging the arts/humanities – natural science gap.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</p> <p>Research underpinning the impact: the article is a review of research from relevant strands of psychology and neuroscience (e.g., embodied cognition) converging to indicate the role of haptics (sensorimotor aspects; haptic and tactile feedback of the writing implements and technologies) for cognitive and perceptual processes involved in writing. Research under the auspices of the embodied cognition paradigm indicate that the neurophysiological and neuropsychological processes involved in perception, motor action, and cognition are more closely associated than hitherto acknowledged (see, e.g., Gibbs, 2005; Shapiro, 2010; M. Wilson, 2008). Before the emergence of the embodied cognition paradigm, perception and motor action were typically treated as separate processes. Neuroscientific evidence has contributed to redefining the relationship between perception and motor action, showing the central role of the motor system not only in the control and execution of the action but also in the perceptuo-cognitive domain (Fogassi & Gallese, 2004). Theories of embodiment have received increasing empirical support from behavioral and neuroscientific studies (Kiefer & Barsalou, 2013), and the relevance of the embodied cognition paradigm for a wide range of educational concerns is beginning to emerge (Glenberg, 2008; Kiefer & Trumpp, 2012).</p> <p>The haptics of handwriting and keyboard writing differ: When handwriting, there is simultaneous, continuous and concurrent visual, motor and kinesthetic feedback providing the brain with spatiotemporally contingent information – the movement (making strokes, lines, dots and curves) of the writing hand entails online feedback to the brain about the</p>

visual shape of the specific letter presently being produced. When keyboard writing, locating and tapping keys on the keyboard does not entail any such information to the brain. Behavioral as well as neuroimaging studies (James, 2010; James & Engelhardt, 2012; Longcamp et al., 2008; Longcamp, Boucard, Gilhodes, & Velay, 2006; Longcamp, Hlushchuk, & Hari, 2011; Longcamp, Tanskanen, & Hari, 2006; Longcamp, Zerbato-Poudou, & Velay, 2005) provide evidence of the importance of such feedback, indicating that the sensory and motor processes of handwriting – but not keyboard writing – contribute to the subsequent visual representation and recall of the letter. The handwritten letter is, literally, an “imprint of action” (Longcamp, Tanskanen, et al., 2006) in a sense that keyboard writing is not. Significant differences between the two modes of writing action and their concomitant “traces”, are further illustrated by the fact that we are usually able to recognize handwriting accurately despite the extreme visual variability from one writer to another (Longcamp, Tanskanen, et al., 2006, p. 681)

Key researchers:

Anne Mangen, The Reading Centre, University of Stavanger, NO

Jean-Luc Velay, CNRS/Aix Marseille University, FR

Time frame: the review article was written during spring-summer 2010. The Mangen-Velay collaboration was launched through a COST Action on writing research (spring 2009), and continues today through another COST Action (IS1404 E-READ).

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The review article, and the popular science attention and scholarly discussions following it, has contributed to the impact on society in, in particular, following ways:

- heightened the awareness of the role of material affordances of the technologies (analog; pen & paper vs digital; keyboard and screens) on important perceptuo-cognitive aspects of learning, at different levels and in different contexts;

- increased the awareness of the need for more interdisciplinary research, in particular combining perspectives and approaches more typical of arts & humanities educational/pedagogical research with experiment-based empirical research in psychology and neuroscience. This has been a topic of increased interest in light of the ongoing references to the crisis in the humanities, and it is also one of the main reasons why the COST Action on reading, IS1404 E-READ

(http://www.cost.eu/COST_Actions/isch/IS1404), of which Mangen was the main proposer and is now Chair (and coauthor J-L Velay is MC member for France, and WG leader), was granted funding – cf the External Expert Panel (EEP) Consensus:

“The proposal is innovative and well framed. It demonstrates clearly that in today's changing communication landscape, understanding the effects of digitization on reading skills is of great significance. The proposal is well-networked, deeply engaged and offers the potential for social and scientific impacts of some urgency across Europe. The state-of-the-art of the relevant literature is sturdy and authoritative and *the integration of research from both the social sciences, humanities and natural sciences is to be praised.*”

References to the research (scientific publications)

Peer reviewed articles:

Mangen, A. & Balsvik, L. (on review) Pen or keyboard in beginning writing instruction? Some perspectives from embodied cognition. Under review in *Trends in Neuroscience and Education*

Mangen, A. (forthcoming 2016) What hands may tell us about reading and writing. Forthcoming in *Educational Theory* Special Issue, Technologies of learning (vol. 66, no. 4).

Mangen, A. & Säljö, R. (forthcoming 2016) Lesing og teknologiske grensesnitt: noen refleksjoner omkring tverrvitenskapelighet. *Norsk pedagogisk tidsskrift*, 100(2).

Mangen, A., Anda, L.G., Oxborough, G. & Brønneck, K. (2015) Handwriting versus typewriting: Effect on word recall. *Journal of Writing Research* 7(2), 227-247

Mangen, A. & Velay, J.-L. (2014) Cognitive implications of new media. In: Ryan, M.-L., Emerson, L., & Robertson, B. (Eds.). *Johns Hopkins Guide to Digital Media*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press (pp. 72-77)

Mangen, A. (2013). "... scripta manent"? The disappearing trace and the abstraction of inscription in digital writing. In: Pytash, Kristine E. and Ferdig, Richard E. (Eds.). *Exploring technology for writing and writing instruction*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global. ISBN: 9781466643413, pp. 100-114.

Van Waes, L. & Mangen, A. (2012). Introduction. Tools for studying and supporting writing: Technological advances in writing research. In Torrance, M. et al. (Ed.). *Learning to Write Effectively: Current Trends in European Research*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.

Mangen, A. & Velay, J.-L. (2012). The haptics of writing. In Torrance, M. et al. (Ed.). *Learning to Write Effectively: Current Trends in European Research*. Bingley, UK: Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

For *publications*, see section above

Published as open access through IN-TECH, the chapter has reached 10 770 downloads worldwide (most notably, in the US). For statistics, see:

<http://www.intechopen.com/books/statistics/advances-in-haptics/digitizing-literacy-reflections-on-the-haptics-of-writing>

Media items:

- 1 Mangen, A. (2015) Interview on handwriting instruction on iPads, *NRK Dagsrevyen* (TV), August 10
- 2 Mangen, A. (2015) Intervju om skrivning for hånd og på tastatur, *Stavanger Aftenblad*, mai
- 3 Mangen, A. (2015). Interview on reading, writing, and digital technologies. Utbildningsradion, Sveriges Radio (Swedish Public Broadcast [radio]), Sweden March

- 4 Mangen, A. (2015). Intervju om lesing på skjerm og papir, og om skriving for hånd og på tastatur, *Aftenposten* (A-Magasinet), januar
- 5 Mangen, A. (2014). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Kulturhuset NRK P2*, March 13
- 6 Mangen, A. (2014). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *VG*, March 8
- 7 Mangen, A. (2014). Interview on handwriting and keyboard writing, *Adresseavisa* (newspaper), Jan. 24
- 8 Mangen, A. (2013). The Science of Handwriting. Interview in *Scientific American Mind*, Sept./Oct.
- 9 Mangen, A. (2013). Interview on the benefits of handwriting. *Semana* magazine, Colombia, Oct.
- 10 Mangen, A. (2013). Intervju om lesing, læring og digitale læremidler. *Tidsskriftet Prosa*, 5-6/2013
- 11 Mangen, A. (2013). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Martha Stewart Living* (magazine), USA, September
- 12 Mangen, A. (2013). Interview on reading, learning, and digital technologies, *Scientific American* (<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=reading-paper-screens>), April
- 13 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Zero Hora* (newspaper), Brazil, Nov.
- 14 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on digital technologies and the embodied nature of learning, *Bedre Skole* nr. 4, Nov.
- 15 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Ekko*, NRK P2 (radio), Oct. 26
- 16 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on the role of the body in reading and writing, *Morgenbladet* Sept. 29
- 17 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, Radio Norge, Sept. 11
- 18 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, Østlandssendingen (radio), NRK P1, Sept. 11
- 19 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *VG*, Sept. 11
- 20 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *VG*, Sept. 7
- 21 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Journal do Universidade*, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil [date]
- 22 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Romerikes Blad* 23.6.
- 23 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on the haptics of writing, *Le Monde de l'Intelligence* (France), No. 25 (June/July)
- 24 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on the haptics of reading and writing, *New Straits Times Malaysia*, Nov. 27
- 25 Mangen, A. (2012). Interview on writing by hand and by keyboard. *Natural Health Magazine*, USA, Feb.
- 26 Mangen, A. (2011). Feature and interview on research on reading, writing and digital technologies. *Schrödinger's katt*, NRK 1 (Norwegian Public Broadcast Channel), October 20
- 27 Mangen, A. (2011). The critical voice among technology optimists. Feature/interview in the Annual Research Report 2010, *UniverS* nr. 2
- 28 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on the cognitive benefits of handwriting, *Metro International*, London, June

- 29 Mangen, A. (2011). Intervju om skiving for hånd og på tastatur, *Vårt Land*, 20.5.
- 30 Mangen, A. (2011). Intervju om skiving for hånd og på tastatur, *SELF Magazine (USA)*, juni
- 31 Mangen, A. (2011). Intervju om skiving for hånd og på tastatur, forskning.no [magasin til vgs], mars
- 32 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Better Homes and Gardens (USA)*, Feb.
- 33 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *BBC Knowledge XX.XX* [date]
- 34 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on handwriting and typewriting, *Psychologie Magazine, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*, Feb.
- 35 Mangen, A. (2011). Handwriting better for learning than typing, *The Mirror, UK*, 20.1.
- 36 Mangen, A. (2011). Write it don't type it if you want knowledge to stick, *The Telegraph, UK*, 20.1.
- 37 Mangen, A. (2011). Why writing by hand is the right way to learn, *The Daily Express/Sunday Express, UK*, 20.1.
- 38 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on the haptics of writing. www.snob.ru, Russia, 27.1.
- 39 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on the haptics of writing, *ABC News, USA*, 26.1.
- 40 Mangen, A. (2011). Interview on the haptics of writing, *Medill News Service, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA*, 26.1.
- 41 Mangen, A. (2011). Writing with a pen better than keyboard. *Ifpress.com, Canada*, 22.1.
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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education; University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Giellatekno

Name of impact case: The Giellatekno language technology infrastructure and its impact on circumpolar language communities

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Giellatekno has, together with the Divvun group and other cooperation partners, built morphological and syntactic analysers for North Saami and some 25 other circumpolar languages, as well as an infrastructure for turning these analysers into a wide range of practical applications, from keyboards, synthetic speech, proofing tools, via e-learning programs, intelligent dictionaries and machine translation tools, and for presenting searchable analysed corpora for research and language study. The main impact of our work has been to make it possible for the Saami languages to be present on the digital scene, and via the generalised infrastructure, to port these solutions to other morphologically complex languages as well.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Giellatekno has since 2001 (since 2005 together with the development group Divvun) made grammatical models of the morphophonology, morphology, lexicon and syntax of North Saami and most other Saami languages, and (with other research groups) for around 20 other languages. We have modelled syntax with Constraint Grammar, and the other parts of the grammar as finite state transducers (FST).

Our contribution to general FST research has been to present open versions of full-scale grammar models for a large number of quite complex grammars. These have then been used in different projects for compiler development. Our dependency syntax has bridged the gap between robustness and depth, making dependency analyses of large corpora of circumpolar languages accessible to corpus linguistics. We have also shown that as the level of abstraction increases, the analysis becomes more language independent, thereby making reuse of manually written analysers for new languages possible.

We have put this technology into use in several applied domains. The most innovative one is the use of constraint grammar for system-governed dialogue systems for intelligent computer-assisted language learning (ICALL), where we have been able to develop a system accepting open student input, and at the same time offering a wide range of linguistic comments and corrections to the student's answer. Combining a grammar-based approach to language technology with interactive language learning has made it possible to offer efficient ICALL systems also for morphologically complex languages, this has been a moot point for

earlier systems. Giellatekno has also designed the keyboard layout for Divvun's smartphone keyboard setup, and the transcription for Divvun's North Saami synthetic speech.

We have also combined our grammatical models with bilingual dictionaries into grammar-aware dictionaries of morphologically complex languages, where the dictionary user may right-click in text and get a lexical lookup, despite the form in question being both derivationally and inflectionally quite distant from the lemma(s).

Our infrastructure (as well as all our resources) is open-source, and we have developed it as an offer to language communities worldwide: plug in your language model here, and get a direct pipeline to proofing tools, ICALL programs, e-dictionaries and machine translation programs.

Together with the research group Apertium, we have developed a pipeline for converting our language models to building blocks in machine translation systems, and we have been able to build systems for language pairs not available for to the mainstream statistical approach.

We log the usage of all our programs, and have also done research on this usage.

**Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)
(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).**

Making analysed corpora available for 5 Saami and several other languages has opened up a new era for corpus linguistics of circumpolar languages. The online analysers have also made it possible for linguists to analyse (and even transcribe) any given sentence or wordform.

Together with the Divvun group we have made proofing tools for 3 Saami languages, the number of downloads more or less matches the number of speakers in the relevant age cohorts. We see the effect of the proofing tools in the news: The daily newspaper *Ávvir*, which uses our proofing tools, has none of the typos our programs are able to detect, whereas the Nordic broadcasting companies, that for technical reasons (still) do not have access to our tools, publish with a substantial percentage of typos.

The most popular way of using our grammatical models has been combining grammatical models and dictionary. Starting out as a North Saami dictionary service for our interactive ICALL, the dictionary interface soon gained popularity, and today our servers contains 57 dictionary language pairs (spread over 3 continents). All the 25 source languages make use of our morphological transducers. Our most popular dictionary is the North Saami one, on an average week it is accessed approximately 3000 times / day during work days, and a little less than 1500 times / day during weekends. In addition to being an impressive number for a population of 18000 speakers, this also tells us that the dictionary is in use during school and work hours. Our dictionaries may also be integrated in web pages, so that readers do not have to install the plugin that goes with the dictionary, both the main Saami portal for e-learning programs (<http://ovttas.no>) and the only Kven newspaper (<http://ruijan-kaiku.no>) offer this service to their readers.

Our North Saami – Norwegian machine translation is being picked up by readers following Saami media but not knowing Saami.

The Norwegian central and regional administration is today presented as quadrilingual webpages to the public, and the Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation has issued an action plan for Saami languages. In this plan, Giellatekno and technology developed at Giellatekno and Divvun has a prominent place.

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- Trosterud, Trond; Olthuis, Marja-Liisa. 2015: Inarinsaamen lingvistinen suunnittelu kieliteknologian valossa. Agon - Pohjonen Tiede- ja kulttuurilehti 2015 ;Volum 1-2
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Antonsen, L., Wiechetek, L. and T. Trosterud 2010: Reusing Grammatical Resources for New Languages. In Proceedings of the International conference on Language Resources and Evaluation LREC 2010. p. 2782–2789. ISBN 2-9517408-6-7. Stroudsburg: The Association for Computational Linguistics.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

There are some holes in our registration of Giellatekno in the press for the latest years, but <http://giellatekno.uit.no/background/press.html> gives an overview of some articles during the period 2007 - 2012. One specific example is the article “Mii dárbašit ‘čuoimbi’” (“we need the clumsy one”, http://giellatekno.uit.no/background/img/Avvir_20081115.pdf), where the North Saami daily newspaper in an editorial declares how dependent they are of Saami language technology when producing the newspaper (the word “clumsy” refers to a discussion prior to the publication, where the computer (as compared to humans) had been referred to as clumsy).

The Norwegian government's action plan for Saami languages: Handlingsplan for samiske språk - <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/tema/urfolk-og-minoriteter/samepolitikk/samiske-sprak/handlingsplan-for-samiske-sprak/id563658/>

The FU-lab webpage in Syktyvkar, Komi republic: <http://fu-lab.ru> . This lab, and the work on Komi language technology, came as a result of cooperation between Giellatekno and

KRAGS (the Komi Republican Academy of state service and administration).

The AltLab, making language technology for Canada's first nation languages, <http://altlab.artsrn.ualberta.ca>, was founded as a result of cooperation between University of Alberta and Giellatekno / Divvun.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education; University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 2

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): LAIDUA

Name of impact case:

LAIDUA (Language Encounters in the Urban Arctic)

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Documenting different forms of multilingualism and multilingual practices in families, schools, work places, etc. in Tromsø and North Norway generally, is more important than ever, given the multiplex picture this multilingualism represents, with traditional Norwegian, Sami, Kven linguistic encounters, combined with modern immigration to Tromsø from large parts of the world, in addition to the Norwegian dialect contact that also takes place in the city. Disseminating a research view on all these aspects might have very strong societal impact. So far, this was documented some years ago when the issue of including the municipality of Tromsø into the Sámi administrative area was put on the political agenda. A heated debate was to a certain extent cooled down by facts and figures delivered by the research community at the university. Number 4 and 7 below exemplify this. In addition, mentioned could be of an open meeting on the issue arranged by the department of history of the university in which also sociolinguists participated.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The LAIDUA-group consists of the following persons: professor Tove Bull (chair), associate professor Åse Mette Johansen, post doc. Florian Hiss, professor Hilde Sollid, associate professor Jorid Hjulstad Junttila, Ph.d.-student Monica Simonsen Sætermo, Ph.d.-student Ragni Vik Johansen, researcher Sirkka Seljevold, prof. emerita Anna-Riitta Lindgren, prof. emerita Leena Huss (Uppsala). The Ph.d students write theses within the frames of the LAIDUA-project, on multilingualism in Tromsø, the other members of the group are involved in research more loosely related to the project, but not necessarily directly within the description of the project. Multilingualism in the circumpolar north is some sort of a common denominator. A central factor: the family as the primary community of practice for multilingual persons. Another one: collaboration with visual anthropology, the production of anthropological films on multilingualism. The post.doc.-project is on multilingual places of work in Northern Norway, at present and historically. A unique opportunity is the fact that research carried out by the group opens up possibilities to compare the traditional rural multilingualism in the area with newer urban multilingualism.

Research on the specific project started only a couple of years ago, but members of the group have been active for many years, thus constituting an informal group with a joint interest in sociolinguistics.

The main result so far is the production of two ethnographic or anthropological films, one about a Sami/Finnish/Norwegian family in Tromsø and another about a Russian family living in Tromsø. Important research questions are the following: Is it possible to film language? In case it is, in what way? What can a visual medium reveal about language and language use

that sound recordings do not reveal?

**Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)
(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).**

1. Regular Language and society – evenings at the university with diverse presentations by members of the group or guests from outside (open meetings with drinks and snacks).
2. A LAIDUA-blog, covering different themes that are related to the research of the group.
3. A special issue on language and language use in North Norway of the popular journal *Ottar*, published by the University Museum.
4. Participation by LAIDUA-members who gave talks on multilingualism in a meeting arranged in Tromsø by the Norwegian Language Council (partly in relation to the issue of Tromsø the Sámi administrative area).
5. Arranging Language and film–evenings at a local cinema, with introductions to the films and discussions afterwards.
6. The production of the two anthropological films that will be available for schools, libraries, etc. One of them has already been shown at several occasions.
7. An arrangement with talks at the yearly Language day at the city library (also in relation to the issue of joining the Sámi administrative area).
8. On several occasions members of the group have been contacted by organisations and institutions in local communities to come and contribute on the basis of their research at local meetings and different arrangements. The initiative has always come from outside and always with a point of departure in research carried out by group members. In most cases the theme of all these arrangements has been focused on traditional multilingualism (language encounters between Sámi, Kven and Norwegian).
9. In the traditional language contact areas in North Norway we have seen a blossoming of folk linguistic engagement in the ethnic and linguistic history of the region. Popular publications on dialects, place names, etc. flourish. One of the group members has been approached by authors of these kinds of publications and been asked to write an introduction to some of the publication, and also to help these enthusiasts assure the quality of the publications. Though it cannot be proven, we do believe that university research on this form of multilingualism and multiculturalism has helped legitimise the increasing popular interest. Not long ago this was a rather stigmatised topic. Nowadays, members of the group very often get requests from people who engage themselves in local and regional language, culture and history. They address the university for scholarly support and help of different kind.

References to the research (scientific publications)

All the publications of the members of the group are registered in Cristin.

Impact case study

Institution: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences

Panel number: 3 Nordic and Comparative Literature

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Prøysen14

Name of impact case: Prøysen 2014

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words). The research activity has had an impact primarily in three areas: 1) it has laid the foundations for the study of Alf Prøysen in universities, teacher's education and schools regionally, nationally and internationally; 2) it has popularized the scientific work for the general public, both in live appearances and in numerous interviews in local and national press; 3) it has informed and influenced the practices and policies of regional and national institutions and policymakers.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) Alf Prøysen (1914-1970) ranks among the most important writers, singers/songwriters and artists in Norway. As a prose writer, poet, writer of children's books, columnist, entertainer and record artist with multiple radio shows and TV programs for children, he has occupied a unique position in the literary and cultural life in Norway since the mid-1900s. However, research on his authorship and artistic activities has until recently been relatively scarce. In 2011, this changed radically when HUAS' Department of Humanities collaborated with the HUAS scientific library to initiate a 3-year research program called *Prøysen 2014*. Results include several scientific symposiums, a series of anthologies and articles, a PhD project, and a complete bibliography and discography of Alf Prøysen. The research group responsible for *Prøysen 2014* include Professor Ole Karlsen, Associate Professor Anne Skaret, Associate Professor Hans Kristian Rustad, and PhD student Bjørn Ivar Fyksen, all member of HUAS' Panel 3 researcher. Additional members responsible for the project include Professor Lars Anders Kulbrandstad from HUAS' Panel 2 researchers and HUAS University Librarian Karianne Hagen, in collaboration with representatives from the National Library in Oslo.

During the three-year project, seven international scientific symposiums have been held, six of them hosted and conducted by key researchers within Panel 3: Karlsen, Skaret, Rustad, and Fyksen. The themes for the symposiums were Prøysen's literature for children, Prøysen's prose in relation to the proletarian tradition, the poetry of Prøysen, Prøysen and the media, contexts for Prøysen, and the *troubadour* tradition before and after Prøysen. This activity has resulted in four scientific anthologies pertaining to Panel 3: Bjørn Ivar Fyksen (editor) (2013): *Alminnelige arbeiderfolk: om Alf Prøysens prosaforfatterskap*, Vallset: Oplandske Bokforlag; Anne Skaret (co-editor) (2014). *Empowering transformations: Mrs. Pepperpot revisited*. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholar Publishing; Anne Skaret and Hans Kristian Rustad (editors) (2015): *Alf Prøysen, kunsten og mediene*, Novus forlag and Ole Karlsen (editor) (2015): «*vakkervisa hu skulle søngi*» *Om Alf Prøysens lyrikk*, Oplandske bokforlag. In addition the researchers have published a series of articles in other scientific journals and anthologies, some of the anthologies also edited by the researchers in Panel 3.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words): The imbalance between the high quality of Prøysen's authorship and the lack of scientific attention have frequently been discussed over the years. One reason why it took so long to launch research on Prøysen was the heterogeneity of Prøysen's work. It

did not always fit into the traditional genres of the book or the conventional approaches to verbal texts. Prøysen's work often unfolds between genres, media and art forms, and therefore requires interdisciplinary approaches, theories and methods in addition to conventional approaches. The *Prøysen 2014* research group was able to meet all these requirements, leading to ground-breaking scientific results that opened many pathways to the work of the multi-artist Alf Prøysen's as well as to artistic works across media in general. The publications of the research on Prøysen have laid the foundation for the study of Prøysen on all levels in the education system regionally, nationally and internationally, for the design of curricula and syllabi in university departments of Scandinavian Studies, Media Studies and Children's Literature and in Teacher Education, and serve as resources for teachers in schools and preschools. The open access bibliography/discography provides the necessary infrastructure for further research into Prøysen's work.

The research was a part of a larger project to celebrate the 2014 centenary of Alf Prøysen, that included events in schools, kindergartens, senior centers and libraries all over Norway. The "Prøysen year" started and ended with a gala performance at the Norwegian Theater in Oslo, where Norway's King Harald was present. Members of the research group were a part of this broader Prøysen 2014 project. Together with leading Norwegian folksinger Lars Klevstrand, Karlsen and Fyksen went on a lecture tour in Norway and Sweden, and gave talks and interviews in local and national press. Skaret was a member of the main committee of the Prøysen Year while Rustad was a member of the National Building Committee for the Prøysen Cottage Museum (see www.proysenhuset.no); Fyksen wrote the texts for a permanent exhibition in the Prøysen Cottage entitled *The Circle of Life*. The research group has also worked closely with Ringsaker Municipality, the staff at the Prøysen Cottage Museum, the Prøysen society *Friends of Prøysen* (see www.proysenvenner.no) and the museums of Hedmark County. In this way, the research group has significantly contributed to informing and influencing the general public as well as the practices and policies of cultural and political organisations, institutions and policymakers locally and nationally.

References to the research (scientific publications):

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2.3 Societal relevance: Impact case study (Panel 2: Nordic Languages and Linguistics)

Name of impact case: The sociology and promotion of literature. SPL
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The sociology and promotion of literature: During the last ten to fifteen years this case has made an impact along three strands: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on how the professional field of librarians and librarianship conceptualizes and practices the promotion of literature,• on how media and the public understand the book market, in particular popular literature, bestsellers and reading habits,• on the international, and particularly the Scandinavian, research in Library and Information Science (LIS) by establishing sociology of literature and promotion of literature as proper research fields
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.). The cornerstone of this case is the research by prof. emerita Jofrid Karner Smidt (2001, 2003) on the reading habits and promoting practices among public librarians. Her research was groundbreaking <ul style="list-style-type: none">• empirically in conducting reception studies combining extensive surveys as well as in depth-studies• professionally in mirroring promotion activities in the light of reading habits and preferences of professional librarians• theoretically in combining the philosophy of Mukarovsky with a Bakhtinian approach In the second step, the case was consolidated developing in four directions; addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the praxis of promoting literature in a systematic way for the first time in a Scandinavian context (Tveit 2004)• the readings of children and the practices of promoting literature and reading for children in and outside libraries (Tveit 2012a, 2012b)• the fascination for and impact of popular literature and best-sellers for readers and particularly women beyond the scope of libraries and the professional field. (Naper 2007, 2013)• the institutional changes partly in the book market from 1990 and its consequences for reading habits, promotion strategies and politics (Naper 2009), partly in understanding the history of literature through media, reading and writing (Ridderstrøm 2008). In the third step SPL has extended the empirical studies beyond the professional field of librarianship and gone further in discussing the conceptualizations and theories of the professional field, along three strands concerning

- **the sociology of literature** in a broad sense as manifested in overarching discussions of the Scandinavian research field (Smidt, Oterholm and Vold 2013), as well as in pioneering studies on the teaching of world literature (Vold 2013) or publishing editors (Oterholm and Skjerdingsstad 2013).
- **the promotion of literature** as manifested primordially in a recent anthology settling this as a research field within LIS (Ridderstrøm and Vold ed. 2015). Here the ethics of promoting literature is discussed (Vold 2015) as well as algorithms as digital promoting machines (Pharo and Tallerås 2015) and the possible legitimacy of promoting classics (Ridderstrøm 2015).
- **experiences of reading** in particular as preconditions for the development of practices in the professional field. Studies include the theory of fascination (Ridderstrøm 2012), discussions of amateur critics versus professionals (Naper 2013) and even copes with urgent questions such as how literature can improve the quality of life (Tangerås 2015).

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

According to the three stands depicted in step three above we emphasize the following selected samples of impact:

The sociology of literature

Naper's research on the book market and publishing policies, as well as popular culture, best-sellers and regimes of taste has given rise to numerous requests from the professional field of librarianship, other fields such as public institutions as well as the general public. For example, she replies to questions of who decide our reading habits, the future of the novel given new publishing trends and the pressure from the best-sellers and the rationale of literary policy. January 21st 2016 Tonje Vold and Knut Oterholm were invited to a Scandinavian symposium in Odense to map the current Norwegian situation of the sociology of literature.

The promotion of literature

Jofrid Karner Smidt's doctoral thesis from 2001 as well as Åse Kristine Tveit's book *Innganger* from 2004 has become unavoidable references within Scandinavian LIS-studies committed to the questions of the readings and practical mediations of literature among professional librarians.

Members of the research group are demanded to address youth and children's literature as well as the intended reader's readings of these literatures. A review of *Litteratur- og kulturformidling. Nye analyser og perspektiver* (Ridderstrøm and Vold 2015, Ellefsen, Morgenbladet 18.12.2015), where the majority of the research group members contributed, gave rise to a broad debate about the development of collections and the future of public libraries.

Researchers of the group are frequently asked to comment on contemporary literature and are/have been part of juries that award prizes like Brageprisen, Gyldendalprisen, and Morgenbladets election of the best ten authors under 35 years etc.

Experiences of Reading

Our research on reading has most recently influenced the international public sphere in a discussion of how to read books versus e-books (Tveit 2015). The current collaboration between the library schools at Borås University and The University of Copenhagen along with HiOA on a master course on e-books is another impact at the institutional level.

Our emphasis on the experience of reading has resulted in collaboration with stakeholders such as in the project Lesarhistoria: By being invited by Sogn og Fjordane fylkesbibliotek the group is undertaking a three year research and promotion project in local libraries funded by The National Library.

A *future* impact is to be expected from an initiated project so far denominated Literature and Life. A workshop in January 2016 resulted in plans to collaborate further on education, practice and research in Scandinavia and Europe. The common denominator here is Shared reading; a welfare technology developed by The University of Liverpool along with the Reader Organization. Shared reading is a methodology to read particularly classics aloud helping people to connect better with themselves and others.

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VOLD, TONJE.

Ansatsens signatur. I: *Den besværlige historien*. Forlaget Oktober 2014 ISBN 978 82 495 1358 1.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 3

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): CritGender

Name of impact case:

Critical understanding of gender in literature and everyday life

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The meaning of concepts such as «man», «woman», «heterosexual», «homosexual», «mother» and «father» is not only expressed but also produced in works of literature. Our research, which has focused on negotiations of gender in literary texts, has contributed to a more nuanced view on how gender structures, not only the production and reception of literature, but also how gender informs our everyday life, such as social relations and our activities in the public realm. We have been invited to numerous debates in public places such as libraries, theatres, “Litteraturhus”, and student organizations, and to write for newspapers, internet resources and theatre programs.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Research in literature which focuses on questions of gender can be seen as a response to the still not overall accepted fact that gender is crucial to social life, the organization of working places, the life of institutions, and the understanding of art forms, as well as to the development of knowledge. Our studies have aimed to produce a better understanding of exactly how gender makes a difference, and how it is interwoven with the notions of sexuality, the body and human desire. During the last few years, for instance, professor Ellen Mortensen (comparative literature) has been the leader of a research project called «*Thought as Action; Gender, Democracy, Freedom*». The project was funded by the Norwegian Research Council from 2010-2014. The project's theoretical focus was organized around three major themes: "Bodies and Sexualities", "Citizenship" and "New Technologies", and has led to articles and books with an overall theoretical focus, and which have been published both in English and Norwegian.

Professor Christine Hamm (Scandinavian literature) has been exploring the concept of motherhood in her book about Sigrid Undset's authorship. She reads Undset's literary texts as developing a modern understanding of what fathers and mothers are, and she thus changes the view of Undset as a conservative Catholic writer. The book was started at the University of Agder in 2002, but was mainly written after Hamm became member of the Institute for linguistic, literary and aesthetic studies at the University of Bergen in 2007. Hamm has also studied mothers in contemporary Scandinavian literature, as well as discussed the way texts about mothers tend to become eclipsed in mainstream research on literature. Associate professor Pål Bjørby has written articles on gender and sexual identity in a number of Scandinavian authorships as well as articles about homosexual writers such as Herman Bang, and has critically questioned the proclaimed feminism of Ludvig Holberg and others.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

While it is difficult to document a change in attitudes and thinking habits, we register that our research on gender in literature and on theories of gender has created activities in public places such as libraries, theatres, “Litteraturhus” and schools. For instance, on October 28, 2014, Litteratur på Blå in Oslo invited three women writers who had written on motherhood (Cecilie Enger, Cathrine Knutsen and Inger Bråtveit), something that was barely noticed in the reception of their novels so far. Due to her research on representation of motherhood in literary history, Christine Hamm was invited by the organizer, Hedda Lingaas Fossum, to initiate a debate around the concept of motherhood in the production and reception of Norwegian literature. After the debate, Enger, Knutsen and Bråtveit expressed their gratitude for having been made aware of the constraints produced by the literary institution.

This example underlines how a critical understanding of gender, as it is provided by our research, is in demand by society and the culture at large. Hamm has especially enhanced the understanding of Norwegian women writers and contributed to a reevaluation of their works. Thus, she has criticized the view of Undset as a conservative writer in her book *Foreldre i det moderne*, and as a consequence she was asked by Kjell Olav Hovde to produce a new version of the article about Undset in *Store norske leksikon* (snl.no). She was also asked to write about other women writers such as Sara Stridsberg and Nini Roll Anker, while Charlotte Myrbraaten invited her to a discussion of Stridsberg’s play *Medea* at the Nationale Scene, together with Cecilie Løveid and Anders Hasmo Dahl.

Ellen Mortensen represents an important voice claiming the rights of women and homosexuals throughout her academic career. She has been a popular guest whenever questions of gender have been discussed, for instance at the Studentersamfunnet in Bergen and on NRK on March 8. Mortensen has also been invited to “Litteraturhuset” in Bergen where she discussed the path-breaking works by Virginia Woolf, and moderated a debate with the Finnish writer Sofi Oksanen.

Pål Bjørby has been the editor of the book series *Scandinavian Women Writers* and thus spread knowledge about them to a larger international audience. In May this year he is invited to Copenhagen where he will give a talk at a public conference on Herman Bang and the shifting meaning of sexual identities past and present.

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Bjørby, Pål 2014. Kritikken av kvinnen: europeiske oppdragelsesbøker for piker og unge kvinner I det 18. århundre, særlig perioden 1760-1820. I *Kritikk før 1814*. Dreyer Forlag.

Bjørby, Pål 2012. En sammensatt misogyni. Strindbergs «Fordringsägare». Fett 2.

Bjørby, Pål 2012. Ludvig Holberg: Naturrett, ekteskapskontrakt og kvinnen. I Ludvig Holbergs naturrett. Gyldendal Akademisk.

Bjørby, Pål 2010. Åsmund Sveens Andletet (1932): En queering av seksualitet, drift og identitet. I «der vägras brydder» - Nye lesninger av Åsmund Sveens diktning Oplandske Bokforlag.

Bjørby, Pål og Anka Ryall 2008. Introduction: Queer Theory in a Norwegian Context. *Journal of Homosexuality*. Volum 54.

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for det Smuke Kiøn (1783-1790). I Opplysningstidens tidsskrifter. Fagbokforlaget. Bjørby, Pål 2008. Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick. I *Kjønnteori*. Gyldendal Akademisk. Bjørby, Pål 2008. Introduction: Queer Theory. *Journal of Homosexuality*. Hamm, Christine 2013. *Foreldre i det moderne. Sigrid Undsets forfatterskap og moderskapets grammatikk*. Trondheim: Akademika.

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Hamm, Christine 2012. Litteraturvitenskapelig kjønnsforskning eller litteraturvitenskap med et kjønnsperspektiv? Noen refleksjoner etter konferansen om forholdet mellom disiplinene. Eva Heggstad, Anna Williams & Ann Öhrberg (red.): *Fält i förvandling*.

Hamm, Christine 2010. The Maternal Body in Sigrid Undset's Writings: Between Scientific Object and Social Construction. Margareth Hagen, Randi Koppen og Margery Vibe Skagen (red.): *The Art of Discovery: Encounters in Literature and Science*. Aarhus University Press.

Hamm, Christine 2012. Gudinner med jobb og barn? Alenemødres seksualitet i norske samtidsromaner. *Tidsskrift for Kjønnsforskning* 1/2012.

Hamm, Christine 2010. Alenemorens iscenesettelser i Sigrid Undsets *Ida Elisabeth* (1936), Cecilie Løveids *Sug* (1979) og Anne Oterholms *Etter kaffen* (2002). *Edda* 3/2010.

Hamm, Christine 2008. Plutselig psykotisk? Moderne moderskap hos Trude Marstein. *Tidsskrift for Kjønnsforskning* 1/2008. 16 s.

Hamm, Christine 2008. Kameliadamens metamorfoser. Filosofiske og feministiske aspekter ved romanen, dramaet og operaen. *Agora* 1-2, 2008. 24 s.

Hamm, Christine 2008. *Tekster på tvers. Queer-inspirerte lesninger*. Redigert sammen med Jørgen Magnus Sejersted og Lars Rune Waage. Tapir, Trondheim. 330 s.

Hamm, Christine 2008. Das tote Kind: Weiblichkeit, Sexualität und Mütterlichkeit in Elfriede Jelineks *Lust*. Sabine Müller og Cathrine Theodorsen (red.): *Elfriede Jelinek: Tradition, Politik und Zitat*. Praesens Verlag, Wien. (18 s.)

Hamm, Christine 2008. "...for keisaren eg atter gol og svor": Kjønnetts ubehag hos Olav H. Hauge. C. Hamm, et al. (red.): *Tekster på tvers. Queer-inspirerte lesninger*. Tapir, Trondheim. (15 s.)

Hamm, Christine 2008. Kiellands kyskhed. Kropp og naturalisme i utvalgte brev og romaner. Magne Drangeid (red.): *Kielland i Europa*. Fagbokforlaget, Bergen. 19 s.

Hamm, Christine 2007. Sigrid Undset's *Ida Elisabeth* – A Maternal Melodrama? *Foreign Literature Studies*, Vol. 29, No. 5, 9s.

Hamm, Christine 2006. *Medlidenhet og melodrama. Amalie Skrams romaner om ekteskap*. Unipub, Oslo. 162 s.

Mortensen, Ellen 2014: Epler, perler og sopp: Kjønn, seksualitet og poetisk tilblivelse i Jenny Hvals *Perlebryggeriet*. *Edda* 4.

Mortensen, Ellen. 2008: *Kjønnteori*. Gyldendal akademisk. Redigert sammen med C. Egeland, R. Gressgård, C. Holst, K. Jegerstedt, S. Rosland, K. Sampson.

Mortensen, Ellen 2006: *Sex, Breath and Force. Sexual Difference in a Post-Feminist Era*. Lexington Books.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Ellen Mortensen: <http://www.oktober.no/Arrangementer/Moete-med-Sofi-Oksanen-paa-Litteraturhuset-i-Bergen>

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Christine Hamm: www.litteraturfestival.no/wp-content/uploads/.../PROGRAM%202007.pdf.
Christine Hamm: https://snl.no/Sara_Stridsberg
Christine Hamm: https://snl.no/Sigrid_Undset
Christine Hamm: <http://litteraturpbla.no/morra-di/>
Christine Hamm: <http://kjonnsforskning.no/nb/2014/02/lavstatus-skrive-om-alenemodre?tid=87152>
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Christine Hamm: <http://forskning.no/historie-samfunn-barn-og-ungdom-kjonn-og-samfunn/2008/02/krisen-i-moderskapet>
Christine Hamm: Litterært kvarter. Seksualitet og sjalusi. Samtale med Vigdis Hjorth 22. april 2015.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 3

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HumLegal

Name of impact case: Humanistic Legal Research; Rhetoric and Law

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The research has contributed to change the way of thinking about rhetoric in legal discourse; the understanding of the construction of narratives in court and in what ways law's stories influence the outcome of cases. The research has put such questions on the map at the faculties of law, faculties of humanities, among practising lawyers and in the public. Both the media and politicians have showed great interest in the research. *Humanistic Legal Research* has clearly also contributed to establish interdisciplinary research internationally.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The research on Humanistic Legal Research begun already in the last 1990's at the Department of Linguistic and Literary Studies. Professor Arild Linneberg, and the professors Karen-Margrethe Simonsen (Literary History, Århus, Denmark), Professor of Law Panu Minkkinen (Helsinki) and Professor Leif Dahlberg (Media Studies, Stockholm), established the "Nordic Network of Law and Literature-Studies", first financed from Nos-H over a 5 year period. It soon developed into an international network with some 40 researchers from 10 countries. At the UiB the research has been lead by professor Arild Linneberg and has produced both master-degrees, PhD-theses, postdoctoral fellowships, and research projects. At UiB there has been established a bachelor- and master-study of juridical and literary rhetoric on a regular basis. The research project "The Dramaturgy of Miscarriages of Justice. On the Construction of False or Fictitious Narratives in Court", was funded from the RCN 2009-2013, lead by professor Linneberg, with 3 fulltime researchers (incl Linneberg) and 8 associated researchers from 5 countries. Many conferences and workshops were arranged both in Norway and abroad. The main research theme was how the construction of narratives in court lie behind every verdict and sentence and how false narratives can produce miscarriages of justice. This research implied a critique of many decisions made by Norwegian courts and by the Commission for Reopening of Criminal Cases. In 2013 Linneberg and his team applied for a center of excellence, "Center for Humanistic Legal Studies", the application got the highest possible score and the mark 7, "exceptional", on every point and as an overall mark in both competition rounds. Despite of this, the centre was not funded – and the rector of the UiB, Sigmund Grønmo, on the behalf of the uiB, made a complaint to the RCN. Moreover, the UiB funded a "Centre for Humanistic Legal Studies" on a minor scale, with 4 researchers, 1 PhD and 1 Postdoc. This research centre now has 1 professor, 1 PhD and 1 postdoc. The main research themes are "Rhetoric and Law", "Law, Rhetoric and Gender", the "Narratology of the Criminal Case" (forthcoming) and the Decisions of the Commission mentioned above. The research group "Literature, Rhetoric and Law", led by professor Linneberg, is connected to the centre. The centre also has established cooperation with researchers in 11 countries, incl the USA within Law, the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research has contributed to change the way of thinking about rhetoric in legal discourse; the understanding of the construction of narratives in court and in what ways law's stories influence the outcome of cases. The research has put such questions on the map at the faculties of law, faculties of humanities, among practising lawyers and in the public.

At the Faculty of Humanities at UiB we have established an annual course on juridical and literary rhetoric on bachelor and master level, at the Faculty of Law, UiB, the impact of narratives in court is now a research theme, at the Faculty of Law in Copenhagen there is now established a new professorship in Law and Literature, partly as a result of our cooperation, the same applies for Faculties of Law at Birkbeck, London and at the centre Recht als Kultur in Bonn, Germany. The national and international impact of this research is also clearly shown in the evaluation of our group when we applied for a centre of excellence in 2013. As for lawyers see below.

Both the media and politicians have showed great interest in the research. *Humanistic Legal Research* has clearly also contributed to establish interdisciplinary research internationally. In detail the research has 1) paved the way for practicing lawyers to see the necessity of rhetorical consciousness in court; the Centre for Humanistic Legal Studies (CHLS) continuously gets questions and is asked for help to assist in ongoing legal processes, 2) the researchers at CHLS have continuously been asked by Norwegian media to contribute to actual cases and reports – main newspapers like VG, Dagbladet, Aftenposten, Stavanger Aftenblad, Klassekampen, Morgenbladet and so has the main broadcasting companies; NRK radio 1, P2, the main television companies like NRK fjernsynet and TV2.

References to the research (scientific publications)

A small selection: 1) Arild Linneberg: "Tretten triste essays om krig og litteratur" (Thirteen melancholic essays on Literature and War), Oslo 2001, 2) Arild Linneberg: "Tolv og en halv tale om litteratur og lov og rett" (Twelve and a half speeches on Literature and Law), Oslo 2007, 2. ed 2008, 3) Johan Dragvoll, Bjørn Ekeland, Arild Linneberg: "Justismordets retorikk", Oslo 2013, English edition "The Rhetoric of Miscarriages of Justice", 2016, 4) Frode Helmich Pedersen: "Fortellinger og plausibilitet. En kritisk analyse av Eivind Kohlflaats bevisteori", Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap 1/2016.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

A small selection:

1) On TV, daily news/debates: a) professor Arild Linneberg on The Rhetoric of War, George w. Bush, spring 2001, b) researcher Bjørn Ekeland in discussion with the former prime minister of Norway, Kåre Willoch on the Treholt case, September 2011, c) PhD Line Hjort on Law, Rhetoric and Genre in Child Abuse Cases, Dagsnytt 18 (NRK radio and television), January 2016, 2) In radio/podcasts Arild Linneberg, part V of VGs podcast serial on the Birgitte Tengs case, december 2015, 3) in newspapers, recently: a) Arild Linneberg and Line Hjorth, interviewed on Law, Rhetoric and Genre in Aftenposten's serial on Child Abuse Cases, January 2016, b) Linneberg, Ekeland, Dragvoll; debate on the Torgersen-case, Morgenbladet november 2015 c) the former judge Niels Erik Lie on the impact of our research on the

rhetoric of miscarriages of justice in Morgenbladet november 2015

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 3

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): NorLitCrit

Name of impact case: New Practices in Norwegian Literary Criticism and Book Reviewing

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The group has contributed to a number of recent changes in Norwegian literary criticism. Four interconnected areas seem especially important: 1) a renewed interest in the history both of literature and of literary criticism 2) an intensified focus on the notion of literary quality, 3) an extensive criticism of inherited ideas about “the autonomy of the literary work”, 4) an attempt to bridge the gap between academic and journalistic modes of literary discourse. The general culture has responded to this shift in emphasis, as shown, most recently, in the research program «Art, Culture and Quality» funded by the Arts Council Norway.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

All researchers mentioned have been involved in continuous research on criticism, book reviewing and literary history, both as parts of larger research projects, and through individual publications.

From 1997, professor Erik Bjerck Hagen confronted questions of literary quality in essays like “Professor Andersen and the Sublime. On the shock value of literature in Dag Solstads *Professor Andersens natt* and in some Aesthetic Classics” (1997) and “What Makes Good Literature Good?” (1998), both reprinted in *Litteratur og handling* (2000). The conclusions were later connected to the critique of literary autonomy, in books like *Hva er litteraturvitenskap* (2003) and *Litteraturkritikk* (2004). Since then he has written several books and a long series of reviews and articles for the weekly *Morgenbladet*.

In 2004 professor Eirik Vassenden published *Den store overflaten*, a collection of essays reflecting on contemporary literature and its reception, to a large extent discussing (and criticizing) the use of traditional criteria of quality in the assessment of new and experimental literature. He has from 2009 to 2016 been involved in the national research project *The History of Norwegian Criticism and Book Reviewing 1870–2000* which has held four international research conferences, and is co-author and one of the editors of *Norsk litteraturkritikks historie 1870–2010* (2016).

Associate professor Jørgen Sejersted published, in 2001, a critique of the typical rhetoric of literary reviews, “Litteraturkritikk som hyrdedikting. Resepsjonen av Olav H. Hauge”. The article “Metode i litteraturforskningen? – en kritikk av kritikken av litteraturhistorieskrivingen” was an early defence of the then much maligned writings of early literary historians. The work was later followed by the attempt to revive literary historian Francis Bull in “Francis Bull – mellom empiri og retorikk” (2001). He has

published many book reviews, and has strongly defended the idea of a literary canon. Among later contributions to practical canonization, are contributions to Hagen et al. *Den norske litterære kanon I-II* and (Sejersted and Vassenden) *Lyrikkhåndboken 2007*, 2. ed *Lyrikk. En håndbok* 2011.

Postdoctoral research fellow Frode Helmich Pedersen: The articles «Romanåret 2007» (2008) and «Litteraturkritikkens kriser» (2015) are critical analyses of contemporary book reviewing. The latter created public debate and was discussed in several newspapers. The articles «Per Pettersons forfatterskap i lys av resepsjonen» (2010) and «Bjørnsons *Kongen*. Resepsjon og fortolkning» (2013) deal with reception history and the history of book reviewing. Helmich Pedersen has published over 200 book reviews in *Bergens Tidende*, *Morgenbladet* and *Vagant* since 2002.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

During the past 10–15 years, there have been distinct changes in the Norwegian literary public sphere, with the success of weekly papers and literary magazines such as *Morgenbladet*, *Klassekampen*, *Dag og Tid*, *Vagant*, and *Vinduet*. The researchers represented in this impact case have all contributed frequently to these publications, and so have several of their students.

Both the research and the book reviews submitted by members of the group have generated debate. Hagen's books have been reviewed in the leading cultural newspapers (*Aftenposten*, *Dagbladet*, *Morgenbladet*, *Klassekampen*, *Dag og Tid*, *Vårt Land*, etc.). During the past 10–15 years there has been more focus on the concept of quality in the culture, and the notion of the “autonomous” literary work has been considerably weakened. Literary historians of a “historical-biographical” conviction, like Francis Bull, have been rehabilitated. The group's research on older writers – like Holberg, Wergeland, and Bjørnson – has served to give them a more vivid cultural presence.

The work published by the group has led to an increased theoretical, conceptual, and historical awareness, both in Academia and in the wider public sphere. This impact can be attributed directly to the researchers mentioned here, and indirectly through a number of students who have followed courses on criticism and book reviewing, and later established themselves in the literary field – both in publishing houses and as book reviewers and newspaper/magazine editors. Several new critical practices have also ensued, such as the “Kritisk kvartett”, a live bi-monthly criticism format at the Litteraturhuset i Bergen, established in 2013, and run by Helmich Pedersen, Vassenden and Carina Elisabeth Beddari (a former student).

This is an ongoing process, which will probably take new directions with the publication of the large volume *History of Norwegian Book Reviewing* (spring 2016) and further work on the writing and rewriting of Norwegian literary history.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Books by Erik Bjerck Hagen:

1) *Litteratur og handling. Pragmatiske tanker om Ibsen, Hamsun, Solstad og Emerson.*

(Universitetsforlaget 2000).

2. *Hva er litteraturvitenskap*. (Universitetsforlaget 2003).

3. *Litteraturkritikk. En introduksjon* (Universitetsforlaget, 2004).

4. *Den norske litterære kanon. 1900 – 1960* (Aschehoug, 2007) -- edited with Petter Aaslestad ; written 9 of 17 chapters.

5. *Den norske litterære kanon. 1700 – 1900* (Aschehoug, 2009) – edited with redigert med Petter Aaslestad; written 5 of 16 chapters.

6. *Ibsens Brand – resepsjon, tolkning, kontekst*. (editor; written 2 chapters; contributions by Sejersted, Vassenden, and Helmich Pedersen).

7. *Kampen om litteraturen. Hovedlinjer i norsk litteraturforskning og -kritikk 1920–2011* (Universitetsforlaget 2012), 280 p.

8. *Livets overskudd. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsons glemte kvaliteter* (Gyldendal 2013), 380 p.

9. *Hvordan lese Ibsen. Samtalen om hans dramatik 1879–2015* (Universitetsforlaget 2015), 165 p.

By Eirik Vassenden:

«Norway: the Province and its Metropolites», in Peter Brooker & Andrew Thacker (eds.): *Modernist Magazines: A Critical and Cultural History. Volume 3: Europe 1880–1940*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013.

«Kunsterfaring og fagspråk», in Anders Johansen (ed.): *Kunnskapens språk. Skrivearbeid som forskningsmetode*. Oslo: Scandinavian Academic Press 2012.

«Den solidariske vurderingen? Jan Erik Vold og det kritiske forsvarsverket», in Ole Karlsen og Thorstein Norheim (eds.): *Volds linjer. En antologi om Jan Erik Vold*. Oslo: Unipub forlag 2011, p.195–209.

«Tidsskrift, kritikk, historie – en innledning», with Sissel Furuseth og Jahn Thon, in *Kritiske portretter* (ed. by Furuseth, Thon and Vassenden), 2010, p. 9–18.

«Skandinavisme i kritikken: *Litteraturen. Nordens kritiske revue* (1918–1921)», in *Kritiske portretter*, 2010, p. 65–82.

«Et eget rom? Kritikkbegrepet i *Kritikkjournalen* (1983–1998)», in *Kritiske portretter*, 2010, p. 211–230.

«Hva er ‘samtidslitteratur’, og hvorfor leser vi den? Noen begrepshistoriske og fagkritiske bemerkninger», in *Edda* 4/2007. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, p. 357–371.

«God vs. viktig? Om forholdet mellom kvalitet og relevans i vurderingen av litteratur», in *Norsklæreren* 4/2007.

By Frode Helmich Pedersen:

1. *Terroren i Bjørnsons Over Ævne II*», i Knut Ove Eliassen, Gunnar Foss, Lars Nylander (red). *Litteratur og terror. Volden, politikken, estetikken*. Oslo: Novus 2016.

2. «Skarpt og uskarpt om Ibsen». Anmeldelse av Ståle Dingstads *Den smilende Ibsen. Henrik Ibsens forfatterskap – stykkevis og delt*, i *Agora*, nr. 2-3, 2015.

3. «Litteraturkritikkens kriser», i Heming Gujord, Per Arne Michelsen (red.) *Norsk litterær årbok 2015*, Oslo: Samlaget 2015.
4. «Edvard Hoems Bjørnson. Om Edvard Hoem, *Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson*, 1.–4. bind». Bokessay, *Agora. Journal for metafysisk spekulasjon*. Nr. 1-2, 2013.
5. «Bjørnsons *Kongen*. Resepsjon og fortolkning». *Edda*, årgang 99, Vol. Nr. 3, 2012.
6. «Per Pettersons forfatterskap i lys av resepsjonen». *Edda*, årgang 97, Vol. 110, Nr. 2, 2010.
7. «Lesning mellom teori og erfaring». Anmeldelse av Knut Ove Eliassen og Knut Stene-Johansen: *Ledeord*, i *Norsk litteraturvitenskapelig tidsskrift*, årgang 12, Nr. 1, 2009.
8. «Hermann Broch und Alfred Polgar: Kaffeehaus, Humanismus, Exil» i: Endre Kiss, Paul Michael Lützeler, Gabriela Rácz (red.): *Hermann Brochs literarische Freundschaften*, Stauffenburg Verlag 2008.
9. «Romanåret 2007» i: Jørgen M. Sejersted og Eirik Vassenden (red.): *Norsk litterær årbok 2008*, Samlaget 2008.

By Jørgen Sejersted:

"Metode i litteraturforskningen? – en kritikk av kritikken av litteraturhistorieskrivingen"
NLvT 2/99

"Litteraturkritikk som hyrdediktning. Resepsjonen av Olav H. Hauge" i Bjørby, Pål, Dvergsdal, Alvild og Aarseth, Asbjørn (red.): *Eit ord – ein stein. Studiar i nynorsk skriftliv* (Bergen: Alvheim & Eide), 2000, s. 109-125.

"Emnets poetiske Brugbarhed. Politisk lyrikk, noen innfall og lesninger" *Nordica Bergensia* 24/ 2001, s. 123-156.

"Tradisjon i trøbbel" anmeldelse av Per Thomas Andersen: *Norsk litteraturhistorie, Prosa* 3/2001

"Francis Bull – mellom empiri og retorikk" i Dahl, Per og Steinfeld, Torill (red.): *Videnskab og national opdragelse. Studier i nordisk litteraturhistorieskriving – Del I. Nord 2001:29* fra forskningsprogrammet Norden og Europa.

Lyrikkhåndboken. 101 dikt og tolkninger. (med Eirik Vassenden) Spartacus forlag. 2007/2011

"Salmene i kanon" i Erik Bjerck Hagen m.fl. (red.). 2009: *Den norske litterære kanon 1650–1900*

"Sakprosa og sjangerblanding – fra Holberg til Wergeland-søsknene" i Kalleberg, Kirsten og Kleiveland, Astrid Elisabeth (red.). 2010. *Sakprosa i skolen*. Landslaget for norskundervisning. Fagbokforlaget.

"Følelse og eklektisisme i *Lyriske strukturer*" i *NLvT* 2/2015

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.

References to the specific impact of Erik Bjerck Hagen's work:

On *How to Read Ibsen* (2015):

Boken er en fortsettelse av Bjerck Hagens storslagne nylesning av norsk litteratur- og

kritikkhistorie. Årets bok henger tett på hans banebrytende bok fra 2012, *Kampen om litteraturen*, der professoren studerer, forklarer og kritiserer hvordan toneangivende forskere og kritikere fra 1920 og frem til i dag har forstått og forklart litteraturen. [...] Det litteraturhistoriske og litteraturkritiske arbeidet han nå gjennomfører – nærmest rydder opp i, får man lyst til å si – må være noe av det mest nyttige og nyskapende som er gjort av forskere innen nordisk litteratur og litteraturvitenskap på svært lenge her i landet. (Atle Christiansen, Aftenposten 29/8 2015)

Erik Bjerck Hagen ved Universitetet i Bergen er i dag den mest fremtredende av norske litteraturforskere. Han har gjort seg bemerket som en original og skarp anmelder, men enda mer knyttes han til sitt oppgjør med den type litteraturforskning som har dominert i norsk akademia etter krigen: der man har forsøkt å løsrive litterære tekster fra -deres historiske kontekst, og søkt formalistiske lesninger ut ifra ideen om at teksters vesen -eksisterer uavhengig av både forfatter og leser. (Kjetil Korslund, Vårt Land)

Sitat som dette legg ein avgrunn mellom Hagen og den teoretiserte delen av norsk litteraturvitenskap i dag. Godt er det då at mange yngre forskarar ser ut til å fylgja Hagen. Det er då òg naturleg at det innsnevrande perspektivet som har sett den historiske konteksten og forfatternen utanfor diktverket, før eller sidan må gjeva tapt mot den mykje rikare, opnare og meir mangfaldige historisk-pragmatiske lesemåten som Hagen står for. (Klaus Johan Myrvoll, Dag og Tid)

On *Livets Overskudd. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsons glemte kvaliteter* (2013):

Bjerck Hagen skriver en ledig og presis prosa som egner seg like godt for allmennheten som akademikerkolleger.

Faktisk kan denne boken inspirere lesere til å kaste seg over Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, i håp om å oppleve alt det Bjerck Hagen lover av bortgjemte perler, den dypeste humor, skjulte skatter, dramatisk originalitet, Norges morsomste brev, bilder med effektiv og malende kraft, praktfulle sekvenser og replikker som er nesten uvirkelig gode. (Ingunn Økland, Aftenposten)

In 2015 the Arts Council Norway initiated the research program “Art, Culture, and Quality”. In one of its first publications, *Kvalitetsforståelser* (2016), the editor Knut Ove Eliassen writes that “in Norwegian literary studies, Bjerck Hagen [2004] was a long time relatively alone in his interest for quality”.

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 3

Case number or short name: SELBOE

Name of impact case: *Camilla Collett. Engasjerte Essays (Aschehoug 2013)*

Summary of the impact

The traditional view of Camilla Collett has focused mainly on the young Camilla Collett, author of *Amtmandens Døttre* and sister of Henrik Wergeland. In *Camilla Collett. Engasjerte Essays*, Tone Selboe presents Collett as a mature essay writer. While not challenging the view of Collett as one of Norway's first feminists, Selboe (re)situates Collett as part a European tradition of writers such as George Sand. As a result a new more complete picture of Collett is emerging, a pre-runner of the type of engaged social writings that later became the hallmark of Ibsen and Bjørnson.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

Camilla Collett. Engasjerte essays took about two years research and writing. It included trips to Paris to investigate her relation to the city (checking routes, addresses, information at the Musée Carnevalet), and Berlin (addresses, museums, walking routes), and research on intertextual and biographical relations to German and French writers and historians.

Apart from Collett's own essays and letters, many of them not having gained critical attention before, I read quite a number of authors Collett herself based her writings on, some of whom had only to a limited extent been consulted in connection with Collett before: French historians such as Jules Michelet and Ernest Legouvé, and French and German writers like de Stäel, Sand, Balzac, Chateaubriand, Constant, Rousseau, Fanny Lewald, Rahel Varnhagen, Heinrich Steiglitz. I also consulted contemporary historians such as Joan Landes, and of course the critical and biographical reception on Collett.

Details of the impact

Camilla Collett. Engasjerte essays was widely, and positively, reviewed, and was critics' choice of best non-fiction books of the year (Morgenbladet and Klassekampen for CC, and Aftenposten and Dgabladet for Hva er..). It tied in with the two hundred year centenary on Collett and the one hundred year centenary on the female vote, and led to numerous lectures, talks and public discussions on literary festivals, libraries (Lillehammer, Bergen,

Deichmann, National Library, Ringeby, Stavanger), interviews on radio (NRK P2, Kulturkanalen), and TV (supernytt, NRK 2, http://www.nrk.no/video/PS*98624), senior academics (Oslo and Halden), and Norsk kvinnesaksforening, International summerschool, Oslo, conference for international translators Oslo, and abroad (Humboldt university, Berlin, Norwegian Embassy in Basel, Scand. Dept. Bern, Schæffergården, DK), total: 25. CC was also nominated for best non-fiction book by "Litteraturkritikerlaget" for 2013.

It is of course difficult to measure whether Selboe's book effectively has changed the standard view of Camilla Collett. Judging by the enormous (and to some extent unexpected) interest the book generated at its release, however, it no doubt reached an extremely wide audience of readers, radio listeners, etc., suggesting that a more complete view of Collett has been established in public opinion.

Written in an accessible and engaging style (as engaging as Collett's essays themselves, as one reviewer observed), the book shows to what extent Collett based her sharp and witty essays on readings of German and French writers and historians, and on observations she gathered in the course of her vagabond travels in Europe.

The book highlights four aspects of Collett's essay writing: the way she appears as an author ahead of her time, a pre-runner of social issues, especially related to women's rights (or lack thereof); as a literary historian which puts women's writing and perspectives on the agenda; as a historian on revolutions, in which she again taxes with extreme precision the central role women often plays in revolutions and the little effect such upheavels have on their living conditions (often the case also today, cf the Arab spring); and, as historian of cities, their layout, architecture, ability to provide good environments for its citizens, etc.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Camilla Collett. Engasjerte essays (2013), Aschehoug & Co 2013 156 s.

Camilla Collett: essayist, debattant og litteraturkritiker. I: *Nordisk Tidskrift för vetenskap, konst och industri* 2014 (2) s. 131-142

Camilla Collett (1813-1895). I: *Journalistikkens norske klassikere ... ved noen av dem*. Universitetsforlaget 2014, s. 69-74

Mannlige melankolikere og kvinnelige opprørere: Litteraturhistorikeren Camilla Collett. I: *Nota Bene*, 2014, 15 s.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (a selection of examples)

Book review:

<http://www.dagbladet.no/2013/06/17/kultur/anmeldelser/litteratur/litteraturanmeldelser/>

[bok/27707845/](#)

<http://kjonnsforskning.no/en/2015/09/camilla-collett-older-brighter-and-funnier>

TV performances:

<https://tv.nrk.no/sok?q=Tone%20Selboe&filter=rettigheter>

Lectures for a general audience:

<https://www.deichman.no/arrangement/tone-selboe-camilla-collett-engasjerte-essays>

Impact case study

**Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education;
University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway**

Panel number: 3

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): ArcDisk

Name of impact case:
Arctic Discoures
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Both fictional and non-fictional accounts of the Arctic have long been a major source of powerful images of the region, and have thus had a crucial part to play in the history of human activities there. The works of the research group provides a wide-reaching investigation into the discourses involved in such accounts, above all into the consolidation of a discourse of "Arcticism" (modelled on Edward Said's concept of "Orientalism"), but also into the many intersecting discourses of imperialism, nationalism, masculinity, modernity, geography, science, race, ecology, indigeneity and aesthetics. The field of Arctic literary studies is relatively new when compared to the history of Arctic exploration and science.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).
The research group "Arctic Discourses" (2007-2014, renamed" Narrating the High North" in 2012) consisted of scholars from Nordic literature (Henning H Wærp, Nils Magne Knutsen, Silje Solheim Karlsen), Comparative Literature (Johan Schimanski), English literature (Anka Ryall, Fredrik Brøgger, Silje Gaupseth), German literature (Marie-Theres Federhofer, Cathrine Theodorsen) , Media studies (Roswitha Skare), Russian literature (Olga Komarova, Tana Kudrjajtseva), Sami literature (Lill-Tove Frederiksen, Harald Gaski), Creative Writing (Liv Lundberg), History (Ulrike Spring, Einar Arne Drivenes) – at the University of Tromsø, in addition to scholars from Umeå University, the English and the History department (Heidi Hansson, Maria Lindgren Leawenworth, Pär Eliasson), Copenhagen University, the Greenlandic departement (Kirsten Thisted), Amsterdam University, the Literature departement (Astrid Surmatz), University of Oslo, the Archeology department (Robert Marc Friedman).
The research group has arranged a number of conferences – in Tromsø, in Longyearbyen, in Paris, in Umeå, in Kirkenes, at Hurtigruta – and has thereby got in contact with researches from many countries in different fields. We have participated in the research project "Främmande nord" at Umeå university and "Imaginaire du Nord" at University of Quebec,

Montreal, Canada.

Details of the impact maximum 400 words

Perspectives originating from inside and outside the Arctic, along with hybrid positions, have been examined, giving a broader understanding of the concept of the Arctic, not only in Norway and Scandinavia, but also in Russia, Greenland, Canada and USA. By addressing the wide variety of genres which flourish under the aegis of Arctic discourse, ranging from exploration accounts, travel-writing, political texts and journalism through diaries and historical documents to novels and novelizations – and including also other media, such as music, film and opera – we have been taking part in describing and understanding the "Arctic turn" in politics, science, humanities and sociology that has developed the last ten to fifteen years. To give one example: Is the city of Tromsø in the actual Arctic? In the Norwegian newspaper *Nordlys* the sociologist Ingrid Melby from UiT published an article on Feb. 28, 2013, stating "We are the Arctic". She was criticized two days later by a professor of biology, and Head of the University's Arctic garden, Arve Elvebakk, also at UiT. Tromsø is not in the Arctic, he wrote, Tromsø is in the sub Arctic. He used a definition of temperature to claim this, the 10 degree Celsius isotherm. Who should we listen to? Melby has a political and administrative definition of the Arctic, Elvebakk a definition based on vegetation. A "tourist definition", a third possibility, is based on the Arctic circle, the areas with midnight sun and darkness. A fourth definition is cultural, based on history and self understanding, and external images. All this has to be taken into account when one discusses the Arctic. The Arctic discourses has to do with "place branding" which again is highly important in politics, when countries f. ex. claim the Arctic as part of their identity. The discourses and assumptions that structure knowledge about the Arctic is rarely explored. Our research group has given background knowledge to the Arctic orientation that has taken place the last decade or so. The newspaper *Nordlys* printed a series of articles written by the members of the research group in 2010; Tromsø Museum made an exhibition based on Silje Solheim Karlsens ph.d. dissertation on Fridtjof Nansen and narratives in his aftermath in 2012; members of the group have been writing articles in the three volume encyclopedias *Literature of Travel and Exploration*, *The Barents Encyclopedia* and *Nordic Literature: A Comparative History*.

References to the research (scientific publications)

4 volumes of the open access journal *Nordlit*: number 22 (2007), 23 (2008), 29 (2012), 32 (2014).

Four books:

Arctic Discourses, ed. by Ryall/Wærp Schimanski, Cambridge Scholars, 2010.

Reiser og ekspedisjoner i det litterære Arktis, ed. by Schimanski, Theodorse, Wærp, Tapir akademisk 2011.

Travels in the North : a multidisciplinary approach to the long history of northern travel writing, ed. by Per Pippin Aspaas, Marie-Theres Federhofer, Silje Gaupseth, Tromsø 2013 (*Troll*, 13).

Passagiere des Eises : Polarhelden und arktische Diskurse 1874, Johan Schimanski and Ulrike Spring, Böhlau Verlag, 2014.

In addition to this a lot of articles and chapters in books.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.) The members of the research group has written article series in the newspapers (see above), taken part in media debates, given popular talks for a broader audience, being interviewed in newspapers and radio programmes.

Impact case study

Institution: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): ImproveEng

Name of impact case: Improved English teaching in school years 1-7

Summary of the impact

Professor Munden's research-based English textbooks for years 1-7 for pre- and in-service teacher education have been hugely successful in enabling teachers to develop an informed, reflective and enthusiastic approach to teaching English to young learners.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

Professor Juliet Munden has been involved in teacher education as a lecturer and a researcher since 1998. Her work draws on her experience of training teachers in Norway, both in campus, in in-service courses and online. Her teaching has until the present been consistently informed by the research, reports and ongoing debates relating to the field of TEFL – Teaching English as a foreign language – and more generally to issues of inclusion and school development. During these years, she has herself become a significant contributor to the literature on TEFL in Norway. Munden also has experience of training teachers in Namibia (1991), Papua New Guinea (2003) and Eritrea (2005-2008), and her research interests, conference papers and publications reflect this diversity.

A rigorous and systematic questioning of one's own teaching, and the development of one's teaching as a response to such questioning is characteristic of the research area sometimes referred to as 'practitioner research'. Munden's textbooks are an exemplification of practitioner research, whilst having considerably more impact than is typical of such research, inasmuch as her writing is informed by her extensive knowledge of the literature, debate and research in the field of TEFL.

Details of the impact

Professor Munden's research has formed the basis for the development of a hugely successful textbook targeting teachers of English in school years 1-4 entitled *Twinkle Twinkle – English 1-4* (2015), now in its third and thoroughly revised edition, and also *Engelsk på Mellomtrinnet: A teacher's guide* (2014), which has also achieved wide acclaim in Norway. As well as being on the reading lists of most of the relevant pre-and in-service courses in English currently offered to primary school teachers, these two publications have found an enthusiastic readership amongst the wider teaching community. Today's situation is that very many of those teaching English teaching in primary schools are either unqualified or lacking in confidence. Inasmuch as these research-based textbooks enable teachers to

develop an informed, reflective and enthusiastic approach to teaching English to young learners, their importance and impact cannot be overstated.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Munden, J. 1999. "English Teachers Do It Once a Week. Møte med engelsk på småskoletrinnet." In *Studieheftet Lekebarn – Lærebarn*. Hamar/Lillehammer: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences & Lillehammer University College, 69-74.

Munden, J. 2000. "Poor people. Undervisningsopplegg for mellomtrinnet." *Globus* 1, 6-9.

Munden, J. 2002. "Fiction as a source of insight in social studies." In Retvedt, O. & K.J. Tollan (eds.), *Kollokvium. Artikler om utdanning*. Hamar: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences, 143-156.

Munden, J. 2014. "Reader-Response in Teacher Education." In Skaftun, A., P.H. Uppstad & A.J. Aasen (eds.), *Skriv! Les! 2. Artikler fra den andre nordiske forskerkonferansen om skriving, lesing og literacy*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, 9-25.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

The Facebook group 'Undervisningsopplegg' has more than 32,000 members. There are postings in response to various requests about useful professional literature for the teaching of English. Two books published by Juliet Munden recur in the recommendations made in response to these requests.

Høgskolen i Østfold/Østfold University College

Impact case study

Institution: Østfold University College

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): WissTrans

Name of impact case:

WissTrans – *knowledge transfer in translation and intercultural communication*

WissTrans is an Erasmus Intensive Programme which has been arranged 5 times from 2006 until 2014. It has created scientific and educational contacts between university institutions in Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Latvia, Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Greece. This intensive programme deals with translation and to some extent interpretation of LSP texts in different socio-cultural settings. One important topic has been texts on diabetes for different target groups. The intensive programme is made up of different seminars in translation theory, translation strategy and cross-cultural communication combined with translation analysis and the production of target texts translated from German within the prerequisites of different translation briefs. Comparing translations into different languages in different cultural settings with regard to different aspects of translation theory has been one of the central questions addressed in the concluding session of the programme. All teaching activities have been research based, as will be shown in more detail in the next chapter.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.): Basic research on knowledge transfer at the Århus Business School (Marianne Grove Ditlevsen, Jan Engberg) as well at the University of Graz (Susanne Göpferich) has been implemented in the programme, this also goes for research in contrastive textology in both Halden (Sigmund Kvam) and Århus (Jan Engberg). The first stages of our research on risk communication were implemented in the Wisstrans programme (Anastasia Parianou), and the Wisstrans programme greatly contributed to the later research project *Narratives of Risk*. The very substantial research on translation theory and strategy carried out by all partners very much contributed to the quality of this international programme(e.g. Jürgen Schopp/Tampere, Susanne Göpferich/Graz, Anastasia Parianou/Corfu, Spela Vintar/Ljubljana, Jan Engberg/Århus, Marianne Grove Ditlevsen/Århus, Sigmund Kvam/Halden). Recent research in interpretation studies was also brought into the programme (Lars Felgner/Ljubljana, Anu Viljanmaa/Tampere). This research was closely connected to PhD thesis from 2013-14 from Tampere and Ljubljana. Cultural studies played a major part in the recent seminars (2013, 2014) where research by Joachim Grage (Freiburg) and Peter Langemeyer (Halden) was presented to the students. This also goes for graphematic studies as part of a translation theory and strategy, carried out by Jürgen Schopp/Tampere.

The research used for these seminars took place between 1995 and 2014, the basic articles on

contrastive textology and basic translation theory being the ‘oldest’.

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

First of all, Wisstrans contributed to improving the teaching quality at all participating university institutions. Furthermore, Wisstrans has produced translations in a variety of European languages to be used both for public information on diabetes as well as the basis for translation training, e.g. in Corfu, Halden and the University of Oslo. Wisstrans has also developed a 10 ECTS international course in text analysis and translation which has been regularly taught to translation students in Corfu not participating in the intensive programme. This teaching programme involves staff from both the Østfold University College and the University of Corfu. Through this Erasmus intensive programme around 150 students from 10 European countries have benefited from a tailor made course in translation of LSP texts and supervision of Master thesis, taught by researchers from a variety of disciplinary fields. The wide competence profile of the Wisstrans staff combined with intensive teaching and supervision sessions has given the students a learning outcome that would not have been possible within the home university.

In preparation for the Wisstrans seminar, students in Halden have been offered a guest lecture on diabetes, given by one of the pharmacies in Halden. Wisstrans has also led to the application of further intensive programmes at the ØUC, and one application was also successful. It has also ‘boosted’ international seminars and research groups, above all in intercultural communication where the above mentioned project on intercultural learning by means of films and film clips has created a substantial international network for teaching and research. Furthermore, the Senter for Internationalisering i Utdanningen (SiU) (Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Education) has invited the coordinator of Wisstrans to present his experience with Wisstrans at conferences in Bergen in November 2010 and in Oslo/Gardermoen in November 2012.

One important scientific impact of the Wisstrans programme is the periodical mTm Minor Translating Major A translation journal. Athens: Diavlos (ISSN 1791-8421). The editors are both from Corfu, Sigmund Kvam (Halden) is a member of the editorial board and Kåre Solfjeld (Halden) member of the international advisory board. This periodical is devoted to translations to and from minor languages and accepts contributions in English, German, French, Italian or Spanish, thus representing a multi-lingual alternative to the English dominance in translation periodicals.

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References to the research (scientific publications) *Only researchers for the ØUC.*

Kvam, Sigmund (2014): Zur Übersetzung von intersemiotischen Texten am Beispiel von Kunstliedern. *trans-kom, Zeitschrift für Translationswissenschaft und Fachkommunikation* 2014 ;Volum 7.(1) s. 115-139.

Kvam, Sigmund (2013): Funktion hat Folgen - auch wenn sie "gleich" sein soll: Zum Umgang mit der problematischen Kategorie Funktion in einer textlinguistisch orientierten Übersetzungswissenschaft. In: Krein-Kühle, Monika et al.: Kölner Konferenz zur Fachtextübersetzung 2010. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 195-207.

Kvam, Sigmund (2012): Riskanter Rat: Eine Studie zur Plausibilisierung von Ratschlägen in medizinischen Ratgebertexten in Deutschland und Norwegen. I: Knutsen Karen et al.: *Narratives of Risk: Interdisciplinary studies*. Münster: Waxmann , 75-104.

Kvam, Sigmund (2009): Zur Rolle der Invarianz bei der Evaluation von funktionskonstanten Übersetzungen. In: Ditlevsen, Marianne Grove et al.: Sind Gebrauchsanleitungen zu gebrauchen? Linguistische und kommunikativ-pragmatische Studien zu skandinavischen und deutschen Instruktionstexten. Tübingen: Narr, 127 – 149.

Solfjeld, Kåre (2014): Zum Zeitbezug in deutscher nicht-prototypischer indirekter Rede aus Übersetzungsperspektive Deutsch-Norwegisch. *trans-kom, Zeitschrift für Translationswissenschaft und Fachkommunikation* 2014 ;Volum 7.(2), 204-221.

Solfjeld, Kåre (2012): Indikativ in deutscher indirekter Rede – die Perspektive des Fremdsprachenunterrichts. *Deutsch als Fremdsprache* ;Volum 49.(4), 209-217.

Solfjeld, Kåre (2011): Zum Indikativ in Indirektheitskontexten im Deutschen. *Stockholmer Germanistische Forschungen* 2011 ;Volum 74, 253-267.

Solfjeld, Kåre (2009): Informationsstrukturierung in Instruktionstexten: ein Vergleich zwischen deutschen und norwegischen Gebrauchsanleitungen. In: Ditlevsen, Marianne Grove et al.: Sind Gebrauchsanleitungen zu gebrauchen? Linguistische und kommunikativ-pragmatische Studien zu skandinavischen und deutschen Instruktionstexten. Tübingen: Narr,106-126.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Attachment 2 a): Impact case study

Institution: NHH

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): FSK1TERM

Name of impact case:

Neology in specialised communication and its relevance for language standardisation and language policy

Summary of the impact

Gisle Andersen and Marita Kristiansen have disseminated their research outside academia to enhance society's specialised communication competence as well as various national bodies' competence in general language standardisation and language management in higher education. Collectively, their studies demonstrate how research on **neology formation** based on corpora and terminographic approaches is relevant for Norwegian language standardisation and specialised terminology. The societal effect of this work is enhanced professional communication, general language standardisation, specific language policy decisions and a general impact on the societal debate. Their work has been disseminated via media contributions, invited presentations, popularised science and advisory group participation.

Research underpinning the impact

The research underpinning the impact was undertaken by Gisle Andersen and Marita Kristiansen in the period 2006-15 and has been facilitated through a long-standing and fruitful cooperation with Uni Research Computing, alongside participants in the RCN-funded CLARINO project, especially UiB and UiO (<http://clarin.b.uib.no/>). The research output includes a collective volume (Andersen 2012a) as well as a number of chapters in edited volumes with high quality publishers and articles in relevant national and international journals.

The research concerns the **empirical study of general neology** as well as **specialised-domain neology** (term formation) and incorporates the testing and development of efficient methods for corpus-based/driven neology extraction and empirical research on different linguistic/conceptual aspects of neology formation, such as term variation, motivation in terminology, the reciprocal effects of language usage and standardisation, the adoption and adaptation of anglicisms, etc.

The collective volume Andersen (2012a) includes articles that explore newspaper corpus data to shed light on **neology formation**. Andersen & Hofland (2012) describes a dynamic monitor corpus that forms the basis for Norway's official Word of the year (WOTY) list and for general lexicography and official language standardisation. Lyse & Andersen (2012) show that different association measures for collocation statistics are language-sensitive and must be chosen with care when used for semi-automatic term extraction purposes; see also Andersen (2011; 2013). Kristiansen (2012a) investigates the emergence of financial neologisms in newspapers via corpus-based neology detection, demonstrating a need for standard-setting terminology in domains where a high number of variants compete. Andersen (2012b) evaluates the effects of spontaneous versus standardisation-based orthographic adaptation of anglicisms, showing that the effect of late-1990s policy decisions was generally small.

In other studies, the more **general effect of English influence** on the Norwegian lexicon is explored; e.g. Andersen (2012c), showing that the overall impact on English on Norwegian neology is relatively modest. Kristiansen (2012a; 2012b; 2013) highlight the relevance of corpora for the detection of neology, and Kristiansen & Andersen (2012) provide a showcase for the use of corpus-based approaches to term formation. The relevance of using a variety of specialised texts genres is demonstrated by Kristiansen (2011).

Finally, Kristiansen (2008; 2014a; 2014b) shows the relevance of developing and maintaining Norwegian terminology to **enhance parallel language use** to combat domain loss (see also Kristiansen 2012c). The terminological infrastructure being built as part of the CLARINO project is highlighted as a way to disseminate specialised terminology and neologisms.

Details of the impact

The societal relevance of the research is evident at different levels: a) in policy-making, specifically contributions to white papers and research-based adaptation of language policy, b) in roles as Chair of the Language Council's advisory groups for Language standardisation and observation (Andersen) and Specialised communication and language use in society and higher education (Kristiansen), respectively, c) in the development of significant research infrastructures for terminology and knowledge management, and d) in more general effects on the Norwegian public discourse.

Collectively this research contributes to **meeting national challenges** addressed by the Norwegian government in reports such as *Norsk i hundre* and *St.meld. 35 (2007-2008)*, and the legal obligations of higher education institutions to maintain and develop Norwegian special languages (*Universitets- og høyskoleloven*).

Andersen and Kristiansen have contributed to **governmental white papers and best practice documents** for terminology management (Andersen) and language use in higher education (Kristiansen). Kristiansen is a member of national/Nordic groups on best parallel language use practice in higher education. As a case in point, NHH's internal newspaper published an interview with Kristiansen on her research on domain loss and neology/term formation within finance (in collaboration with Norges Bank). The interview was published by *Forskning.no* and *NHH Bulletin 2/12* and triggered interviews in *Ukeavisen Ledelse* and in *Språkteigen* on *NRK P2* (April/May 2012).

The neology research directly informs **language policy decisions** of the language council. As a case in point, Andersen gave a presentation on the discrepancy between explicitly standardised orthography of anglicisms and actual usage to the Norwegian language council based on his research (Andersen 2012b). This contributed to subsequent changes in policy towards more usage-based standardisation policy and has informed the newly officially adopted Guidelines for language standardisation.

In 2012, the listing of *nave* as WOTY triggered considerable debate and became an **integral part of the public discourse** on unemployment benefits, as seen from the fact that the neologism and its underlying concept – and the media attention raised by the WOTY – were repeatedly focused in a parliamentary debate on welfare benefits in Stortinget.

The **research infrastructures** developed in cooperation with other CLARINO institutions include widely used corpora and terminology management systems. The Norwegian Newspaper Corpus is used for lexicography and language standardisation purposes. *Termportalen*, the national infrastructure for terminology is used for educational purposes by students and staff at NHH and beyond, e.g. by Tolketjenesten i Bergen and the Norwegian Maritime Authority and Norges Bank.

References to the research (scientific publications)

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- Kristoffersen, Gjert, Marita Kristiansen and Unn Røyneland. 2014. Landrapport Norge: Internasjonalisering og parallellspråklighet ved norske universitet og høyskoler. In Frans Gregersen (ed.), *Hvor parallelt Om parallellspråklighet på Nordens universitet*. Copenhagen: Nordisk Ministerråd. TemaNord 2014(535), 201-257.
- Lyse, Gunn Inger & Gisle Andersen. 2012. Collocations and statistical analysis of n-grams: Multiword expressions in newspaper text. In Andersen, Gisle (ed.) *Exploring Newspaper Language*. Amsterdam/New York: John Benjamins, 79-109.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Advisory group leaderships/memberships

- chair of the Language Council's advisory group for Specialised communication and language use in society and higher education, Fagråd 1 (Kristiansen, chair 2015-present, former member of National committee for terminology and specialised languages (2007-09))

- chair of the Language Council's advisory groups for Language standardisation and observation, Fagråd 3 (Andersen, member 2013-2014, chair 2015-present)
- member of the National reference group for ICT terminology (*Språkrådets datatermgruppe*) (Andersen 2009-present)
- member of Språkbanken's Council (Kristiansen, 2013-present)
- chair of the terminology group of the Norwegian Association of Higher Education Institutions (UHR; Kristiansen, member 2008-2014; chair 2014-present)
- Norwegian member of the Nordic Council of Ministers' Nordic parallel language network (Kristiansen, 2014-present)
- member of advisory group for Standard Norway's terminology project (Andersen 2009-2011)
- member of the Norwegian language council's national expert group on terminology management systems (Andersen 2011-2012)

Publications, "non-scientific", popularisation

- Andersen, Gisle & Marita Kristiansen. 2015. Termportalen som infrastruktur for terminologi i Norge. *Terminologen* 5: 53-60.
- Andersen, Gisle & Marita Kristiansen. 2013. Towards a national portal for Norwegian terminology in the CLARINO project. *Terminologen* 2:188-189.
- Andersen, Gisle & Ole Våge. 2013. Kåringa av årets ord 2012. *Språknytt* 2013 (1): 21-23.
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- Kristiansen, Marita. 2013. Language Planning in Higher Education. The Case of Microeconomics. In Heine, C. & J. Engberg (eds.) *Reconceptualizing LSP. Online proceedings of the XVII European LSP Symposium 2009. Aarhus 2010*, <http://www.asb.dk/fileexplorer/fetchfile.aspx>
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- Kristiansen, Marita. 2008. Looking back to move forward. Challenges related to deceitful parallel texts and slippery terms. In Dahl, T, J. Roald & I Simonnæs (ed). *Synaps 21/2008. Festskrift for Magnar Brekke*. Bergen: Norges Handelshøyskole, 73-90. [with co-authors Innselset, K. & K. Øvsthus].
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- Våge, Ole Kristian & Gisle Andersen. 2014. Nyord, kriterier og språknormering i en årlig kåring. *Sprognævnets konferenceserie* 3: 23-42.

Invited speaker (selection)

- Andersen, Gisle. 2015. Nyord i språket som forskningsobjekt og mediefenomen. Senioruniversitetet i Åsane; 2015-10-13.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2015. Terminologi, korpus og tegnspråk. Språkrådets tegntermgruppe; 2015-03-05.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2014. Nyord som politisk og strategisk virkemiddel. Forskningsdagene 2014, Litteraturhuset i Bergen, 2014-09-22.
- Andersen, Gisle & Marita Kristiansen. 2014. Termportalen som infrastruktur for terminologi i Norge. Termer flere steder, men likevel samlet.... Nordisk terminologiseminar i regi av Språkrådet. Oslo, 2014-11-17.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2013. Hvordan sikre jevn tilgang til pålitelige data om norsk språk etter 2014? Språkrådets ordbokseminar (Language Council of Norway, Lexicography seminar); 2013-03-20.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2013. Nyord, naving og negative karakteristikk. Språkdagen 2013; 2013-11-12
- Andersen, Gisle & Marita Kristiansen. 2013. Kan analyser av nettbaserte tekster bidra til å forutsi samfunnsutviklingen?. Nordisk konferanse om språk og teknologi; 2013-10-07.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2011. Termbasen SNORRE – erfaringer fra et brukerperspektiv. (The term base SNORRE – observations from a user perspective. Lanseringsmøte Standard Norge. 2011-10-24.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2011. Norsk avis-korpus som humanistisk og samfunnsvitenskapelig forskningsressurs (The Norwegian Newspaper Corpus as a resource for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences). Paper presented at InfoMedia, the University of Bergen. 2011-05-25.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2011. The corpus-driven approach to neology and its relevance for terminology. Paper presented at the 4th Termisti/CVC joint seminar, Haute École de Bruxelles, Brussels 2011-04-29.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2011. Norvagisering av anglisisme – et korpusbasert studium av ord fra 1996-reformen (Spelling normalisation of anglicisms – a corpus-based study of words from the 1996 reform). Paper presented for Språkrådet (The Norwegian Language Council) 2011-01-12.
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- Andersen, Gisle. 2009. Fra førstebikkje til radikal islam – om nettbasert nyordsinnsamling i norsk. Paper presented at Kunnskapsforlaget's annual lexicography seminar, 2009-06-18.
- Andersen, Gisle. 2006. Leksikalske og terminologiske ressurser som brobyggere mellom nordiske språk. Paper presented at seminar Internordisk kommunikasjon, hosted by Vigdís Finnbogadóttir Institute of Foreign Languages, University of Bergen, May 2006.
- Kristiansen, Marita. 2016. *Fra idé til handling. Mønsterpraksis for parallellspråkbruk i høyere utdanning*. Paper presented on seminar on parallel language use in higher education by the Norwegian language council, Bergen, 25.01.2016.
- Kristiansen, Marita. 2015. *Termportalen - nasjonal infrastruktur for terminologi*. 15.04.2015. Presentation given at NOIS, the national network for governmental translators.
- Kristiansen, Marita. 2015. *Bedriftsintern språkpolitikk*. 11.09.2015. Presentation given on language policy at Uni Research AS.
- Kristiansen, Marita. 2015. *The dynamics of economic terms. The interplay between economic terms in specialised texts and the news*. Invited plenary speaker on

Crossing Borders – Terminological Resources and Open Science. University of Helsinki, Finland, 29-30 October 2015.

Kristiansen, Marita. 2014. *Verdi og samfunnsnytte av terminologi*. Conversation with Håvard Hjulstad (Standard Norge) and Cecilie Ovrum (EEA translation unit), on *Språkdagen 2014*, the Norwegian language council's annual conference, Oslo, 18 November 2014.

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Kristiansen, Marita. 2014. *Språklig frihet etter Humpty dumpty's filosofi eller terminologisk tvang...?* Invited speaker at *Oversatt, en ikke oversett* (Litteraturhuset; NHH/UiB/NFF), Bergen, 16 September 2014.

Kristiansen, Marita. 2014. *Om korpusbasert arbeid med terminologiutvikling*. Invited speaker at *Norsk Ordbok 2014s sommarseminar*, Oslo, 19 June 2014.

Kristiansen, Marita. 2014. *Frå lov til språkpolitiske retningslinjer i sektoren. Kor er me og kor går me?* Invited speaker at *Fra idé til handling i språkpolitikken: Hva gjøres med norsk fagspråk ved universitetene og høgskolene?*(Norwegian Language Council), Bergen, 26 November 2013.

Kristiansen, Marita. 2013. *Language policies and language use in Norwegian higher education*. Invited speaker at the *ELETO-EAFT Symposium National Languages and Terminology in Higher Education, Science & Technology*, Athens 7 November 2013.

Kristiansen, Marita. 2013. *Domain loss. On parallel language use, language policy and terminological infrastructure*. Invited speaker at the annual colloquium of *Terminology in the Netherlands (TiNT)*, Brussels 25 October 2013.

Kristiansen, Marita. 2013. *Finding terminology by means of web-based corpora in culture-bound and changing domains*. Guest lecture, MA course on Terminology and Domain Specific Language, Centrum voor Vaktaal en Communicatie of Erasmushogeschool Brussels, 28 October 2013.

National reports/Policy papers

- National Guidelines for Language Standardisation (*Retningslinjer for normering*) (Andersen) <http://www.sprakradet.no/globalassets/spraka-vare/norsk/retningslinjer-for-normering-bokmalsversjon.pdf>
- Best practice document for terminology management systems and terminology projects (*Terminologiarbeid i universitets- og høyskolesektoren*) (Andersen) <http://www.sprakradet.no/upload/Terminologi/UH-terminologi%20Rapport%202012-03-13.pdf>
- Frans Gregersen (ed.) *Hvor parallelt Om parallellspråkighet på Nordens universitet*. Copenhagen: Nordisk Ministerråd. TemaNord 2014(535). (Kristiansen)
- Jorunn Thingnes (2015). *Parallellspråkbruk i praksis. Om behovet for eit norsk forskingsspråk i høgare utdanning og korleis ein kan sikre det*. (Kristiansen).

Feature articles

- Vi trenger norsk også i «den globaliserte arbeidshverdagen». *Khrono*, HiOA web newspaper, 2016 (Kristiansen)
- Andersen, Gisle. 2012. Kreativitet, nyord og psykose. *Dagens Næringsliv*. 20.06.2012.
- *Buzzword og engelsksyke*. *Bergens Tidende*, 12 May 2010. (Kristiansen)
- *Vi trenger et godt norsk fagspråk*. *Aftenposten* 8 August 2009. (Kristiansen)
- *Snever språkdebatt*, *Dabladet* 2 July 2008. (Kristiansen)
- *På tide med språkstrategi for NHH?* *Paraplyen*, NHH's internal web newspaper 1 July 2008, http://paraplyen.nhh.no/paraplyen/arkiv/2008/July/pa_tide_me/ (Kristiansen)
- *Et skrudd avisspråk*, letter to the editor, *Dagens Næringsliv* 14 May 2009, <http://paraplyen.nhh.no/paraplyen/arkiv/2009/mai/et-skrudd-/> (Kristiansen)

Blog texts

Hedgefond sikkert som banken? Blogg text on Peter Warren's *finansblogg*, 18 November 2010, <http://www.peterwarren.no/2010/11/george-soros-var-nye-norgesvenn/>

Norwenglish for internasjonalisering hjemme. Blogg text on *Klarspråk*, 30 November 2009, <http://blogg.difi.no/prat/2009/11/norwenglish-for-internasjonalisering-hjemme/>

Other media contributions

A wide range of media contributions during 2005-present in national and local newspapers, TV, radio and internet news services (cf. researchers' full CVs); selection:

Andersen, Gisle

- 2015. «Galt å kalle oss asylbaroner». *Dagens Næringsliv*. 2015-12-12. [Mention of research]
- 2015. Årets nyord 2015. *TV2 Nyhetene*. 2015-12-04. [Live TV interview]
- 2014. Ord som kommer og ord som går. *Aftenposten/Bergens Tidende*. 2014-07-08. [Newspaper interview]
- 2014. Diagnose: Emojifisering. *Morgenbladet*. 2014-12-12. [Newspaper interview]
- 2013. Årets nyord 2013. *Dagsrevyen NRK1* 2013-12-16. [TV interview]
- 2011. Andersen, Gisle. 2011. Er du fjogning* eller en kaksig** fashionista***? *Aftenposten*. 09.07.2011. [Newspaper interview]
- 2010. Debatt om "tjueelleve" på Dagsnytt atten. *NRK P1*. [Live radio debate]

Kristiansen, Marita

- 2014 Interview in *Her og Nå*, *NRK P1* 18 November 2014 on the increasing use of English in higher education. [Live radio interview]
- 2013 *Mer engelsk i undervisningen – Yes or no?* Interview in *Paraplyen*, 6 August 2013
- 2013 *Frustrert over engelsk i undervisningen*. Interview in *Forskning.no*, 2 August 2013
- 2012 *Finanskrisen gir språkrot* Interview in *Forskning.no/Paraplyen/NHH Bulletein 2/2012*
- 2012 Interview in *Språkteigen*, *NRK P2* 6 May 2012 on financial neologisms in Norwegian during the financial crisis [radio interview]
- 2012 Interview in *Ukeavisen Ledelse* 16 April 2012 *Språkforvirring etter finanskrisen*, <http://www.ukeavisenledelse.no/nyheter/samfunn/sprakforvirring-etter-finanskrisen/>, presentation of research on financial neologisms
- 2011 Interview in *Vestlandsrevyen*, NRK, 24 November 2011, presentation of research on financial neologisms [TV interview]
- 2011 Interview in *Bergens Tidende*, 12 November 2011, presentation of research on financial neologisms

Kristiansen & Andersen

- 2012. *Finanskrisen gir språkrot*. *Forskning.no*. 10.04.2012. [Mention of research]
- 2012. «Uro i markedene». *Morgenbladet*. 13.04.2012: 29. [Mention of research]

Attachment 2 b): Impact case study

Institution: NHH

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): FSK2TEXT

Name of impact case

Enhancing public competence in assessing textual representations of contested issues of great social importance

Summary of the impact

Trine Dahl has disseminated her research outside academia with the aim to enhance the public's competence in assessing textual representations of contested science-based issues with broad societal implications. This enhanced competence implies that those exposed to the disseminated findings have been given new tools enabling them to form better grounded opinions on the issue(s). Her work demonstrates how text producers frame issues through linguistic choices implying evaluation and stance-taking. The dissemination has taken place through media pieces, presentations and film. In addition to the general public, high-school teachers, text producers in government, and the business community have been specifically targeted.

Research underpinning the impact

The research underpinning the impact was undertaken by professor Trine Dahl in the period 2010-15, much of it in close collaboration with professor Kjersti Fløttum (Univ. of Bergen), and in the period 2011-2015 in the specific context of LINGCLIM, a multidisciplinary project and research group (<http://www.uib.no/en/project/lingclim>), led from UiB (leader: K. Fløttum), with NHH as partner institution (T. Dahl, PI). The project was funded by the Research Council of Norway in the period 2013-15 (approx. NOK 9 million + NOK 700,000 to make the film *Talking about climate change* (2016); http://www.forskningsradet.no/prognett-samkul/Nyheter/SAMKUL_gir_700_000_kr_til_filmprosjekt/1254007185389?lang=no).

Over the last 15 years, Dahl has published a monograph (with co-authors) and book chapters in edited volumes with high quality publishers, as well as papers in international journals relevant to professional and science-based communication. Her theoretical foundations are within text linguistics/genre/discourse analysis. She has produced NHH-relevant research on academic writing practices in economics (in the context of the KIAP project; <http://kiap.uib.no/>) and on climate change-related communication, a topical issue for business students and the business community.

In the context of LINGCLIM, her research has focused on how climate-related issues are represented in written texts. She has investigated texts from a variety of genres, such as policy documents (Fløttum & Dahl 2011), organizational reports (Fløttum & Dahl 2012) and various kinds of media texts (Dahl & Fløttum 2014; Dahl 2015). She has used methodological approaches such as Evaluation and Appraisal, as well as Linguistic Polyphony. In her most recent publication relevant to this case study (Dahl 2015), she outlines an analytical framework for investigating the concept of framing through macro-level and micro-level analyses, an approach that may serve as a complement to quantitative content analysis, which is typically used in framing studies within social science/media research. Dahl argues that such fine-grained analysis is particularly well suited to deal with

contested issues of great importance to society. Issues of this kind are characterized by a multitude of participating voices and assumed positions. Climate change/ geoengineering is discussed in the study; biotechnology, nanotechnology and nuclear power are issues of a similar nature in the current public debate. Dahl's research on climate change thus offers new insights into how contested science-based topics of great relevance to society are constructed in text through the use of a variety of linguistic mechanisms expressing attitudes and positions.

Details of the impact

The impact of Dahl's research on textual representations of contested issues took place in 2013-15, mainly within Norway, but also within the Nordic area. Feedback from audiences at the 'events' indicated that the disseminated research has *changed their reading of science-based accounts, enabling them to uncover how text producers use voices and evaluative expressions to present various positions on the issues involved.*

On 14 March 2013, at the conference 'Energi for framtida – i norsk, samfunnsfag og naturfag' (organized by skolelab.no and Hordaland County Council), Dahl gave a **presentation** to 25 teachers on **how linguistic tools can be used to analyse the climate debate.**

On 11 October 2013, *Bergens Tidende* published a **comment** by Dahl on **how the public may interpret conflicting media messages** on climate change. The backdrop for the comment was the IPCC's publication of the scientific basis of the 5th Assessment Report (AR5) and the ensuing media coverage.

On 29 May 2015, Dahl gave a **presentation on voices and positions in the climate debate** at the Nordic 'Klarspråkskonferanse' (Oslo). The 125 participants from five Nordic countries represented **local and national 'units'** (county councils, government departments, tax authorities, social services, the courts).

In autumn 2015, *NHH Bulletin* published an **interview** with Dahl, related to her 2015 paper 'Contested science in the media'. The magazine is distributed to a **broad readership** (approx. 12,000 subscribers) and is aimed at NHH alumni, most of whom work within the national and international **business community.**

On 27 October 2015, the same text (with new title) was published at Forskning.no, a national **webpage** for dissemination of research-based news and background material. The **interview** has 1,972 registered page views and 169 likes on Facebook (February 2016).

On 6 January 2016, an **English-language version** of the **interview piece** was published at ScienceNordic, a cooperation between Forskning.no and Danish Videnskab.dk. ScienceNordic states on their **webpage** that "Our content is targeted toward [...] researchers, students, the business sector, innovation clusters, international institutions and media – along with anybody else with an interest in science". The interview has 352 registered page views and 51 likes on Facebook (February 2016).

Concerning further potential impact, the LINGCLIM **film** 'Talking about climate' (financed by the Research Council of Norway) was shown on 10 March 2016 to the research group's members, colleagues and friends. Dahl has participated in planning the film. She also appears on-screen, talking about her research on **the climate debate and framing**, using examples from UK newspapers. The intended audience includes the general public, schools and students.

References to the research

- Dahl, Trine. 2015. Contested science in the media: linguistic traces of news writers' framing activity. *Written Communication* 32 (1), 39-65.
- Dahl, Trine, Fløttum, Kjersti. 2014. A linguistic framework for studying voices and positions in the climate debate. *Text & Talk* 34 (4), 401-420.
- Fløttum, Kjersti, Dahl, Trine. 2012. Different contexts, different "stories"? A linguistic comparison of two development reports on climate change. *Language & Communication* 32 (1), 14-23.
- Fløttum, Kjersti, Dahl, Trine. 2011. Climate change discourse: Scientific claims in a policy setting. *Fachsprache – International Journal of LSP* 3-4, 205-219.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

- 'Språklige analyser av klimadebatten', presentation given at a one-day seminar for teachers on *Energi for framtida – i norsk, samfunnsfag og naturfag*, University of Bergen, 14 March **2013** (<http://www.uib.no/skolelab/60068/energi-framtida-i-norsk-samfunnsfag-og-naturfag>)
- 'Er glasset halvfullt eller halvtomt? Medierapportering fra FNs klimarapport i et språklig perspektiv', newspaper comment, *Bergens Tidende*, 11 October **2013** (<https://web.retriever-info.com/go/?u=https%3A%2F%2Fweb.retriever-info.com%2Fservices%2Farchive.html%3Fmethod%3DdisplayPDF&p=81485&a=27533&sa=2010327&x=4db46b3732097b44b6b898db8dc527c7&d=020021201310111473574>)
- 'Klimadebattens mange stemmer og budskap', invited presentation (prepared in cooperation with Kjersti Fløttum) at Nordisk klarspråkskonferanse **2015**: *Fra myndig maktsspråk til klar kommunikasjon*, Oslo, 28-29 May (<http://www.sprakradet.no/Vi-og-vart/nordisk-klarsprakskonferanse-2015/presentasjoner/>)
- 'Seks aviser vinklet same klimaforskning helt ulikt', interview, *Forskning.no*, published 27 October **2015** (<http://forskning.no/medievitenskap/2015/10/seks-aviser-vinklet-klimaforskning-helt-ulikt>)
- 'Media's power over science', interview, *ScienceNordic.com*, published 6 January 2016 (<http://sciencenordic.com/medias-power-over-science>)
- 'Medias makt over vitenskapen', interview, *NHH Bulletin* 03/**2015**, pp. 18-20 <http://issuu.com/nhhalumni/docs/bulletin-3-15> [«NHH Bulletin er et eksternt rettet magasin gitt ut av NHH, AFF og SNF. Bladet tar opp forskning og kunnskapsformidling fra hele NHH-miljøet»; <http://www.nhh.no/no/om-nhh/nhh-bulletin.aspx>]
- 'Når vi snakker om klima' / 'Talking about climate', film launched March **2016**; shown at NRK2 Kunnskapskanalen 19 March, available at nrk.no; will be shown at high schools etc.; producer: Anwar Saab (1001 Films); project leader: Kjersti Fløttum (UiB); contribution from Trine Dahl (see attached file); budget approx. NOK 700,000; main source of finance: The Research Council of Norway.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-4a

Name of impact case:
Enlightenment News' exhibition of early modern newspapers
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
In relation to an international symposium in December 2015, the Enlightenment News research group arranged an exhibition of eighteenth-century regional newspapers at the Gunnerus Special Collections Library, to allow a broader public to gain new knowledge of how the enlightenment news media revolution laid the foundations for modern media shifts. The exhibition (still on display) included objects never before displayed, illustrative posters, a computer allowing access to digitized newspapers, and an informative exhibition catalogue. In addition to a great number of daily library visitors, the exhibition received public attention through newspapers and other media, both regional and international.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
<i>Enlightenment News</i> (started in 2014) is a collaborative, international research project with five core members from NTNU's Department of Language and Literature, plus a large network of national and international researchers. The project lies within Digital Humanities, and it responds to the recent and ongoing digitization of newspapers and periodicals from early modern Europe. It explores how this major archival development is transforming our thinking about the period's media landscape, and it interrogates how our new access to a huge archive of material in a machine-readable format is producing original knowledge, innovative practices and new narratives within literary, cultural and media history. The project is historically focused but invites dialogue between the past and present through reflection upon twenty-first-century media shifts at the moment when print is increasingly giving way to the digital transmission of news. The digital revolution has afforded an unprecedented opportunity not only to re-explore the history of news media but also to probe the lineage of our own news production and consumption patterns at a key point of their digitally driven transformation. The concept of mass news media was 'invented' in the eighteenth century: the era saw an extraordinary media revolution, with the proliferation of printed newspapers on an unprecedented scale across Europe. This revolution was not the same as our own, but it can help us to think comparatively and critically about our own. By investigating newspapers from the period where the medium was still developing, we can shed light on some of the protocols which underlie our own media revolution.

The Enlightenment News research group has put great emphasis on outreach work since its instigation. All of the project members are regular contributors to events and presentations outside the university, and are known to make use of alternative presentation forms, such as the *pecha-cucha*. The project has an active webpage (www.enlightenmentnews.org) and a Twitter feed (@NewsLumieres) with a daily tweet of a British or French news item from 250 years ago, and one of the project members runs a blog – all of which has contributed to the expansion of the group's national and international network and has enabled us to target a broader audience beyond academia. Moreover, the interdisciplinary nature of the project invites collaborations and communication with interested groups outside the university and the project group has arranged seminars for journalists and others in media institutions such as Adresseavisahuset.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The exhibition of early Norwegian newspapers was part of an international symposium entitled “Spreading the News in the Eighteenth-Century” held in Trondheim, 4-5 December 2015. The symposium gathered leading newspaper historians from Europe and the US, who presented public lectures in several mid-town locations and also participated in a workshop on a forthcoming collaborative volume on early news networks. The exhibition was aimed at a broad local public, but its opening at the symposium was important since several of the international participants used social media (twitter, blogs etc.) to report on the exhibition to an international audience. In this way, the exhibition of mainly local material – in a small library in Norway – spread knowledge about the development of the newspaper in early modern Scandinavia.

The exhibition consisted of precious news objects never before displayed: first editions of Norway’s oldest newspapers as well as Danish forerunners to the Norwegian newspapers. The aim was to show the impact of the newspaper on early modern society – for example, the way in which censorship rules restricted access to political news, how subscription lists and annotations can tell us who read the newspapers, and how advertisements reveal patterns of early consumerism. Four large posters conveyed background information about the history of the first newspapers in Norway. The objects were arranged to emphasise how the changing format of the newspapers affected how they were read, and to remind the public about the resilience of the printed format which digital news now threatens. A computer within the exhibition space offered access to the digital archives of the national library to give the public an opportunity to explore the recently digitized archives of the same newspapers that were on display – allowing the interested visitor to probe further while providing a reminder of the intersections between old and new media.

An article on the exhibition in the main section of the regional newspaper *Adresseavisen* gave the public an insight into the history of the early modern newspaper, and it emphasized the connections between the proliferation of printed news in the eighteenth-century and the way in which the digital turn has led to a contemporary crisis in this printed medium. The article appeared in the printed version of the paper (circulation: 64,000), it was a “top story” in the digital version of the paper (circulation: 65,000), and it

was much shared on social media.

References to the research (scientific publications)

The pieces published since the launch of Enlightenment News reflect work performed during the project's gestation period probe early news publications from different angles. It was such work which generated the ideas behind the project. The research undertaken since the project's launch in 2014 is the basis for publications-in-progress which confront head on the problem areas defined by the project. Much of the work performed by the group as a whole has been presented at conferences and is now being developed for publication.

Published individual articles by some of the core members of the project include:

- Siv Gøril Brandtzæg: "Aversion to imitation: The rise of literary hierarchies in eighteenth-century novel reviews," in *Forum for Modern Language Studies*, Oxford University Press, 51 (2), 2015, p. 171-185.
- Paul Goring: "Theatrical Riots and Conspiracies in London and Edinburgh: Charles Macklin, James Fennell and the Rights of Actors and Audiences", *Review of English Studies* (2015)
- Marius Warholm Haugen: "Friction, facts and fiction: Hybridity in Jean Potocki's 'Oriental' travelogues". Annjo K. Greenall & Domhnall Mitchell (ed.), *Cultural Mélange in Aesthetic Practices*. Fagbokforlaget, Oslo, 2015.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

- Article in *Adresseavisen* (online version):
http://www.adressa.no/kultur/2015/12/03/Forsker-på-avisenes-begynnelse-og-langsomme-død-11878447.ece?cx_Deling=AddThis
- Article/advance publicity in Gemini.no
<http://gemini.no/notiser/2015/11/slik-ble-pressen-fri/>
- Social media: numerous regional sharings of the exhibition on Twitter, Facebook and blogs, as well as by international visitors. See for example the prominent digital humanities scholar Andrew Prescott's meticulous description of the exhibition on Twitter for December 3 @Ajprescott (5000 followers); and the dean at the Faculty of humanities blogpost about the exhibition on December 3.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-4b

Name of impact case: Translation, language choice and language competence in Scandinavian popular music

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This research has contributed to raising awareness among the general public, cultural workers and policy makers regarding the nature and significance of translation, language choice and language competence in popular music. It has driven home the point that translation, rather than constituting a one-to-one transfer from one language to another, is the result of a complex web of decisions often carried out by several agents in collaboration. And that it is not carried out in a vacuum: the choice to translate songs (rather than covering them in their original language), and the choice to write original lyrics in one language rather than another have political, commercial and pedagogical consequences.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The work that formed the basis for the popular dissemination activity causing the impact is a series of articles produced in the period 2012-2015 by Professor Annjo K. Greenall. Some of these have been produced under the auspices of the NFR funded research project Voices of Translation: Rewriting Literary Texts in a Scandinavian Context, led by Cecilia Alvstad (UiO).

The research focuses on three main issues: 1) the nature of song translation, 2) the purposes and effects of song translation, and 3) the role of English as a global language and how this role connects with the choice to translate, and the choice of source language to write and sing in (including cases where writers and music artists choose to mix and blend different languages). The preparatory part of the research deals with showing how song translation differs from other forms of translation in terms of being a form of translation that is (in typical cases) constrained by a musical frame. The second issue has been approached from a sociological and a discourse analytical angle: what do translators themselves have to say about why and how they translate, and what do professional and non-professional audiences, in reviews and Internet comment fields, state that they expect from song translations? What song translators generally communicate is that they do what they do in order to pay tribute to the original, in order to understand the original better, in order to teach others about the message conveyed by the songs, and to make a language-political statement. Audience responses in their turn testify to the fact that they to a great extent pick up on these purposes, and reinforce them.

The translations studied are mostly from English into a Scandinavian language, and hence the issue of the global impact of English on other languages and language users is of course

also central in the research. The differences between translating from English – a ‘known’ language – vs. translating from any other language into Scandinavian, are discussed, again with a focus on motivation, purpose and effect. Language choice among Scandinavian artists is also discussed, with special focus on codeswitching between English and Norwegian, and how the development of the use of codeswitching reflects the developing role of English in Norway since the 1960s.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The described research has been presented in various forms and contexts. Hand in hand with the written publications went an artistic research project which included the translation into Norwegian *nynorsk* of a selection of songs from Billie Holiday’s vast catalogue. The translated songs were recorded and released on a CD (*Eg vandrar langs kaiane*) in 2012 (vocals: Annjo K. Greenall, piano: Vagleik Storaas, double bass: Bjørn Alterhaug, drums: Ernst Wiggo Sandbakk, saxophone: Kåre Kolve). Exact numbers are not available, but the estimated sale to date is around 300 copies. The songs have been performed in concert on several occasions, often in combination with giving a popular lecture on the various facets of song translation. An example of this would be the opening of the Olav H. Hauge centre in Ulvik, Hardanger, which was visited by around 40-50 people. The songs have also been performed at several other culturally and politically relevant events, such as Nynorske festspela in Volda. Samples of the translations in performance are available on YouTube (see below). Several reviews of the CD were published, all favourable (also below).

Other forms and contexts of presentation include panel discussions (‘samtaler’ at Literature festivals), newspaper articles, blog posts on language choice and translation in Norwegian songwriting, TV and radio appearances. The panel discussions have been on topics such as ‘Should Norwegian artists sing in English or in Norwegian’ (together with Hellbillies’ songwriter Arne Moslåtten), and ‘What is the essence of song translation’ (together with translator, author and poet Håvard Rem), for sizeable audiences. The newspaper articles have discussed issues to do with song translation into English as a second language (Rybaks sommerrot, *Adresseavisen* 11/7 2009), codeswitching into Saami in Norwegian songwriting (*Dagbladet* 17/01 2009), and the linguistic quality of the English language performed by Norwegian artists (*Dagbladet* 10/04 2012). The latter feature triggered an avalanche of responses in the form of 7 radio interviews on the day the feature was published, and several newspaper articles responding to the issues discussed. The blog posts have also aroused interest, among other things in the form of one request to write a self-help guide to song translation in English for a Norwegian music magazine (which appeared in *Desibel* 2012). Song translation as a topic has also been represented at NRK P2’s *Språkteigen*.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Greenall, A. K. 2014. Billie Holiday, authenticity and translation. In: *Jazz, Gender, Authenticity*, ed. by Alf Arvidsson, 35-51. Stockholm: Svenskt Visarkiv.

Greenall, A. K. 2014. Scandinavian pop song translations in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries and their *skopoi*. In: *True North: Literary Translation in the Nordic Countries*, ed. by B. J. Epstein, 191-209. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Greenall, A. K. 2015. Norwegian-English codeswitching in popular music lyrics 1960s-2000s. In: *Cultural Mélange in Aesthetic Practices*, ed. by A. K. Greenall and D. Mitchell, 149-170. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Greenall, A. K. 2015. Textsetting in translation: Rhythmical (non-)equivalence in the works of three Scandinavian 'singer-translators'. In: *Text and Tune: On the Association of Music and Lyrics in Sung Verse*, ed. by T. Proto, P. Canettieri, and G. Valenti, 313-332. Bern: Peter Lang.

Greenall, A. K. 2015. Translators' voices in Norwegian retranslations of Bob Dylan's songs. *Target* 27(1), 40-57.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

CD reviews:

<http://www.side2.no/musikk/musikkanmeldelser/holiday-pa-nynorsk/3401305.html>

<http://www.adressa.no/kultur/musikk/musikkanmeldelser/article3196430.ece>

YouTube videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWztSSSi2V0> (watched 693 times)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R8ExAenrMpk> (watched 216 times)

Blog:

<https://annjogreenall.wordpress.com/> (4333 hits)

Newspaper article + a selection of responses to it:

http://www.dagbladet.no/2012/04/19/kultur/debatt/engelsk/tone_damli/bertine_zetlitz/21197616/

<http://www.tv2.no/a/3759499>

http://www.dagbladet.no/2012/04/19/kultur/musikk/bertine_zetlitz/lido_lido/tone_damli/21205274/

<https://player.fm/series/nrk-kulturnytt/norske-artister-drlige-i-engelsk>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-4c

Name of impact case: Classical Studies Societal Impact in Norway
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The case has generated considerable academic and non-academic activity in all of Norway for more than a decade. It informs Norwegian culture, as seen in an ambitious translation project (Kanon), which involves the private sector as well as self-employed. The case involves an annual festival, has a considerable media impact and has generated frequent requests for public lectures. It has enhanced the competence of the classical legacy in students, the general readership and the public opinion. The case has successfully changed the Norwegian government's policy concerning the teaching of Greek and Latin in Norwegian schools.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). Thea S. Thorsen, Marek T. Kretschmer, Aslak Rostad and Stephen Harrison have carried out the research within various research projects spanning in time from 2002–2015, involving studies in antiquity and the classical tradition. As a part of an international environment, the researchers have uncovered new findings and contributed to a rewriting of the Western tradition in crucial, but neglected areas, of which love and love poetry is central. The Roman poet Ovid is central in this history, to which both Thorsen and Kretschmer have contributed, as is the poetic genre of Love elegy, also explored by Thorsen and Kretschmer, plus Harrison, and the Greek archaic woman poet Sappho, which is the object of studies by Thorsen. Neglected aspects concerning religion and philosophy in the case of the second century AD prose author Lucian has been brought to light by Rostad. All of the researchers take a keen interest in the reception of the classical texts, and have published extensively on various aspects of classical reception, from medieval literature, through to Victorian ideals of manliness and to computer games. The interplay between new findings and the contributions to how we shall understand the classical tradition, has been particularly fruitful for the societal impact, as the long term perspective urgently involves the present day and current issues and concerns.
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society). The case has generated considerable activity outside of the university. It includes <i>Kanon</i> , an ambitious publication scheme in collaboration between one of the largest publishers in Norway, Gyldendal norsk forlag, and NTNU, which aims at translating 'all' the classical texts from Greek and Latin into Norwegian. C. 1000 libraries all over Norway buy each translation that is published, which secures the general audience's access to the works. <i>Kanon</i> is not only promoting the classical legacy to a new audience, Several Norwegian

authors have alluded to and used excerpts or concepts from the works that have hitherto been published, such as Tomas Espedal's use of Ovid and Øyvind Rimbereid's use of Hesiod. The project involves economic gain for the private sector as well as for self-employed. *Kanon* in itself get a lot of media attention. The case also involves a literary festival SPOR, which has taken place two years in a row, it has too a considerable media impact, with a number of appearances in TV, radio, local, regional and national media and has generated frequent requests for public lectures all over Norway. The case certainly has enhanced the competence of the classical legacy in students, the general readership and the public opinion, for example through the column Antikvariatet in the weekly national paper Morgenbladet (2008–2011) the radio-programme Latinskolen (2008) and a monthly radio-show in Kulturbeitet (2002–2004) both in the national broadcast channel NRK P2. The project has been crucial in order to successfully change the Norwegian government's policy concerning the teaching of Greek and Latin in Norwegian schools and the number of pupils studying Latin for example at the cathedral school of Trondheim, where NTNU is based, increased five times after the change of policy.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Thorsen, T. S. 2014. *Ovid's early poetry: from his single Heroides to his Remedia Amoris*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Thorsen, T. S. 2013. *The Cambridge Companion to Latin Love Elegy*, ed. by Thea S. Thorsen. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kretschmer, M. T. 2013. The love elegy in medieval Latin literature (pseudo-Ovidiana and Ovidian imitations). In: *The Cambridge Companion to Latin Love Elegy*, ed. by Thea S. Thorsen, 271-289. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Harrison, S. 2013. Time, place and political background. In: *The Cambridge Companion to Latin Love Elegy*, ed. by T. S. Thorsen, 133-150. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rostad, A. 2012. The magician in the temple: Historicity and parody in the mantic ritual of Lucian's 'Alexander or The false prophet'. *Classica et Mediaevalia - Danish Journal of Philology and History* 62: 207–230.

Thorsen, T. S. 2008. Kjønn og udødelig ry I "ny" Sapfo-papyrus: en nøkkel til den romerske resepsjonen av den lesbiske lyrikeren'. *Norsk litteraturvitenskapelig tidsskrift* 11(1): 18-30.

Thorsen, T. S. 2008. Fra fomlende flørt til professor i elskov; om liv og dikt i Ovids Amores "Kjærlighetseventyr" og Ars amandi "Kunsten å elske". *Kunst og kultur* 91(4): 252-261.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Kanon

http://www.forskerforum.no/uploads/forskerforum/pdf/Forskerforum_2_2015_enkeltsider.pdf.pdf

<http://www.dagsavisen.no/kultur/boker/kanonsatsing-p%C3%A5-antikke-verker-1.283776>

<http://www.nrk.no/kultur/bok/haper-pa-renessanse-for-antikken-1.11560540>

SPOR

<http://barokkfest.no/festivaler-2016/> (with sister-festival Barokkfest)

<http://www.adressa.no/pluss/nyheter/2016/01/31/Isaksen-skal-finne-ut-hva-vi-skal-med-humanistiske-fag-12097105.ece>

Other media items

<http://www.nrk.no/arkiv/artikkel/laererkollegiet-i-latinskolen-1.6229516>

Policy making

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/tilleggsopeng-for-gresk-og-latin/id751343/>

The societal impact of the research – template for case studies

Impact case study 1

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Law Trumps Power at Sea (case study 1)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Law Trumps Power at Sea: The South China Sea and Beyond</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>PRIO research has helped East Asian governments and opinion leaders gradually realize that maritime boundary disputes cannot be resolved by force, but only by applying international law. To take an island by force when it is occupied by another state is prohibited under the UN Charter and cannot create any legal title. To occupy the sea itself and prevent foreign nationals from entering a maritime zone is impossible. Hence the only way to establish a regime to prevent overfishing, and allow safe exploitation of hydrocarbon resources is to arrive at a boundary agreement among the claimant states, or set up a Joint Development Zone.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>The groundwork for the research was carried out under the project "Energy and Security in the South China Sea", funded by Statoil, Hydro, the Norwegian Shipowners Association and the Research Council of Norway's Petropolitics program 1998-2001. The project was led by Dr. Stein Tønnesson at the Center for Environment and Development (SUM) at the University of Oslo, and included individual research projects by Kristen Nordhaug, Leni Stenseth, Marius Gjetnes, Tom Næss, Knut Snildal, Johan Henrik Nossun, Sveinung Johannes Sloreby, Cecilie Figenschou Bakke, and Yue Feng. The project led to the publication of two special journal issues and a number of articles, some of which are still being cited today (notably the publications of Leni Stenseth, Marius Gjetnes and Johan Henrik Nossun). On the basis of findings from the project, including papers and presentations at the first international academic gathering of researchers and policy makers from all the main countries around the South China Sea, which was held in Oslo in 2000, Stein Tønnesson formed an international network of researchers and policy makers, which he maintained from his position as director of PRIO 2001-09, and activated in several collaborative projects from 2009 onward. Tønnesson has worked closely with a number of legal scholars and political scientists inside and outside the East Asian region, focusing his research on the pacifying impact of international law on maritime disputes. His closest collaborators have been Professor Zou Keyuan of the University of Central Lancashire, UK, Dr Song Yann-huei of the Academia Sinica in Taipei, and Professor Wang Zheng, Seton Hall University, New Jersey. Since 2011, Tønnesson has led the East Asian Peace program, funded by Riksbankens Jubileumsfond and based at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. The program aims at exploring possible explanations for the East Asian peace as well as establishing its depth. As a side-track to the East Asian Peace program, research related to the law of the sea in general, and the management of the tensions in the South China Sea, in particular, has continued with great vigour.</p>
<p>Details of the impact:</p> <p>The most important impact of PRIO's has been to bridge the gap between specialists in law and geopolitically oriented analysts. The growing realization in East Asia of the role of law in preventing and resolving conflict is not the result research (at PRIO and elsewhere), but also of experience with negotiating boundary agreements, and of the improvement of legal training at Asian universities and the growing legal competence of East Asian governments, think tanks and research institutions. Nonetheless, the bridge-building between legal experts and geopolitical</p>

analysts has been important in changing the general discourse. While the former tend to speak just to the content of the law, the latter often disregard the impact of law altogether, claiming that power decides and that the law is just a language used to rationalise what power decides. Tønnesson and his colleagues have shown the real impact of law through publications and a number of conferences in East Asia and the USA, assembling legal scholars, geopolitically oriented analysts, government officials and political decision-makers. Tønnesson has worked in tandem with the main think tank of the Vietnamese foreign ministry (Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam) and the China National Centre for South China Sea Studies in Haikou, Hainan, where he is adjunct professor. Tønnesson's research on maritime conflicts in East Asia forms an integral part of a six-year research program he leads at Uppsala University on the "East Asian Peace," which has organized conferences including papers on maritime disputes in Seoul, Hanoi, Beijing and Singapore. This program aims to show East Asian policy makers and opinion makers how exceptionally important it has been for East Asia's phenomenal economic development in the last 30-40 years that the region has been so peaceful, in spite of all its unresolved disputes. The program aims to impress on East Asian audiences how important it is to maintain the regional peace. The role of international law in managing and resolving maritime disputes is a central part of that message. Among Tønnesson's areas of competence there is none in which he is more frequently asked for advice than East Asia's maritime disputes. Requests come from diplomats, politicians, journalists, consultancy firms, scholars, and students - most of them based in East Asia. This demonstrates how important it is for the impact of specialized research that competence and networks are allowed to be built over long periods of time.

References to the research:

'UN Compulsory Arbitration: a Tough Test for China.' Brussels: European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) Report, May 2016.

Tønnesson, Stein (2015) 'The South China Sea: Law Trumps Power,' *Asian Survey* 55(3), 2015: 455–477.

Tønnesson, Stein (2006) '[The South China Sea in the Age of European Decline.](#)' *Modern Asian Studies* 40(1), 2006: 1–57.

Tønnesson, Stein (2014) 'China's national interests and the law of the sea: Are they reconcilable?' in Wu Shicun and Nong Hong, eds, *Recent Developments in the South China Sea*, London: Routledge, 2014: 199–227.

Tønnesson, Stein (2009) 'An international history of the dispute in the South China Sea,' in Geoff Wade, ed. *China and Southeast Asia*, Abingdon: Routledge Library on Southeast Asia, Vol. VI, 2009: 337–362.

Tønnesson, Stein (2013) 'Steps Forward for China to Resolve its Disputes in the South China Sea,' *Global Asia* 8(2), June 2013: 92–100.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

International Crisis Group's influential reports "[Stirring up the South China Sea](#)" I and II. *Asia Report* N°223 and 229 (2012) were reviewed by Tønnesson before they were published, so corrections could be made in what was said about the role of international law.

Bill Hayton's excellent monograph *The South China Sea* (Yale University Press, 2015) is influenced by Tønnesson's research (and Tønnesson reviewed the book for the publisher).

The academic advances in this field – with [notable contributions](#) from Stein Tønnesson – are now seen as [important evidence](#) in border disputes in the South China Sea.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Agder

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case:

Tolerance and the City: Human Interaction in Social and Urban Space

Research Group: Early Modern and Modern Research Group (EMMRG)

Summary of the impact

The case study describes contributions to the study of processes of cultural and social change, studying material, social and mental life spheres of European cities as arenas of human interaction that created public spheres of tolerance and citizen participation in social processes. Engaging with the two “Modernisms” members create platforms for studying the exchanges in the cultural field that opened shared multi-cultural and public spaces in periods of crisis in response to the conflict-driven migrations in Early Modern and contemporary Europe. These are processes that require culturally and socially measures to underpin and engineer a functional and governable urban habitats.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

Building on earlier interdisciplinary programmes of collaboration (EMMRG), the project was formed in 2004, and an important research activity was the annual international symposia at Kristiansand: *Tolerance and the City: Human Interaction in Social and Urban Space*, arranged between 2004-2013, currently being continued in other activities—principally *Mediterranean Modernism* (2014–) focussed on the role of the Mediterranean as locus of exchange and interaction, a role made critical during the current crisis.

The diachronic and synchronic perspectives applied to literary and artistic expressions coincide with the development and growth of cities as the centres and hubs of emerging national states and economies. The transformation of the urban arena with the advent of novel modes and media of communication is crucial for the development of our complex societies, as change and value systems are embedded in these. How did and do urban arenas of encounter and conflict, such as the market, the media, the institutions of education, and the law courts, contribute to the process? Hence the programme aims to contribute significantly to international research, education and training programmes in the said interdisciplinary fields, which will be done in close cooperation with our international partners in Erasmus and Horizon2020 programmes. Locally *EMMRG* embraces scholars from three faculties, five institutes and several disciplines and also arranges intensive research seminars, doctoral seminars and international conferences in Norway and abroad.

Research between 2004-13 has especially focused on urban culture in the Early Modern

Period, but not exclusively. The diachronic and synchronic perspectives applied coincide with the development and growth of cities as arenas of change and resistance to change. The transformation of the urban arena with the advent of novel modes and media of communication is crucial for the development of our complex societies. How did and do urban arenas of encounter and conflict, such as the market, the literary institution and its forms, the educational system, and the law courts, contribute to the process? Within a few decades (1570-1630) 300-400 000 refugees from a Europe in war England managed to settle and integrate various nationalities, thanks to designed programmes of education (schoolbooks) and sophisticated cultural methods of crowd control (drama, literature etc). Gradually these methods integrated different groups and accommodated existing ones –eg the new affluent middle classes– into decision processes and an altogether new social fabric.

In order to answer the question "how to develop a sustainable and tolerant urban life-world that becomes a vital arena for human interaction and coexistence", the two main parts of the programme developed strategies that contribute significantly to international networks of research and education in the said interdisciplinary fields. The EMMRG works in close co-operation with international partners in Erasmus (Marburg, Cosenza and Padua) and Horizon2020–Reflective Society (The Universities of Verona, Edinburgh, Coimbra, Peloponnese, Louvain, Messina, Salford, Surrey, and Basel). Locally at Kristiansand EMMRG includes scholars from three faculties, five institutes and several disciplines and has over the years arranged intensive research seminars, doctoral seminars and international conferences in Norway and abroad.

Details of the impact

Locally the impact is seen in terms of response to urbanist ideas, whereas the impact internationally is seen in responses to publications, invitations to lecture and publish, requests for collaboration in networks or EU programmes (Erasmus and Horizon2020, and participation in award-winning urbanist projects.

The EMMRG collaborates with partners in UK (Kingston), France (Paris 13, Sorbonne la Nouvelle and Université Monferrand-Clermont), three Italian universities (UniCal, Padova and Verona), in Germany Phillip Universität, Marburg, in Denmark (Århus), in Sweden (Linnaeus), and Finland (Åbo Akademi), institutions where key-members work. EMMRG has Erasmus agreements with UniCal, Padova and Marburg), and in 2015 participated in a Horizon2020 application led by Verona.

In 2014 EMMRG increased the Modernist and contemporary focus of the project (short title: Faultlines) to study the cultural interchange between northern European countries and the countries and cultures of the Mediterranean since 1900, concerns that have gained relevance in the current migratory crisis. A workshop is organized April 4-5 (UiA) and an international conference will follow at The Norwegian Institute in Rome October 3-4, 2016. The project is headed by Brit Lyngstad and Roy Eriksen

Members of the *EMMRG* have also actively participated in The Multikul Project (2009-14), as board members, speakers, and editors (Associate Professor Frida Forsgren and Professors Bjarne Marcussen and Roy Eriksen,) have published on topics central to Tolerance and the City. Besides, in October 2015 Eriksen was co-organiser of "Shakespeare and Scandinavia" at Kingston, UK, a project conceived at a Tolerance and the City-symposium, and implemented by EMMRG member Professor Richard Wilson, Sir Peter Hall Professor at Kingston. The

conference led to the establishment of NorSS (The Nordic Shakespeare Society) with a view to utilize the “Shakespeare” in education to enhance a sustainable public sphere. This develops the role in Early Modern England the theatre as a site for instruction and debate, and plays served both entertained and instructed; Marlowe’s *Doctor Faustus* was one such prominent text. At present producer David Parrish, Nationaltheatret, Oslo, plans to stage Eriksen’s translation of Marlowe’s play for young people. A student project at UiA is also aimed at using the play in teaching in secondary schools.

International impact – Urbanism

As documented above international collaboration is extensive and continuing. There has been collaboration with architects as text writer and advisor in urban development and planning projects internationally, resulting in prize-winning urbanist projects with Architects Dahl & Uhre (Ørestaden, 1994 [2. Prize] [Nordhavnen [1. Prize], Øresund Visions 2040[1. Prize].), <http://dahluhre.blogspot.com/>

With Professor of Architecture Rocco Sinigalli, Università di Roma, La Sapienza, Eriksen arranged a conference on perspective with view to Early Modern principles of urban planning, and his monograph *The Building in the text* (2001; pb. 2008) is used as a textbook in architectural schools in the US and Holland. At present he is advisor in Professor Knut Erik Dahlls ”Nyhamnen Next”-project at Malmø, Sweden, he also arranged

Local impact

Working on the interface between texts and architecture/urbanism Eriksen has guest speaker at MNAL (Norway’s National Association of Architects, The Architecture School at Oslo (AHO) and at Bergen Architectural School (BAS), speaking on historical urbanism and contemporary projects in which he has participated. At Kristiansand Eriksen’s critique of the commercial and real estate development in 17th century Kristiansand has caused lively debates and won popular support, and he has repeatedly been invited to write in the regional newspaper, *Fædrelandsvennen*, as well as the architectural journal *ARK*. This work resulted in the formation of the urbanist organisation Byplanalliansen [The Urban Development Alliance], that is very active on digital platforms.

Two members of the group (Eriksen and Dag Torjussen) received financial support from a regional research foundation, Sørlandets Kompetansefond [SR], for a pilot project in urbanism at Flekkefjord. The project proposed urbanist interventions in the cityscape of Flekkefjord that have had an impact in terms actual plans and led to the establishment of Byggeskikkssenteret [The Centre for Traditional Building Technologies].

Learning outcomes and opportunities:

PhD students and post-doctoral fellows actively participate in the programme’s publication strategies and arrangements. They are integrated into the project and sub-projects as participants and managers at various levels. Former PhD students John-Wilhelm Vinje and Sverre Arve Myklebost have been managing editors of *EMCO* (6 issues to date), and post-doctoral fellow Clare Guest edited two volumes in the *EMMS* series (9 volumes to date). This represents important career-building opportunities to young researchers.

References to research (scientific)

Eriksen, the project leader, is a well-established researcher in English and Italian Early

Modern Literary Studies, an architectural historian, and active urbanist; cf. his chief publications the monograph on Marlowe's Doctor Faustus (Humanities, 1987), *L'Edificio testuale*. Milano: Mimesis, 2014 (based on *The Building in the text*. University Park, PSUP, 2001, 2008), plus many edited volumes. Holmesland is a well-established scholar in Modernism and Early Modern Studies, cf. eg *Utopian Negotiations: Aphra Behn and Margaret Cavendish*, New York: Syracuse University Press, 2013, and his monographs on Henry Greene (1986) and Virginia Woolf (1998) underline his expertise on Modernism. In the Mediterranean Modernism part of the project we need to emphasize the outstanding qualifications of Charles Armstrong's in 19th and 20th century Irish and British studies, eg. *Figures of Memory: Poetry, Space, and the Past*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009 and *Reframing Yeats: Genre, Allusion and History*. London: Bloomsbury, 2013, plus edited volumes. Among the other researchers active in Institute for Foreign Languages and Translation are the French scholar Brit Lyngstad, the Art Historian Frida Forsgren, and the literary scholars Michael Prince and Stephen Dougherty; all are working in 20th and 21st century Studies. In the Nordic Department Professor Bjarne Markussen is an expert on contemporary Norwegian Literature and Literature and Law. (Cf. individual CVs). Additionally, EMMRG partners have published in the group's international peer-reviewed book series, *Early Modern and Modern Studies*, eg in ed. Per Sivefors, *Urban Preoccupations: Mental and Material Landscapes* (EMMS vol, 2, Pisa and Rome: Serra, 2007, *Urban Encounters. Representation and Experience in the Early Modern City*, EMMS 8, Pisa and Rome: Serra, 2013, and in edited volumes.

Indicators of Quality

Both Holmesland and Eriksen have received academic awards for outstanding research, and Armstrong, Holmesland and Eriksen's monographs have been very well received and favourably reviewed in leading journals. (eg *South Central Review* April 2004, 139-42).

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

Hvem eier byen? [Who owns the city?]*Eds. Jahn Thon and Roy Eriksen, Oslo: Novus*
<http://www.libraweb.net/searchresult.php?chiave=Early+Modern+and+modern+Studies&I1.x=0&I1.y=0>

<http://dahluhre.blogspot.com/>

Several invited articles by Roy Eriksen in Regional newspaper *Fædrelandsvennen*, Kristiansand.

I refer the readers to the CVs of individual members.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Boruca

Name of impact case: *Reviving Boruca language (Costa Rica)*

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The study of Boruca language (Costa Rica) has since 1995 and with support from UiB brought about many results in form of publications (Quesada Pacheco 1995, 1996, 1997 etc.). These publications have had positive consequences for Boruca, an almost extinct language, for its revival nowadays.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The interest for reviving Boruca started in the 70's with Espiritu Santo Maroto, an older Boruca bilingual speaker (Spanish-Boruca), who noticed his language was about being forgotten. He had no special linguistic skills, only a special love for his tongue. His initiative resulted in some lessons where people learned phrases and vocabulary (cfr. Maroto 1990). Since 1995 I have been working with Boruca. In 1994 two Boruca ladies came to ask me if I could start a study group on Boruca language for adults. This initiative gathered approximately 20 adults interested in learning Boruca, they were persons who could some of this language, but lacked more training. The difference between Maroto's and my initiative was that this time there were resources to publish language material, plus the necessary linguistic knowledge in order to teach a language. In 1998 the first classes began, specially for adults (children were taught at elementary school following the Ministry of Education in Costa Rica's rules for Indian language teaching).

Nevertheless, the experience of reviving an almost extinct language was not easy at all, specially among Boruca people. Several unforeseen factors came on the way, such as:

1. A different view of learning a language from Boruca side: Boruca Indians, almost all with basic elementary school teaching, thought that learning their ancestors language was almost but learning vocabulary, not grammatical structures. Besides, their classical learning way is at home, seating in the kitchen, not in a classroom.

2. When a language dies out, words loose their meaning beginning with abstract, general concepts, remaining at last concrete ones. For example, when they asked me how "sad" was in Boruca, the word I said was not accepted because it was nowadays related to sick chicken, not to persons or elsewhere, such as it was decades ago.

3. When grammatical structures disappear, it is not sure that the newer generations, who know their ancestors language partially, would accept them again. I struggled for making them understand that Boruca had a tense such as pluperfect (I had eaten), but they didn't want to use it because it had disappeared from their knowledge. Instead they used only present/future, imperfect and past tense.

4. If speakers do not want to learn their old language again, there is not a single programme

that can help to revive it. It is peoples desire and will what matters.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Although it was not easy at all, there came some remarkable issues in order to learn Boruca in the last 20 years as a result from this initiative, such as follows:

1. The Boruca grammar that was published for this purpose by Costa Rica's Ministry of Education (Quesada Pacheco 1995), has being since used in further attempts to revive Boruca. This book was published free of charge, and people have had access to it without having to purchase it. Besides, at elementary school a series of six text books were published (Quesada Pacheco 1997), and these were adapted to children. One advantage of this text books is that, contrary to the former grammar, now all explanations came only in Boruca language. And a bilingual Boruca dictionary (Boruca - Spanish Spanish - Boruca) was published (Quesada & Rojas 1999), substituting the old one (Pittier 1896/1941), which nobody had at home and its writing system was not fixed such as today.

2. Other adult groups interested in the revival of this language have being created, in order to learn or continuing to learn Boruca.

3. Today Boruca is a language used by some people in their homes and is regularly taught at elementary school as a compulsory subject. The interest in this initiative has grown and now there are at least two different courses in the town of Boruca, besides another group in Yimba, a village outside Boruca, whose inhabitants are almost all Boruca, but had long ago lost the contact with their ancestral tongue.

4. There have been attempts among several young people to use Boruca in the media (Facbook, Youtube, etc.), and although these are timid and scarce, they show an increasing will to revive this language.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Maroto Rojas, Espíritu Santo (1990). *El idioma o dialecto boruca o brúnkaj*. Edited by Miguel Ángel Quesada Pacheco. San José: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.

Pittier, Henry (1896/1941). *Materiales para el estudio de la lengua Brunka hablada en Boruca, recogidos en los años de 1892 a 1896*. Museo Nacional, Serie Etnológica, Vol I, Parte II. San José: Imprenta Nacional.

Quesada Pacheco, Miguel Ángel (1995). *Hablemos boruca*. San José: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Departamento de Educación Indígena.

Quesada Pacheco, Miguel Ángel (1996) *Narraciones borucas*. San José: Universidad de Costa Rica - UNESCO.

Quesada Pacheco, Miguel Ángel (1997) *Historias de los antiguos de Boruca*. Quito: Editorial Abya-Yala.

Quesada Pacheco, Miguel Ángel (1998) *Di' rój qui di' tégat tegrá (Hablamos Boruca)*. Libros de texto para las escuelas. San José: Ministerio de Educación Pública; Departamento de Educación Indígena.

Quesada Pacheco, Miguel Ángel; Rojas, Carmen (1999) *Diccionario boruca-español español-boruca*. San José: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports,

media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://www.nacion.com/ocio/artes/Miguel-Angel-Quesada-Pacheco-linguistica01465653455.html>

<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/boru1252>

Institution: University of Bergen, Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): KODE

Name of impact case: 'Art in Battle'

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The exhibition 'Art in Battle' was shown in KODE (Art Museums of Bergen), 04.09.15 – 07.02.16. The exhibition explored art policies and aesthetics in the Third Reich and occupied Norway, comparing German exhibitions of 'Great German Art' versus 'Degenerate Art', and the 1942 propaganda exhibition 'Art and Non-Art' staged by the Quisling regime. It also included unseen art by German soldiers stationed in Norway. Impacts include a public conference in 2014, guided tours, an education programme for secondary schools, concerts and public debates around the exhibition theme, an academic catalogue in both English and Norwegian, and at least 32 media reviews.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

A key underpinning is the research undertaken by Prof. Gregory Maertz (St. John's University, New York, USA) from 2002 onwards into the 'lost' art of the Third Reich: over 9200 objects confiscated by the American army in 1946 and only partly repatriated since. Prof. Maertz has amassed and collated information about these objects and surrounding documents, and is about to publish a monograph (contracted with Bloomsbury Academic) on this mostly-unseen archival material. Prof. Maertz has been co-curator of the exhibition together with Prof. Erik Tønning (Bergen), under the aegis of Tønning's research project *Modernism and Christianity: Literature, History, Archive* (funded by the Bergen Research Foundation, 2011-2014).

Furthermore, an academic conference on the exhibition theme was organised by the University of Bergen and KODE in 2014, featuring leading experts on both the German and Norwegian contexts. Essays from this conference were published in the conference catalogue, which will also be published by ibidem and Columbia University Press internationally. Prof. Tønning was textual editor of the catalogue (with co-curator Frode Sandvik from KODE as image editor), and contributed an article on Nazi aesthetics and apocalypticism. Prof. Eirik Vassenden (LLE, UiB) contributed another on vitalism and extremist politics in Norwegian art and literature.

KODE have also undertaken their own research into the institution's past dealings with the Quisling regime, and contemporary discussions of the 1942 "Art and Non-Art" exhibition in the NS-controlled media. Several items of correspondence and past media items were thus part of the exhibition, and the curatorial essay by Line Daatland in the catalogue reflects this

research as well. This essay also problematises the curatorial practices of modern art museums vis-à-vis this troublesome period in an original way.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

- The conference 'Art in Battle' (14-16 August 2014), held in KODE, was open to the general public, with an attendance of 50+ each day.
- The exhibition 'Art in Battle' (04.09.15-07.02.16) has been accessible to all of KODE's 23,187 registered visitors in this period (one ticket gives access to all the exhibitions so a breakdown of individual visitors is not possible).
- There have been 26 open guided tours of 'Art in Battle', with 462 visitors, and 9 booked group tours with 246 visitors.
- A school education programme has been made available to secondary schools in the Bergen area with an offer of guided tours. 44 school classes have made use of this offer, with 1021 individual visitors in all. Schools have incorporated the exhibition in their teaching of the history of World War II, with follow-up work in class on themes from the exhibition.
- The exhibition has occasioned KODE as an institution to reflect both in internal forums and publically on its curatorial practices and its history as an institution. This may lead to other historically oriented exhibitions that problematize (as Line Daatland's curatorial essay for the catalogue put it) both the 'contextless white cube' model of hanging pictures, and the implicit institutional endorsement of aesthetic quality that is involved in this way of presenting works in an art museum.
- Three concerts featuring both so-called 'degenerate' music and music by Quisling-regime collaborators have been held in the Edvard Grieg house at Troidhaugen and in KODE itself. The audience numbers for these concerts were 80 + 65 + 105 = 250.
- There have been public lectures and public discussions in the Fana cultural centre for the "Senior/Pensioner's University" (122 attendees) and the Bergen Public Library (100 attendees).
- The catalogue has been on sale to the general public at KODE in both Norwegian and English, and 155 copies have been sold in all. The catalogue will also be distributed in an international edition via ibidem publishers and Columbia University Press in 2016.
- The exhibition and surrounding events has attracted very substantial media attention, with at least 32 reviews and mentions (see detailed list below).
- A Google search for "Art in Battle" + "Kode" will reveal that the exhibition has also drawn substantial attention on travel websites such as Lonely Planet. It is possible therefore that the exhibition has augmented tourism in Bergen.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- The exhibition catalogue is a scientific publication containing nine individual essays and an Afterword by academic specialists and museum curators in Norway, Germany, and the US. The catalogue has been contracted after academic peer review to be reissued under the imprint of ibidem publishers in Europe and Columbia University Press in the USA. The catalogue is edited by Erik Tønning, and contains one article by Tønning and one by Eirik Vassenden, Professor of Nordic Literature at the Department of Literature, Linguistic and Aesthetics in the University of Bergen.

References in CRISTIN:

<https://www.cristin.no/as/WebObjects/cristin.woa/wo/32.Profil.29.25.2.3.15.1.6.3>

<https://www.cristin.no/as/WebObjects/cristin.woa/wo/38.Profil.29.25.2.3.15.1.7.3>

- In addition, the exhibition is based around the research of Gregory Maertz, a key official collaborator in Erik Tønning's research project *Modernism and Christianity*. Published contributions by Maertz in this area include:
 - Maertz, Gregory, "Nazi Modernism and the Mobilization of Christian Artists in the Third Reich," *Modernism, Christianity, and Apocalypse*, eds. Erik Tønning, Matthew Feldman and David Addyman (Studies in Religion and the Arts Series, Leiden: Brill, 2015).
 - Maertz, Gregory, "The Invisible Museum: Unearthing the Lost Modernist Art of the Third Reich," *Modernism/modernity: Special Fascism Issue*, Volume XV: 1 (January 2008): 63-85.
 - Maertz, Gregory, "The German War Art Collection," *Kunst und Propaganda im Streit der Nationen 1930-1945*, ed. Hans-Jörg Czech and Nikola Doll (Berlin: Deutsches Historisches Museum, 2007), pp. 238-245.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

- The statistical information given above was gathered by the KODE public relations team. The figures may be confirmed by writing to Frode Sandvik, curator at KODE (see email below).
- Media commentators and reviewers have noted the originality of this exhibition's problematisation of curatorial practices with regard to this controversial period in art history, and more generally. They have also noted some of the complexities of archival reconstructions of art history. A third theme has been the Nazi and Quisling-regime attempts to appropriate Norwegian identity; and several reflective parallels were drawn by commentators to the rise of present-day right-wing extremism. Further parallels have been drawn between art censorship in Nazi Germany and present-day extremist religious movements. The exhibition was highlighted in five separate summaries of the art year by national Norwegian media outlets as one of the most significant events in 2015. This sustained attention is likely to encourage a wider effect on curatorial practices not just in KODE but in the Norwegian art world more generally. For full details of media reviews and mentions (some of which are very extensive in scope), please see the list below (in Norwegian):

Hvor	Dato	Nettside	Journalist
DN/D2	24.09.15	Anmeldelse: Ideologikritikk	Kåre Bulie
Aftenposten	04.09.15	Anmeldelse: Unikt om kunst og krig	Kjetil Røed
BT	05.09.15	Anmeldelse: Maktens lærerter	Øystein Hauge
NRK	07.09.15	Anmeldelse Kulturnytt	Mona Palle Bjerke
NRK P2	04.09.15	Anmeldelse: Kulturhuset	Mona Palle Bjerke
NRK P2	24.08.15	Reportasje: Kulturhuset	Erik Jacobsen
Aftenposten K		Reportasje: Blikket utenfra	Ola Vikås
NRK Hordaland	03.09.15	Gjenskapar 70 år gammel nazi-utstilling	Jon Bolstad/Halvor Folgerø
Dagbladet	24.09.15	Da kunsten ble formet etter nazi-forbilder	Harald Flor
Klassekampen	26.08.15	Kunst i propagandaens tid	Sara Hegna Hammer
BA / ba.no	03.09.15	Nazistene mente dette maleriet var skadelig å se på	Ørjan Nilsson
Dagbladet	03.09.15	Her er Hitlers nazi-kunst på utstilling i Norge	Steinar Solås Suvatne
BSTV	05.09.15	Farlig kunst	Camilla Haugland
Studvest	10.09.15	Børster støv av gammel propaganda	Dane Lundberg
BT	24.06.15	Nazi-utstilling på KODE	Marie Louise Ulbæk Stephan
NRK Dagsrevyen	03.09.15	Utstilling med nazikunst på museet KODE i Bergen	Halvor Folgerø
BT	15.09.15	Debatt: Kunstsensur hos IS og nazistene Per Bjørnar Grande	
Museumsnytt	23.09.15	Den tydelige direktøren (om Karin)	Kjetil S. Grønnestand
Aftenposten	30.09.15	Slik malte nazistenes soldater Norge	Ola Vikås
Morgenbladet	09.10.15	Anmeldelse: Det tredje kunstriket	Sigrun Hodne
K7 Bulletin	28.10.15	Banebrytende utstilling om kunst under andre verdenskrig	Lise Gaupset
BA / ba.no	04.11.15	Framfører nazimusikk på Troidhaugen	Ørjan Nilsson
Strilen	05.11.15	Speler musikk frå krigen	Anne-Lise Nordpoll
Fanaposten	07.11.15	Spiller musikken vi skulle glemme	Ståle Melhus
BT	20.11.15	Kommentar: På konsert med historien	Erling Sandmo
NRK Spillerom	02.12.15	Signe Lund: Dømt til glemsel (også 10.01)	Marion Hestholm
Dagsavisen	28.12.15	Årsoppsummering: 2015 - et bra kunstår	Lars Elton
NRK P2	21.12.15	Årsoppsummering: Kulturhuset - Hvordan var kunståret 2015?	
Aftenposten	26.12.15	Årsoppsummering: Året da en mørk verden slo inn i kunsten	Kjetil Røed
NRK	24.12.15	Årsoppsummering: Kulturnytt: året 2015	
Klassekampen	30.12.15	Årsoppsummering: 2015 - et år med kunst og krig	Øivind Storm Bjerke
Ballade	22.01.16	Musikkens mørke historie	Linn Carin Dirdal

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Veterans

Name of impact case: Recordings of experiences from veterans from First World War

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Recording of personal experiences during the 1914-18 war, resulting from public loan exhibition, *Strange Meeting: The Arts of the 1914-1918 War* (Aberystwyth Arts Centre, 1-21.11.1979) based on research towards academic book and articles. A visitor to the exhibition had fought in the war, and recorded his experiences. The recording was given to the Department of Sound Records, Imperial War Museum, London, and is still available for public consultation. The material was also transcribed and published in *Llafur, Journal of Society for the Study of Welsh Labour History*. In two forms, then, the material has a permanent impact that remains publicly available.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Preparation for *Strange Meeting: the Arts of the First World War* (Aberystwyth Arts Centre, 1-21 November 1979) and *Art and Survival in First World War Britain* (London: Macmillan, 1987), respectively curated and written by Stuart Sillars. The exhibition displayed original materials of all kinds from the war years. During the exhibition local people brought in further material of their own or from relatives, and there was also a series of public lectures given by the curator. The aim was to explore the immediate experiences of war as presented in popular cultural forms including newspapers, cartoons, film, song and popular poetry, seen alongside the material more recently made familiar such as the poetry of Wilfred Owen and others. The book was enthusiastically reviewed in the *Times Literary Supplement*, but the impact was broader in the numbers of local people who visited it, importantly including veterans of the war itself.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

One of the visitors was Iorwerth Miles Davies, who served as a stretcher-bearer in Salonika between 1916 and 1918, after working as a pharmacist in Machynlleth, mid-Wales. He spoke to me in detail about his work there during the exhibition. During the discussion I suggested that his recollections be made permanent in some way, and I visited him in his home in Aberystwyth and made reel-to-reel recordings of his unscripted reminiscences.

These I then transcribed for publication. I provided a very light editing, checking only the names of places given, adding punctuation and presenting the material in the separate sections in which they were mentioned. At this time I had already been in contact with the Imperial War Museum concerning the loan of pictures by Paul Nash and Isaac Rosenberg, so the suggestion of placing the recording with them was a logical further step.

The impact of this endeavour had several dimensions that went far beyond the book and articles directed at an academic audience. The exhibition itself was an event of importance

locally for many people; in the late 1970s many survivors of the war were in their 80s, and so could recall the events from personal experience. For them and for their children and grandchildren, this was clearly an emotional and in some cases a curative, therapeutic experience. For Mr Davies, making the recording and knowing that it would be preserved was very important, validating his wartime deeds and, perhaps more significantly, the Christian faith that sustained him – he later became a Deacon in a local Welsh Chapel. As a testament to vernacular history it did much to offset the official views of the war, especially with regard to the Salonika campaign, often dismissed as a ‘sideshow’.

The recordings are still available in the Imperial War Museum, to visitors of all kinds and for all purposes, and for broadcast and published use. Similarly, the transcript remains in unpublished form and may be read in many libraries. In extending the impact of the exhibition, they stood alongside materials added by viewers during its showing period. These included photographs taken quite illegally during the war, under pain of the death penalty, items of military uniform, medals, and ration coupons after food rationing introduced in 1917. All were important not only in enriching the exhibition but in validating personal experiences long overlooked. For Mr Davies, the recording process was of great personal importance; the recordings themselves are significant historically and also as a tribute to one man’s powerful beliefs and personal courage.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Sillars, Stuart. *Strange Meeting: The Arts of the 1914-18 War*. Exhibition guide, Aberystwyth Arts Centre, 1-21 November 1979;

Sillars, Stuart: *Art and Survival in First World War Britain* (London: Macmillan and New York, St Martin’s Press, 1978)

‘A Welshman in Salonika, 1916-1919: Iorworth Miles Davies (1893-1981), ed. Stuart Sillars. *Llafur: the Journal of the Society for the Study of Welsh Labour History*. Vol 3 No 4 (1983), 66-75.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Review on BBC Radio Wales, November 1987

Obituary of Iorworth Miles Davies, *Yr Angor*, No 34, 1981, p.1 (Welsh language local newspaper, Aberystwyth)

Letters from Peter Hart and Dr J R Bullen, Department of Sound Records, Imperial War Museum, London

Correspondence from Mrs Joan Jones, daughter of Iorworth Miles Davies.

Correspondence with John Llewelyn Highes, Porthaethwy, 29 Rose Hill, Holywell, Flintshire, CH8 7TL, who is researching matters related to the life of Mr Davies.

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Bergen

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): YOUNGCLIM

Name of impact case: Young people's awareness of the importance of language in climate change issues

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Through a collaboration with high school teachers and students, we set up a project focusing on language use in the climate change debate. We organised a survey for 223 students on understandings of and attitudes towards the climate issue. When the results were ready, we invited all participants to a "climate gathering" and open interaction on question formulations, survey design, findings. The awareness of the role of language had clearly increased and had provided a new topic to work on for both teachers and students. The survey has also been discussed at public meetings and presented in a documentary film.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

In the cross-disciplinary LINCLIM project, focusing on linguistic representation of climate change discourse and their individual and collective interpretations, the methodological design includes opinion surveys and experiments in addition to a series of linguistic and discursive analyses of various genres (scientific, political, media). The project aims to give a particular attention to the voices of young people: their knowledge and opinion about climate change, their sources of knowledge, their conception of the future – and in particular, the role of language in the climate debate. In order to get the necessary contacts, we collaborated with local authorities, the university school lab and a group of teachers in 5 high schools. We presented the project, from the perspective of four disciplines (linguistics, psychology, political science and climate science) and explained our interest in young people's voices. When we invited them to be part of the project, several of the teachers were enthusiastic about getting a new perspective – the role of language – into the teaching of climate change and accepted to help us undertake a survey among the students. We ended up with 223 students participating, from five different high schools.

The whole LINGCLIM group, participated at the workshop with the teachers and in the preparation of the survey, which contained experiments, open-ended and close-ended questions.

Researchers: Kjersti Fløttum (head), Øyvind Gjerstad, Gisela Böhm, Elisabeth Ivarsflaten, Helge Drange, Trine Dahl; coordinator Vegard Rivenes was central in practical arrangements.

Time period from workshop to survey and "climate gathering": September 2013 – April 2014.

We had a triple interest in the school collaboration:

- 1) Explore/test different types of question formulations and experiments for use in later

more comprehensive surveys through the Norwegian Citizen Panel and undertake the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in a mixed methods approach.

- 2) Address the current gap in knowledge related to young people and climate change, get detailed insights into the cognitive processes underlying their opinions and attitudes, analyse how different framings observed in Norway (large oil and gas provider AND leading country in environmental/climate issues) are reflected in the language, attitudes and opinions of young Norwegians, and capture the variation in their experiences and views.
- 3) Reach out to young people – central actors in the existing and future challenges related to climate change – about the importance of language in the climate debate and create awareness and discussions about this, related to the representation of the issue in various sources.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

In addition to the enthusiasm and interest among the teachers for being made aware of the role of language in the climate debate, and the students' engaged discussion both at our school visits and at the "Climate gathering" after the survey, we have experienced a great interest in the topic (language – young people – climate). We have been invited to numerous public events to present the project and the results of the school survey (see references below).

With financial support from the Research Council of Norway, we have been encouraged to make a documentary film about the LINGCLIM project where the survey carried out among the high school students is integrated, accompanied by the outspoken voice of one of the students. She brings in the importance of language; representing the engaged youth wanting more positive "stories" about climate change, and having had enough of the "gloom-and-doom" perspective. This film will probably be shown at the Norwegian public TV channel (NRK), reaching out to the whole Norwegian population.

Another sign of the impact this school survey has had on awareness of the importance of language in the climate debate was the invitation we got from the Rafto foundation (working on climate change as a matter of human rights) to set up a new survey related to their teaching program. We accepted and were involved in the project including both high school teachers and students from the Bergen area as well as voluntary organisations for environmental and climate questions. New surveys were set up, one before and one after their education programme (Autumn 2015) in order to see whether the teaching had had any effect. In this project, the survey results were presented and discussed with the participating teachers, who expressed great interest in the way we had set up the project. We are currently working on what would be the best way of reaching out with these new results.

A final point to mention here was an invitation from the Research Council of Norway to present how we had worked with schools. This was done at a national large conference on science communication (November 2015) under the title "When young people have an impact on research".

References to the research (scientific publications)

Fløttum, K., Dahl, T., Rivenes, V. 2016. Young Norwegians and their views on climate change and the future: Findings from a climate concerned and oil rich nation. *Journal of Youth Studies*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2016.1145633>

Fløttum, K. (Forthcoming). *Les voix des jeunes sur le climat, l'environnement et l'énergie. Le discours et la langue*. Paris/Bruxelles: Le Harmattan.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Paper published in popular science journal:

Fløttum, K., Rivenes, V., Dahl, T. 2014. Ungdommers forståelse av og holdninger til klima. *Naturen* 6, 243-249.

Film:

“Når vi snakker om klima” (“When talking about climate”), med *1001 Films*, produsent Anwar Saab; finansiert av Forskningsrådet. Målgruppe: Det allmenne publikum, og studenter/forskere fra ulike fagdisipliner. Premiere March 10, 2016.

Radio:

Språkteigen, NRK P2, søndag 6.desember 2015 – intervju om uttrykket «klimaendringer»

Kulturhuset, NRK P2, mandag 9.november 2015 – intervju om folks meninger om og holdninger til klimaspørsmålet, språkbruk:

<https://radio.nrk.no/serie/kulturhuset-hovedsending/MKTR15022315/09-11-2015>

Invited presentations:

Fløttum, K. 2015. De unges meninger om klima og syn på fremtiden, 15.01.2015. Bergen: Klimakafé (Besteforeldreaksjonen).

Fløttum, K. 2014. *Les voix des jeunes sur le climat, l'environnement et l'énergie*. Key note at the conference « Énergie, environnement et écologie », Grenoble, 27-28/11/14.

Fløttum, K. 2014. Hører følelser og klima sammen? *Forskningsdagene i Bergen, Forskning UNG*. Foredrag for skoleelever i samarbeid med Maria Sleire, Langhaugen vgs og Jonas Stensvoll, Bergen Katedralskole, 26.09.2014. Bergen: Universitetet i Bergen.

Fløttum, K. 2014. Klima, språk og meningsmangfold. Foredrag ved debattkveld «Språkmakt! Tåketale, desinformasjon eller hersketeknikk?», 22.09.2014. Bergen: Litteraturhuset i Bergen.

Fløttum, K. 2014. Språkbruk om klima - og fremtid. «Mandagsforedrag» på Bryggens Museum, 22.09.2014. Bergen: Bryggens Museum. <http://www.bymuseet.no/?vis=1251>

Fløttum, K. 2014. "Klimafortellinger" - et flerstemmig møte mellom helter, skurker, ofre - og andre. *Alumnusdager*, 10.05.2014. Bergen: Universitetet i Bergen.

Fløttum, K. 2013. Har språk noe med klima å gjøre? LINGCLIM-prosjektet: Språkanalyse, spørreundersøkelser og psykologiske eksperimenter for å forstå mer av klimadebatten. 04.11.2013. Fagdag for språklærere og rådgivere, Hordaland. Bergen: Universitetet i Bergen, Skolelaboratoriet.

WEB Op-eds:

Tvinnereim, E., Fløttum, K., Ivarsflaten, E. 2014. Norsk ungdom: Klimaendringene er i stor grad menneskeskapte. *Energi og Klima: Norsk klimastiftelses nettmagasin* 28.05.2014.

<http://energiogklima.no/kommentar-analyse/norsk-ungdom-klimaendringene-er-i-stor-grad-menneskeskapte/>

Fløttum, K. 2014. Ungdom og klima: Optimister og bekymret. *Energi og Klima: Norsk klimastiftelses nettmagasin* 29.04.2014. <http://energiogklima.no/kommentar-analyse/ungdom-og-klima-optimister-og-bekymret/>

Fløttum, K. 2014. Språk og klima. *Sakprosabloggen*.
<http://sakprosabloggen.no/2014/03/21/kva-granskar-sakprosaforskarane-3/>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Airborne

Name of impact case:

Airborne: Pollution, Climate Change and New Visions of Sustainability in China

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This project started in 2014 and has been funded by the Norwegian Research Council (9 mill. NOK) since March 2015. Therefore, the project has a short period of time to cover in terms of impact so far. At this early stage, impact is mainly seen in China (government authorities inviting project members to present results + new initiatives to develop university courses), Norway (media interest), US (policy dialogue). The link "Airborne impact" on our [project webpage](#) is continuously updated, as is the link "Airborne in media" listing media input and interest related to the project. The project will run for 3 more years and is expected to have increasing impact as we develop more research results and follow up our plans for dialogue with organizations and policy makers.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The *Airborne* project starts from the assumption that people's experiences and imaginaries of the impact of air pollution are in the process of transforming into entirely new visions of sustainability and creative forms of action in China, the world's largest energy consuming state. In a historical perspective *Airborne* attempts to answer the question of how, and to which extent, political authorities, scientists, rural/urban inhabitants, and environmental organizations *interact* in responding to the inseparable risks of air pollution in China and global climate change. We study this through three carefully designed interdisciplinary case studies that all require new forms of cooperation across the disciplines of sinology, anthropology, media and communication, political science, and environmental chemistry

The research group *China Airborne* is behind the *Airborne* project that has received funding from the Norwegian Research Council since 2015. The group is made up by a total of 16 researchers (including 3 PhD and 1 postdoctoral researcher) based in Norway, China and the US. We meet on a regular basis during conferences, joint field work in China and, starting from August 2016 the project team will be based at Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) in Oslo

for one year.

Our research group's approach is to organize cooperative data collection, workshops for joint analysis and co-writing of results across disciplines, all within three closely connected in-depth case studies. The title of the case studies are: 1) The interface between air pollution science and the population; 2) Central PM pollution policy goes local; 3) The class and gender of individual air pollution exposure. Each of the case studies highlights different key processes of interaction in China (theoretically approached as "interfaces") between political authorities, scientists, media, industry, and the population, all of whom respond to air pollution and related risks. The case studies have defined specific research questions that *require* close cooperation between different methodologies, such as historical and political text studies, anthropological fieldwork and interviews, quantitative surveys, media analysis, and scientific measuring, modeling and comparison of individual air pollution exposure in urban and rural contexts. One explicit aim of the project is to engage in dialogue with policy makers and local authorities in, especially, China and Norway.

Key researchers alphabetically (excluding PhD students who have not yet published). Each name is hyperlinked for further info:

[Anna Ahlers](#) (sinology and political science)

[Kristin Aunan](#) (environmental chemistry)

[Mette Halskov Hansen](#) (sinology and anthropology)

[Hongtao Li](#) (media and communication)

[Zhaohui Liu](#) (anthropology)

[Edwin Schmitt](#) (anthropology)

[Yongdong Shen](#) (political science)

[Rune Svarverud](#) (sinology and history)

[Bryan Tilt](#) (anthropology)

[Shuxiao Wang](#) (environmental chemistry)

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

China:

On a regular basis (at least once per month) several of our Chinese project members give feedback to local authorities in our main field sites in Zhejiang Province about selected results of our research. In addition one of our team members, Edwin Schmitt, presented his survey results from the city of Chengdu at two formalized meetings with local government

officials. In Hangzhou, Zhejiang, our research about environmental protests and NGOs was discussed in an open public event at the Zhejiang Science and Technology Museum involving one of our key project participants in China (Zhaohui Liu. Through another key participant (Hongtao Li) we have had several meetings with one of China's largest environmental NGOs, Green Zhejiang (who has now also accepted one of our master students for an internship).

At the national level of political authority in China, Anna Ahlers' article about smog fighting experiences in the German Ruhr District as compared to China's current situation, was made part of a report to the Politbureau's Standing Committee, and were from it was sent to the central government's ministry of environmental protection. It is not very common that a report written by a non-Chinese scholar reaches that level of authority in China.

It is important to note that policy decisions in China are rarely transparent and we have no way of knowing exactly what kind of impact our research results have through such dialogues. It is normally very difficult to get access to political authorities in China to discuss possible policy outcomes of especially humanistic (and social science) research to suggest changes. However, *Airborne* is now in a special position to do this because we have established such fora for dialogue over the past year, and because we cooperate with natural scientists who have a far higher status and possibility of exercising impact than humanistic scholars.

Norway:

Airborne has generated quite some media interest since we started research in 2014 and we have so far contributed to major media outlets with a wide audience such as Urix/NRK, Dagsavisen, Apollon, Her og Nå/NRK, Ny Tid, Dagens Næringsliv;

We have been invited to give public lectures and to write about *Airborne* research results in, for instance, a report to Norsk Klimastiftelse (Norwegian Climate Foundation). By March 2016, already planned events include a public debate in Litteraturhuset about Norway, US and China's role in combatting air pollution, and several other open debates and lectures directed at journalists, NGOs and policy makers during the project group's stay at Centre for Advanced Studies.

US:

Key project member Bryan Tilt contributed to a larger online published debate about Chinese air pollution at The National Bureau of Asian Research which has a specific goal to bridge academic, business, and policy arenas.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Project participants have published extensively and internationally, many also in the field of China's air pollution. We refer to our members' websites for these, and here only include publications that have come out in the period where the research *project Airborne* has been

running:

- Rune Svarverud (2014): "The Terminological Battle for 'Air' in Modern China" in the Japanese (English language) journal *Wakumon*.
- Anna Ahlers (2015): "How the Sky over the Ruhr Became Blue Again", published in Chinese in *Xiaokang (Insight China) Journal* no. 23.
- Anna Ahlers & Mette Halskov Hansen (in press): "Air Pollution: How Will China Win its Self-Declared War Against it?" in Eva Sternfeld (ed.), *Routledge Handbook: China's Environmental Policy*. London: Routledge.
- Six articles have been finalized (five of them co-authored by one Chinese and one Norwegian or US project participant) and after presentation at the American Association of Asian Studies in March 2016 they will be submitted to *The China Quarterly*, one of the top three leading journals in the field of China studies. They constitute the first thorough academic presentation of the first year of research in *Airborne* and thus serve as an important basis for further public dissemination – and eventual societal impact – of the group's research.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

- See <http://www.hf.uio.no/ikos/english/research/projects/airborne-pollution-china/media/> for a list of *Airborne's* media contributions in Norway. These are media with a wide audience and since each of them generated new requests for interviews, questions on e-mail or suggestions for public lectures we assume they must have had some "impact".
- <http://www.zjstm.org/NewsShow.aspx?ID=1694> On May 30 2015, Zhejiang Smart City Promotion Association and Hongcheng Smart City Research Institute hosted the public event "Environmental Governance and Public Participation". Dr. Liu Zhaohui, Associate Professor at Zhejiang University and participant of *Airborne*, gave the talk "Who Gets to Enter my Backyard?: The Environmental Movement, Government Intervention and Troublemakers" at the Zhejiang Science and Technology Museum in Hangzhou with a public audience of several hundred Chinese NGOs and policy makers. In his talk, Dr. Liu presented the *Airborne* project and shared insights from the project's research on environmental mass incidents and environmental issues in the city of Quzhou, Zhejiang province. This was a relatively rare event of public debate in Hangzhou about air pollution and, as such, the impact – in the special Chinese context – must be assumed to be relatively high.
- Edwin Schmitt (together with Chinese research assistants) gave a report on our Environmental Consciousness Survey in Chengdu at the "Distiller's Well Street Management Office Chengdu, Local Community", April 1st, 2015 and on March 29 at the "Riverside Street Management Office Chengdu, Local Community,". Again, these are rare occasions where foreign researchers are able to present research in a direct dialogue with local authorities,

and it is sign of impact that they are even willing to engage in policy dialogue with, especially, a non-Chinese research in the field.

- On invitation from Norsk Klimastiftelsen (Norwegian Climate Foundation), Anna Ahlers & Mette Halskov Hansen are writing a short and popularized summary of research results to be published by the foundation in April 2016 and distributed to relevant departments, environmental NGOs, and journalists in Norway.

- Project member Wang Shuxiao participated in the actual clearing of the air in Beijing during the Communist Party's military parade in September 2015. See also her website for just one example of how *Airborne* project members are working closely with policy makers in the field of air

pollution:<http://www.tsinghua.edu.cn/publish/enven/6309/2011/20110215211647847219770/20110215211647847219770.html>

The impact of *humanistic* research here is indirect but not insignificant. We work closely with the natural science researchers, helping to develop new joint research agendas and producing research results that clearly give new directions also to their understandings of societal responses to air pollution, and how to improve policies and implementations. Humanistic scholars have a low status in China and to impact policy making major fields such as air pollution and climate change is impossible without going through, and working with, natural science researchers who are – to the contrary – often directly engaged in consultancy work and think tanks of political authorities.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Christians

Name of impact case:

Studies on Christians in the Middle East

By focusing on the Christians in the Middle East, the scholars involved have contributed to a better understanding of the plurality and complexities of the Middle East. This provides a better platform for analysis and policy making in Norway.

Based on our studies we have also contributed to specific debates in the increasingly pluralistic Norwegian society.

Within the department several scholars have studied the revival within the Coptic Orthodox Church in Egypt. Berit Thorbjørnsrud has studied what the revival involves in terms of changing beliefs and practices, recruitment to church service, gender roles, marriage patterns, body rituals, etc. (1985-2002). Nora Stene has studied socialization patterns of children and youth within the church (in Cairo and London); and Kari Vogt prayer patterns, Coptic leadership structures, etc. Bård Kartveit, who has previously studied identity and dilemmas of attachment among Christians in Bethlehem, is presently engaged in a study on Copts and masculinity in Alexandria.

In 2013, Berit Thorbjørnsrud initiated a new project, involving 11 scholars (8 from our department and 3 from the faculty of theology), which resulted in the book *Christians in the Middle East: Battling to belong* (published in Norwegian, 2015). The book discusses the various challenges Christians in the Middle East face today; are their numbers really decreasing in the traditional Christian areas (Iraq, Palestine/Jerusalem, etc.), and, if so, why? What kind of strategies do Christians apply to counter such a development? In non-traditional areas, after a thousand years of absence, Christian minorities are yet again emerging in the Arabian Peninsula. But why? To what extent do Christians enjoy religious freedom in the Gulf states? Will they yet again put down roots?

Historically the churches in the Middle East have received little attention in Norway, even among Christians. This pattern is presently changing, and one chapter discusses why and how this to some extent has changed within the last decades.

A new group has been established wanting to

- Continue existing projects, i.e. on Christianity in the Arabian Peninsula

- Develop new projects, i.e. on Christianity in Iran; the origin of the Catholic Church in the Middle East; Israeli and Palestinian Authority's (PA) policy towards Palestinian Christians in the West Bank and Israel; conflicts and alliances among Christian politicians in Lebanon, etc.
- Establish a network for scholars on Christianity in the Middle East and encourage more publications on the topic. So far we meet for regular seminars.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(Include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The book from 2015 has been very well received. 170 people turned up at the presentation. Several newspapers and magazines have interviewed the participants. The book has since received a high number of very positive reviews.

The scholars involved have contributed both academic and popular texts on aspects on Christian life in the Middle East. They have frequently been interviewed in various media, and many of them have given popular lectures to various audiences. This has contributed to a growing interest for Christians in the Middle East. Many of the scholars involved are publicly well known and they are frequently used as expert advisers for ministries, development organizations, church organizations, journalists, teachers and pupils, etc.

They have contributed with knowledge and analysis on Christian groups specifically, but based on their studies they have also contributed with reports commissioned by several ministries on issues of high importance in an increasingly pluralistic Norwegian society, i.e. on female circumcision; honour and violence; religion and marriage; religious freedom and gender equality; missionary work among refugees, etc.

They have served to establish and strengthen relations between Middle Eastern and local Christian congregations. When for example the Coptic pope Tawdrous II visited the bishops in the Norwegian (Lutheran) Church, in 2014, several of these scholars were asked to participate in the public and the confidential meetings organized.

By focusing on the Christians in the Middle East, the scholars involved have contributed to a better understanding of the plurality and complexities of the Middle East and have provided a better platform for analysis and policy making both inside and outside Norway.

With an increasing number of refugees arriving from the Middle East, and an increasingly heated public debate, those involved with studies on Christians do also challenge the increasing prejudices towards Arabs, Muslims, or people from the Middle East in general.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Christians in the Middle East: Battling to belong / Kristen i Midtøsten. Kampen for tilhørighet (2015) Berit Thorbjørnsrud (red.)

Kommet for å bli? Berit Thorbjørnsrud (2015) I *Babylon. Nordisk tidsskrift for Midtøsten*

De kristne i Midtøsten: Kun på museum? Berit Thorbjørnsrud, I *Midtøsten etter den arabiske*

våren, Peter Norman Waage (red.) 2012)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

A collection of the reviews:

<https://www.cappelendammundervisning.no/vare/de-kristne-i-midt%C3%B8sten-9788202488970>

[http://rucforsk.ruc.dk/site/da/publications/review-af-berit-thorbjoernsrud-red-de-kristne-i-midtoesten-kampen-for-tilhoerighet-cappelen-damm-akademisk-2015-265-sider\(0cfa16fd-1032-4ad7-8519-3fa0ec2bb03d\)/export.html](http://rucforsk.ruc.dk/site/da/publications/review-af-berit-thorbjoernsrud-red-de-kristne-i-midtoesten-kampen-for-tilhoerighet-cappelen-damm-akademisk-2015-265-sider(0cfa16fd-1032-4ad7-8519-3fa0ec2bb03d)/export.html)

Some of the interviews given in media:

<http://www.vl.no/nyhet/midt%C3%B8stens-kristne-er-mer-enn-en-truet-art-1.378195>

<http://www.vg.no/nyheter/meninger/syria/flukt-fra-hellig-land/a/23513946/>

<http://www.dagen.no/Nyheter/midt%C3%B8sten/Gamle-kristne%E2%80%A8-presses-ut%E2%80%A8-nye-lokkes-inn-227511>

Some of the open lectures given:

<https://kirken.no/nb-NO/fellesrad/kirkeneioslo/menigheter/torshovlilleborg/hva-skjer/menighetskveld/>

<http://www.kirkeakademiene.no/about/ost/ringsaker-kirkeakademi/>

<http://www.hlsenteret.no/arrangementer/2016/kristne-i-midtoesten%3A-kampen-for-tilhorighet.html>

The book was selected by Norla for promotion abroad:

<http://norla.no/nb/books/696>

Berit Thorbjørnsrud, the editor of the book, is a member of the REFERENCE GROUP advising Norwegian Church Aid, on a project sponsored by the State Department with NOK 10 million (*"The development of an analysis of the situation and protection needs for religious minorities in Syria and Iraq"*).

<https://www.kirkensnodhjelp.no/en/about-nca/>

When the government wanted a new anti-discrimination law, Berit Thorbjørnsrud provided all the resource material on religious groups' views on gender and sexual orientation.

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-2008-1/id496347/?q=&ch=8>

When the National Parliament (Stortinget) discussed a reform in the marital/divorce law, the responsible ministry commissioned Berit Thorbjørnsrud to provide a study on the implications for religious groups. This was one of the reports that formed the basis for the reformulation of the proposed reforms.

https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/upload/aid/publikasjoner/horing/2003/vilkar_familieforening/thorbjornsrud_kulturstudier.pdf

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: FLIKKE

Name of impact case: New Political Groups and the Russian State (NEPORUS), research grant Norwegian Research Council, number 228205; duration of project 2014 – 2017.

Summary of the impact

Drawing on social movement theories, the NEPORUS project has studied central developments in the Russian legal system, the role of civil society and the role of social media in societal communication (and collective action) (theme 2). This research has involved studies of enabling/disabling changes in opportunity structures, such as legal framework, state restrictions, and changes in political signals. The project has led to numerous talks and a considerable number of publications (see below).

Description of the research underpinning the impact

With Russia's democratic transition called off, and given the weak civil society structures in Russia, a study of contemporary social movements in the country may seem overly ambitious. But the modalities of social identification are changing, and changes may in fact be *reinforced* by the state's mobilization against societal organization. The state can enact punitive measures against protesters – but these measures may in turn open up new divides among the elites, triggering new framing actions among protesters. Overall, the assumption of the Russian state as strong and monolithic seems undermined by the 2011–2012 elections, leading some observers to suggest that their larger impact will be a gradual decay of electoral authoritarianism.

To map whether new restrictions in the legal framework has an effect on collective action/ social organization, we have:

- Conducted a large ROMIR survey of 70 + questions mapping public attitudes to several parameters of economic performance, NGO legislation, and protest demonstrations/ electoral participation.
- Systematically compiled information from social media (twitter, Facebook and NGO driven human rights sites) on changes in legislation, the legal and non-legal enforcement of the NGO Law, and protest mobilization/ de-mobilization.
- Systematically compiled a database of all registered “foreign agent” NGOs in Russia (as of January 2016), including variables of the number of court-cases, fines, type of NGO, and appeals to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).

- Conducted numerous (20-30) face-to-face interviews with select members of NGOs (in collaboration with the NHC) (Østbø, Flikke), and local activists in St. Petersburg (Belokurova).
- Conducted systematic End-Note based collection of primary sources from Russian language newspapers like *Kommersant*, *Rossiyskaya gazeta*, *Novaya gazeta*, and *Gazeta.ru*, as well as pdfs of legal acts from the State Duma, Presidential and Governmental decrees (*ukazy*) and resolutions (*postanovleniya*), transcripts from meetings in the PCHRCS (Presidential Council for Human Rights and Civil Society) and Putin speeches (Seliger, federal addresses etc.).
- Compiled end-note based libraries of secondary sources on internet freedom/ restrictions, and peer-reviewed international journal articles on themes relating to the NEPORUS project.

Details of the impact

The project has resulted in a number of articles in peer-reviewed journals, plus a series of newspaper articles and numerous radio and television interviews. We have held a capstone conference plus workshops in Oslo (2014) and in St. Petersburg (2015); a further conference will be arranged in Stockholm this year. The project has partnered with the Norwegian Helsinki Committee (NHC), with the post doc Jardar Østbø spending 6 months at the NHC in early 2015. The project material has proved highly relevant for the NHC, and project leader, Geir Flikke, has held two talks at the NHC; one for Russian journalists, and one for the NHC board. Topics have been “Human Rights in a Changing Security Landscape” and “The Foreign Agent Law: Implementation and NGO Solidarity”.

Project participants **Geir Flikke**, **Jardar Østbø** and **Pål Kolstø** presented papers at the Smolny Institute Conference “Social Movements in Russian and in the World Today: Issues of Human Agency and Politization”. See: <https://www.facebook.com/events/332731000266504> and <https://socialmovementstoday.wordpress.com/>)

Project leader **Geir Flikke** took part in the ICCEES conference in Makuhari/ Japan in 2015, presenting a paper on “Conflicting Opportunities: the NGO Legislation”. The paper was rewritten and presented also at the NIBR sponsored conference in Helsinki (2016), “Between the Carrot and the Stick” (28–29 January, Helsinki University). The paper is submitted to *Europe-Asia Studies* for review.

Project Participants **Steven Fish** and **Pat J. Willerton** took part in the 2015 ASSEES conference in Philadelphia. For an interview with Willerton, see: <http://www.russia-direct.org/ga/secret-putins-high-ratings-seen-american-expert>. For program, see: <http://www.aseees.org/sites/default/files/downloads/2015%20convention%20program%20for%20web.pdf>

Project participants **Elena Belokurova** and **Anna Tarasenko** took part in the NIBR sponsored conference in Helsinki (2016), “Between the Carrot and the Stick” (28 – 29 January, Helsinki

University). For papers and presentations, see

<https://www.hioa.no/eng/Events/International-Conference-on-emerging-needs-and-forms-for-non-state-actors-in-contemporary-Russia>.

Project participants **Geir Flikke** and **Jardar Østbø** are accepted with individual papers to the ASN Annual Conference (2016) in April, at the Columbia University/ New York. See:

<http://nationalities.org/conventions/world/2016/>

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Østbø, Jardar Nuland (2015) "Divided by the Desire for Peace: A Frame Analysis of the Twitter Mobilisation ahead of the Russian Peace March 21 September 2014", in *Digital Icons: Studies in Russian, Eurasian and Central European New Media*, pp. 91-131.

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Flikke, Geir (under review in *Demokratizatsiya*) "Canaries in a Coal Mine. Russian Liberalism as a Movement Struggle".

Flikke, Geir (under review in *Europe-Asia Studies*) "Conflicting Opportunities or Patronal Politics? Disruptive NGO Legislation in Russia 2012-15".

Flikke, Geir (paper to the ASN, 2016) "The Primordialization of the Russian State. The Policies of 'Official Nationalism' in Putin's Third Period".

Østbø, Jardar (under review in *Social Movement Studies*) "Demonstrations against Demonstrations: The Dispiriting Emotions of the Kremlin's Social Media 'Mobilization'".

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If relevant: External references (external users or others who have witnessed the impact and could be contacted to corroborate the claims made in the reported research cases).

The NEPORUS project is conducted in collaboration with the Norwegian Helsinki Committee.

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: HASSELGÅRD

Name of impact case:
Textbooks in English Grammar
Summary of the impact
Hilde Hasselgård has co-authored two textbooks in English grammar for university/college level and one for secondary school level. These books constitute wide dissemination of research-based knowledge and results from our own research on the English language and on language contrasts. The three textbooks all have high numbers of readers for whom they will be authoritative sources of knowledge about English grammar and language use.
Description of the research underpinning the impact
<p>The three textbooks represent expertise and experience drawn from many years of both teaching and research on English language, not least undergraduate courses in English grammar, research on contrastive differences between English and Norwegian, and research on English produced by Norwegian learners. The research is empirical (i.e. based on corpora of authentic texts) and has therefore identified a number of areas in which English and Norwegian differ from each other as well as areas in which the English produced by Norwegian advanced learners differs from that of native speakers of English. All these aspects have given indispensable information about which topics need to be emphasized, and the aspects of both the English language itself and the analysis of it that students tend to find difficult.</p> <p>Particularly the research on English grammar and on contrastive analysis owes a lot to the pioneering work of the late Prof. Stig Johansson (principal author of the first edition of <i>English Grammar: Theory and Use</i>). He also contributed substantially to a major reference grammar of English, <i>The Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English</i> (co-authored with Douglas Biber, Geoffrey Leech, Susan Conrad and Edward Finegan and published by Longman in 1999), and this work influenced the writing of <i>English Grammar: Theory and Use</i>.</p> <p>The second editions of both of the university/college grammars have been improved by results from corpus-based research on English-Norwegian contrasts and on learner English. These fields have benefited from co-operation with Prof. Signe Ebeling (see list of research</p>

below), even if she is not a co-author of the grammar books.

Details of the impact

The impact of textbooks consists in the fact that they have a large number of readers. The three books have sold several thousand copies each since they were first published (see below); thus they have been influential for the ways in which students in both secondary schools and at university level are informed about English grammar and usage.

Exploring English reaches secondary school students in their last year of obligatory English instruction.

Both *English Grammar: Theory and Use* and *Introducing English Grammar* are read by large numbers of university/college students of English. Many of these will become teachers of English, so it can be expected that the books will also inform teaching of English language skills in schools.

English Grammar: Theory and Use. Universitetsforlaget. The first edition appeared in 1998 and a revised edition in 2012. Authors: Hilde Hasselgård, Stig Johansson, Per Lysvåg. Copies sold in 2015: 500. The second edition is due to appear in a third imprint this year (2016).

Introducing English Grammar. Fagbokforlaget. Originally published in 2006, Second edition 2012. Authors: Magne Dypedahl, Hilde Hasselgård, Berit Løken. Used in most institutions where English is offered as part of teacher education – almost 1100 copies were sold in 2015. The second edition contains exercises that train students in using electronic corpora to study English language.

Exploring English. Cappelen Damm. Published 2008, in direct response to new requirements in the English curriculum in *Kunnskapsløftet*. Informed by teaching and research within discourse analysis and systemic-functional linguistics in addition to the above. *Exploring English* has extensive sections devoted to genres of spoken and written communication in addition to the grammar section. The book is widely used in the first year of upper secondary schools, and has an accompanying website at

<http://exploringenglish.cappelendamm.no/>

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References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: HELLAND

Name of impact case: “Ny fransk grammatikk” – French grammar in contrast

Summary of the impact

“Ny fransk grammatikk” (NFG) was published initially in 2006 (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, 489 pages). Destined for use in Norwegian universities and colleges, the book brought something completely new into the field of French linguistics in Norway combining scientific description, comparative linguistics (French, Norwegian) and acquisition facts: what is easy, what is hard to acquire for Norwegian learners of French as a foreign language. NFG was the first grammar of French at the university level written in Norwegian. Since its publishing date, the book has been sold in more than 2600 copies in Norway and has also been received well in Sweden and Denmark. But more importantly, it is still used as grammar book in all of the universities of Norway: Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Agder and Tromsø. This means that by 2016 it covers more than 90 per cent of the market in Norway. In this sense, NFG has had huge impact on the field.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

Up to 2006, Norwegian students of French were used to reading Danish grammar books of French, published between 1970 and 1981. “Ny fransk grammatikk” was the first grammar of French at university level written in Norwegian. However, it was not only a reference grammar (containing 489 pages). It also had explicit goals relating to the acquisition and learning of French as second or third language. The research was carried out by Hans Petter Helland between 2000 and 2006. The book has been reedited several times since 2006, but it is first now that a real follow up is scheduled. The same author is currently writing a new book on the same topic, this time in French, that will be published in 2017 or 2018 based on new insights and findings in the field. A revised version of the 2006-book is also planned for publication and the content of the book(s) will be put to use with new teaching methods for foreign languages later this year (2016, especially based on flipped learning).

The set-up of the framework is very simple. Based on insights from generative grammar, the author takes building blocks from the lexicon and syntax and combines them to yield more and more complex structures and map them to semantics and pragmatics. These operations are the same from language to language and make the learner see that even for unrelated

language families like French and Norwegian, they have many basic linguistic operations and abstract principles in common. For example, attributive adjectives are always placed in front of the head noun in Norwegian while adjectives in French can be placed both in front and after (the standard case) of the noun. What are the challenges for speakers of Norwegian learning a system in the foreign language where only subparts of the systems are potentially the same? Another example could be given from the temporal domain where Norwegian has one tense form for the preterit corresponding to three forms in French (*passé composé, imparfait and passé simple*). In this way the interlanguage system that the Norwegian learner builds for French follows step-by-step from very simple principles to more and more complex structures. The acquisition of French as a foreign language (chapter 1), argument structure and syntactic principles (chapter 2-3), the verbal system (chapter 4), the nominal system (chapter 5), adjectives (chapter 6), prepositions (chapter 7) pronouns (chapter 8), sentence structure (chapter 9), non-finite structures (chapter 10), adverbs and negation (chapter 11) and information structure, passives, dislocation and clefts (chapter 12).

Details of the impact

Ny fransk grammatikk” (NFG) was published initially in 2006 (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, 489 pages). Destined for use in Norwegian universities and colleges it combined the scientific description of French as a foreign language, comparative linguistics (French, Norwegian) and acquisition facts: what is easy, what is hard to acquire for Norwegian learners of French. NFG was the first grammar of French at the university level written in Norwegian. Since its publishing date, the book has sold more than 2600 copies in Norway and has also been received well in Sweden and Denmark. An example of this is a very positive review article of the book published in *Revue Romane* (journal at level 2) from 2009*. The book was presented for an international audience in Helland (2007).** But more importantly, it is still used as grammar book at all of the universities in Norway: Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Agder and Tromsø. This means that it covers more than 90 per cent of the market in Norway. As an example, there were about 100 beginner students of French at the University of Oslo in 2015, 40 in Bergen and 20 in Trondheim. However, the average sales of the book are about 260 copies per year. A large majority of the doctoral students in French linguistics these later years have been trained using the framework of NFG. A large number of master theses have taken the book as their theoretical basis. In this sense, it has had huge impact on the field.

NGF has received 18 citations in Google Scholar.

* [Hans Petter Helland: Ny Fransk Grammatikk. Morfologi, syntaks og semantikk. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo 2006, 489 pages. / Kragh, Kirsten A. Jeppesen](#). In: *Revue Romane*, Vol. 44, Nr. 2, 20.12.2009, s. 357-361.

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References to the research (scientific publications)
References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Islamism

Name of impact case:

Islamist movements

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Research at IKOS changed Norwegian public discourse on mainstream Islamist movements in the Middle East and more specifically contributed to changing the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) towards these movements from non-contact towards establishing effective lines of communication. Researchers have clarified the centrality of mainstream Islamism to the emerging civil societies of the region, and its modernising aspects and potential for playing a constructive role in political reform. The conveying of these results to the MFA prepared the ground for Norway taking a lead among Western countries in establishing communication with mainstream Islamist movements.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Since the 1990s Bjørn Olav Utvik has given important contributions to the understanding of in particular Sunni Islamist movements like the Muslim Brotherhood with its many branches across the region. Since 2007 this research has been developed further through funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has allowed the expansion of the research team. In 2007-2008 Utvik and Truls Tønnessen produced the 110 page report <i>Islamist Movements in the Middle East: Challenging the Autocrats</i> for the MFA, mapping and analysing the mainstream Islamist movements in each individual country in the Middle East and North Africa. From 2008 to 2010 the Ministry sponsored a research project based at IKOS called <i>Faultlines of Islamism</i> . Here Utvik and Tønnessen were joined by Tilde Rosmer. In this project focus was on issues of Islamist gender politics and policies towards ethnic and religious cleavage lines. In 2011 the emerging research group at IKOS obtained funding from the MFA for a major five-year project termed <i>The New Middle East: Emerging Political and Ideological Trends</i> (2011-2016). Alongside Utvik the central researchers here were Dag Tuastad and Albrecht Hofheinz, and from 2014 Brynjar Lia. While this project was broader in scope, the study of Islamist movements remained a central focus. The role of Islamists in the Arab spring and its aftermath was studied, as well as Islamism in Palestinian politics both in Gaza and the West Bank, in the diaspora and inside Israel proper. Another focus was the emerging politicisation of salafi movements, both in the Gulf and in Egypt, a topic also developed by Utvik in another IKOS-based project, the RCN-funded <i>Gulf Research Unit</i> (2008-2013). Through these research efforts, as well as Utvik's earlier work on the economic ideas of mainstream Islamists, on the modernising aspects of Islamism, and on political Islam in Iran after the revolution, a number of insights have emerged. First, Islamism is the overwhelmingly dominant trend in the emerging civil societies in the region. Second, Islamism is not a reaction against modernity, but rather the main ideological expression of the
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emergence of an ever-growing educated modern middle class. Third, as such, mainstream Islamism represents in many aspects an urge for economic development, rationalisation of public administration and a more representative form of government. Fourth, at the same time Islamism is an identity movement pitting Islam against Western influence, and thus remains conservative on a number of moral issues and on gender relations.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research has influenced public debate in Norway through an active dissemination of the results. This has taken the form of op-eds in newspapers, articles in popular journals, frequent interventions in radio and television, public speeches in various settings, participation in public debates, and not least in books for the Norwegian market like Utvik's *Islamismen* (2011) and Tuastad's *Palestinske utfordringer* (2014). Especially the research group became the main interpreters of the Arab spring to Norwegian audiences and here the understanding of the role of Islamists was central.

While never uncontroversial the view of Islamism emerging from the research informed important parts of media reporting and public opinion.

In parallel (and in synergy) with this, the research results were more directly disseminated to the MFA through reports and policy briefs from the research group, through conversations and seminars at the MFA and at Norwegian embassies across the region, and through field trips and dialogue work conducted in conjunction with MFA staff. On several occasions the group has invited leading Islamist politicians from a number of countries to seminars and conferences in Norway, thus facilitating direct meetings with MFA staff, and on occasion with MFA politicians, while also facilitating such meetings in the region.

The research thus laid the grounds for, and provided both rationale and legitimacy for, Norway moving from a situation of non-contact with these groups to taking a leading role among Western countries in establishing communication with Islamist movements, most notably in the deputy foreign minister's meeting with the Palestinian Prime Minister from Hamas, Ismail Haniya, in 2007, and again in extensive contacts with the Muslim Brothers in Egypt and the Tunisian al-Nahda following the Arab Spring uprisings in 2011. In all this the extensive network developed by the researchers among political actors in the region has been an important facilitating factor in making possible the development of contact between the MFA and Islamist movements which especially in the period after 2011 have come to occupy central positions in regional and national politics in the Middle East (and are still part of the governments in Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen).

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- Tuastad, Dag Henrik (2010). The Role of International Clientelism in the National Factionalism of Palestine. *Third World Quarterly*. ISSN 0143-6597. 31(5), s 791- 802 . doi: [10.1080/01436597.2010.503569](https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2010.503569)
- Tuastad, Dag Henrik (2008). Local Elections in Gaza, In Ellen Lust-Okar (ed.), *Political Participation in the Middle East*. Lynne Rienner Publishers. ISBN 9781588266026. Chapter 7. s 121 – 139

Lia, Brynjar (1998). *The Society of the Muslim Brothers in Egypt: The Rise of an Islamic Mass Movement, 1928-1942*. Ithaca Press. ISBN 978-0-86372-314-8. 328 s.

Brynjar Lia. "[The Islamist Uprising in Syria, 1976-82: The History and Legacy of a Failed Revolt](#)". *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (Online 9 February 2016).

Brynjar Lia. "[Autobiography or Fiction? Hasan al-Bannā's Memoirs Revisited](#)". *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies* 15 (2015): 199-226.

□ Rosmer, Tilde (2012). Resisting 'Israelization': The Islamic Movement in Israel and the Realization of Islamization, Palestinization and Arabization. *Journal of Islamic Studies*. ISSN 0955-2340. 23(3), s 325- 358 . doi: [10.1093/jis/ets054](https://doi.org/10.1093/jis/ets054)

□ Rosmer, Tilde (2010). The Islamic Movement on the Jewish State, In Khaled Hroub (ed.), *Political Islam: Context versus Ideology*. Saqi Books. ISBN 9780863566592. 9. s 185 - 214

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<http://www.vg.no/nyheter/innenriks/midtoesten/ud-sponser-islamister-til-norge/a/530563/>

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6466749.stm

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<http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/egypt/egyptiske-islamister-hyller-stoere/a/10082719/>

Selected reports and policy briefs from the group

[Accommodation or Fight for Democracy? Egyptian Islamism after Sisi's coup](#) (pdf) by Bjørn Olav Utvik, UiO

[The Split of the Islamic Movement in Israel: Minority Dilemmas in the Jewish State](#) (pdf) by Tilde Rosmer, UiO

Policy Briefs 2014

[Egyptian Islamism after Sisi's coup](#) (brief, pdf) by Bjørn Olav Utvik, UiO

[The Split of the Islamic Movement in Israel: Minority Dilemmas in the Jewish State](#) (brief, pdf) by Tilde Rosmer, UiO

Reports 2013

[A question of faith? islamists and secularists fight over the post-Mubarak state](#) (pdf) by Bjørn Olav Utvik, UiO

[Have the cake and eat it too: Hamas and PLO elections](#) (pdf) by Dag Henrik Tuastad, UiO

[Between Turkey's AKP and the Gülen movement: Perspectives on the Kurdish peace process](#) (pdf) by Pinar Tank, PRIO

[#WhyIHateIkhwan Islamist-secular polarisation in Egyptian social media](#) (pdf) by Albrecht Hofheinz, UiO

Policy Briefs 2013

[A question of faith? Islamists and secularists fight over the post-mubarak state](#) (brief, pdf) by Bjørn Olav Utvik, UiO

[Have the cake and eat it too: Hamas and PLO elections](#) (brief, pdf) by Dag Henrik Tuastad, UiO

[#WhyIHateIkhwan Islamist-secular polarisation in Egyptian social media](#) (brief, pdf) by Albrecht Hofheinz, UiO

Reports 2012

[The Ikhwanisation of the Salafis: Piety in the Politics of Egypt and Kuwait](#) (pdf) by Bjørn Olav Utvik, UiO

[Islamist Student Politics in Israel](#) (pdf) by Tilde Rosmer, UiO

[The AKP's foreign policy challenges after the Arab Spring](#) (pdf) by Pinar Tank, PRIO

Policy Briefs 2012

[Islamist Student Politics in Israel](#) (brief, pdf) by Tilde Rosmer, UiO

[New Bad Guys or on the Road to Moderation: Salafis in the Post-Revolutionary Politics of Egypt](#) (brief, pdf) by Bjørn Olav Utvik, UiO

report named *Islamist Movements in the Middle East: Challenging the Autocrats*. The report was commissioned by the Section for Peace and Reconciliation at The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and consisted of a unique mapping and analysis of the mainstream Islamist movements in individual countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

On the background of this report, and due to Professor Utvik's long expertise and wide networks in the region this was the beginning of a close cooperation between IKOS and MFA within the field of peace and reconciliation. During this joint work, beginning in 2007, I was serving as a Senior Advisor and Project Manager in the Secretariat of the Foreign Minister and was part of a team working in close cooperation with Professor Utvik and his colleagues.

There were at least three important outcomes of this work: *Firstly*, the project became the foundation (in terms of insight and the networks of contacts) that made it possible for Norway to play a leading political role among Western countries. *Secondly*, Norway was able to establish communication and unique contacts with central political actors in the region. And *thirdly*, the work led to several concrete initiatives and diplomatic processes between 2011 and 2013 that would otherwise not have been possible, strengthening Norway's political role during and after the Arab revolts.

Henrik Thune, Deputy Director NOREF (The Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Jihadism

Name of impact case:
Research on Militant Islamist Movements
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
<i>Media outreach</i>
<i>Policy recommendations</i>
<i>Building national competence and expertise</i>
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).
Professor Brynjar Lia at Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages has studied militant Islamist (“jihadi”) movements since the late 1990s and was instrumental in creating and directing an internationally recognized research centre at the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) on terrorism and jihadism research involving four full-time researchers. Upon joining the Department in January 2014, Lia has continued this research effort, supported by several doctoral candidates and a joint research project (“Jihadi Document Repository Project”) with FFI, where professor Lia has an adjunct professorship.
The impact of this research effort has several dimensions:
<i>Outreach:</i> through extensive participation in national and international media Professor Lia and his colleagues have contributed to a more informed and knowledge-based debate on jihadism as a security challenge. They have provided context and background to ongoing events, thereby enabling opinion makers and policymakers to make more informed judgements.
<i>Policy recommendations:</i> Professor Lia has contributed on a number of occasions with policy recommendations to the government and various ministries, for example, during the drafting of the first government “Action Plan against Violent Extremism” in 2010 and during its later revisions.
<i>Building national competence and expertise:</i> an independent national academic expertise on militant Islamist movements is a critical component to balance and supplement assessments by the intelligence community and by a growing body of “think tanks” and

private security consultancy businesses. Professor Lia's contribution in this regard has been invaluable. By building academic research groups at FFI and subsequently at the University of Oslo Lia has contributed greatly to creating a critical mass of internationally renowned jihadism researchers in Norway.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

While the actual impact of research in humanities is hard to gauge or verify by precision, one may get an impression by contacting policy-makers and practitioners who in one way or another benefited from the above-mentioned research activities. One such group of individuals is the reference group ("prosjektråd") of the terrorism research group at the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI). (Contact info: Anne.Stenersen@ffi.no). Another external partner who would be well-placed to assess the impact of my research is professor Tore Bjørgo at the University of Oslo. He was until recently professor at the Norwegian Police University College (PHS) and is still Adjunct professor (professor II) at PHS. Professor Bjørgo and I created a policy and practitioner forum entitled "Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Organized Crime" back in 2002 with the dual purpose of raising funds for this type of research and create an interface forum for academics and policymakers/practitioners related to terrorism and organised crime issues. The Consortium is still in existence and has been a very valuable channel for exchanging views and communicating research to policy makers. (Contact info: Tore.bjorgo@phs.no).

Another way of assessing impact is to list the number and type of lectures, briefings, and seminar presentations given to practitioners and policy makers. Below is a selected list of invited guest lectures since 1999, as well as a list of my contributions in terms of public and professional service.

Invited quest lectures since 1999

Abroad:

Harvard University, Princeton University, New York University, Washington State University (Portland, US), National Defense University, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Jamestown Foundation (all in Washington D.C.), Naval War College (Newport, US), King's College (London), Exeter University, Defence Academy (Shrivenham, UK), International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation (London), Sciences-Po (Paris), La Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Carmona, Spain), NATO Advanced Research Workshop (Belgrade), OSCE (Vienna), Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), University of Nijmegen (the Netherlands), Aarhus University (Denmark), Danish Institute for International Studies, Swedish National Defense College (Stockholm), King Feisal Center for Research and Islamic Studies (Riyadh), Dubai Consultancy Research and Media Center (Dubai).

Norway:

UNDP Oslo Governance Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs, Ministry of Transport and

Communication, Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB), National Emergency Planning College (NUSB), Ministry of Defence, NATO Joint Warfare Centre (Stavanger), NATO Advanced Study Institute ("Geilo School"), NATO Conference on WMD Proliferation (Bergen), Norwegian People's Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, CIVITA, Nobel Peace Center, Norwegian Board of Technology, Telenor, Statoil, Hydro, Stortingets Utredningsseksjon, SVs Stortingsgruppe, Oslo Venstre, Minhaj Konfliktråd, Norsk Orientalisk Selskap (UiO), Skjervheimseminaret 2004, University of Trondheim (NTNU), University of Tromsø, Oslo and Akershus University College, etc.

Professional and Public Service

2012 Expert witness ("sakkyndig vitne") during the trial of Anders Behring Breivik at the Oslo District Court, 1 June 2012.

2012 Expert witness ("sakkyndig vitne") during the trial of Mullah Krekar at the Oslo District Court in February and August 2012 and at the Borgarting Appeal Court in October 2012.

2011 Group Rapporteur at the Ditchley Foundation Conference "9/11 and the Response", Oxfordshire, United Kingdom.

2011 Expert briefing in Oslo for the Canadian National Security Advisor on al-Qaida and Muslim extremism issues.

2010 Evaluation of application for the promotion to professor at King's College, London.

2010 Expert consultant on Islamist extremism for the Norwegian Ministry of Justice's efforts to draft an action plan against violent radicalization.

2010 Expert briefing for the Norwegian Foreign Minister on al-Qaida and extremism issues.

2008/12 Member of "Reference Group" for research project at the Swedish National Defence College.

2007/8 Evaluation of research projects funded by "Krisberedskapsmyndigheten" (roughly Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency).

2007 Grant proposal/application reviewer for Norwegian Research Council.

2004 Member of employment selection board for two lecturer positions at the Arabic language programme for military interpreters in Oslo.

2002 Expert briefing for State Secretary, Norwegian MFA, on Muslim extremism issues.

1998 Member of the T.I.P.H. Administrative Review Group, which evaluated the multinational monitoring mission "Temporary International Presence in the City of Hebron", in accordance with a mandate from the six contributing countries.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- Brynjar Lia. "The Islamist Uprising in Syria, 1976-82: The History and Legacy of a Failed Revolt". *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* (Online 9 February 2016).
- Brynjar Lia. "Autobiography or Fiction? Ḥasan al-Bannā's Memoirs Revisited". *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies* 15 (2015): 199-226.
- Brynjar Lia. "Understanding Jihadi Proto-States". *Perspectives on Terrorism: Special Issue on the Islamic State* 9, no. 4 (2015): 31-41.
- Brynjar Lia. "Korsfarernes medløpere eller lydige undersåtter? Jihadistbevegelsens syn på kristne minoriteter i Midtøsten". In *De kristne i Midtøsten: kampen for tilhørighet*, edited by Berit Thorbjørnsrud. 193-213. Oslo: Cappelen Damm.
- Brynjar Lia. "The Islamic State and its Mediatized Barbarism". *New Middle East Blog* (March 14, 2015).
- Brynjar Lia. "Jihadistbevegelsen i den arabiske verden før og etter 2011". *Babylon: Nordisk tidsskrift for midtøstenstudier* 12, no. 2 (2014): 8-22.
- Brynjar Lia & Petter Nesser. "Norske muslimske fremmedkrigere". *Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift* 31, no. 4 (2014): 399-416.
- Petter Nesser, Brynjar Lia & Anne Stenersen. "Ekstremisme i sosiale medier: En oversikt over forskning, internasjonale trender og implikasjoner for norske forhold". In *Forebygging av radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme på internett*, edited by Inger Marie Sunde. 80-104. Oslo: Politihøgskolen, PHS Forskningsrapport No 2013:1.
- Brynjar Lia. *Müslüman Kardeşlerin doğuşu 1928-1942*. ["The Society of the Muslim Brothers"] Translated by İhsan Tokur. Istanbul: Ekin Yayınları, 2013.
- Brynjar Lia. "Al Qaeda without Bin Laden". In *The U.S. vs. al Qaeda: A History of the War on Terror*, edited by Gideon Rose & Jonathan Tepperman. 247-251. New York: Council of Foreign Affairs, 2011.
- Brynjar Lia. "Al Qaeda Without Bin Laden: How Terrorists Cope With their Leader's Death". *ForeignAffairs.com & CNN.com* (May 11, 2011).
- Brynjar Lia. "Jihadis divided between strategists and doctrinarians". In *Faultlines in Global Jihad: Organizational, Strategic, and ideological fissures*, edited by Assaf Moghadam and Brian Fishman. 69-87. London: Routledge, 2011.
- Brynjar Lia. "Insight and Hypotheses on Causes of Terrorism Identified on the Basis of a Survey of the Literature on Terrorism". In *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research*, edited by Alex P. Schmid. 276-279. London: Routledge, 2011.

Brynjar Lia. "Jihadi Strategists and Doctrinarians". In *Self-Inflicted Wounds Debates and Divisions within al-Qa'ida and its Periphery*, edited by Assaf Moghadam & Brian Fishman. 100-131. New York: Combating Terrorism Center, 2010.

Petter Nesser & Brynjar Lia. "Lessons Learned from the July 2010 Norwegian Terrorist Plot". *CTC Sentinel* 3, no. 8 (2010): 13-17.

Brynjar Lia. "'Destructive Doctrinarians': Abu Mus'ab al-Suri's Critique of the Salafis in the Jihadi Current". In *Global Salafism: Islam's New Religious Movement*, edited by Roel Meijer. 249-268. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009.

Brynjar Lia and Qandeel Siddique (eds). "Understanding Global Jihadism: Origin, Evolution, and Future Trends". FFI-Report-09/01145. Kjeller: FFI, 2009.

Brynjar Lia. "Al-Qaida's Appeal: Understanding its Unique Selling Points". *Perspectives on Terrorism* 2, no. 8 (2008): 3-10.

Brynjar Lia. "Doctrines for jihadi terrorist training". *Terrorism and Political Violence* 20, no. 4 (2008): 518-542.

Brynjar Lia. *Architect of Global Jihad: The Life of Al Qaeda Strategist Abu Mus'ab Al-Suri*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2007/2012.

Brynjar Lia. "Abu Mus'ab al-Suri's Critique of Hard Line Salafists in the Jihadist Current". *CTC Sentinel* 1, no. 1 (2007): 1-4.

Brynjar Lia. "Al-Suri's Doctrines for Decentralised Jihadi Training". (Part 1), (Part 2), *Terrorism Monitor: In-depth analysis of the War on Terror* 5, no. 1-2 (Jan-Feb 2007).

Anne Stenersen and Brynjar Lia. "Al-Qaida's online CBRN manuals: A real threat?". FFI-Report-2007/02405. Kjeller: FFI, 2007.

Brynjar Lia. "Al-Qa'eda's Dissident Voices". *CSIS Congressional Forum on Islam* (December 4, 2007).

Brynjar Lia. *Building Arafat's Police: The Politics of International Police Assistance in the Palestinian Territories After the Oslo Agreement*. Reading: Ithaca Press, 2007.

Brynjar Lia. *A Police Force Without a State: A History of the Palestinian Security Forces in the West Bank and Gaza*. Reading: Ithaca Press, 2006.

Brynjar Lia. "Al-Qa'eda online: understanding jihadist internet infrastructure". *Jane's Intelligence Review* 18, no. 1 (2006): 14-19.

Laila Bokhari, Thomas Hegghammer, Brynjar Lia, Petter Nesser and Truls H Tønnessen. "Paths to Global Jihad: Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terror Networks". FFI-Report-2006/00935. Kjeller: FFI, 2006.

Brynjar Lia. *Globalisation and the Future of Terrorism: Patterns and Predictions*. London: Routledge, 2005.

Brynjar Lia and Katja Skjølberg. "Causes of Terrorism: An Expanded and Updated Review of the Literature". FFI-Rapport-2004/04307. Kjeller: FFI, 2004.

Brynjar Lia and Thomas Hegghammer. "Jihadi Strategic Studies: The Alleged Al Qaida Policy Study Preceding the Madrid Bombings". *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism* 27, no. 5 (2004): 355-375.

Brynjar Lia and Katja Skjølberg. "Warum es zu Terrorismus kommt – Ein Überblick über Theorien und Hypothesen zu den Ursachen des Terrorismus". *Journal für Konflikt- und Gewaltforschung* 6, no. 1 (2004): 121-163.

Brynjar Lia and Åshild Kjøl. "Energy Supply as Terrorist Targets? Patterns of 'Petroleum Terrorism' 1968-1999". In *Oil in the Gulf: Obstacles to Democracy and Development*, edited by Daniel Heradstveit & Helge Hveem. 100-124. Aldershot, Hampshire: Ashgate, 2004.

Brynjar Lia and Åshild Kjøl. "Islamist insurgencies, diasporic support networks, and their host states - the case of the Algerian GIA in Europe 1993-2000". FFI-Report-2001/03789. Kjeller: FFI, 2001.

Åshild Kjøl and Brynjar Lia. "Terrorism and oil - an explosive mixture? A survey of terrorist and rebel attacks on petroleum infrastructure 1968-1999". FFI-Report-2001/04031. Kjeller: FFI, 2001.

Brynjar Lia. "The establishment of a Palestinian police force in the West Bank and Gaza Strip". *International Peacekeeping* 6, no. 4 (1999): 157-170.

Brynjar Lia. "Security challenges in Europe's mediterranean periphery: perspectives and policy dilemmas". *European Security* 8, no. 4 (1999): 27-56.

Brynjar Lia. "The quest for regional security in the Middle East and North Africa: European and Arab security organisations in the Mediterranean". FFI-Report-99/02252. Kjeller: FFI, 1999.

Brynjar Lia. "Islamist perceptions of the United Nations and its peacekeeping missions: Some preliminary findings". *International Peacekeeping* 5, no. 2 (1998): 38-63.

Brynjar Lia. *The Society of the Muslim Brothers in Egypt: The Rise of an Islamic Mass Movement, 1928-1942*. Reading: Ithaca Press, 1998/2006.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Professor Lia's publications has 1039 citations, and H-index of 15 (or 16), and i10-index of 20. See professor Lia's google scholar account at

<https://scholar.google.no/citations?user=kQLD5wAAAAJ&hl=no>

Number of media citations in Norway according to Media Retriever is more than 1,000.

Professor Lia has published in widely read policy journal such as *Foreign Affairs*, and his books have frequently been listed on university syllabuses at prestigious universities such as

Sciences-Po in Paris and University of Exeter in the UK.

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: KOLSTØ

Name of impact case: Symbolic nation-building in post-Soviet states and ex-Yugoslavia

Summary of the impact

A series of projects led by Pål Kolstø that have made significant contributions to the study of identity politics, nationalism, xenophobia, state-building, and church-state relations in the post-Soviet space and ex-Yugoslavia. Kolstø and his collaborators have built up a unique expertise which is extremely important in the current political climate. A leading scholar in his field he is an often used commentator in various media outlets (see below).

Kolstø's pioneering research into the politics of the unrecognized states of Eurasia has also changed the standard view of such states from conflict ridden to possessing dynamic and interesting domestic politics of their own.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

The research has been conducted within the framework of five Research Council funded projects:

Ethnic Integration and Nation-Building in post-Soviet states (1995-2001)

The use of historical myth in Balkan societies (2002-2004)

Spinning out of control: rhetoric and violent conflict. Representations of 'self' – 'other' in the Yugoslav successor states (2006-2009)

Symbolic nation-building in West Balkan states (2011-2013)

Nation-building and nationalism in today's Russia (2013-2016)

A guiding principle for the research conducted within (most of) these projects, is symbolic nation-building processes: why do some states fail while others succeed in establishing broadly accepted nationhood? Key concepts underpinning the research are nationalism, nationhood, national symbols, identities, etc. The projects' methodology consists of a unique combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses which takes the form of systematic, comparative and conceptual analyses of the sub-regions that emerged from Soviet communism and former Yugoslavia. Another important parameter for the research is that studies of contemporary society is informed by historical

knowledge.

Kolstø's truly collaborative research has formed the basis for much further work on the subject of "new" Russian diasporas (Russians living outside Russia inside the former Soviet Union), a topic that the current conflict in Ukraine shows is more important now than ever. It has furthermore shown that conflicts kept at a political level are less likely to end in conflict. It has changed standard views on de facto states, and is likely to demonstrate (in the current project) that Russia with its loss of the large, multiethnic Soviet state is increasingly turning towards a focus on ethnicity. 'Russian' is increasingly being understood as 'ethnic Russian' (*Russkii*).

The research has also demonstrated its relevance to other regions such as the Horn of Africa.

Kolstø's main collaborator for years has been Helge Blakkisrud, who is based at NUPI. Kolstø has also important international collaborators such as Mikhail Alexseev, Henry Hale, Charles King, Vera Tolz, Alexander Etkind, Emil Pain, Marlene Laruelle, and Alexander Verkhovsky.

Time frame: 1995-2016.

Details of the impact

Kolstø's advice and services have been called upon both by Norwegian political authorities and by European institutions:

- He has been invited to the office of the Gen. Sec. of the Council of Europe to discuss Russia's membership in that organization.
- At the invitation of the caucus of European liberal parties in the EU, he has participated in a meeting in the European Parliament to discuss the situation of unrecognized states.
- He was a member of the reference group for the Ministry of foreign affairs on its work with "Europameldingen".
- On behalf of the Russia section the Ministry of foreign affairs he has organized in Oslo a seminar for politicians, diplomats, journalists and the general public in connection with King Harald's official visit to Moscow.
- He has shared his experiences and expertise on historical myths and nationbuilding in Western Balkans at an internal seminar in the Balkan section in the Ministry of foreign affairs.
- Has participated in a lunch meeting with Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støre to discuss political developments in Russia.

As a part of his latest project four seminars per year were organized at the Norwegian Institute of the foreign affairs, with attendance of between 40 and 70 scholars, journalists, politicians, diplomats and advanced students.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Articles:

1. Kolstø, Pål. 2006. "National Symbols as Signs of Unity and Division." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 29(4), pp. 676–701.
2. Kolstø, Pål. 2006. "The Sustainability and Future of Unrecognized Quasi-States." *Journal of Peace Research* 43(6), pp. 723–740.
3. Kolstø, Pål and Helge Blakkisrud. 2008. "Living with Non-recognition: State- and Nation-building in South Caucasian Quasi-states." *Europe–Asia Studies* 60(3), pp. 483–509.
4. Kolstø, Pål. 2008. "Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict, and Job Competition: Non-Russian Collective Action in the USSR under Perestroika." *Nations and Nationalism* 14(1), pp.151–169.
5. Kolstø, Pål. 2011. "Beyond Russia Becoming Local: Trajectories of Adaption to the Fall of the Soviet Union Among Ethnic Russians in the Former Soviet Republics." *Journal of Eurasian Studies* 2(2), pp. 153–163.
6. Kolstø, Pål and Helge Blakkisrud. 2012. "Yielding to the Sons of the Soil: Abkhazian Democracy and the Marginalization of the Armenian Vote." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 36(12), pp. 2075–2095.
7. Kolstø, Pål and Helge Blakkisrud. 2012. "De Facto States and Democracy: The Case of Nagorno-Karabakh." *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 45(1–2), pp. 141–151.
8. Kolstø, Pål. 2014. "Russia's Nationalists Flirt with Democracy." *Journal of Democracy* 25(3), pp. 120–134.
9. Kolstø, Pål and Davor Paukovic. 2014. "The short and brutish life of Republika Srpska Krajina: Failure of a de facto state." *Ethnopolitics* 13(4), pp. 309–327.
10. Kolstø, Pål. 2014. "Identifying with the Old or the New State: Nation-building vs. Yugonostalgia in the Yugoslav Successor States." *Nations and Nationalism* 20(4), pp. 760–778.
11. Scott Pegg and Kolstø, Pål . 2015. "Somaliland: Dynamics of internal legitimacy and (lack of) external sovereignty", in *Geoforum*, vol 66, pp. 193-202
12. Kolstø, Pål. 2016. "Crimea vs. Donbass: how Putin won Russian nationalist support—and lost it again", *Slavic review*, October, forthcoming.
13. Kolstø, Pål. 2016. 'Symbol of the war—but which one? The St George ribbon in Russian nation-building'. *Slavonic and East European review*, October, forthcoming.
14. Kolstø, Pål. 2016. "Marriage of convenience? Collaboration between nationalists and liberals in the Russian opposition, 2011–2012". *Russian review*, October, forthcoming.

Books:

Kolstø, Pål. 1996. *Russians in the Former Soviet Republics*, Indiana University Press.
Kolstø, Pål. 2000. *Political **construction** sites. Nation-building in Russia and the post-Soviet States*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview press.

Editor and coauthor of collective volumes

Kolstø, Pål (editor, plus author of two chapters). 2005. *Myths and Boundaries in South-Eastern Europe*. London: C. Hurst & Co. 357 pp.

Kolstø, Pål (editor, plus author of two chapters). 2009. *Media Discourse and the Yugoslav Conflicts: Representations of Self and Other*. Farnham: Ashgate. 270 pp.

Kolstø, Pål (editor, plus author of two chapters). 2014. *Strategies of Symbolic Nation-building in South Eastern Europe*. Farnham: Ashgate. 272 pp.

Kolstø, Pål (co-editor, together with Helge Blakkisrud, plus author of two chapters). 2016. *The New Russian Nationalism: Imperialism, Ethnicity, Authoritarianism, 2000–2015*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The research results have been reported in Aftenposten, Klassekampen, VG, NRK P2 (Dagsnytt, Dagsnytt 18, Verden på Lørdag), OpenDemocracy Russia, several Russian newspapers, Transitions Online, Johnson's Russia List, the Washington Post and the Guardian.

Some examples:

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/monkey-cage/wp/2015/05/20/russians-see-ukraine-as-an-illegitimate-state/>

http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/aug/29/russian-nationalism-kremlin-actions-ukraine?CMP=share_btn_link

<http://forskning.no/2014/09/bygger-fortsatt-det-nye-balkan>

<http://www.aftenposten.no/nyheter/uriks/Fire-av-ti-russere-vil-kaste-ut-lovlige-innvandrere-7256501.html#.UlutnFARB8F>

<http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/ukraina/tror-putin-kan-faa-troebbel-paa-hjemmebane/a/23460679/#xtor=CS4-1>

<http://daily.rbc.ru/opinions/society/28/05/2015/5565a34a9a79472e2f6d19fc>

Kolstø's monographs in Norwegian meet a large audience. One example:

Kolstø, Pål. 2008. *Russland bak nyhetsbildet: Folket, historien, politikken, kulturen* (Russia Beyond the Soundbite: The People, History, Politics, and Culture, in Norwegian). Oslo: Aschehoug. (ISBN 9788203235795) 258 pp. An undergraduate textbook introducing bachelor students to Russian history, politics, culture, and society.

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: LOTHE

Name of impact case: Book for a wider public

***Kvinnelige tidsvitner. Fortellinger fra Holocaust (Time's Witnesses. Women's Voices from the Holocaust).* Oslo: Gyldendal, 2013. Edited with an Introduction by Jakob Lothe.**

Summary of the impact

The book has led to numerous talks, discussions and media appearances, including a presentation – something which is highly unusual - on the main Norwegian news programme “Dagsrevyen” on the day of the launch. Broadly, reception of the book has been very positive, both in Norway and internationally, and 1,000 copies of the book have been purchased by Norsk Kulturråd (Norwegian Council of Culture). The book has been translated into Danish, Dutch, and Chinese, and the publisher is expecting more translations to follow.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

This book presents the stories of ten Jewish women, all of whom survived the Holocaust. Very few Jewish women and children did. In actual fact, of the 772 Norwegian Jews deported to Auschwitz in the autumn of 1942 and winter of 1943, not a single woman or child returned to Norway in 1945. (Around 300 women and children were deported.) Thus there have been no stories told by them; instead of testimonies, there has been a prolonged silence.

My book ventures to break this silence by asking four Norwegian women to tell their stories: Edith Notowicz, Maria Gabrielsen, Isabella Wolf and Blanche Major. These are all Jewish women who survived one or more camps and then came to Norway after the war. In addition, the book presents the stories of six Jewish survivors who now live in California (Maria Segal and Judith Meisel), Sydney (Olga Horak and Yvonne Engelman), Cape Town (Ella Blumenthal) and London (Zdenka Fantlová). As part of my research for the book I travelled to these places, met with the women and interviewed them, and conducted research in various Holocaust museums with which they are associated. I also gave talks about the research project, both in Norway and abroad.

The time frame of the research was 2006-2013. Although I was also engaged on other research projects during this period, I spent a lot of time studying the problem of how to adequately represent the historical event of the Holocaust in the twenty-first century. The research was aided by my work as leader of the research project “Narrative theory and

Analyses” at the Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) at the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters 2005-2006. The three publications most closely linked to, and underpinning, *Kvinnelige tidsvitner* are *Tidsvitner. Fortellinger fra Auschwitz og Sachsenhausen*, co-edited with Anette Storeide (Oslo: Gyldendal, 2006; elected “Book of the year 2006” by readers of *Morgenbladet*; ca 10 000 copies sold), *After Testimony: The Ethics and Aesthetics of Holocaust Narrative for the Future*, co-edited with Susan Rubin Suleiman and James Phelan (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2012; *Choice* award as Outstanding Academic Title 2012, presented on Norwegian television) and *Narrative Ethics*, co-edited with Jeremy Hawthorn (New York: Rodopi, 2013).

Details of the impact

The book’s impact on society has been significant. It has been very positively received and widely reviewed and discussed, and almost 4,000 copies have been sold so far. The reviewer in VG (a major Norwegian newspaper) described it as «unique», and it was several critics’ choice of best non-fiction books of 2013. In addition to the presentation on “Dagsrevyen” I was interviewed several times by Norwegian radio, and I have given a series of talks on the research project and the book in which it resulted at various universities, libraries, and secondary schools across Norway. The book has become a resource in teaching and seminar programmes, particularly in secondary schools and at The Centre for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities, Oslo. The book has also served as the basis for scientific articles, including Jakob Lothe, “Narrative, Testimony, Fiction: The Challenge of Not Forgetting the Holocaust”, in *Being Contemporary: French Literature, Culture, and Politics Today*, ed. Lia Brozgal and Sara Kippur (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2016), 162-76. On 1 February 2015 the Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten published a two-page article presenting the story of one of the survivors, Edith Notowicz. <https://www.retriever-info.com/go/?a=20890&d=020002201502012159383&p=610062&s=20002&sa=2005736&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.retriever-info.com%2Fservices%2Farchive%2FdisplayPDF&x=b6d2369ff58781233cd4e9cc37c203b5>

In 2014 a Danish translation of the book was published by Kristeligt Dagblads Forlag, København. The book was well received and positively reviewed, and reprinted in 2015. In 2015 the Antwerp publisher Spectrum brought out a Dutch translation, which has been

positively reviewed in the Netherlands.

A Chinese translation will be published by Shanghai Joint Publishing Company in 2016.

Further translations are being considered by publishers in different countries, including Great Britain and Brazil.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Kvinnelige tidsvitner. Fortellinger fra Holocaust (Time’s Witnesses: Women’s Voices from the Holocaust). Oslo: Gyldendal, 2013. Edited with an Introduction by Jakob Lothe. ISBN 978-82-

05-45706-5

Jakob Lothe, *Vidner fra Holocaust. 10 kvindeskæbner*. Trans. Birger Petterson. København: Kristeligt Dagblads Forlag, 2014. ISBN 978-87-7467-196-1

Jakob Lothe, *Gttuiges van e tijd. Verhalen uit de Holocaust*. Trans. Maydo van Marwick Kooy. Antwerpen: Spectrum, 2015. ISBN 978-90-00-34382-9

Jakob Lothe, *Kvinnelige tidsvitner* – currently being translated into Chinese. Shanghai: Shanghai Joint Publishing Company, 2016.

Jakob Lothe, *Kvinnelige tidsvitner* – translation being considered by publishers in different countries, including Great Britain and Brazil.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): MES

Name of impact case:

Middle East Studies

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Research on the languages, cultures, history, societies and politics of the Middle East at IKOS (and its forerunner the Department of East-European and Oriental Studies) has over the last twenty-five years laid the foundation for a greatly expanded understanding for the region in various parts of Norwegian society. Insights gained through research have been widely shared with a wider public through active dissemination work: print and electronic media, popular books and articles, and extensive public lecture activities. This has also contributed to making Norwegian society better prepared to absorb and integrate large groups of immigrants from the region.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Since the 1990s Bjørn Olav Utvik has given important contributions to the understanding of Islamist movements in the Middle East. Since 2007 this research has been developed further through funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has allowed the expansion of the research team. In 2007-2008 Utvik and Truls Tønnessen produced the report <i>Islamist Movements in the Middle East: Challenging the Autocrats</i> for the MFA. From 2008 to 2010 the Ministry sponsored a research project based at IKOS called <i>Faultlines of Islamism</i> . Here Utvik and Tønnessen were joined by Tilde Rosmer. In 2011 the emerging research group at IKOS obtained funding from the MFA for a major five-year project termed <i>The New Middle East: Emerging Political and Ideological Trends</i> (2011-2016). Alongside Utvik the central researchers here were Dag Tuastad and Albrecht Hofheinz, and from 2014 Brynjar Lia with this world-leading expertise on jihadism. This project was broader in scope, involving wider studies of political and social trends. Also since the 1990s Berit Thorbjørnsrud's research has contributed to the understanding of the situation for Christians in the Middle East. In 2014 Thorbjørnsrud initiated a collaborative research effort on Christian minorities in the Middle East, involving a number of researchers at IKOS. Stephan Guth is a leading international scholar on modern literature in Arabic and Turkish. Hofheinz and Guth have recently launched a RCN-funded three year project entitled <i>In 2016</i> analysing the cultural and literary aspects of the post-Arab Spring Middle East. Again since the 1990s Gunvor Mejdell has given central contributions to the understanding of the sociolinguistic situation in the Arab world. Since 2012 this research has been expanded through the RCN-sponsored project <i>The Ideology and Sociology of Language Change in the Arab World</i> , which is directed by Jacob Høigilt (PRIO, also affiliated Associate Professor at IKOS) and where Mejdell is a senior researcher, and is joined by the PhD candidate Eva Marie Håland. The linguistic contributions from IKOS have also included Bernt Brendemoen's studies in Turkish dialectology and Lutz Edzard's wide-ranging research within the field of Semitic linguistics. The Middle East researchers at IKOS were pivotal, through media and through public lecturing, in
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explaining and interpreting the events of the Arab Spring to the general public. For this activity the Middle East group at IKOS collectively received the UiO's prestigious dissemination prize for 2012.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

This wide-ranging research has influenced public debate and public perceptions of the Middle East in Norway through an active dissemination of the results. This has taken the form of op-eds in newspapers, articles in popular journals, frequent interventions in radio and television, public speeches in various settings, participation in public debates, and in books for the Norwegian market like Utvik's *Islamismen* (2011), Tuastad's *Palestinske utfordringer* (2014) and the collaborative work *Kristne i Midtøsten* (2015), edited by Thorbjørnsrud. In addition to research, members of the milieu have been active in translating literary works from Arabic, Persian and Turkish into Norwegian. Since the establishment of the Centre for Islamic and Middle East Studies in 2011, well-attended weekly public seminars at UiO have attracted not only scholars and students, but also Oslo-based journalists, public servants from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence and from the various institutions working with immigration and integration, people from NGOs working with refugees and with development aid. Since 2003 the journal *Babylon*, initiated by younger IKOS-based scholars, has become the leading Nordic journal in Middle East Studies. Published mainly in Scandinavian languages it reaches well beyond the scholarly community. Another IKOS initiative, the *Babel* film club, has, in addition to regular film showings at the campus, for several years organised a yearly festival of Arab movies in downtown Oslo, and by the same token also contributing to an increasing number of Arab (and other Middle Eastern films) being taken up for showing in regular cinemas. These last points also connect to the basic "relay stations" of impact constituted by the hundreds of former students spread over Norway who are actively in touch with developments in the research community and communicate the emerging insights in local debates. All of this means that in important and heated debates related to the Middle East in general but most specifically to the increasing influx of refugees and asylum seekers from the region, the discussions are given depth beyond what would be possible through the mere reporting of daily news headlines. Whether the issue is gender relations, patriarchal attitudes, hijab and niqab, Islamism or the fear of terror, the active dissemination of in-depth knowledge has been able to make the discussions more reasoned. An informed understanding of Middle Eastern culture, societies and history has made it easier for people to relate to immigrants as individuals with aspirations and needs rather than strange aliens. Norway's integration policy has been more successful than comparative countries (Denmark, Sweden), much of which is due to political handiwork, but assisted in no small measure by an informed public.

References to selected Norwegian language publications:

Utvik, Bjørn Olav (2011). *Islamismen*. Unipub forlag. ISBN 9788274774728.

Tuastad, Dag Henrik (2014). *Palestinske utfordringer*. Cappelen Damm Akademisk. ISBN 978-82-02-41181-7. 190 s.

Tuastad, Dag Henrik (1997). *Irak. Politisk historie*. Kunnskapsforlaget.

Thorbjørnsrud, Berit S (red.) (2015). *De kristne i Midtøsten. Kampen for tilhørighet*. Cappelen Damm

Akademisk. ISBN 978-82-02-48897-0. 265 s.

A range of articles in the Scandinavian language Bablyon:

<http://tidsskriftetbabylon.com/>

Selected translated works:

Bernt Brendemoen:

Orhan Pamuk: *Svart bok*. Oslo: Gyldendal, 1994. ISBN 82-05-22141-3

Orhan Pamuk: *Mitt navn er Karmosin*. Oslo: Gyldendal, 2004. ISBN 978-82-05-32913-3

Orhan Pamuk: *Uskyldighetens museum*. Oslo: Gyldendal, 2010. ISBN 978-82-05-37803-2

Mejdell, Gunvor & Hafez, Sabry (1997). *Den arabiske verden forteller*. Bokklubben Kunnskap og Kultur. ISBN 82-525-3695-6. 620 s.

Finn Thiesen: *Fra vinhus og moské : Rumi, Hâfez og andre persiske diktere*. Solum, Oslo 2003. ISBN 8256013583.

In addition there are works translated by former students (Jan Tore Savic Knutsen, Alf Storrud, Nina Zandjani and others)

The basis of the dissemination and Norwegian language academic publication was solid peer-reviewed publications in English. A selected list:

Selvik, Kjetil & Utvik, Bjørn Olav (ed.) (2016). *Oil States in the New Middle East: Uprisings and stability*. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-13-888834-0. 212 s.

Burgat, François & Utvik, Bjørn Olav (2011). Violence and Power: Iranian Lessons. *The Muslim world*. ISSN 0027-4909. 101(2), s 251- 268 . doi: [10.1111/j.1478-1913.2011.01355.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1478-1913.2011.01355.x)

Utvik, Bjørn Olav (2008). Mellom framskritt og patriarki; islamismen og kvinnene. *Babylon - Nordisk tidsskrift for Midtøstenstudier*. ISSN 1503-5727. (2), s 30- 39

Brendemoen, Bernt (2002). *The Turkish Dialects of Trabzon. Their Phonology and Historical Development. Vol. I: Analysis; Vol. II: Texts*. Harrassowitz Verlag. ISBN 3-447-04570-1. 626 s.

Mejdell, Gunvor (2012). Kulturelle og språklige utfordringer i oversettelse av arabisk litteratur. *Babylon - Nordisk tidsskrift for Midtøstenstudier*. ISSN 1503-5727. 10(2), s 8- 19

Mejdell, Gunvor & Edzard, Lutz (ed.) (2012). *High vs. Low and Mixed Varieties. Domains, Status, and Function across Time and Languages*. Harrassowitz Verlag. ISBN 978-3-447-06696-9. 210 s.

Edzard, Lutz (ed.) (2015). *Arabic and Semitic Linguistics Contextualized*. Harrassowitz Verlag. ISBN 978-3-447-10422-7. 576 s.

Eksell, Kerstin & Guth, Stephan (ed.) (2011). *Borders and Beyond : Crossings and Transitions in Modern Arabic Literature*. Harrassowitz Verlag. ISBN 978-3-447-06645-7. 182 s.

Rosmer, Tilde (2010). The Islamic Movement on the Jewish State, In Khaled Hroub (ed.), *Political Islam: Context versus Ideology*. Saqi Books. ISBN 9780863566592. 9. s 185 – 214

Lia, Brynjar (1998). *The Society of the Muslim Brothers in Egypt: The Rise of an Islamic Mass Movement, 1928-1942*. Ithaca Press. ISBN 978-0-86372-314-8. 328 s.

Lia, Brynjar (2007). *Architect of global Jihad : the life of al-Qaida strategist Abu Mus'ab al-Suri*. C.

Hurst & Co. ISBN 978-1-85065-856-6.

Lia, Brynjar (2007). *Building Arafat's police : the politics of international police assistance in the Palestinian territories after the Oslo agreement*. Ithaca Press. ISBN 978-0-86372-305-6.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The impact of the milieu is evidenced by the high number of media appearances, popular publications, and its role vis-à-vis government. Its emphasis has been on reasoned and informed understanding. On the other hand, the role of the milieu is controversial, with a large number of op-eds and other voices critical of its interpretation. Besides, in contemporary Norway political and ideological trends outside its borders inform the public and state responses, and so the overall positive impact of University of Oslo MES milieu alone cannot be pinpointed or corroborated. It is but a part of a broader political situation. The positive impact, however, is none the less real.

Impact case study – long term

Institution: UiO

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: MULTICORP

Name of impact case: Multilingual corpora
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Summary of the impact

The building of multilingual corpora has radically changed the conditions of conducting contrastive linguistic research the past 20 years. The following three characteristics describe this change:

- the focus on immediate applications is toned down;
- the contrastive study is text-based rather than a comparison of systems in the abstract;
- the study draws on electronic corpora and the use of computational tools.

The empirical data provided by multilingual corpora has become an indispensable tool for many types of linguistic research, including contrastive linguistics and translation studies. It is also an integral part in many teaching exercises.

Description of the research underpinning the impact
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While contrastive linguistics is not a new field, traditional research on language comparison has mainly been descriptive-theoretical. The building of multilingual corpora (primarily) at the University of Oslo is a principal reason for the revival of contrastive linguistics that took place in the 1990s, and as early as the mid-1990s contrastive studies related to multilingual corpora started to come to fruition.

Multilingual corpora consist of collections of text corpora comprising original texts and translations from several languages. The building-up processes started in the early 1990s with the creation of the English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC), which was completed in 1997, but progressively extended to include more languages (German, Dutch, Portuguese) until 2001. Consisting of novels and fairly general non-fictional books, it was intended from the start to be available to researchers in applied as well as theoretical linguistics.

The ENPC is the mother corpus of Oslo Multilingual Corpus (OMC), see below, and provides the template for the development of several other corpora:

- the RuN corpus was developed by the project *Where Russian meets Norwegian – languages*

at the interfaces (2008-2010), and provides a basis for contrastive studies in teaching and research. From 2010 it was expanded to include Bulgarian, Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian, Polish, Italian and French.

- OMC consists of different sub-corpora which can be divided into two main types of multilingual corpora: parallel corpora and translation corpora.

Key researchers: Stig Johansson, Cathrine Fabricius-Hansen, Signe Oksefjell Ebeling, Jarle Ebeling, Hilde Hasselgård, Atle Grønn

Time frame: mid 1990s-

Details of the impact

The corpora are used actively both in research and in teaching, for instance in English, German, French, Portuguese, Italian and Russian language courses (including corpus linguistics, contrastive linguistics and translation). Material from the corpora also form the basis for a range of research articles and PhD theses.

There is a consistent demand for access to ENPC/OMC from researcher and students all over the world. Granting this is however difficult due to copy rights restrictions.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Johansson, Stig & Oksefjell, Signe (1998). *Corpora and Cross-linguistic Research: Theory, Method, and Case Studies*. Rodopi, Amsterdam & Atlanta, GA.

Hasselgård, Hilde & Oksefjell, Signe (1999). *Out of Corpora: Studies in Honour of Stig Johansson*. Rodopi, Amsterdam.

Stig Johansson 2003. "Reflections on corpora and their uses in cross-linguistic research", in *Corpora in Translator Education*, ed. Federico Zanetti, St. Jerome Manchester, 135-144

Stig Johansson 2004. "Multilingual corpora: Models, methods, uses", in *TradTerm*, 59-82

Stig Johansson 2012, "Cross-linguistic perspectives", in *English Corpus Linguistics: Crossing Paths*, Rodopi, 45-68

Ebeling, Jarle & Ebeling, Signe Oksefjell (2013). *Patterns in Contrast*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Hasselgård, Hilde; Ebeling, Jarle & Ebeling, Signe Oksefjell (ed.) (2013). *Corpus Perspectives on Patterns of Lexis*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Ebeling, Signe Oksefjell; Grønn, Atle; Hauge, Kjetil Rå & Santos, Diana (2014). Corpus-based studies in contrastive linguistics at the University of Oslo. [Oslo Studies in Language \(OSLa\)](#). ISSN 1890-9639. 6(1)

Hilde Hasselgård; Signe Oksefjell Ebeling (eds.) 2015. *Cross-linguistic Perspectives on Verb Constructions*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

See Publications in corpus-based contrastive analysis (on the basis of the ENPC, OMC, and ESPC = English-Swedish Parallel Corpus):

http://www.hf.uio.no/ilos/tjenester/kunnskap/sprak/omc/enpc_espc_publications_2014.pdf

Sister projects in Sweden as part of NorFa financed Nordic network (compiling English-Swedish and English-Finnish Parallel Corpora).

A number of parallel corpora following the ENPC model have been compiled in many different countries: Spain (Spanish-English), France/Belgium (French-English), Lithuania (Lithuanian-English), Czech Republic (Czech as the pivot language with translations into and out of Czech to/from a variety of languages), Portugal (Portuguese-English), China (Chinese-English), Norway (Norwegian-Spanish)...

The international journal *Languages in Contrast* (Benjamins) was established in the late 1990s, following the “revival” of contrastive linguistics as a result of the emerging parallel corpora. (HH & SOE are the current editors of the journal).

<https://benjamins.com/#catalog/journals/lic/main>

Handbooks of Corpus Linguistics, Translation Studies, etc.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Nuns

Name of impact case:

Buddhist Nuns

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Ute Hüsken's research publications on ancient Indian texts on Buddhist monastic discipline (vinaya; codified ca. 2300 years ago) and her legal and practical advice pertaining to contemporary performances of Buddhist nuns' ordinations in the USA and in Germany is a major factor facilitating the re-establishment of the order of Buddhist nuns in the Theravada tradition, which had been discontinued ca. 800 years ago. Her in-depth research on the history and the legal details of the monastic law of this Buddhist tradition constitutes a major contribution to gender equality within this Buddhist tradition, enabling women to become Buddhist monastics, just like their male peers.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The grounds for the current impact on the Theravada Buddhist communities towards more gender equality were laid already in 1997, when I published my detailed study of the rules for Buddhist nuns, comparing them in detail with the rules for Buddhist monks. This work also encompasses the analysis of those passages in the canonical texts that are used today to exclude women from ordination in the Theravada Buddhist tradition. Therein I also point towards ways to overcome legal obstacles to the re-institution of the nuns' order, which had been discontinued ca. 800 years ago and had not been re-established since then.

Key researchers: Ute Hüsken, Petra Kieffer-Pülz (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mainz)

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

My in-depth study and analysis provides legally valid arguments to contemporary women in the USA and in Germany, who have been working towards an acceptance of women as Buddhist nuns in the Theravada tradition since the late 20th century. My work is used

extensively not only in order to solve legal questions, but also to find solutions for every day practical matters that arise in the context of the lived Buddhist tradition – this advice from academics like me (and others working on Buddhist Monastic Law) is necessary, since the rules and regulations are highly complex and only known in every details to very few members (male or female) of the Buddhist communities. Since 2013 I am also approached by the new Buddhist nuns to advise them in questions pertaining to ordinations, since the acceptance of the nuns’ order by the Buddhist monks hinges largely on the faithful adherence to the rules of Buddhist monastic law. This is especially important in the context of ordinations, since according to Buddhist tradition only a “legally valid ordination” guarantees the uninterrupted continuation of the ordination lineage. With my work and advice the nuns are provided with the textual backing that allows them to work towards their cause successfully.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Hüsken, Ute & Kieffer-Pülz, Petra (2011). Buddhist Ordination as Initiation Ritual and Legal Procedure, In Ute Hüsken & Frank Neubert (ed.), *Negotiating Rites*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780199812318. chapter 13. s 255 - 276

Hüsken, Ute (2011). Die acht Garudhammas, I: Jampa Tsedroen (red.), *Mit Würde und Beharrlichkeit Die Erneuerung buddhistischer Nonnenorden*. Edition Steinrich. ISBN 9783942085175. Kapitel. s 232 – 240

Hüsken, Ute (2010). The Eight Garudhammas, In Thea Mohr & Jampa Tsedroen (ed.), *Dignity and Discipline. The Evolving Role of Women in Buddhism*. Wisdom Publications. ISBN 0-86171-588-8. Artikel. s 143 - 148

Hüsken, Ute (1997). *Die Vorschriften für die buddhistische Nonnengemeinde im Vinaya-Pitaka der Theravādin*. Reimer Verlag. ISBN 3-496-02632-4. 519 s

Hüsken, Ute (1997). The application of the Vinaya term nāsana. *Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies*. ISSN 0193-600X. 20(2), s 93- 111

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The website of the Hamburg conference initiated by the Dalai Lama at which the material was presented:

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Congress_on_Buddhist_Women's_Role_in_the_Sangha

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Offense

Name of impact case:

Avoiding offense in embassy art

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

An article on censorship authored by Kathinka Frøystad was found very useful for the Norwegian artist Hedevig Anker when she was engaged by Kunst i Offentlig Rom (KORO) to plan a large-scale artistic project at the Norwegian Embassy in India following its renovation in 2012. India is a multi-faith state where numerous artists have been attacked for having produced paintings, books or films that allegedly are offensive – whether to religious or marginalized communities, of which India has many. Frøystad’s work alerted the artists to the constraints that embassy art needs to consider to avoid putting international relations at risk.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

As far as the output is concerned, Frøystad’s article is a counterpoint to the increasingly loud arguments for doing away with all legal prohibitions against blasphemy and hate speech. Such arguments are frequently expressed in Euro-American scholarship and virtually unanimously shared by journalists these days.

Shifting the perspective to India, which is arguably one of the most successful multi-religious states in the world while simultaneously being one of the most hierarchical ones, Frøystad argues that doing away with the Indian equivalents of blasphemy and hate speech legislations would not necessarily be a great idea.

Besides summarizing the recent decades’ main censorship controversies in this country, she describes the massive structural inequalities that motivated the State’s prohibition of caste slur, Western ideals of «arguing back» being a remote possibility for people who can hardly read or write, or who risk being thrashed or having their houses burned with the police as mute spectators. As for religious offense, Frøystad acknowledges that blasphemy legislations can attract outrageously dubious blasphemy accusations and considerable political controversy. Even so, she argues that in the Indian case, they are likely to have prevented numerous instances of interreligious violence by curtailing rumours and keeping provocative expressions away from local hotheads. Though such an argument is difficult to underpin given the impossibility of documenting «non-events», the accumulated scholarship of interreligious violence in India has produced sufficient evidence for the processes by which interreligious riots begin, escalate and spread to suggest that they can be drastically curtailed by preventing the circulation of the expressions/information that fuel them.

In her conclusion, Frøystad thus argues that, instead of making India *less* democratic, India’s prohibition of religious offense and caste slur rather makes India *more* democratic since it promotes

the recognition (or *Anerkennung*, in the sense of Axel Honneth) required for democratic participation.

As for the process of *generating* the knowledge required to make these arguments (the other meaning of «research»), it comprises two different stages. The first was the phase of long-term participant observation in the 1990s, which generated in-depth knowledge about the politics and everyday expressions of caste inequalities and interreligious relations. Conclusions from this work have been published earlier. The second stage was an analysis of Indian censorship controversies in the past decades, as covered by Indian news media. The research process was thus one in which former knowledge was used to reinterpret a media discourse framed in terms of freedom of expression, which by its very wording is conceptualized as an ultimate good.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research sensitized the artists about the extreme political inflammability of artistic expressions in contemporary India. In a country with over one billion inhabitants and a rise of rowdy organizations that see it as their mission to protect their religion (typically Hinduism or Islam) by suing or vandalizing any artistic expression they can construe as offending their religious sensibilities, art has turned into a prime field of protest and violence. In addition to the well-known case of Salman Rushdie (who is still threatened when visiting Indian literary festivals), the celebrated painter M. F. Husain was sued, attacked and harassed for allegedly having painted the Hindu goddess Saraswati «in the nude», following which he saw no option but to flee the country. Theatre plays have been stopped, films banned, academic books burned and a research center vandalized.

It is less easy to accuse a visual artistic expression for caste slur unless it contains textual elements, but given the increasing political mobilization of organizations aimed to strike down upon caste discrimination, art has is also rapidly becoming a domain of aste-related unpredictability.

Balancing artistic innovation with respect in such a political context requires deep knowledge about local sensitivities, which Frøystad's work helped provide. A foreign artist would probably be forgiven for overstepping such boundaries. But should an embassy violate them, it could easily have resulted in a massive diplomatic scandal. India can be highly sensitive on behalf of its population, the disrespect of which is often considered to insult India's national honour if committed or supported by a foreign state, as seen in the passionate mobilization against the Norwegian child-care system in 2012 as well as against the British «India's daughters» documentary in 2015.

It is admittedly difficult to assess the exact societal impact of the research article presented here. Just like in the proscription situations described in the article, the article is in itself a research output that, rather than changing patterns of thought or policies directly, helps sensitize people to certain limitations within which they ought to confine themselves unless they want to risk putting in motion an unpredictable political dynamics that could harm not only themselves or their art, but also embassy property and Norway's diplomatic relations with India.

References to the research (scientific publications)

The research output discussed in this case:

Kathinka Frøystad 2010: «Balansekunst: mellom ytringsfrihet og harmonibegrunnet (selv)sensur», in Arild Engelsen Ruud and Geir Heierstad (eds): *Demokrati på indisk*. Unipub forlag, page 179-211. (An updated version in English will expectedly be published by Universitetsforlaget in 2016.)

Scholars having quoted this article in their own work:

Since the article has so far only been published in Norwegian, it does not yet appear in international databases that display the number of times a work has been cited, such as the Social Sciences Citation Index or the much less reliable Google Scholar. Nor have I advocated the work much in terms of op-eds (except one) or other forms of popularization. I would have done so had it not been for the fact that the Government of India, where I do my research, considers foreign research on either caste, interfaith relations and blasphemy (and I do all three) as so sensitive that going public would put future research visits at considerable risk. So I have to keep my head low in public. The article in question was however on the reading list for a course titled «KOS 4001 Foundational problems for Asian and African Studies» at the University of Oslo to enhance the students' transnational competence for four years, until the course was terminated in 2015.

Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: REM

Name of impact case:

***Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler* (Oslo: Cappelen Damm, 2014)**

Summary of the impact

The monograph *Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler* (The Journey to Hitler) – a study of the relationship between literature and politics, seen through the prism of Hamsun’s journey to Der Führer in June 1943 – was published in the autumn of 2014. Written for the general reader, it was widely covered in Norwegian media and received a great number of favourable reviews. It was soon printed in new editions, translated into several languages and won The Critics’ Award for best Norwegian non-fiction book for adults published in 2014.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

A substantial part of the work involved the reading of primary and secondary printed material. This included Hamsun’s novels, plays, poetry, articles, and letters, plus the considerable secondary literature on him, key figures involved in his journey, literature on World War II more generally as well as, not least, author theory.

In addition to this, much of the material had to be dug out from a number of Norwegian archives, including the National Library, Riksarkivet, Statsarkivet in Agder and Bergen University Library, as well as German and Austrian archives. A number of private collections also had to be used and numerous microfilms consulted in order to document the coverage of the main events in Scandinavian, German and Austrian newspapers.

For some of the work, the Hamsun scholar Lars Frode Larsen acted as research assistant, and a number of readers commented on the manuscript, in addition to editors and referees.

The most concentrated research phase was between the autumn of 2010 and the spring of 2013. Additional research also had to be done within the most intensive writing phase, from the autumn of 2013 until the spring of 2014.

Details of the impact

The main claims *Knut Hamsun: The Journey to Hitler* can make to having made an impact are through reaching a relatively high number of individual readers, both at home and abroad, and for contributing to public debate in several ways and settings. There are, furthermore, signs that it will change the view of Hamsun within Hamsun scholarship, but it

is early days for a proper judgment on this.

The book reached a total print run of 12 000 in hardback, and rights have so far been sold to four other countries. In the autumn of 2015 the book appeared in paperback in Norway and was published to considerable acclaim and substantial coverage in both Denmark and Sweden (at least 10-15 reviews in each country, plus interviews). In the autumn of 2015 the film rights were acquired by the Danish production company Miso Film. In mid-March 2016 it will be published in German and launched at the Leipzig book fair, with Russian to follow later in the year.

The book is written in an accessible, literary style, while being solidly research-based (with, among other things, an extensive critical apparatus). While hopefully providing a gripping reading experience, then, it also aims at changing the public view of Hamsun and at being taken seriously in scholarly terms. In addition to the many reviews, several debates were triggered by the publication of the book, not least a long debate in the central literary journal *Vagant* (over as many as five issues during 2014 and 2015), impacting on the Scandinavian literary scene more broadly. *The Journey to Hitler* was also seen as an intervention in the so-called 'Handke debate', occurring as a result of the award of The Ibsen Prize to Peter Handke. This was perhaps the most significant literary debate in Norway within the last decade, not least thematising the relationship between art and politics, and the book was referred to and used by several of the central participants. Among other things, the book also led to a debate on the earlier treatment of Hamsun's antisemitism, and the significance of this historical inheritance, in the newspaper *Vårt Land*, as well as a long, main article in the journal for the non-fiction writers' association, *Prosa*.

References to the research (scientific publications)

It is too early for the book to have had attracted many references in scholarly literature. But the first reviews have appeared in scholarly journals (Edda and Arr), and the most significant recent contribution to Hamsun studies, Frode Lerum Boasson's doctoral dissertation on Hamsun and vitalism (Trondheim, autumn 2015), pays tribute to its significance.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

The easiest way of getting an impression of the reception is via the webpages of the publishers (Cappelen Damm, Vild Maskine and Atlantis). For a reasonably comprehensive, if incomplete survey of the book's reception in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, see <https://www.cappelendamm.no/forfattere/Tore%20Rem-scid:7968>

The media archive A-tekst may also be consulted.

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Kritikerprisen for beste sakprosabok for voksne 2014

Årets kritikerpris for beste sakprosabok for voksne går til Tore Rem med *Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler*

-Historisk sakprosa er knyttet til representasjonen av det faktiske. En historisk fremstilling må derfor baseres på fakta, forklare sammenhenger og forholde seg til faglige krav og restriksjoner. Samtidig må en sakprosaforfatter skrive en medrivende og spennende fortelling, skal man lykkes med å nå ut til leserne. Det er en kunst å få det til. Årets prisvinner, Tore Rem med Knut Hamsun. *Reisen til Hitler; lykkes til fulle*, sa Per Øystein Roland i sin tale under prisutdelingen på Litteraturhuset i Oslo 5. mars 2015. Les hele talen her.

Kritikerlaget 05. mars 2015 [LitteraturPriser](#)



Tore Rem. Foto: Tanum Bokklubber

Det er en stor glede for meg – på vegne av juryen – å få lov til å dele ut Kritikerprisen for beste sakprosabok for voksne 2014. Det er i år det tredje år på rad at prisen deles ut. Vi som har sittet i juryen, nemlig Guri Hjeltnes, Sindre Hovdenakk og undertegnede, mener at det at en slik pris finnes, er en tydelig anerkjennelse av sakprosaens posisjon og litterære betydning i Norge. Kritikerprisene nyter, slik vi ser det, en helt spesiell status i den litterære offentligheten på grunn av sin formelle uavhengighet. Det er spesielt viktig i en tid hvor litteraturkritikken er under press. Vi ser kutt i flere dagsavisers bruk av litteraturkritikk. Nettopp derfor trenger vi en Kritikerpris som løfter frem den gode, velskrevne og ikke minst den vesentlige sakprosaen.

De nominerte for beste sakprosabok for voksne er:

Bjørn Godøy: *Ti tusen skygger. En historie om Norge og de spedalske*, Spartacus

Ida Jackson: *Morfar, Hitler og jeg*, Aschehoug

Marius Lien: *Brasiliansk fotball*, Falck Forlag

Tore Rem: *Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler*, Cappelen Damm

I vurderingen har juryen lagt spesielt vekt på at gode sakprosabøker skal være velskrevne og nyskapende. Med andre ord skal bøkene ha et høyt litterært og språklig nivå, det skal være skikkelig kildearbeid, og det skal være en vilje til å kommunisere med leserne. Med nyskapende sakprosa mener vi bøker som tar tak i et materiale på en ny måte og med en vilje til å eksperimentere med form.

Blant de fire nominerte er det stor variasjon i sjanger og tematikk, noe som vi ser på som et tegn på bredden og mangfoldet i den norske sakprosaen akkurat nå. Men de har også fellestrekk. De er på ulikt vis historiske fremstillinger. Ifølge årets prisvinner er: «historikerens oppgave (...) å stå vakt over det som ikke passer inn i sømløse fortellinger, å finne fram til det som skurrer: det utelatte, det tidligere historiefortellinger har ignorert eller ikke ønsket å se.» Eller for å låne et sitat fra Walter Benjamin: «Man må stryke historien mot hårene.»

Alle de nominerte bøkene passer på sett og vis inn i en slik forståelse av det å skrive om historien. De kretser særlig rundt sprekker og krakeleringer i den nasjonale identitet, det som man helst vil tie ihjel. Hvordan Brasils tap mot Uruguay i VM i fotball i 1950 ble et nasjonalt traume for brasilianere. Hvordan spedalskhet var en sykdom som ikke passet inn i selvbildet til en ung nasjon på vei inn i det moderne. Hvordan nordmenn støttet opp om okkupasjonens totalitære regime under andre verdenskrig, enten som soldat på Østfronten og redaktør av Germaniske SS Norges tidsskrift, eller som verdensberømt forfatter med kontroversielle politiske synspunkter. Historien er en kollektiv form for erindring. Noen problemstillinger ser ut til ikke å gi slipp på oss. De vender stadig tilbake.

Men hva kan man egentlig vite om historien? Og hvilke ansvar har en forfatter ovenfor historien? «Historie er den mest underholdende og den mest upålitelige roman», skrev Knut Hamsun. Han mente at historieskrivning knapt var annet enn «sirkler og gjentakelser av de få riktigheter og de mange villfarelser». Ingen tekst kan selvsagt fortelle oss hvordan det «egentlig» var. Men det er en vesensforskjell mellom en roman og en historisk fremstilling. Historisk sakprosa er knyttet til representasjonen av det faktiske. En historisk fremstilling må derfor baseres på fakta, forklare sammenhenger og forholde seg til faglige krav og restriksjoner. Samtidig må en sakprosaforfatter skrive en medrivende og spennende fortelling, skal man lykkes med å nå ut til leserne. Det er en kunst å få det til. Årets prisvinner, Tore Rem med *Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler*, lykkes til fulle.

Knut Hamsun, en av Norges største forfattere gjennom tidene, er stadig omstridt. Diskusjonen om Knut Hamsuns forhold til nazismen og anti-semittismen – og hvilke konsekvenser hans ideologi eventuelt har for diktningen hans – har pågått siden 1930-tallet. Frontene har vært skarpe. Tore Rems hovedanliggende er å legge død alle forsøk på apologi i den historieforskningen som har beskrevet Hamsun og krigen, forsøk på å frata Hamsun ansvaret for hans nazisme og antisemittisme, med argumenter om at han var senil, døv og uvitende om hva nazismen egentlig gikk ut på, eller at Hamsun var en som nektet å innordne seg, nazismen og Hitler inkludert.

Boken er den første helhetlige gjennomgangen av Knut Hamsuns reise til Adolf Hitler, på det ytre og indre plan. Den beskriver detaljert den berømte forfatterens sju dager lange reise til Adolf Hitler i juni 1943. Den korte reisen blir omdreiningspunktet for det Rem kaller Hamsuns «lange reise»: Historien om hvordan et langt liv formet Hamsuns selvforståelse og politiske holdninger – og for etterspillet som fulgte etter krigen. Rem viser på overbevisende måte hvordan Hamsun bygde myter rundt seg, men også hvordan mytene om Hamsun ble brukt av et totalitært regimes propagandaapparat. I Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler fremstår Hamsun ikke som en gåte, men en strateg som jobbet for sine mål. Hans liv, diktning og offentlige opptredener er ulike sider ved samme prosjekt.

Tore Rems metode er å ta Knut Hamsun på hans eget ord – undersøke det mennesket og dikteren faktisk sa, gjorde og ikke gjorde i sin egen samtid. Den grundige fremstillingen bygger både på kjente kilder og på nytt materiale som åpner opp for nye perspektiver. Rem utforsker ulike former for litterære grep som er spesifikke for dokumentarlitteratur. Kilder og dokumenter inngår nærmest på en organisk måte i det litterære uttrykket, ikke bare tekst, men også tegninger, fotografier, faksimiler av avissider, fotografiske gjengivelser av håndskrevne brev og notater. En slik sammensatt tekst bidrar blant annet til å utvide tekstens troverdighet og gi en annen tekstur i formidlingen av innholdet. Gjennom en slik utstrakt bruk av henvisning til andre tekster og medier, står boken frem ikke som et lukket univers, men med en utpreget intertekstuell karakter. Det gjør dessuten boken til en særdeles vakker bok!

Knut Hamsun. Reisen til Hitler er en rik og givende leseropplevelse som i et klart og presist språk levendegjør en bit av Norges nære historie. Med Rems egne ord tror jeg vi nå bør være klare til «å se Hamsuns politikk i øynene som et ledd i et større arbeid for å forstå krigen». Vi bør være klare til å gå videre.

Prisen for årets beste sakprosabok består av et trykk av Niclas Gulbrandsen med tittel «Seksukers forsalg». Gratulerer!

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Impact case study

Institution: UiO Faculty of Humanities

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name: SÆTHER

Name of impact case: Norwegians in Latin America 1820-1940

Summary of the impact

The research project “Desired immigrants – Frustrated Adventurers? Norwegians in Latin America, 1820-1940”, partly financed by the Norwegian Research Council and partly by the University of Oslo, had some impact on the way in which the general public understand Norway’s history of mass emigration before WWII.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

The primary objective of the project research has been to enhance our understanding of migration in Latin America, particularly the many migrants who did not belong to any of the largest national immigrant groups and their demographic and social mobility within Latin America. Using Norwegians prior to 1940 as a case we explored encounters between immigrants and Latin American host societies, and their textual representations.

The project has been studying the experiences of workers, sailors, whalers, landowners, intellectuals and investors who migrated from Norway to Latin America during the age of mass migration. In relative terms, Norwegian emigration was among the highest in Europe. Latin America was one of the principal receivers of migrants in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Why, then, did so few Norwegians end up in Latin America? Combining different levels of analysis, the project explains how Norwegians experienced Latin America, and how their experiences were communicated to potential migrants at home.

Project leader: Steinar Andreas Sæther (UiO). Other project members: María Alvarez Solar (UiB), Cecilia Alvstad (UiO), María Bjerg (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Argentina), Mieke Neyens (UiO), Synnøve Ones Rosales (UiB), Ricardo Pérez Montfort (CIESAS, Mexico), Nils Olav Østrem (UiS), Knut Djupedal (The Norwegian Emigrant Museum) and Ellen Woortmann (UNiversidade de Brasilia, Brazil).

Time frame: 2011-2016

Details of the impact

Some of the impact indicators include (not exhaustive):

- TV Interview on “Sommeråpent” on NRK (July 2011)
- Radio interviews on “Ekko” NRK P2 (2012) and “Kveldsåpent” NRK P1 (2012)

- Articles on the project written by journalists for popular science magazines such as *Slekt og data* (2012), *Apollon* (2012), *Nysgjerriger* (2014) , *forskning.no* (2015)
- Stand in downtown Oslo during “Forskningstorget” (2012)
- The HULA- database which is free and openly accessible on the internet has more than 50,000 pageviews so far.
- We have received several hundred emails mostly from relatives of Norwegians who lived in Latin America, either with questions about how they can find more information or providing information and copies of photographs, letters, diaries and memoirs for use in our research project
- Of all the research projects in ILOS, the webpages of HULA and Norwegians in Latin America have been the most visited overall, during the last two months and during the last 30 days (see <https://www-adm.hf.uio.no/ilos/forskning/prosjekter/?vrtx=admin&mode=report&report-type=urchinVisit>)
- A museum exhibition based on the findings of the project will be launched in April at the Norwegian Emigrant Museum
- A new textbook in Norwegian for 7th grade primary school published later this year by Aschehoug will include one of the journalists’ text on our project
- Public lectures and more academic lectures on the project have been given in Sande (Vestfold), UiO, NTNU, Freie Universität Berlin, Nordic Museum (Seattle), UiB.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Anthology:

Steinar A. Sæther (ed.), *Expectations Unfulfilled: Norwegian Migrants in Latin America, 1820-1040* (Leiden: Brill, 2015) Openly accessible on:

<http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/books/9789004307391>

It includes the following chapters:

- Making Sense of a Minor Migrant Stream (Sæther)
- From Adventurers to Settlers: Norwegians in Southern Brazil (Woortmann)
- Migrants on Skis: Norwegian-Latin American Return Migration in the 1890s (Alvstad)
- The Good, the Bad and the Rational: Desirable and Undesirable Migration to Cuba and Mexico (1907-1909) (Neyens)
- Opportunities for the Few and Select: Norwegians in Guatemala (1900-1940) (Ones Rosales)
- Male Narratives from the Margins of the Country of Immigrants: Two Norwegians in Argentina in the 1920s (Bjerg)
- Three Norwegian Experiences in Post-Revolutionary Mexico: Per Imerslund, Halfdan Jebe and Ola Apenes (Pérez Montfort)
- The Blikstad Family: Saga of Emigrants in Norway, Spain, and Brazil (Alvarez Solar)

Articles in other anthologies or journals:

- Mieke Neyens, "Zona de contacto, confort y conflicto. Cartas a Noruega desde el México de la Revolución", in *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies*, 91 (7), 2014, p 767-784
- Cecilia Alvstad, "The transatlantic voyage as a translational process: What migrant narratives letters can tell us", in *Tales of Transit. Narrative Migrant Spaces in Atlantic Perspective, 1850-1950*, ed. by Michael Boyden, Hans Krabbendam, Liselotte Vandebussche, Amsterdam University Press, 2013, p. 103-119
- Steinar A. Sæther and Nils Olav Østrem: "Norwegian emigration to Latin America: numbers, questions and methods" in Christina Folke Ax and Nils Olav Østrem (eds.) *Nordic Migration: Research Status, Perspectives and Challenges*. (Stamsund: Orkana Akademisk, 2011)
- Neyens, Mieke, "Revisiting the Revolution: A Norwegian Nazi in 1930s Mexico.", in *Studies in Travel Writing* 2015 ; Volum 19.(4) s. 358-376
- Steinar A. Sæther: "Explorando pasados exóticos: El trabajo académico noruego sobre América Latina antes de 1960" in Benedicte Bull (ed.) *Pensamiento social noruego sobre América Latina*. (Buenos Aires: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO), 2015), s. 39-55

Theses:

Clarisse Carvalho Figueiredo: "[Invisible Migrants:Norwegians in Brazil, 1820-1940](#)" Master's thesis in Latin American Studies, University of Oslo (May 2012).

Lars Langås: "[Ola Apenes: en norsk migrants forhold til Mexico, 1929-1942](#)" Masteroppgave i latinamerikanske områdestudier/ spansk, Universitetet i Oslo (Høst 2012)

Mieke Neyens: "The Mexican Experience Brought Home: Norwegian Travel Writing of Mexico, 1905-1945" Ph.D. dissertation (August 2015)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

See above ("Details of the Impact")

Impact case study

Institution: University of Oslo (IKOS)

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Tikhonov's research

Name of impact case:

Tikhonov's Research on Modern Ideology in Korea: Social Darwinism, Nationalism, Perceptions of the Ethno-National Others.

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The impact of Tikhonov's research has been most strongly felt in Korea, where a large number of reviews of his numerous academic and popular books have been published in periodicals, and where he is a well-known participant in public debates. The basis for his impact lies in his research on Korea's diverse modern ideologies, as well as modern Koreans' perception of the foreign Others, during the last 16 years, inside the frameworks of such projects as *Social Darwinism and Nationalism in Korea*, *Korea and its Others*, and *Revolution Goes East: Russia and East Asian Revolutions*.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Tikhonov's research on Korea's modern ideologies proceeded along two main trajectories. The institutional trajectory includes Tikhonov's studies of the historical circumstances under which ideological production took place, as well as the institutions inside the framework of which modern ideology has been produced and disseminated. His study has focused on, but not been limited to the research on, for example, development of modern education and journalism in Korea, as well as the periodicals and works of fiction produced by the Korean diasporas in China, Japan and Russia. The ideational trajectory includes Tikhonov's studies of the main underlying frameworks for modern ideology in Korea. In the beginning (2000-2010), his research was focused on Social Darwinism, as the "struggle of survival" provided a general epistemological framework for a plethora of diverse nationalist ideologies in modern and contemporary Korea. Later (2010-2015), his focus shifted to the perception of the foreign world which furnished Korean nationalistic ideologists with the historical scene to situate Korea in. Currently (2015-), he works on leftist ideologies in modern Korea, attempting to delineate the main differences between the standard nationalist framework of Korean modernity and the challenges from the Left it had to respond to.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The impact of Tikhonov's research includes both academic and popular impact. On the academic level, 'impact' mainly refers to reviews of Tikhonov's books in academic periodicals, as well as presentations for fellow academics and students. On the popular level, 'impact' mainly refers to the reviews of Tikhonov's popularized books in the mass-circulation periodicals, as well as presentations for non-academics: trade union members and activists, students, etc.

Academic Impact: Tikhonov's books were positively reviewed by some of the leading academic periodicals in the fields of Asian/Korean studies, such as *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Korea Journal*, *Review of Korean Studies* etc. in the Anglophone academia, as well as *Ch'ŏngnam Sahak*, *Munhwa wa Kyŏnggye*, *Yŏsŏnghak Nonjip*, *Yŏksa wa Hyŏnsil* etc. in the Korean academia. An MA dissertation on his writings was defended at Chŏnnam University in 2014. During the last 16 years, Tikhonov verbally presented his research for the students and professors at 60 universities around the world, including some of the leading institutions in the field of Korean Studies (Michigan State University, Berkeley University, Stanford University, University of British Columbia, SOAS, Bochum University, Heidelberg University, Russian State University for Humanities, Doshisha University, Seoul National University, Yonsei University etc.).

Popular Impact: Tikhonov wrote and published, alone and in co-authorship, ca 50 popular books in Korean during the last 16 years. Much of this popularized production draws on his academic research, but presents the research results in an easier form, linking them to the current socio-political and cultural agenda. These books generated ca. 500 reviews in the popular daily press and several dozens of reviews in popular weeklies and monthlies. In the oral form, the results of Tikhonov's research were presented in the series of popular lectures to the members of the Popular Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (a well-known Seoul-based NGO), Korean Teachers' Union, Pusan-based Solidarity with Migrant Workers (a human rights NGO) etc., which have been periodically delivered during the last 16 years. Tikhonov's research were conducive to the growing popular awareness of the Social Darwinist roots of the competition-based visions of social order, or of the epistemological problems related to the modern pictures of the outer world as a hierarchical pyramid of the human "progress" and "advancement." They were also influential in the growth of critical reflection around the negative sides of the ethno-based definition of "Korean-ness" inside the Korean society.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Tikhonovs' research during the last 16 years resulted in 53 academic articles in refereed journals and 66 monographs (both individual and co-authored or edited, as well as article collections) of both academic and more popularized character. The list of monographs is here:

1. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
Article: Fragments iz "Karak-kuk ki" - k voprosu o "severnom" i "yuzhnom" komponentah v etnogeneze koreitsev (Fragments from the "Records of the Karak State": On the "Northern" and "Southern" Components in the Ethnic Origins of the Koreans) in the anthology: Rossiyskoe Koreevedenie (Korean Studies in Russia), Al'manakh No. 3. Moscow: Muravei Publishers 2003 (ISBN 5-89737-175-X) 15 s.
UiO
2. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
Hayan kamyeon eui cheguk (The Empire of the White Masks). Seoul, South Korea: Hangyoreh Publishers 2003 (ISBN 898431109X) 314 s.
UiO
3. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
Keundae kyemonggi chisik kaenyeom eui suyong kwa keu pyeonyong (The Shaping of Korean Modernity: The Introduction of Modern Concepts during the Korean Enlightenment Period, 1895-1910). Seoul: Somyong Publishers 2004 (ISBN 89-5626-096-6) 438 s.
UiO
4. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
Na neun p'ongnyeok eui segi reul kobalhanda (I indict the century of violence). Seoul, Sør-Korea: Inmul kwa sasang 2005 382 s.
UiO
5. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
Na reul paebanhan yeoksa (The History that Betrayed the "individual"). Seoul: Inmul kwa sasang Publishers 2003 (ISBN 8988410718) 354 s.
UiO
6. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
Tangsin deur eui Taehan Minguk-2 (Your Republic of Korea-2). Seoul, Sør-Korea: Hangyoreh Publishers 2006 (ISBN 8984311790) 319 s.
UiO
7. **Tikhonov, Vladimir.**
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- See <http://www.hani.co.kr/arti/SERIES/498/> for Tikhonov's monthly column in a popular daily newspaper, *Hangyoreh*. I have been writing different columns for this newspaper

during the last 18 years, almost without a break.

See <http://blog.hani.co.kr/gategateparagate/> for Tikhonov's blog, with more than 3.400.000 visits up to the date.

Dozens of Tikhonov's popular lectures are available in video format online. Here is one example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MmPpI4NIEKg> This is a lecture on the Scandinavian welfare states.

See http://www.redian.org/archive/author/pnj_redian for Tikhonov's column for a popular leftist net-based newspaper, the *Redian*.

Impact case study

**Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education;
University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway**

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): CLEARuss

Name of impact case: CLEAR Resources for Russian
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) <p>CLEAR Resources for Russian have changed how Russian is learned across Europe, the US, and Asia. CLEAR Resources for Russian focus on the three most difficult hurdles of Russian grammar: 1) case (markers on nouns indicating roles in sentences), 2) aspect (markers on verbs indicating types of events), and 3) unpredictable exceptions. Learning case, aspect, and exceptions has traditionally required rote memorization of enormous quantities of chaotic information. CLEAR has discovered coherent and comprehensive patterns of Russian grammar, so the learner can more easily navigate authentic Russian. Our materials are disseminated through books, interactive websites, and language technology resources.</p>
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) <p>CLEAR (Cognitive Linguistics: Empirical Approaches to Russian) has a theoretical commitment to cognitive linguistics, making CLEAR ideally poised to transform research results directly into enhanced materials for teachers and learners. Cognitive linguistics views linguistic cognition as indistinguishable from general cognition and thus seeks explanation of linguistic phenomena in terms of general cognitive strategies, such as metaphor, metonymy, and blending. Rather than encouraging the production of arcane scholarship, too often consisting of minutiae embedded in complex counterintuitive frameworks, cognitive linguistics facilitates the production of scholarship that is useful both to scholars and to students. Our framework yields results that connect to everyday human experiences (of orientation, forces, and movement along a path, for example), and the use of metaphor to extend spatial concepts to other domains such as time and states of being (where students can be guided by familiar and parallel metaphorical extensions in their native language).</p> <p>CLEAR conducts sophisticated statistical analyses of authentic Russian language (as documented, for example, in the Russian National Corpus: http://ruscorpora.ru/) to arrive at detailed, accurate descriptions of the patterns of Russian grammar, with particular emphasis on the meanings of Russian case and aspect, and the evolution of complex grammatical patterns. For example, CLEAR has discovered a system of verb classification that motivates the tens of thousands of prefix + verb combinations that must be mastered in order to speak Russian. Contra previous research that assumed that the 16 prefixes marking perfective aspect on Russian verbs are semantically “empty”, CLEAR has demonstrated the full system of semantic motivations, showing that the 16 prefixes sort the entire verbal lexicon into coherent groups. These groups can be learned as sensible patterns rather than by brute-force rote memorization. Our basic research into the intricate facts of Russian morphology and its</p>

evolution both enlightens learners and helps us to build the best full-scale computational model of Russian that serves as the source for Intelligent Computer-Assisted Language Learning resources. We are also committed to using our models to create rule-based (i.e., intelligent, rather than statistical) machine translation resources for Russian.

CLEAR's basic research on Russian has yielded hundreds of publications, including dozens in niveau 2 international journals. This research has taken place over the past 15 years.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

CLEAR (Cognitive Linguistics: Empirical Approaches to Russian), led by Laura Janda and Tore Nessel, has a long-standing commitment to creating research-based materials for learners of Russian. In the past 15 years, CLEAR Resources for Russian have effected a sea change in how Russian is taught and learned across Europe, the US, and Asia. CLEAR Resources for Russian are primarily focused on the three most difficult hurdles of Russian grammar faced by learners: 1) case (a system of essential markers on nouns to indicate their roles in sentences), 2) aspect (a system of essential markers on verbs to indicate various types of events), and 3) unpredictable exceptions (most of which have historical origins). Learning of case, aspect, and exceptions has traditionally required rote memorization of enormous quantities of chaotic information, such as tens of thousands of combinations of case markings with nouns and aspect markings with verbs. CLEAR research has targeted the discovery of coherent and comprehensive patterning of Russian case, aspect and exceptions that make it possible for the learner to more easily acquire and navigate these systems in the environment of authentic Russian (rather than the artificial language of textbooks). Our materials are disseminated through books, interactive websites, and language technology resources. All websites and digital resources are freely distributed to the public.

Books:

How Russian Came to Be the Way It Is (2015) makes sense of modern Russian through the lens of history. Website with lectures and supplementary materials:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7557/se.2015.1>

Why Russian aspectual prefixes aren't empty: prefixes as verb classifiers (2013). Website: <http://emptyprefixes.uit.no/book.htm>

Russiskstudentens beste venn (first edition 2009, second edition 2010)

The Case Book for Russian (2002), with interactive CD-ROM. Website with interactive exercises: <http://languages.uchicago.edu/casebooks/russian/mainmenu.html>

Interactive Websites:

Exploring Emptiness interactive database of Russian verbs and prefixes:

<http://emptyprefixes.uit.no/index.php>

Aspect in Russian MediaModule with interactive exercises on Russian aspect:

<http://ansatte.uit.no/laura.janda/aspect/ainr/>

Russian OAHPA, a site with interactive exercises on Russian noun and verb morphology:

<http://testing.oahpa.no/rusoahpa/>

TOROT: Tromsø Old Russian and OCS Treebank, an annotated compilation of historical Russian texts: <http://nestor.uit.no>

Language Technology Resources:

UDAR: The first comprehensive finite-state transducer model of Russian morphology to model morphological stress

Russian View: A web-enhancement resource that lets a learner turn any Russian language website into a grammatical exercise on the morphology of Russian verbs and nouns.

Future projects include: a book on Norwegian-Russian translation, the Varangian Rus' Digital Environment, a Russian Constructicon, and rule-based Norwegian-Russian machine translation

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2005 Book Prize for “Best Contribution to Pedagogy” from the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages for *The Case Book for Russian* book and interactive CD-ROM, with Steven J. Clancy.

Exploring Emptiness database:

blog entry by Stefan Michael Newerkla, University of Vienna:

<https://lists.univie.ac.at/pipermail/slawistik/2011-March/003624.html>.

Russiskstudentens beste venn (first edition 2009, second edition 2010):

On the Curriculum at the following institutions (in addition to UiT):

14. University of Bergen (contacts: Associate Professors Margje Post and Brita Bryn)
15. University of Oslo (contacts: Professor Atle Grønn and Senior Lecturer Trond G. Nordenstam)
16. Forsvarets Etterretningshøgskole (contact: Senior Lecturer Rolf-Inge Vogt Andréen)

Letters from:

- Professor Atle Grønn, University of Oslo, September 21, 2009, (attached)
- Associate Professor Margje Post, University of Bergen, September 22, 2009, (attached)

Published reviews (attached):

- Professor Ingrid Maier, Uppsala, in *Slovo* (Uppsala), 2010, No. 51, pp. 141–148 .
- Researcher Pål Kristian Eriksen, Trondheim, *Norsk Lingvistisk Tidsskrift*, 29, 2011.

How *Russian Came to Be the Way It Is* (2015):

On the curriculum at the following institutions (in addition to UiT):

- University of Bergen (contact: Professor Ingunn Lunde and Associate Professor Margje Post)
- Florida State University (contact: Associate Professor Robert Romanchuk)
- Indiana University (contact: Associate Professor George Fowler)

Published review:

- Steve Marder, *SEELANGS: Slavic & East European Languages and Literatures list*, October 31, 2015.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education; University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 4

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Punk for BBC

Name of impact case:

Russian punk for the BBC World Service

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The BBC World (Russian) Service learned about the publication of the *Punk in Russia* book (2014), co-authored by Dr Steinholt, at a BASEES conference panel in Cambridge in Spring 2014 (with Dr Steinholt as a paper giver), requested a review copy and subsequently interviewed Dr Steinholt about punk culture in Russia. The interview was broadcast in Russian, via the internet, on 1 June 2014 in the Russian version of the Fifth Floor programme; the BBC Russian Service website visits reportedly number a million daily of Russian speakers across the globe.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The book "Punk in Russia" forms part of the output of the AHRC-funded research project 'Post-socialist punk' (2009-2013) – a historically and spatially comparative study of punk in Eastern Europe conducted by an international, collaborative team of researchers from the UK, Russia, Estonia, Croatia and Norway. The project aims to reassess the dominant understanding of punk in the West - as an aesthetic articulation of late capitalist social relations - based on the challenges posed by the socialist and post-socialist punk experience. By situating punk in a different political context, the reading of punk as subcultural resistance to dominant class relations is replaced by a more open question about the political significance of the transnormative cultural practices of punk in both socialist and post-socialist Eastern Europe. The project is designed as a multi-sited ethnography including 5 fieldwork sites in post-socialist Europe – in Russia, Croatia and (eastern) Germany - and a parallel West European case study (The Netherlands). Principal investigator of the project: Professor Hilary Pilkington (Warwick University - now: Manchester University), who also participated the research on the project's Russian component alongside Dr Ivan Golobov (Warwick University) and Dr Yngvar Steinholt (UiT). The main fieldworks for "Punk in Russia" was carried out in autumn 2009 and throughout 2010.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The main headline of the 1 June 2014 in the Fifth Floor programme was devoted to the discussion of the recently published book *Punk in Russia: Cultural mutation from the "useless" to the "moronic"* (Routledge 2014). In this connection, the book's co-author

Yngvar Steinholt was interviewed about the background of the research, its main findings, and the form and contents of the book. The interview made out about 10 minutes out of a total 20-minute slot in the programme devoted to the topic.

The interview concentrated on the research's key findings, all of them innovative and enlightening both in the Western and the Russian context:

- 1) Punk can be approached as a series of practices (a way of producing and interpreting culture), not only as a cultural object (a genre or a style).
- 2) These practices are both locally rooted and (often) globally connected.
- 3) The Russian concept of punk is not simply a culturally mimetic re-enactment of a Western (British or US) musical genre and style, but is based on a combination of local experience and globally shared ideas of punk and what it means.
- 4) To some performers and fans punk is merely a generically marked cultural object (something that one does), but to the vast majority of the research respondents punk is a set of mind, a lifestyle, a politics.
- 5) To many Russians punk also represents a field of play, which allows the participant to live out experiences and personality traits that are not socially acceptable in any other context.

Thus a large number of the BBC Russian Service listeners have been made aware of the most important cultural aspects of, and reasons for, the understudied but (thanks to the Pussy Riot affair) highly relevant, phenomenon of Russian punk.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Punk in Russia: Cultural mutation from the "useless" to the "moronic" (Routledge 2014, 223 pp.; co-authored with Ivan Gololobov and Hilary Pilkington)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

To the best of our knowledge, the programme has not been archived

Name of impact case: Impact on national educational reform*Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)*

The coming new curriculum for primary and secondary education in Norway indicate a change of political view on the importance of the practical-aesthetical subjects. They are now being emphasized as central subjects for making schools reach their overall aim as cultural institutions. It is possible to track the change in political view throughout the dual trajectory of report (Ludvigsenutvalget) and political debates in the Stortinget. Both trajectories have received input from researchers from the field of culture studies and culture education (a field combining research in humanities and in education) at USN, together with researchers from e.g. HIOA, HiSH and HiVolda.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

At Institutt Art Design and Education, established in 1939 as Statens lærerskole i Forming researchers have developed the field of culture education, in particular arts and craft education, within the context of culture studies. Today most of these researchers constitute the research group Embodied Making and learning (EMAL) at USN, led by Marte S. Gulliksen. Other central researchers in this group are Kari Carlsen, Marlene Johansson, Finn R. Hjordemaal and even Liv Merete Nielsen, while Else Marie Halvorsen and Paula Fure were the leading professors at earlier stages of this development. The Norwegian research group Design Dialogue led by Nielsen through her main affiliation at HiOA and

other Nordic and international research networks (NordFo, InSEA and DRS) links this research to the international forefront of culture education.

The strategic development of cultural education research has generated new knowledge on conditions of culture as a creative, meaning making activity. The research seeks to identify how individuals and groups develop and choose their worldview, the conditions for and tension within formation theory (*bildung*) and the application of this both in education and in everyday society. Two research projects stand out from USN-researchers' contribution to this development: 1) Culture, education and creativity – a bilateral comparative research project with researchers from USN (Gulliksen) and researchers from Western University, Ontario Canada (Ron Hansen and Catharine Dishke-Hondzel) within the context of the Human Ingenuity Research Group (2011-dd. And 2) Choosing content and method – a study conducted by two researchers from USN (Gulliksen and Hjordemaal USN/UIO) analysing how faculty teachers reflect and justify their choices of what to teach in a pre-service concurrent teacher education in arts and craft. Although this latter study could at surface level be regarded as educational research only, the core topic investigated is from the fields of humanities: how do the teachers negotiate a cultural meaning and their professional identities in their everyday practice.

Both projects are developed on the shoulders of the tradition of culture education at USN, in particular indebted to Else Marie Halvorsen's research, and the larger research environment related to the *PhD-program in Culture Studies*, in which the research leader of EMAL has been engaged since 2008.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Since the last national curriculum in Norway, KL-06, an emphasis has been put on basic competencies: reading, writing and mathematical competencies, and common core subjects: Norwegian, mathematics and English. This perspective has been prevalent also in teacher education and educational policy, as last seen in the Regulation of Competance (kompetanseforskriften) and "lærerløftet" from 2015. As a result, other subjects, as art and craft has suffered, lacking competent teachers and receiving little acknowledgement for their contribution as school subjects. Many of these issues are purely educational, however, the subject arts and craft is tightly rooted in the humanities, in particular culture analysis, culture production and aesthetical practice as meaning making activities. Since the major evaluations of Anne Bamford "The WAO effect" and the report from OECD "Art for Arts Sake", a tide has begun to turn. A national, strategic development within which USN-researchers were a part through the network Design Dialouge, has contributed to this as researchers have approached politicians with research based knowledge on the actual impact of these subjects on schools as a cultural institution.

Today, a new curriculum for primary and secondary education in Norway is currently in its final stage of political development. Looking at the latest white paper from the Minister of Education (St.Mld 28, 2015-2016) it is evident that there has been a change of political

perspective on the role of the practical-aesthetical subjects in schools. As mentioned above, it is possible to track the changed views throughout the dual trajectory of utredninger (Ludvigsenutvalget) and political debates in the Stortinget. To both trajectories, researchers at USN, together with researchers at HIOA, HiSH and HiVolda have contributed. Organizations like Kunst og design i skolen have also been strong contributors in this strategy, drawing on research from USN as well as the other institutions.

Following examples of input from USN research can be mentioned in particular: The opposition politician Christian Tynning Bjørnø had an interpellasjon in Stortinget, May 12th 2015 on the subject. Here he drew on arguments given in a meeting at USN Notodden and in particular in a following email correspondence dated 30. April with Marte S. Gulliksen at USN. Research based arguments have been communicated to Ludvigsenutvalget during their utredningsprosess. KRF's stortingsgruppe had a meeting in Notodden the spring 2015, and research-based arguments were presented there as well as in a following email from Gulliksen. And, lastly similar arguments, based in research from USN were communicated via the department head to meetings in the The Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training.

It is difficult to be absolutely certain that it is this particular information which have swayed both the opposition and the position in the government towards this change of view of the practical aesthetical subjects, as also other strong research environments took part in a national strategy. However, published research findings from USN-project, especially those two mentioned above, can be recognized in the arguments used in the new white paper.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Dishke Hondzel, Catharine & Gulliksen, Marte Sørø: *Culture and creativity: Examining variations in divergent thinking within Norwegian and Canadian communities* Sage Open Vol.5, Nr 4.

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Gulliksen, Marte S. (2014). *Culture, creativity and art education - Parents perspective on environmental factors that influence creativity*. Paper presented at InSEA (International Society for Education through the Arts) World Congress, 7-11 July 2014, Melbourne, Australia <http://insea2014.com/>

Gulliksen, M. (2014). Beredskapskunnskap – navet i Lærerutdanning i Kunst og håndverk. *FORMakademisk* Vol.7, Nr.5, 2014, Art. 3, 1-19. <https://journals.hioa.no/index.php/formakademisk/article/view/902/1137>

Gulliksen, M. S. & Hjordemaal, F. R. (2014). Choosing Content and Methods: Focus Group Interviews with Faculty Teachers in Norwegian Pre-Service Subject Teacher Education in Design, Art, and Crafts. *Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research*.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00313831.2014.967809>

Lindfors, E., Dishke Hondzel, C., Hansen, R. & Sørø Gulliksen, M. (2013, November). *Creativity and environment at the age of eight: Comparative research in Canada, Norway and Finland*. Paper presented at the Finnish Educational Research Association Conference on Education, Jyväskylä, Finland.

Dishke Hondzel, Catharine & Gulliksen, Marte S. (2012). *The environment for ingenuity: An examination of creativity in Canada and Norway using the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking*. Paper presented at Making – an International Conference on Materiality and Knowledge 24.-27. September 2012, Abstract published in Gulliksen, Marte S. & Riis, Kirstine (Eds.). (2012). *Book of Abstracts. Making – an International Conference on Materiality and Knowledge*. Høgskolen i Telemark.

http://teora.hit.no/dspace/bitstream/2282/1249/1/Book_of_Abstracts.pdf

Gulliksen, Marte Sjørebø. (2009). Teaching form quality in craft (Key-Note Speech). In L. K. Kaukinen (Ed.), *Proceedings of the Crafticulation and Education Conference* (Vol. 14/2009, pp. 199-206). Helsinki: NordFo Techne A.

Gulliksen, Marte. (2006). *Constructing a Formbild - an inquiry into the dynamical and hierarchical aspects of the hermeneutical filters controlling the formbild construction in design education situations.*, PhD thesis, Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Oslo.

http://www.aho.no/Global/Dokumenter/Forskning/Avhandlinger/Gulliksen_avhandling.pdf

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Citations from Tynning-Bjørnø's interpellasjon:

«I samfunnsdebatten ser man tidvis at den praktiske og teoretiske tilnærmingen til kunnskap settes opp mot hverandre. Jeg mener det er alvorlig – alvorlig fordi det representerer et smalt syn på kunnskap, fordi det er et kunnskapssyn som utelukker noen og noe, som ikke gir alle de samme utgangspunktene for læring.» [...] «Ellers trekkes kreativitet, innovasjon, kritisk tenkning og problemløsning fram som sentrale egenskaper for framtidens borgere. De praktisk-estetiske fagene i skolen er sentrale i alle disse kompetansene – som faglig kompetanser i seg selv, men også når det handler om å lære seg å lære og kommunisere og i å utforske og skape. Arbeiderpartiet går inn i disse diskusjonene med forventning og optimisme, men med en forutsetning om at det følges opp politisk.»

Link to minutes from the debate in Stortinget May 12th 2015:

<https://www.stortinget.no/no/Saker-og-publikasjoner/Publikasjoner/Referater/Stortinget/2014-2015/150512/9/#a1>

St.mld 28 (2015-2016) "Fag Fordypning – Forståelse. En fornyelse av kunnskapsløftet"

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-28-20152016/id2483955/>

Ludvigsenutvalgets utredninger:

NOU 2015:8:

<https://nettsteder.regjeringen.no/fremtidensskole/files/2015/06/NOU201520150008000DDDPDFS.pdf>

NOU 2014: 7

<http://nettsteder.regjeringen.no/fremtidensskole/files/2014/09/NOU201420140007000DDDPDFS.pdf>

Impact case study

Institution: Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies

Panel number:

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): GeoNor

Name of impact case:

Geopolitics in the High North

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

- Much needed research-based and accurate analyses of recent economic, political and military developments in the Arctic
- Increased attention to Arctic affairs nationally and internationally (among researchers, policy makers and political commentators)
- Increased knowledge of Arctic affairs nationally and internationally (among researchers, policy makers and political commentators)
- The programme contributed to the understanding of the Arctic as a region with a relatively low conflict potential, as opposed to ideas of an international race for the Arctic, which were based on a lack of knowledge and a poor understanding of economic, political and institutional framework conditions

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

GeoNor was an interdisciplinary project exemplifying how historians and social scientists at the institute work together.

The main goal of the research programme was to develop new knowledge about actors and their interests in the High North and the Arctic. The programme was divided into eight work packages covering the following topics:

- Actors and patterns of cooperation and conflict
- Russia, Norway and the High North – past, present, future
- The United States in the 21st century Arctic
- Defining an interest: the European Union and the High North
- The power of energy
- Law of the sea and ocean governance
- Climate change and environmental protection
- Norwegian interests

The research was based on the assumption that geography matters. Some regions attract much attention because they are rich on resources, or because the space is important for communications. The Arctic fulfills both these criteria. In addition, there is a traditional security dimension in the north, illustrated first and foremost by Russia's zero-sum thinking and the Northern Fleet. Realism and geopolitics were believed to be useful instruments for analyzing such dimensions. In addition, the programme emphasized the importance of the

fabric of *institutions and regimes* in enhancing security and stability and helping to prevent disagreements from developing into conflict.

A major output synthesizing the research was an edited book*. The book presents the geopolitics of the Arctic in a historical perspective; it analyzes contemporary Arctic strategies; legal-political regimes; Arctic petroleum resources; international environmental governance; and armed forces and security challenges. The book identifies the conditions for cooperation, stability and peace in the Arctic with an aim to reach beyond simple description and expectation and explore in-depth some of the main factors that will determine the future of international relations in the region. In line with the programme as such, the book highlights that we cannot understand the Arctic in isolation from global developments such as energy markets, security conflicts and NATO-Russia antagonism.

The programme included national and international collaborating institutions. Important contributors from IFS throughout the programme period (2008-2013) were:

Prof. Rolf Tamnes (programme leader and head of work package)

Associate professor Kristine Offerdal (programme manager)

Prof Sven G. Holtmark (head of work package)

Associate Professor Paal S. Hilde (head of work package)

Associate Professor Katarzyna Zysk (post doc fellow)

* Tamnes, R. and K. Offerdal (eds) (2014) *Geopolitics and security in the Arctic. Regional dynamics in a global world*, London: Routledge.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Systematic research on interstate relations in the Arctic was scarce when the programme was developed, and perceptions of an emerging international race for the Arctic, based on a poor understanding of the situation, was about to gain ground internationally. The programme contributed with much needed systematic knowledge and accurate analyses of the economic and political developments the region was going through. This was done by keeping close contact with policy makers and disseminating research results through academic and popular channels alike. In addition to its academic impact, we would like to emphasise the following:

Impact on policy makers:

- The programme established an advisory board consisting of key policy makers from selected ministries in Norway. The board met with programme researchers twice a year to exchange views on developments in the region. Accordingly, the programme not only kept close contact with policy environments, but also created a new platform for policy makers to meet.
- Programme researchers held numerous briefings for policy makers throughout the programme period, particularly at the Ministry of Foreign affairs, who funded the program.
- The international partners of the programme, especially the Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington DC) contributed significantly to the

political attention to and knowledge about the Arctic in Washington DC through its various seminars and reports aimed at a US audience. Still CSIS is the arena for Arctic matters in Washington DC.

Impact on the public debate:

- Programme researchers published numerous op-ed articles and gave a high number of interviews and were widely referenced in media throughout the programme period, arguing for a less alarmistic view of developments in the region than what was the popular understanding at the start of the programme period
- The programme developed a website where research results were published. The website had a steadily growing audience throughout the programme period.
<http://www.geopoliticsnorth.org/>

References to the research (scientific publications)

Please see attached publication lists.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Please see attached publication lists.

Impact case study 1

Institution: Museum of Cultural History

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name: Case no. 1. TAP on TV

Name of impact case:

The Assembly Project (TAP)

Summary of the impact

<p>Overall TAP has led to a large number of new initiatives, and attracted substantial sums of additional funding. Our focus on the archaeology of assembly sites has created a new awareness of these sites among scholars and local authorities, leading to new research projects, but also importantly a new focus on the heritage aspect of assembly sites. This is particularly urgent as the majority of these are not scheduled monuments. Through identification and discussion of individual sites, the legal protection of this important part of our heritage from the medieval period will most likely be increased.</p>
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Description of the research underpinning the impact
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<p>The TAP team consists of a number of international scholars from Norway, Austria and the UK, who are carrying out a large scale study of the role of assemblies in the creation of collective identities and emergent kingdoms in Medieval Northern Europe (AD 400-1500).</p>
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<p>TAP included Sarah Semple, Durham University, Alexandra Sanmark, University of the Highlands and Islands, and Natascha Mehler, Vienna University, in addition 3 PhD-students. The project was led by Frode Iversen, MCH. TAP was funded by HERA Joint Research Programme (2010-2013), and had a budget of c. 1 000 000 €. In the final evaluation by HERA, TAP scored 23 of 24 points.</p>

<p>The HERA-funding gave the team opportunity to dedicate themselves to a fundamental, but under-researched part of the history and archaeology of medieval Europe and provided support to build a trans-national project, which as a consequence has contributed in a significantly original way to our understanding of state-formation in Europe. Assembly research is now placed in a wide European context.</p>
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<p>By 2016 29 peer-reviewed articles/chapters have been published, two PhD-monographs are finished or submitted, 3 monographs from team members are published or accepted for publication including the project synthesis that will be published on Routledge (level 2). The TAP-team has given about 40 papers at international conferences. During the four TAP workshops 46 papers were given by 24 invited scholars (7 professors / 10 PhDs / 7 PhD-students) (14 male / 10 female) from 7 European countries (Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Germany, Austria, Ireland and the Netherlands). About 20 papers from the workshops have been published in two special volumes on assembly research in the US based <i>Journal of the North Atlantic</i> (JONA).</p>

<p>Throughout the project, the team has actively been working on dissemination and knowledge transfer both within and outside the academic world, through websites, oral presentations and publications (popular and academic). In terms of the general public, the efforts have been worthwhile as large numbers of people and interest groups have shown an interest in the project results. A major reason for this is that, although it is known that the Vikings established and used assembly sites, the significance of Norse law and assembly has not previously been recognised. In this way, TAP has highlighted a politically astute side of Viking and Norse society, very different from the one usually presented by the media, where the Viking raids tend to be the focus. This particular aspect has generated a lot of interest and publicity.</p>
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Details of the impact

The Assembly Project has succeeded in progressing research on early political development in Northern Europe well beyond the traditional national constraints that have inhibited academic study on this topic. By bringing together four interlocking projects covering a geographic area encompassing England, Scotland, Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, we have advanced knowledge on the emergence of complex society in Northern Europe at a broader and deeper level. Taking this approach has resulted in major original contributions that advance us beyond the state-of-the-art.

Norwegian Broadcasting Company (NRK) produced an 'infotainment' TV-series, consisting of eight 40-minute episodes in cooperation TAP and MCH with PL Iversen who acted as co-TV-presenter together with the well-known Norwegian TV-presenter Arne Hjeltnes.

The TV-series was broadcasted in spring 2013 (Norway), summer/autumn 2013 (Sweden), and autumn 2013 (Finland). It had a total budget of 4 million NOK (c. 475 000 €) and in Norway averaged 470 000 viewers per episode, and up to a 30 % market share. Two episodes were devoted directly to TAP research, about (1) Law and Early democracies (episode 6) and (2) Kingdoms in the Viking and Middle Ages (episode 1), while the remaining episodes were based on various MCH-projects within the fields of Viking and Stone-Age research- and excavation (see case 2). All episodes are available on NRK website (Norway): <http://tv.nrk.no/serie/arkeologene/dkt46000611/sesong-1/episode-6> and previously on UR-play (Sweden): <http://urplay.se/Produkter/176545-Arkeologerna>

The TV series has been shown in repeat several times, most recently in March 2016. It is actively used in teaching in primary school and recommended by NRK Skole (School-TV). The TV-series was followed up by a popular book by Iversen and NRK-journalist Bo Lilledal Andersen; *Arkeologene – nytt lys på fortiden gåter* (2013) (3000 copies).

Additionally, the Museum of Cultural History in Oslo held an exhibition in connection with the 200-year anniversary of Norway's constitution of 1814, opened in May 2014. It was a critical reflection and comment on the concepts of freedom and democracy, entitled 'Yes, we love freedom'. The budget was set to 5 million NOK (c. 600 000 €). The results from TAP had a prominent place in the exhibition in the area called the 'Freedom arena'.

References to the research (scientific publications)

The final TAP report (2013) contains a list of 50 TAP-publications. The joint project synthesis (monograph) will be launched during 2016/early 2017 (Routledge). In this context, we will highlight only two papers presenting the projects main results:

- Iversen, Frode, 2013. Concilium and Pagus – Revisiting the Early Germanic Thing-system of Northern Europe. Debating the Thing in the North I. Journal of the North Atlantic, 5-17. Eagle Hill Institute. Special Issue 5 2013.
- Semple, S. J. & Sanmark, A. (2013). Assembly in North West Europe: collective concerns for early societies? Journal of European Archaeology 16(3): 518-542.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Please see the final TAP-report, available from the project homepage:

<http://www.khm.uio.no/english/research/projects/previously-projects/assembly-project/>

Impact case study 2

Institution: Museum of Cultural History

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name: Case no. 2 Vikings

Name of impact case:

Reconstructing Viking Ships

Summary of the impact

The Viking ship finds have defined today's image of the Vikings, with monumental impact on our perception of history. These finds attract immense tourism and popular engagement on a global scale. This particular case illustrates the social, economic and political impact of the ongoing research at MCH: The building of full-scale replicas of Viking ships using only traditional Viking-Age tools and craftsmanship in an open air venue from the summer of 2010 onwards, by the private initiative "New Oseberg Ship Foundation" (NOSF). Results: thousands of visitors, a TV-documentary, local/regional investments and jobs, political engagement, a lively re-enactment milieu.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

The Viking ships, Oseberg, Gokstad, Tune and Klåstad, and their many objects have been under continuous and extensive research since their discovery in late 19th/early 20th c. MCH holds the world's leading expertise on the Viking finds, and has during the last 10 years invested considerable resources in developing innovative methods for their documentation, preservation and interpretation.

MCH's research centres around the following projects:

"Gokstad revitalised", (2010- ongoing) (<http://www.khm.uio.no/english/research/projects/gokstad/>): The aim is to bring the Gokstad find into the forefront of current Viking Age research. The project combines historical and landscape analyses (?) with detailed investigations of local surroundings, burial structure and burial goods and the deceased himself. Scientific analyses, especially provenance studies, are essential and have resulted in several associated projects developing methods and baseline data. It is a cooperative project between three organisations with professional responsibilities towards the Gokstad monument: MCH, Vestfold County Authorities and "Vestfoldmuseene", a inter-municipal company responsible for museums owned by local/regional authorities in Vestfold County. Project leader. Professor Jan Bill, MCH.

"Saving Oseberg"(2014-2016) (<http://www.khm.uio.no/english/research/projects/saving-oseberg/>): The Oseberg find is one of the most important archaeological finds in Norway and represents the most comprehensive collection of Viking Age wooden objects in the world. Today a significant proportion of the artefacts are in an alarming condition due to the conservation method used over a century ago. The project builds on MCH's Alum Research Project (2007–13). The goal is to provide a scientific basis for future preservation strategies for the Oseberg find. It is an interdisciplinary project where chemists and conservators join forces to understand degradation mechanisms so that appropriate preservation strategies for these unique wooden artefacts may be developed.

One major aspect of the project involves documenting the ships and a number of the Oseberg objects using the latest in 3D scanning technology. These scans will not only provide the foundation for the design of new physical supports for the ships, but also for the design of vibration mitigation systems which must be in place before starting construction of the new Viking Age Museum (c. 2020). Scans will also be made available to the general public through MCH's website. Project leader: Torunn Klokkernes, other key researchers are Hartmut Kutzke (chemist), Susan Braovac (conservator) and Bjarte Einar Aarseth (3D-scans/wood carver of replicas), all MCH.

Original excavation diaries documenting the Oseberg finds are one of two Norwegian candidates

nominated by the Norwegian UNESCO Commission as significant Memory of the World documents.

Details of the impact

It can be said that the Viking ship collections contribute greatly to today's perception of the Viking Age, attracting about 400.000 visitors to the Viking Ship Museum each year, and receiving astounding popular enthusiasm worldwide. The Viking Age is a paramount, symbolic part of Scandinavian history. Although many portrayals of the Viking Age are well-informed, it is also depicted in exaggerated clichés in media, and unfortunately exploited by extreme nationalist groups. Viking Age research thus has a particular responsibility to convey nuanced images about cultural and social variations in the Viking Age, and encourage reflection about past societies and the role of history today.

This particular case illustrates the positive social, economic and political impact brought by the ongoing Viking research at MCH: In close cooperation with the MCH, the NOSF has built full-scale replicas using only traditional methods, of several Viking ships in an open air venue in the middle of Tønsberg town, Vestfold County. The foundation was keen to obtain accurate information about Viking-Age tools, techniques and ship design. The technical expertise and ongoing research of the "Gokstad revitalised" project was pulled directly into the project by making the extensive documentation of the finds accessible through repeated dialogue and visits. MCH contributed financially to a documentary about the ship-building, with the aim of sharing this fascinating process with the public.

The project resulted in:

- Creating jobs for traditional craftsmen, revitalising and disseminating traditional, dying crafts (boatbuilding, carving, textile-production).
- Stimulating insight and reflexion on the "Viking as Craftsman"
- Influencing educational themes about the Viking Age, with organized school visits as part of the history/culture class (8th grade).
- conveying the importance of preserving and maintaining cultural heritage, providing authentic and high quality "hands-on" experience.
- Stimulating local businesses through sales of traditional merchandise and copies.
- Stimulating local tourism, creating a dynamic and eventful "hub" in the middle of the town.
- Generating political awareness and political financial investments, with regional political strategies of making Vestfold County the "Viking County".
- Stimulating re-enactment milieus and Viking enthusiasts worldwide, with large annual Viking events at the Midgard Historical Centre, outside of Tønsberg.
- Receiving National and international attention through e.g:
 - the launching of the ship in the presence of HRM King and Queen of Norway, June 2012.
 - a TV-documentary of the project, aired nationwide by the Norwegian Broadcasting Company (NRK) in May 2015.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Bill, Jan & Daly, Aoife 2012: The plundering of the ship graves from Oseberg and Gokstad: an example of power politics?. *Antiquity* 86(333), pp. 808- 824. Bill, Jan 2013: Revisiting Gokstad. Interdisciplinary investigations of a find complex investigated in the 19th century, In Sebastian

Brather & Dirk Krausse (ed.), *Fundmassen. Innovative Strategien zur Auswertung frühmittelalterlicher Quellenbestände*. Konrad Theiss Verlag, pp. 75 – 86.

Bill, J., Nau, E., Neubauer, W., Trinks, I., Gustavsen, I., Paasche, K. & Seren, S. 2014: Contextualising a Monumental Burial - The Gokstad Revitalised Project. In: Neubauer, W., Trinks, I., Salisbury, R. B. & Einwögerer, C. (eds.) *Archaeological Prospection. Proceedings of the 10th International Conference - Vienna, May 29th - June 2nd 2013*. Vienna: Austrian Academy of Sciences Press.

Braovac, Susan; Tamburini, Diego; Lucejko, Jeanette J.; McQueen, Caitlin; Kutzke, Hartmut &

Colombini, Maria Perla 2016: Chemical analyses of extremely degraded wood using analytical pyrolysis and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. *Microchemical journal* (Print), pp. 368-379. doi: [10.1016/j.microc.2015.09.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2015.09.016).

Bader, T. K., de Borst, K., Fackler, K., Ters, T., & Braovac, S. (2013). A nano to macroscale study on structure-mechanics relationships of archaeological oak. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 14(5), 377-388.

Braovac, S., Fackler, K., Bader, T., & Ters, T. (2011). Chemical composition of the archaeological oak wood from the Oseberg ship. In M. Krüger (Ed.), *Cultural Heritage Preservation EWCHP-2011 Proceedings of the European Workshop on Cultural Heritage Preservation Berlin, Germany September 26 to 28, 2011* (pp. 156-163). Stuttgart: Fraunhofer IRB Verlag.

Vedeler, M. 2015. Silk finds from Oseberg: Production and distribution of high status markers across ethnic boundaries. In G. Hansen; S. Ashby; I. Baug (eds.): *Everyday Products in the Middle Ages: Crafts, Consumption and the Individual in Northern Europe c. AD 800-1600*. Oxbow Books., ch. 12.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.):

Paasche, K., Røvik, G & Bischoff, V. 2007: Rekonstruksjon av Osebergskipets form. Rapport fra Osebergprosjektet 2006. Oslo. (Report on reconstruction of the Oseberg Ship)

TV-documentary on the reconstruction project and the original Oseberg ship:
(<https://tv.nrk.no/program/koid76001515/gaaten-oseberg>).

The NOFS projects home page: <http://www.osebergvikingskip.no/eng/index.php>

Episode 5 in the TV-series in case 1 “TAP on TV” was dedicated to the new finds from the Gokstad-site (see case 1- TAP on TV)

Impact case study 3

Institution: Museum of Cultural History

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name: Case no. 3 Join

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>“Joint research” –political impact</p>
<p>Summary of the impact</p> <p>From 2004-2007, the Museum of Cultural History (MCH) developed a comprehensive model for knowledge production and a strategy to strengthen the relationship between research, heritage management and dissemination at the museum. Through dissemination and collaboration aimed at central political authorities and institutions, the research and its corresponding knowledge model directly influenced political strategy documents from the Ministry of Education and Research, leading to massive research investments and a broad media approach toward the general public from 2008 and onwards.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact</p> <p>The research was developed from a view that museums have significant social importance, and that humanities have considerable impact in present day societies. The museums are today among the most important laboratories for exploring history, culture and heritage but also for reflection on educational and cultural production in contemporary society. Both as metaphors and concrete practice, they invite to reflection upon and discoveries of, our present terms of cognition and existence. The university museums have a particular responsibility in this context, precisely because knowledge production and research forms an integral part of their social mandate.</p> <p>From 2004-2007, MCH developed a research-based knowledge model and strategy to strengthen the relationship between research, heritage management and dissemination at the museum. The model became anchored in internal policy papers (Glørstad 2006), and presented at numerous international conferences and meetings (e.g. H. Glørstad: “Rescue archaeology initiated by research – a contradiction in terms? The role of the universities in Norwegian Cultural Heritage Management” Presentation at the European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting, Zadar 2007; H. Glørstad: ”Rescue Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management in Norway - Organisation and History. The role and ambition of the Universities in rescue archaeology”. Guest lecture, University of Riga, 2007).</p> <p>The research explores among other things, the ongoing tension between bureaucracy and academia, between management and research, and can thus be seen as having a dual ambition: It explores on the one hand, conditions of knowledge and its practical framework based on a Foucaultian perspective of structure and action. On the other hand, these reflections are implemented to create a productive framework for archaeological research based on the <i>de facto</i> economic and bureaucratic conditions for heritage management. The model has the potential to also influence heritage management systems in other countries.</p> <p>The research and corresponding strategic measures were presented and discussed at meetings with the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Environment and with the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, and published internationally 2010 onwards. MCH has also been consulted on several occasions by research institutes (e.g. Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research) concerning further developments in the heritage sector.</p>
<p>Details of the impact</p> <p>The preceding research and strategy development at MCH, contributed to a dynamic dialogue with political authorities and became directly incorporated in the White Paper, report nr 15 ”The tale of things” (Stortingsmelding nr.15 “Tingenes tale”) presented March 2008 with recommendation from</p>

the Ministry of Education. The report instigated a national research and development effort directed towards the six university museums. The White Paper built directly on MCH's research in the field, which thus achieved far-reaching effects on the political and economic operating parameters for university museums in Norway.

The White Paper underlines the importance of an institutionally rooted knowledge policy with strong connections between strategically selected research areas, social responsibilities and recruitment. As a consequence of the report's conclusion, the Ministry of Education initiated a research initiative, "Joint Research", aimed at university museums through the Research Council of Norway (NRC). The Ministry of Education's investment of 12.25 mill. NOK triggered additional investments from the university museums and the Institute of Archaeology, Conservation and History at the university of Oslo of a minimum 60 mill. NOK.

An important ambition outlined in the White Paper was to ensure increased and targeted cooperation between University museums, with a view to develop complementary research-environments. This resulted in extensive cooperation focused on three targeted areas: The pioneer settlement of Norway (Stone-Age), the agrarian settlement (Bronze and Iron Age) and the use of outfield resources in (Bronze Age-Middle Ages). This effort has in 2010-2015 resulted in 278 scientific papers in journals and anthologies, as well as 51 popularised science papers for the public, and 8 research grants.

"Joint Research" secured the continued operation of the international archaeological research school "Dialogues with the Past" and the creation of web portal Norark.no. The web portal disseminates ongoing excavations in Norway, with blog entries, map information, and news and specialized information for media and the general public. Norark.no has contributed to a wide, popularized distribution of archaeological research. "Joint Research" has received excellent feedback from both internal users and from a wide external audience, and it has generated a number of media coverage both nationally and internationally (reported number: 148 media articles). Norark.no is today well established as a news channel for archaeological excavations in Norway, and is commonly used by science journalists and media. Statistics (from June 2012 - December 2015) show 129.565 visitor sessions, with more 325.000 page views.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Glørstad, Håkon 2006: *Faglig program bind 1 - Steinalderundersøkelser*. Varia (61) Kulturhistorisk museum, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo. 2006 (ISBN 82-8084-026-5)

Glørstad, Håkon 2010: Comments on quality from the ivory tower. *Current Swedish Archaeology* 2010 ;Volum 18, pp. 31-36.

Glørstad, Håkon & Kallhovd, Karl 2011: Rescue archaeology initiated by research – a contradiction in terms? In Geertrui Blancquaert; François Malrain; Harald Stäuble & Jan Vanmoerkerke (ed.), *Understanding the Past: A Matter of Surface-Area*. Archaeopress. ISBN 978-1-4073-0749-7, pp. 113 -127.

Glørstad, Håkon 2012: Universitetsmuseum – Forskningsmuseum. Museene i den arkeologiske kulturminneforvaltningen i Norge. *Arkæologisk Forum* 2012 (26) pp. 7-12.

Glørstad, Håkon & Kallhovd, Karl (2013).The Allure of Bureaucracy: Cultural Heritage Management and the Universities in Norway, In Peter F. Biehl & Christopher Prescott (ed.), *Heritage in the context of Globalization. Europe and the Americas*. Springer. ISBN 978-1-4614-6076-3. Ch. 3.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

Arne Holm and Trine Myrvold 2012: "*Forvaltningsmuseenes og NIKUs ansvar og roller i forvaltningen av arkeologiske kulturminner*". NIBR rapport 2012:30, 129 pages. ("The

responsibilities and roles of the administrative museums and Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU) in the management of the archaeological heritage”, report by the Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research).

Håkon Glørstad, Lotte Hedeager, Håkan Petersson, Morten Ramstad, Birgitte Skar and Inger Storli 2016: “*Joint research” Final report*. Submitted January 2016 to NRC.

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/stmeld-nr-15-2007-2008-/id503590/> (White Paper, report no 15. In Norwegian.)

<http://norark.no/> (webpage in Norwegian)

Attachment 2: Impact case study

Institution: Norwegian School of Economics

Panel number: Panel 5, Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): NHNA

Name of impact case: Norwegian Historical National Accounts (NHNA)
<i>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</i> Norwegian Historical National Accounts (HNAN) constitutes a system of reporting important aggregates of the Norwegian historical economy. The accounts are constructed in order to map Norwegian economic development by production, income and expenditure. They make it possible to quantify industrial development, wealth development, consumption development, investment development and foreign trade development from 1830 until present days. These serve as basis for quantitative macroeconomic analyses of the historical development of the Norwegian economy.
<i>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</i> The project on Norwegian Historical National Accounts started as a Scandinavian project in 1994 aiming at constructing standardized historical national accounts for Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden back to the early 1800s. This should be done in order to have a common ground for mapping economic development and comparing the performance of the different Nordic countries. Historical national accounts reflect the development of certain important key indicators of the economy, such as gross domestic product (national value creation), investment volumes, consumption, exports, imports, value added by industry, output and input to the economy, employment, income by industry, disposable income and public sector aggregates. The project has resulted in several publications on the standardization of framework and methodology for Nordic historical national accounts and a substantial number of new time series as part of the Nordic project. This has left us both with better and more relevant series of important key indicators of economic development and more comparable series between the Nordic countries. Scholars from the Norwegian School of Economics have been in the forefront of this work in cooperation with the Norwegian central bank (Norges Bank) and Statistics Norway. The project has during the last decade developed to be more inclusive, as more European and non-European countries have been entering. Norwegian scholars recently and previously connected to the project are: Professor Dr Oecon Fritz Hodne, Norwegian School of Economics

Professor Dr Oecon Ola Honningdal Grytten, Norwegian School of Economics
Associate Professor Dr Oecon Camilla Brautaset, Bergen University (previously
Norwegian School of Economics)
Dr Elisabeth Bjørsvik (previously Norwegian School of Economics)
Dr Christian Venneslan (previously Norwegian School of Economics)

The research is still going on.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Through the project it has been possible to map comparable value creation series for the Nordic countries from the nineteenth century and onwards until present days. The series have revealed that Norway was a relatively wealthy country compared to other Nordic countries and European countries as far back as in the mid 1800s. Denmark was the only Nordic country that was better off than Norway during the nineteenth century.

These results caused heavy debates around the Norwegian independence jubilee in 2005 and the constitution jubilee in 2014. Parts of the understanding of Norwegian economic history had to be reinterpreted. At the same time the results caused debates. As part of the ongoing debate scholars from Statistics Norway tried to argue against the findings, coming up with alternative series of the level of gross domestic product per capita.

The debate spread from the academic environment in to the press, where one could read different articles promoting alternative views on Norwegian historical backwardness or forwardness. School classes made presentations of Norway being the strongest part in the personal union with Sweden, which challenged and contradicted previous views held by several writers on Norwegian history and mainstream public views and assumptions.

However, the new series are well in line with similar research carried out by international economic historians and cross checks of the data.

The project has also contributed to more knowledge on the ongoing debate on when Norway was industrialized by coming up with detailed figures on gross products for different industries and the size of the different export sectors of the economy and the role and size of the public sector in Norway compared to other countries.

The results reveal that the government sector was very small in Norway compared to most other countries, and that it diminished until around 1870. From then on it expanded, 15 years before what has been assumed by many writers on Norwegian economic and political history.

During the last years several publications in the field of economic history have been drawing on series constructed as part of the historical national accounts project. These are within the fields of financial history, business cycle history, price history, and wage and labor market history. The project has also thrown light and contributed to renewed debates on when Norway was industrialized and the recovery from the 1930-crisis (see reference to research list). Even the prime minister and the government of Norway took part in the discussion of Norway's historical relative wealth.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- Hodne Fritz & Ola H. Grytten 1994, "Gross Domestic Product of Norway 1835-1865", Krantz, Olle (ed), *Nordiska Historiska Nationalräkenskaper*, Umeå: University of Umeå, pp. 93-113.
- Grytten, Ola H & Fritz Hodne 1997, "Historical national accounting in Norway. Notes on previous work and present challenges, Eloranta, Jari (ed), *Nordiska historiska nationalräkenskaper*, University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, pp 7-30.
- Grytten, Ola H. and Fritz Hodne 1998, "Norwegian Production of Landcrops in the Nineteenth Century: Prices and Output 1830-1910", Christen, Jørgen Peter (ed), *Nordiske historiske nasjonalregnskaper*, Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen, pp. 115-142.
- Brautaset, Camilla 1998, "How to establish foreign trade series in Norwegian Historical National Accounts: Exports of cod products as case, Christen, Jørgen Peter (ed), *Nordiske historiske nasjonalregnskaper*, Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen, pp. 143-178.
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- Brautaset, Camilla 1999, "Paasche og Laspeyre indekser: en empirisk test, Grytten, Ola H (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Fagbokforlaget, Bergen, pp. 192-210.
- Brautaset, Camilla 1999, "Norwegian exports of fish products", Grytten, Ola H (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Fagbokforlaget, Bergen, pp. 7-25.
- Hodne, Fritz 1999, "Verdiskapingen i manufaktur og industri i Norge 1817-1829, Grytten, Ola H (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Fagbokforlaget, Bergen, pp. 41-61.
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- Brautaset, Camilla 2002, *Norwegian Exports 1830-1865: in Perspective of Historical National Accounts*, Bergen: Norwegian School of Economics.
- Grytten, Ola H 2003, "Output, Input and Value Added in Norwegian Agriculture 1830-1865", Jonsson, Gudmundur (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Reykjavik: Reykjavik University, pp. 47-76.
- Grytten Ola H 2003, "A deflator for private consumption in Norway, 1819-1871", Jonsson, Gudmundur (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Reykjavik: Reykjavik University, pp. 165-196.
- Bjørsvik, Elisabeth 2003, "Public services in Norway within the framework of historical national accounts", Jonsson, Gudmundur (ed), *Nordic Historical National Accounts*, Reykjavik: Reykjavik University, pp. 125-136.
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Impact case study

Institution: NIKU

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Archaeological Prospection

Name of impact case:
Archaeological Prospection and other non-intrusive methods for monitoring and managing cultural heritage sites.
Summary of the impact
Pre-excavation evaluations carried out in connection with cultural heritage management and area planning in Norway currently relies heavily on large-scale trial trenching which is both time-consuming for the archaeologists, disrupting to land owners and which can even be damaging to the archaeology. NIKU and its partners are testing a variety of non-intrusive methods for monitoring and managing cultural heritage sites, these factors can be limited or even all together eliminated.
Description of the research underpinning the impact:
NIKUs project is dedicated to the development of large-scale, efficiently applicable methods for the non-invasive detection, mapping, visualization and interpretation of archaeological cultural heritage. The project is headed by Dr. Knut Paasche and kea researchers are Lars Gustavsen, Monica Kristiansen and Erich Nau. Remote sensing is through this project fully exploited in Norwegian archaeology. The experiments that have been carried out over the last few years show that these methodologies have the potential for providing archaeologists with cost efficient tools for decision making both in the planning process, as well as in research. By covering larger areas the archaeologists will be better equipped to set the archaeology into a broader context than by using more traditional methods such as trial trenching and small scale excavations. Additionally, areas of high archaeological interest may be avoided in order to preserve archaeological sites for the future. The project has so far been going on in the period 2010-2015 both as a part of the international research project: Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology and as an strategic institute program at NIKU (Techno-SIS).
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)
One of the most important aspects of the project will be to assess the suitability of geophysical prospection methods in Norwegian conditions. Previous experiments in the same areas have generally been successful and it is hoped that further experimentation with these methods will prove successful. The previous experiments have largely been carried out on a small scale, and the aim of the project is attempt to cover larger areas using motorised magnetometer and multi-channel GPR surveys. One of the many factors influencing the results from the geophysical surveys will be the soil conditions at the chosen test sites. For this purpose, a highly detailed soil map of the chosen

area has been acquired and will be used in close conjunction with the surveys. However, it is argued that in order to fully understand why these methods have worked or not, an actual physical intervention will be necessary. This will, at a minimum, include trial trenches across some of the anomalies down to the underlying subsoil. Additionally, the various soil conditions within the test areas should be tested to see if there is a correlation between the soils and the geophysical results. Methods for fast soil analyses will therefore also be assessed during the course of further research.

Testing under Norwegian conditions gives us a clear idea how these methods will cope with the various soil and climatic conditions as well as the types of archaeology present. An expressed aim of the project will be to test whether the methods work, and more importantly to explain the reasons behind this. Previously, remote sensing techniques have been applied with varying results, and as a result these techniques have, in general, been dismissed by the archaeological community in Norway. In recent years however a number of successful experiments have been carried out in the vicinity of the areas chosen by our team, and it is argued that by using appropriate methods, it will be possible to capture the variety of archaeological remains and the connections between the different sites.

References to the research (scientific publications)

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Gustavsen, Lars; Meyer, Regin. Digital dokumentasjon av middelalderske murverk. 6. norske CAA-konferanse (Computer Applications & Quantitative Methods in Archaeology); 2013-10-14 - 2013-10-14

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Gustavsen, Lars; Tonning, Christer; Lia, Vibeke; Nau, Erich; Neubauer, Wolfgang; Paasche, Knut; Gansum, Terje; Filzwieser, Roland. Large-scale archaeological prospection: Case studies from three years of fieldwork in Norway. The 10th International Conference on Archaeological Prospection; 2013-05-29 - 2013-06-02.

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References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: NIKU

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): CulClim

Name of impact case:

CulClim

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Interdisciplinary CulClim project seeks to renew the theory development on user driven energy efficiency in historic buildings in relation to challenges defined by climate change. The project is characterized by its explicit bottom-up focus, aiming at improving the public know-how concerning climate adaptation and mitigation of historic buildings. Using a concept called "*urban living lab*", a user-driven type of case study, users and residents of a representative historic building will be involved early in the process of designing integrative decision support systems. The goal with the living lab is that researchers, by interacting with the inhabitants of the building (-s), find the best climate mitigation and adaptation measures, both technical and user related. Based on the results, appropriate decision guidelines and policy documents will be developed.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

‘Cultural valuable buildings and climate change responses in a user perspective’ (CulClim) is an ongoing research project that focuses on cultural valuable buildings and climate change responses in a user perspective. It draws from several disciplines, facilitating especially the interface between social sciences and technology, to overcome barriers between implemented and academic research within the topic of sustainable management of historic buildings.

The overarching ambition of the project is to generate knowledge on how society and the general public can engage in challenges related to climate change while actively preserving the built cultural heritage. Moving beyond the established technical conservation perspective, CulClim also aims to investigate if and what social science theories may contribute with in understanding and working with non-intrusive mitigation and adaptation strategies for historic buildings.

The main objective is to increase the awareness, understanding, and knowledge among the public on mitigation and adaptation to climate change in buildings and environments with general cultural heritage values. Secondary objectives explicitly address the user and general societal aspects as they aim to, on one hand, identify user related challenges and possibilities regarding climate change mitigation strategies in historic buildings, and one the other hand, develop multi-level recommendations, guidelines and policies.

CulClim runs between 2014 and 2017 and receives support from NFR under the *Folkets Klimaforsk!* programme. Research is conducted by NIKU’s Fredrik Berg and Anne Cathrine Flyen in close cooperation with Åsne Lund Godtbolt, Åshild Lappegard Hauge and Cecilie Flyen from SINTEF Byggforsk. Other key partners are the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, ‘Byantikvaren Oslo’, ‘Bygg og Bevar’ and ‘Uppsala University Campus

Gotland’.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The primary issue is closely linked to the research method which is characterised by its user perspective, i.e. use of ‘living lab’ case studies. Together with the users, the research team investigates both social and technical challenges concerning informed decision making decision making. Topics span from day-to-day management to seasonal maintenance as well as short and long term refurbishment projects. This bottom-up approach should be seen as part of a larger paradigm with respect to democratic partaking processes for environmental, social, cultural and economic added values/public value generation.

Another issue is the target audience of the project: the final outcome is not exclusively addressed to national and international academia. Instead it will also consist of practicable and informative recommendations with evident, measurable impact and effect (both economic and environmental) for residents and day-to-day users of historic buildings. These strategies can in turn be transferred to the general building stock, which is imperative if society is to realize its short- and long term environmental targets.

Thirdly, CulClim acknowledges how cultural heritage considerations risk impeding owners' possibilities to upgrade their homes to meet modern comfort demands, energy efficiency and climate change requirements. This affects the public without necessarily being caused by the public. In light of this the projects also aims to further investigate the needed trade-offs between use, preservation and development as well as how cultural heritage authorities can contribute to more dynamic energy and refurbishment policies.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Berg, Fredrik, “User driven energy in historic buildings – a state of the art review”, *in production*

Berg, Fredrik, “Energy performance certificates and historic buildings: a method to encourage user participation and sustainability in the refurbishment process”, *in production*

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

- **Berg, Fredrik** Energieffektivt i gamle murgårder. CulClim - et forskningsprosjekt sammen med beboerne. Bygg og bevar 2015
- **Godbolt, Åsne Lund** Hva driver forbrukerne? Norske husholdningers forståelser av energibruk og effektivitet. Energiforskningskonferansen 2015, 2015-09-08 -
- **Flyen, Anne Cathrine; Flyen, Cecilie; Hauge, Åshild Lappegard; Godbolt, Åsne Lund** Climate for change. Urban regeneration in cultural heritage housing. European Network for Housing Research (ENHR), 2015, 2015-06-30 -
- **Godbolt, Åsne Lund** The ethos of energy efficiency: Framing consumer considerations in Norway. European Network for Housing Research (ENHR), 2015,

2015-06-29 –

- **Haugen, Annika** CulClim – prosjektpresentasjon, Riksantikvaren Gotland, Visby, 5 deltakere. CulClim – prosjektpresentasjon 2014, 2014-09-25 -
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- **Berg, Fredrik** Energieffektivisering i kulturhistorisk verdifulle bygninger sett fra et brukerperspektiv. Bygningsverndagen 2015 2015, 2015-09-13 –
- **Berg, Fredrik:** Brukeratferd og energieffektivisering i verneverdige murgårder, Seilduksgata 2016-02-17

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-5a

Name of impact case: <i>July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory</i>
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The project group <i>July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory</i> was given the responsibility of developing an exhibition following the agreement to establish an information center on the July 22 terror attacks. The project group has also assisted the Labour Youth (AUF) in their work on future plans for Utøya through leading the Advisory board for history and learning on Utøya. As the sole group from the Humanities <i>July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory</i> is part of the national group for coordination of research following the events of 2011, which currently is administered by the Norwegian Directorate of Health.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) Initiated in 2013, the project <i>July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory</i> studies the cultural afterlife of the terror attacks on July 22 2011 in the Norwegian society. The project focuses on the ways the tragedy is being represented and interpreted through temporary and permanent markers in public space. <i>July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory</i> gives special attention to the transition from the early phase, when the tragedy was processed through spontaneously created temporary memorials and unofficial markers, to the later creation of permanent and official monuments, memorials and sites commemorating the terror attacks. The relation between these two "stages of memory" is central to the project. The project is owned by the Cultural Heritage Programme at the Department of Historical Studies, NTNU, and is financed by NTNU and the Falstad Centre. The 22 July Centre is located in the high-rise building in the Norwegian Government Centre in Oslo. It contains an exhibition about the twin attacks in Oslo and on the island Utøya, 22 July 2011. One room is dedicated to the 77 persons who were killed. The centre's exhibition concept, content and design is developed by a team of five where three of these are affiliated with the Department of Historical Studies; Associate Professor Tor Einar Fagerland, PhD candidates Line Gjermshusengen, Master in Cultural Heritage, NTNU and Ingeborg Hjorth, Master in Art History. (Atle Aas and Åshild Karevold form the remaining participants of the group.) The time frame of <i>July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory</i> : 2013-2018
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

22 July Centre – exhibition

The most tangible result of the research conducted within the project *July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory* is the development of the exhibition that forms a vital part of the 22 July Centre. In January 2015 NTNU and the Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation made an agreement to cooperate in establishing an information center about the July 22 terror attacks in the Government Center. The research project *July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory* was given the responsibility of developing the exhibition within the center. The center and the exhibition opened on July 22, 2015 and received massive international and national media coverage. Since the opening of the Center on July 22 2015 it has been visited by over 58.000 people, with a large number of these have been groups from Norwegian schools. In particular has the centre been visited by a large amount of pupils from the ninth grade and up, who are being introduced to the event and its aftermath through visiting the centre and the exhibition and by using a set of prepared material that has been developed just for this purpose.

1. Advisory board for history and learning on Utøya

The project group has assisted the Labour Youth (AUF) in their work on future plans for Utøya. An advisory board for history and learning on Utøya is lead by Tor Einar Fagerland, NTNU. Members of the group are Museum Director Alice Greenwald (9/11 National Memorial Museum), Professor James E. Young (University of Massachusetts Amherst), Professor Edward T. Linenthal (Indiana University), architect Erlend Blakstad Haffner and Author, Politician and Head of Communication Jo Stein Moen (Marintek). The project has arranged for a series of meetings and workshops, where the relation between memory and future life on Utøya has been the centre of discussion.

2. Participant in the national group for coordination of research following the events of 2011, currently administered by the Norwegian Directorate of Health.

This group was set up with the aims to protect those that were affected by the terrorist attacks of 22 July 2011, events that has become the basis for a wide range of research activities. The purpose for the coordination of research has been to reduce the load on the affected parties. *July 22 and the Negotiation of Memory* is the only participant in the coordinating group emanating from the Humanities.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Fagerland, Tor Einar, “22 July and the Negotiation of Memory in Norwegian Society 2011–2014” in *Heritage, Democracy and the Public*, Ashgate 2016 London. ISBN: 978-1-4724-4940-5

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The project’s webpage: <http://www.ntnu.edu/july22memory>

The group behind the project won NTNU’s dissemination award in 2015, on the grounds that the opening of the 22 July centre most likely was the most widely spread dissemination of research in that year. Furthermore was the media coverage of the opening of the centre

highlighted in the assessment, as it was extensively covered by both national and international media, underpinning the projects' importance and impact. See the Dean of The Faculty of Humanities' (NTNU) blog: <https://ntnuhumanities.wordpress.com/2015/12/01/priser-og-aeresdoktorer/>

Read more about the advisory board for history and learning on Utøya: www.utoya.no.

On the national group for coordination of research following the events of 2011, Norwegian Directorate of Health: <https://helsedirektoratet.no/folkehelse/psykisk-helse-og-rus/22-juli/koordinering-av-22-juli-forskning>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-5b

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>The Political Economy of Forced labour: Organisation Todt in Norway during World War II</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Through a public exhibition (to be extended in 2017) at Norsk Teknisk Museum in Oslo, a one-hour documentary film on national television (NRK) in prime time, media contributions and coverage in magazines, newspapers and radio, as well as dissemination seminars with representatives from relevant museums, new knowledge on Norwegian actors' involvement in the exploitation of foreign forced labor seems to have made an impact. We assume a new understanding of this largely neglected historical phenomenon among state agencies, business communities, and more generally in public opinion.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</p> <p>The research project started up autumn 2011, was funded until 2015, and will be finalized in 2016. Its focus has been on how the political economy of the massive German demand for material resources and labor operated. German building ambitions in occupied Norway largely overstretched the Norwegian economy. By studying the operations of Organisation Todt (OT) in Norway, to which Hitler in spring 1942 authorized the Norwegian construction program, the project has disclosed how this so-called <i>Wiking Program</i> was radicalized. OT was an engineering organization profoundly embedded in Nazi ideology, and confronted with the combination of increasing shortages and efficiency imperatives the research project has revealed how the use of brute force increased. About 130-140.000 foreign labourers were brought to work in the country under poor conditions, of which around 100.000 were POWs. The research project has quantified the numbers and their national composition. It has further disclosed how Norwegian state agencies and firms were integrated into the Nazi regime of forced labour exploitation. Because the archives of OT in Norway is largely intact whereas else in Germany and Europe they were largely damaged during the war, the research project was able to provide new knowledge on the modus operandi of this largely neglected organization. The research findings challenge the Norwegian master narrative of the occupation in two ways: first, it shows more active Norwegian involvement than narrated by the "resistance narrative", second, it shows that Germany imported much more resources from abroad than narrated by the "exploitation narrative". The project was headed by professor Hans Otto Frøland (NTNU), included the two senior researchers (Ketil Gjølme Andersen, Norwegian Technical Museum, Oslo, and Harald Espeli, Norwegian Business School, Oslo). A postdoc (dr. Mats Ingulstad) and three Phds (Gunnar Hatlehol, Torgeir Severaas, Simon Gogl) and MA-students. In addition, expert scholars from Norway, Scandinavia and Germany have been affiliated. A seminar</p>

with expert scholars from the former Soviet Union is scheduled in St.Petersburg in 2016. Several research publications are in press or forthcoming.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

See summary. It is not possible, at this early stage, to provide detailed evidence about how the research has contributed to the impact of society. We nevertheless assume a new understanding of this largely neglected historical phenomenon is under way.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Harald Espeli: "Economic Consequences of the German Occupation of Norway, 1940-1945", *Scandinavian Journal of History*, Vol. 38 (4) 2013, 502-524.

Hans Otto Frøland & Anders Lervold: "Forced Labour in Norway during German Occupation: French and Soviet Workers in the Light Metals Programme", *Revue d'histoire Nordique*, Vol. 17, 2013, 71-100.

Harald Espeli: "Cooperation on a purely matter-of-fact basis". The Norwegian central bank and its relationship to the German supervisory authority during the occupation, 1940-1945", *Scandinavian Economic History Review*, Vol. 62 (2) 2014, 188-212.

Gunnar Hatlehol: In Command of History? Historians, Memory Culture and German War Crimes, in Arnd Bauerkämper (ed.), *From Patriotic memory to a Universalistic Narrative*, Klartext Verlag 2014, 153-170.

Hans Otto Frøland: Nazi Germany's financial exploitation of Norway during the occupation, 1940-1945, in Marcel Boldorf & Tetsuji Okazaki (eds.), *Economies under Occupation. The hegemony of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan in World War II*, Routledge 2015, 130-146.

Gunnar D. Hatlehol: Norwegeneinsatz 1940-1945. Organisation Todts arbeidere i Norge og graden av tvang, PhD-thesis, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, 2015.

Hans Otto Frøland & Gunnar Hatlehol: Organisation Todt and Forced Labour in Norway during the Nazi Occupation:: Preliminary remarks from an ongoing Research project, in ed. Marek E. Jasinsky & Leiv Seim (eds.), *Painful Heritage. Studies in the Cultural Landscape of the Second World War*, The Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters, Skriffter nr. 4-2015, 45-61.

Torgeir Severaas: „Beton macht Geschichte“. Organisation Todt og utbyggingen av Festung Norwegen, PhD-manuskript, to be submitted at Norwegian University of Science and Technology, spring 2016.

Hans Otto Frøland, Mats Ingulstad & Jonas Scherner (eds.) *Industrial Collaboration in Nazi Occupied Europe. Norway in Context*, Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming June 2016.

Mats Ingulstad: Building the next state. German influence on Norwegian labor policies, in Kiran Patel & Sandrine Kott (eds), *Brown Internationalism*, German Historical Institute/Oxford University Press, forthcoming 2017.

Mats Ingulstad, "The Shovel is our Weapon. The Norwegian Labour Service and the Paradox of Trans-National Socialism", submitted to *Scandinavian Journal of History*.

Ketil Gjølvme Andersen, Hans Otto Frøland & Mats Ingulstad (eds.), *Einsatzgruppe Wiking. Organisation Todt in Scandinavia*, scheduled for publication, Berghahn Books, 2017

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

<https://tv.nrk.no/program/kmte30000413/hakekorsets-profitorer>

Public meeting/debate and opening of exhibition, Norsk Teknisk Museum, 12.5.2015

Public meeting/debate and first performance of the documentary Hakekorsets profitører, Norsk Teknisk Museum, 26.9.2015, English version later presented at Bergen international Film festival.

Various addresses, talks and feature articles in newspapers, radio, television and popular meetings.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-5c

Name of impact case: The Mental Machine. Norwegian Forensic Psychiatry 1895-1987
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The project have an impact at different levels: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Development of general contextual knowledge related to the treatment and societal understanding of patients in forensic psychiatry2) Development of input knowledge related to education and health care practices in humanities and health care.3) Development of contextual and specific knowledge related to the ongoing debates on culpability in actual ministries and directorates.4) Development of input knowledge with relevance to maintain and develop the level of human rights concerning forensic patients in both general and high security psychiatric institutions.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) <p>At the moment the project consist of two senior researchers, five PhD-students and twelve master thesis (10 in history, one in psychology and one In interdisciplinary studies of culture) have been completed. Two professors in applied linguistics (Ellen Andenæs and Gøril Thomassen) are these days joining the project to organize relevant research. Three of the five PhD students are supervised by prof. Øyvind Thomassen (history), one by prof. Petter Aaslestad (literature studies) and one by prof. Solfrid Vatne (health science). The project has a Facebook network joined by more than 60 senior researchers from humanities social sciences and health sciences who contribute to the project in different ways. The project has organised research seminars with international participation and policy seminars for health workers, health administrators and policymakers in health sector.</p> <p>The research in the project has so far focused on an overall perspective of the period 1895-1987, gender and masculinity aspects, legal aspects and coercion. More narrow perspectives related to social history, history of mental health policy, gender history, social construction of social life in an asylum, patient perspectives, nursing perspectives, perspectives on psychiatric theories related to insanity etc. are covered by master theses.</p> <p>The project is financed partly by funding from NTNU (Faculty of humanities and the university programme on health research, HEVET), The Health Directorate, St.Olav Hospital and Helse Bergen).</p> <p>Until now, two senior researchers have published per-reviewed articles internationally from the project. Senior researcher, PhD in psychology, Erik Søndena at Brøset Competence Center for Forensic Research and professor in history at NTNU Øyvind Thomassen have published two articles on disability issues in <i>Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research</i> (Routledge) in 2015-16. PhD-student Eivind Myhre and Øyvind Thomassen have contributed to the anthology <i>Masculinities in the Criminological Field</i> (Ashgate 2014) with</p>

one article. PhD-student Hilde Dahl has one article accepted for publication in History of Psychiatry (Sagepub 2016)

In 2015 the project published a book, Galskapens fengsel, related to the exhibition “Prison of Madness” at The Norwegian National Museum of Justice. The Fritt Ord Foundation, Arts Council Norway and Ministry of Justice financed the production of the exhibition. The publication had contribution from senior researchers in history psychology, psychiatry, criminology, and from forensic experts and justice sector administrators.

The project has published a numerous articles in Norwegian (Tidsskrift for strafferett, Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning, Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning etc.)

The project started in 2010 and has no date for finalization, but the idea is to become a knowledge base and continue to contribute with interdisciplinary perspectives to health sciences and education, and health care practices the coming years.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Through access to all casebooks from forensic psychiatry during the period 1895-1987 the project has developed a general interpretation of forensic practices in the 20th century. The perspectives have become integrated in forensic research, education, and policymaking. Several of the educational regions in Norway has introduced forensic history as a subject in the physicians’ specialization in forensic psychiatry.

Since summer 2015 and through 2016 project leader Øyvind Thomassen is hired by the Directorate of Health to develop recommendations about how to nationally improve academic research and education in forensic psychiatry. In November 2016, the final report will be handed over to The ministry of Health and The Ministry of Justice.

In December 2014 the project informed the committee leader Knut Vollebæk from The Governmental Romany Committee about scientific results from the project concerning the Romany minority in Norway.

In 2015, the project advised the board of directors at The Mental Health Division, St.Olavs Hospital, about admission practices in contemporary high security psychiatry, based on the consequences of legal negotiations in 1982 and general considerations on human rights. The advices have resulted in adjustments in admission practices today. The advices were particularly focusing the legal conditions for admission and the length of admissions.

The project has contributed to the establishing of The Norwegian Health Archive by giving advices on relevant categories for registering historical data’ from patient’ casebooks. The records from the project have been used as a pilot project when establishing a digital “production line”.

In May 2015 The Norwegian Museum of Justice opened an exhibition presenting the history of forensic health care in the 20th century. The Mental Machine was cooperating with the museum to produce this exhibition. The exhibition focus mental health care during the social state in the early twentieth century and the later development of the welfare state. The museum has made a teaching programme specially adjusted to primary and secondary schools.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Søndena, Erik; Gudde, Camilla Buch; Thomassen, Øyvind: Patients with intellectual disabilities in the forensic asylums 1915-1982: during admission. *Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research* 2016 ;Volum 18, in print.

- Dahl, Hilde: *Insane Criminals and Criminally Insane, Criminal Asylums in Norway 1895-1940. I: Journal of History of Psychiatry (Sagepub)*, in print.
- Myhre, Eivind: 'De er jo også mennesker'. Farlighet, avhumanisering og mannlige seksualforbrytere 1895-1940. *Tidsskrift for samfunnsforskning* 2016 57(01), 31-59. DOI: 10.18261/issn.1504-291X-2016-01-02.
- Myhre, Eivind: De uakseptable mennene. Mannlighet og sinnssyke seksualforbrytere i Norge fra 1895 til 1940. *Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning* 2016, in print.
- Myhre, Eivind: De uakseptable mennene. Mannlighet og sinnssyke seksualforbrytere i Norge fra 1895 til 1940. *Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning* 2016, in print.
- Søndena, Erik; Gudde, Camilla Buch; Thomassen, Øyvind: Patients with intellectual disabilities in the forensic asylums 1915-1982: before admission. *Scandinavian Journal of Disability Research* 2015 ;Volum 17.(1) s. 14-25
- Dahl, Hilde; Thomassen, Øyvind: Om sikring og farlighetserklæringer - sikkerhetspsykiatrien etableres. *Tidsskrift for strafferett* 2015 ;Volum 15.(2) s. 177-195.
- Dahl, Hilde; Thomassen, Øyvind: Om sikring og farlighetserklæringer i rettspsykiatrien. I: *Rettspsykiatriske beretninger : om sakkyndighet og menneskeskjebner*. Gyldendal Akademisk 2015 ISBN 978-82-05-48459-7. s. 51-66.
- Dahl, Hilde: Etableringen av norsk sikkerhetspsykiatri 1895-1940. *Psykologisk tidsskrift* 2015.
- Dahl, Hilde: Jussens rolle i sikkerhetspsykiatriens historie. I: *Galskapens fengsel*. Trondheim: Norsk rettsmuseum 2015 ISBN 978-82-997518-2-7. s. 97-107.
- Thomassen, Øyvind: Asylene for de sinnssyke og farlige mennene - Kriminalasylet og Reitgjerdet. I: *Galskapens fengsel*. Trondheim: Norsk rettsmuseum 2015 ISBN 978-82-997518-2-7. s. 29-72.
- Thomassen, Øyvind; Søndena, Erik: Fra idioti og imbecilitet til utviklingshemning. I: *Galskapens fengsel*. Trondheim: Norsk rettsmuseum 2015 ISBN 978-82-997518-2-7. s. 79-90.
- Myhre, Eivind; Thomassen, Øyvind: The Construction of an Accepted Masculinity: Castration in High Security Psychiatric Institutions in Norway from 1923-1945. I: *Masculinities in the Criminological Field*. Ashgate 2014 ISBN 978-1-4724-1013-9. s. 89-109.
- Myhre, Eivind; Thomassen, Øyvind: Lot seg kastre for å bli frie menn. Kilden. Informasjonssenter for kjønnsforskning. [Internett] 2014-03-12.
- Myhre, Eivind; Thomassen, Øyvind: Lot seg kastre for å bli frie menn. *Forskning.no* [Internett] 2014-04-27
- Löfström, Erica; Thomassen, Øyvind: Visualizing the Wings of History: Brøset - a Laboratory for Societal Change - the New and Old Challenge of (Re-)Designing the (Built) Environment. I: *Forskning Trøndelag 2010*. Tapir Akademisk Forlag 2010 ISBN 978-82-519-2589-1. s. 27-46.
- Thomassen, Øyvind: Diagnosing the Criminal Insane in Norway, 1895-1915. In *International and Local Approaches to Health and Health Care*. Novus Forlag 2010 ISBN 978-82-7099-606-3. s. 79-98.
- Thomassen, Øyvind: *Galskapens fengsel: Kriminalasylet i Trondheim 1895-1963*. Trondheim: Norsk rettsmuseum/Institutt for tverrfaglige kulturstudier, NTNU 2010 (ISBN 978-82-997518-1-0) 28 s.

Overview of research, participation in conferences and seminars, exhibition, research projects, publications etc.: <http://sifer.no/temaer/kategori/historie>

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Media presentations related to research activities:

Thomassen, Øyvind: Norsk psykiatri frå 1980-tallet til i dag. NRK P1 Ekko [Radio] 2016-02-07

Thomassen, Øyvind: Vi trenger historien. Psykisk helse 1/2016 [Fagblad] 2016-02-01

Myhre, Eivind; Thomassen, Øyvind: Lot seg kastre for å bli frie menn. Kilden. Informasjonssenter for kjønnsforskning. [Internett] 2014-03-12.

Myhre, Eivind; Thomassen, Øyvind: Lot seg kastre for å bli frie menn. Forskning.no [Internett] 2014-04-27.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Bli med inn i galskapens fengsel. Adresseavisen [Avis] 2015-05-27.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Etterlyser bilder fra Reitgjerdet. Bydelsavisa Strinda [Avis] 2013-01-16.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Forskar på 100 års sjukehushistorie. nrk.no [Internett] 2011-10-14.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Forskning om Reitgjerdet sykehus. NRK-Trøndelag [Radio] 2011-10-14.

Thomassen, Øyvind; Myhre, Eivind: Lot seg kastre for å bli frie menn. Sykepleien 10/14 [Fagblad] 2014-09-10.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Livet bak gjerdet. Pulsen [Avis] 2011-09-27.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Noen pasienter ble reimet fast i lengre perioder. Byavisa [Avis] 2013-01-23.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Utstillingen Galskapens fengsel. NRK P2 God morgen Trøndelag [Radio] 2015-06-19.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Onkel Bernhard: sikkerhetspsykiatrisk pasient rundt 1900. NRK P1 Ekko [Radio] 2011-12-06.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Reitgjerdet sykehus, del 1. NRK P1, Norgesglasset [Radio] 2013-02-04.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Reitgjerdet sykehus, del 2. NRK P1, Norgesglasset [Radio] 2013-02-04.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Syk og innesperret. Sorgenfri 61/14 [Tidsskrift] 2014-09-01.

Policymaking documents:

Thomassen, Øyvind: Tre modeller for akademisk forankring av norsk rettspsykiatri, 08.03.2016.

Thomassen, Øyvind; Revis, Emanuel; Rasmussen, Kirsten: Midtveisevaluering Pilotprosjektet, oppdragsgiver: Helsedirektoratet, oktober 2015.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Dimensjonering av norsk rettspsykiatri, 01.09.2015.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Pilotprosjektet – akademisk forankring av norsk rettspsykiatri, notat til møte med rektor NTNU (representert ved dekaner DMF og SVT og instituttledere), 10.01.2015.

Thomassen, Øyvind et.al.: Høringsuttalelse Tilregnelighetsutvalgets utredning NOU 2014:10 Skyldevne, sakkyndighet og samfunnsvern.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Akademisering av norsk rettspsykiatri, 13.10.2014.

Thomassen, Øyvind: Høringsuttalelse – forslag til forskrift om Norsk helsearkiv og Helsearkivregisteret, 17.03.2014

Thomassen, Øyvind: Tipunktsplan - Ny vin på gamle krukker?. *Tidsskrift for Den norske legeforening* 2012 ;Volum 132.(15).

Other relevant information:

<http://forskning.no/historie-kjonn-og-samfunn-kriminalitet-seksualitet/2014/04/lot-seg-kastrere-bli-frie-menn>

<http://www.norsk-rettsmuseum.no/no/utstillinger/galskapens-fengsel>

<http://hist.no/psykisk-helsearbeid/>

http://sifer.no/hva_skjer/detalj/psykiatri-kriminalitet-og-samfunn-1850-2000-hist6008

Project leader Øyvind Thomassen has about 120 registrations in Cristin during the period 2010-16, related to scientific publications and presentations, articles in newspapers, radio programmes etc.:

<https://www.cristin.no/as/WebObjects/cristin.woa/wa/fres?action=sok&etternavn=Thomassen&fornavn=%C3%98yvind&ar-fra=2010&ar-til=2015&erNorsk=1&erNordisk=1&erNasjonalt=1&erInternasjonalt=1&erUkjent=1&visP arametre=1&sort=alfabetisk&bs=50>

Thomassen has been keynote speaker at three international conferences in psychiatry the last two years.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-5d

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Twin projects: <u>Managing risk</u>, DNV and global risk management in a historical perspective (sponsored project) and <u>DNV 1864-2014</u> (commissioned project)</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>To help the world's largest classification society (DNV GL) understand what it is doing, its ramifications for doing it, its legitimacy and help developing its future strategy.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The key researchers have been prof John Peter Collett, senior researcher Gard Paulsen and professor Håkon With Andersen in addition to two PhD candidates and 10 MA students. Gard Paulsen has written the bulk of the anniversary book. Contract dated June 2010, ended autumn 2014.</p> <p>The idea has been to study the management of risk at the high seas through the last 150 years and the following expansion into certification and approbation in many sectors, ranging from electrical utility, hospitals, food export and import and so on. Being a private non-profit organisation classification companies have notoriously been dragged between scientific and technological research and business opportunities. To understand and be able to deal with both these part of their international work has been important for DNV GL. Our task has been to clarify and be able to understand and discuss all the contradictions the institution have run into through its history. Managing risk and selling trust is very different from selling soap. A classification company is simultaneously setting the rules, interpret them and inspect them (as in shipping and some countries offshore oil business). It's a delicate balance that the organisation should discuss all the time – or as the CEO said after we finished our work: we will never certify or classify our own work.</p>
<p>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)</p> <p>It is difficult to measure the impact, but we think we have had a solid impact on how the organisation thinks about itself. Several of the authors has participated in strategy meetings for particularly the research department in DNV GL. The book has been important in other strategy discussions as well. During the process DNV and GL (Germanische Lloyds) merged and the historical work became particular relevant for overcoming cultural differences and establishing a common identity. The new DNV GL became the largest classification company in the world with more than ¼ of the world merchant fleet as clients.</p> <p>The research group had several discussions and talks with core members of the management. Both the CEO (Henrik Madsen) and a former CEO (Sven Ullring) together</p>

with other representatives from the management participated in all the book committees meeting and discussed all chapters at good length (usually 2–4 hour meetings).

Our common (management and researchers) discussions on how to conceptualize and understand different key points in the institution's history were may be the most important impact we had – and the most typical for the humanistic disciplines. The result, the book, was decided to be printed in 25 000 examples and distributed to all employees, all major university libraries around the world and to all important journals and shipping clusters around the globe. EU, IMO and IACS included. We are still working together with DNV GL on new projects related to NTNU's research program: Ocean Space.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Building Trust. The history of DNV 1864-2014 by Gard Paulsen, Håkon With Andersen, John Peter Collett and Iver Tangen Stensrud. Oslo: Dinamo forlag, 2014. (542p)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

https://snl.no/Det_Norske_Veritas

https://snl.no/DNV_GL

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-5e

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Official Norwegian Reports NOU 2012:2</p> <p>Outside and Inside. Norway's agreements with the European Union</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>NOU 2012:2 assessed the impacts and implications of Norway's agreements with the EU. It proposed 1) clearer and more comprehensive political guidance and coordination of the authorities' European policies and 2) that participation in programmes should be seen in an overall perspective. Domestically, these proposals should be seen in conjunction with 1) the Solberg government's creation of a new ministerial post for European affairs in September 2013 and 2) the EEA Committee's May 2016 decision to include Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+ in the EEA framework. Internationally, NOU 2012:2 has sparked similar evaluations of the EEA by the EU, the Centre for European Policy Studies and Icelandic scholars.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The EEA Review Committee was led by the then Professor of law at the University of Oslo, Fredrik Sejersted. The Committee consisted of 12 researchers from five disciplines (political science, law, economics, sociology and history). Lise Rye was the one historian on this committee. She was asked to partake in the committee by the Foreign Ministry. Her participation should be seen against the committee's mandate, which called for a research based assessment led by researchers with high scholarly trustworthiness. Rye holds a PhD in European integration history. She has published a number of works on various aspects of European integration history and played a central role in the development of the NTNU programmes in European studies.</p>
<p>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)</p> <p>(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).</p> <p>Policy impact:</p> <p>NOU 2012:2 assessed the impacts and implications of Norway's agreements with the EU. The report was submitted to the Stoltenberg government in January 2012. It proposed 1) clearer and more comprehensive political guidance and coordination of the authorities' European policies and 2) that participation in programmes should be seen in an overall perspective. These proposals should be seen in conjunction with 1) the Solberg government's creation of a new ministerial post for European affairs in September 2013 and 2) the EEA Committee's May 2016 decision to include Horizon 2020 and Erasmus+ in the EEA framework.</p>

Impact on public opinion:

In the course of their work with NOU 2012:2, the research group organized ten fully attended public meetings in Oslo, Trondheim, Bergen and Tromsø.

A search on 'Europautredningen' on Retriever reveals that in the period 2012–today, 1600 media articles have mentioned the report. It has been printed in more than 10 000 copies, in addition to an unknown number of downloads.

Impact on research:

The report forms part of the curricula at several Norwegian universities and university colleges. Also, it led to a refreshed evaluation of the EEA agreement and possible alternatives by the Norwegian No Movement. Furthermore, it sparked reviews of the EEA in the EU Commission, a review of the EEA's implications for Liechtenstein by the Centre for European Policy Studies, and research on EU-Iceland relations with a similar perspective.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Rye, L. 2008. The Origins of Community information policy: Educating Europeans. In: *The History of the European Union. Origins of a trans- and supranational polity 1950-72*, ed. by W. Kaiser, B. Leucht and M. Rasmussen, 148-166. New York: Routledge.

Rye, L. and Steinnes, K. 2010. Norway's 1994 Quest for EU Membership. Ideas of National Culture and Europe in Norwegian Political Discourse. In: *National Cultures and Common Identity. A Challenge for Europe?* ed. by M. Beers and J. Raflík, 267-278. Brussels: Peter Lang.

Rye, L. 2011. In Search of Influence. Norway's 1994 Referendum on EU membership. In: *Ideas of Europe in National Political Discourse*, ed. by Cláudia Toriz Ramos, 325-350. Bologna: Il Mulino.

Rye, L. 2013. Crisis and convergence: Norwegian parliamentary debate on the EU. In: *Distant Voices. Ideas on democracy and the Eurozone crisis*, ed. by Lise Rye, 161-186. Oslo: Akademika Forlag.

Rye, L. 2013. Distant Voices. Ideas on democracy and the Eurozone crisis: Introduction In: *Distant Voices. Ideas on democracy and the Eurozone crisis*, ed. by Lise Rye, 11-23. Oslo: Akademika Forlag.

Rye, L. 2015. Sakskoblinger i EØS-forhandlingene (1990-91). In: *Interessekonflikter i norsk handelspolitikk*, ed. by A. Melchior and U. Sverdrup, 155-181. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

A range of newspaper articles written about the report is available at:

<http://www.europautredningen.no/medieomtale/index.html>

Gjelsvik, S. 2012. The EEA Alternatives

http://www.neitleu.no/articles_in_foreign_languages/the_eea_alternatives

Commission of the European Communities, 2012. Commission Staff Working Document: A review of the functioning of the European Economic Area 7.12.2012 (425 final). Brussels: Commission (EC).

Jonsdottir, J. 2013. Europeanization and the European Economic Area. Iceland's participation in the EU's policy process. New York: Routledge.

Pelkmans, J. and Böehler, P. 2013. The EEA Review and Liechtenstein's Integration Strategy. Brussels: Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS).

EEA Joint Parliamentary Committee, 2013. Report on The future of the EEA and the EU's relations with small-sized countries and Switzerland. (Co-rapporteurs: Paul Rübzig and Svein Roald Hansen)

Thorhallsson, B. 2015. The Outsiders. Norway and Iceland. In: The Nordic Countries and the European Union: Still the Other European Community? ed. by C. H. Grøn, P. Nedergaard and A. Wivel. New York: Routledge.

Impact case study

Institution:

Dept of Archaeology and Cultural History, Museum of Natural History and Archaeology

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): SPARC

Name of impact case:

Snow Patch Archaeological Research Cooperation (SPARC)

<http://www.ntnu.no/vitenskapsmuseet/sparc>

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

SPARC focuses on perennial high-mountain snow patches (PSPs) as long-term hosts for hunting environments. The project addresses important and interrelated environmental challenges related to on-going developments in high-mountain cultural environments, nationally and internationally. PSPs contain important prehistoric artefacts, ecofacts and sites. The low-temperature conditions make for excellent preservation of organic remains, surviving for thousands of years. PSPs are receding, subjecting archaeological sites containing important and unknown cultural historical and indirect climate information to exposure and deterioration. Through local participation the project secures information related to PSPs, investigate their development as a natural systems; and underpin heritage management and dissemination.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A timeframe for when the research was carried out should also be included).

This research group centres on the alpine snow patches as important archaeological and scientific archives. The structures are melting and degrading due to increasingly warmer climatic conditions. Alpine snow patches pose a distinct multidisciplinary scientific and management challenge. At the same time they provide striking materialized evidence of climatic change for local communities and internationally, when archaeological material that has not been exposed for thousands of year melt out of the ice. The SPARC project combines different archaeological, glaciological, climatic, taphonomic and zoological approaches in an integrated manner.

The project consists of individual and integrated work groups and tasks. The various groups carry out a wide variety of sampling, documentation and monitoring activities in the collections, lab and on-site, the project involves a closely integrated local participation. These activities have been carried out annually since 2012. The intention is to continue some of the monitoring activities in order to build up valuable long-term data-series of current degradation processes.

The current RCN financed project (SPARC) began in 2012 and is ongoing. It builds on research carried out at NTNU since the early 1970's (See summary in Farbregd 2009).

Key Researcher: Birgitte Skar (ass.prof., projectleader, wp5 management and monitoring issues)

Martin Callanan (Postdoc, wp1 chronological cultural heritage and integrating issues,)

Brit Solli (Professor, wp2 the cultural heritage of the ice)

Geir Vatne, Ivar Berthling, Linda Marleen Christiansen Jarrett (ass. Prof, ass.prof & PhD, wp3 the glaciology of perenial snowpatches)

Elizabeth Peacock (Professor, wp4 taphonomic studies og heritage objects and monitoring)

Jørgen Rosvold (Postdoc, wp6 glacialbiology and reindeer population studies [Frozen Fauna](#): <http://blogg.vm.ntnu.no/frozenfauna/nb/>)

The project is a collaboration between NTNU University Museum, Trondheim; The University of Oslo, the University of Gothenburg and is member of the international Frozen Pasts network <https://www.facebook.com/Frozen-Pasts-218294865005314/>

Key international partners of SPARC are:

Professor James Dixon, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico;
Prof. Albert Hafner, Institute of Archaeological Science, University of Bern;

Tom Andrews, Prince of Wales Northern heritage centre, Canada;

Richard VanderHoek, Alaska State, Alaska, USA;

Prof. Stephan Gruber, Univ. of Zürich, Switzerland;

Prof.Christian Hauck, Univ. of Fribourg, Switzerland;

Greg Hare, Yukon Govt, Yukon, Canada.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

-The project has produced new knowledge and new understandings of the processes and timescales involved in the degradation of important alpine heritage sites. This has been widely disseminated in various academic and public fora.

-Education and training are an important and ongoing characteristic of the SPARC project. Several MA, PhD and Post Doc. projects have been initiated in different disciplines. A number of these research projects have already been completed at different departments across NTNU and other partner institutions.

-The project has organised two museum exhibitions in Trondheim in the period 2012-2016 (*Snøfonnens Hemmeligheter* and *Evig endring, fra istid til framtid*).

-The project has arranged and facilitated a number of regional and national user-workshops focused on the management of ice patches as heritage environments between 2012-2016.

-The project has arranged and facilitated incoming and outgoing international researcher exchanges between 2012-2016.

-The project will contribute with management guidelines and recommendations for cultural heritage management of glacial heritage sites and environments in Norway (2016).

- The SPARC project has spawned new spin-off projects and research collaborations that are either ongoing or are seeking funding for future research. i.e. Åarjelsaemien tsoevtsh (regional project in Southern Sapmi), CRYOPATCH (National Norwegian collaboration), ICECOLOGY (International collaboration).

References to the research (scientific publications)

Extract:

Callanan, M., Skar, B., Vatne, G., Solli, B., Peacock, E. E. & Berthling, I. 2012. SPARC-Snow Patch Archaeological Research Cooperation. Frozen Pasts 3rd International Glacial Archaeology Conference. 2012-06-03-08. Whitehorse, Canada.

Hamill, J., Peacock, E. E., Callanan, M. & Vatne, G. 2013/In Press. The Snow Patch Archaeological Research Cooperation (SPARC): climate change and vulnerable high

mountain heritage artefacts. The 12th ICOM-CC WOAM (Wet Organic Archaeological Materials) Conference; 2013-05-13-17, Istanbul, Turkey. Proceedings in Press.

Dixon, E. J., Callanan, M., Hafner, A. & Hare, P.G. 2014. The Emergence of Glacial Archaeology. *Journal of Glacial Archaeology* (1). 1-9.

Røed, K.H., Bjørnstad, G., Flagstad, ø., Haanes, H., Hufthammer, A. K., Jordhøy, P. & Rosvold, J. 2014. Ancient DNA reveals prehistoric habitat fragmentation and recent domestic introgression into native wild reindeer. *Conservation Genetics* 15. 1137-1149. DOI 10.1007/s10592-014-0606-z.

Callanan, M. 2016. Frozen Heritage: Some challenges and Responses. *Quaternary International*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2015.10.067>.

Peacock, E E (2016). Snow patch wooden artefacts from central Norway: preservation and taphonomy. In: T. Grant and C. Cook (eds.) The 12th ICOM-CC WOAM (Wet Organic Archaeological Materials) Conference.

Rosvold, J. 2016. Perennial ice and snow-covered land as important ecosystems for birds and mammals. *Journal of Biogeography*. 43/1. 1365-2699.

In prep: The SPARC project. *Journal of Glacial Archaeology*. Vol. 3. Equinox publishing. (October 2016).

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

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Websites

SPARC-Snow Patch Archaeological Research Cooperation

<http://www.ntnu.no/vitenskapsmuseet/sparc>

Åarjelsaemien tsoevtsh – Sørsamiske snøfonner

<http://www.ntnu.no/web/vitenskapsmuseet/soersamiske-snoefonner>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): AdminHist

Name of impact case:

Transfer of new historical knowledge to decision makers in central political and administrative institutions

Summary of the impact

Historical knowledge is important for the understanding of *why* the political-administrative system functions like it does, *how* it has become this way, *which* lasting tensions are built into the system, and *which* problems reformers have to confront and solve. Because of this it has been important to engage in knowledge transfer and dialogue with high level decision-makers in politico-administrative reform processes. The demand for historical system knowledge is steadily growing. Decision-makers convey that knowledge of historical processes and long lines of development contributes to the understanding of processes they take part in and of their professional roles.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

Lead researcher: Tore Grønlie. 2004-2014

Over the years two historical syntheses have been developed. Firstly, the concept of “local authority welfare” (velferdskommunen) and the historical development “from local authority welfare to the welfare state” (fra velferdskommune til velferdsstat), secondly a concept covering central parliamentary and administrative systems – “politicisation and integration” (politisering og integrasjon). The most important works are published 2004 – 2014.

The idea of “local authority welfare” takes as its point of departure that local authorities were the primary forces behind the development leading to a welfare society, long before the state became the prime mover, and that local authority welfare for a long time steadily advanced into new areas of welfare, when the state gradually took over established fields. The dynamics of the local authority – state relationship is still at work (e.g. the state take-over of hospitals from the regional authorities in 2001). The research was inspired by earlier work of Rolf Danielsen and Edgar Hovland, and given strong support from the collaboration with senior researcher Yngve Flo (Uni Research) and professor Anne-Lise Fimreite (UiB).

«Politicisation and integration» covers lines of development of both the Norwegian Central State Administration (Sentraladministrasjonen) and the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget). The Central State Administration has for the last 75 years been politicized; reshaped into a working tool for political leadership in initiating and developing politics. At the same time the governmental system has become ever more integrated – this goes both for the relationship between politicians and bureaucrats inside ministries *and* for the cooperation between the cabinet and the ministries on the one side and Parliament on the other. A concept of lasting tensions built into the governmental system, is also prominent in this work. Research was initiated while also working, mostly part-time, at the national research initiative, the LOS Centre (Norwegian Centre for the Research in Organization and Management, 1987-2002) and Uni Research (2002-2009) and greatly inspired by collaboration with senior researcher Yngve Flo (Uni Research) and professor Per Lægveid (University of Bergen), later also by collaboration with several professors from Norwegian universities on the History of the Norwegian Parliament 1964 - 2014, most important among

them professor Knut Heidar (University of Oslo).

Details of the impact

The two syntheses, and the concept of lasting tensions built into the governmental system, challenges social science research that takes for granted the dominant role of the state in the development of the welfare society. It also problematizes concepts of “judicialisation” and “fragmentation” dominant in the books from the national research undertaking “Political Power and Democracy 1998-2003”.

Historical knowledge has been disseminated on these and related issues by invitation to high level decision makers on national or regional levels, through lectures, presentations and seminar commentaries, after 2000 20-25, interviews and presentations in national media *not* included. Among the recipients are leadership groups and audiences from the Ministry of Administrative Affairs (Administrasjonsdepartementet, under varierende navn), the Ministry of Communal and Regional Affairs (Kommunal- og regionaldepartementet), the Collegium of Permanent Secretaries in Ministries (departementsrådskollegiet), the State Top Leadership Conference (Statens topplederkonferanse), the Collegium of County Governors (fylkesmannsmøtet), Office of the Auditor General (Riksrevisjonen), the Directorate of Administrative Affairs and ICT (Statskonsult, later Difi), the Norwegian branch of Nordic Administrative Society (Nordisk Administrativt Forbund) and boards and leadership of regional health authorities. Grønlie’s work on the Norwegian Parliament has been given to all parliamentarians and all employees of parliament and to the prime minister and members of her Cabinet, his work on the Central State Administration has been widely distributed in Ministries.

References to the research (scientific publications)

A pointed version of local government research, is found in “Fra velferdskommune til velferdsstat – hundre års velferdsvekst fra lokalisme til statsdominans” (*Historisk Tidsskrift* 2004/4, pp. 633-49).

Most important works on the central state government are “*The History of the Norwegian Central State Administration*, vol. 1, and vol 2 (with Yngve Flo), (both 2009) and part 1 of “The History of the Norwegian Parliament 1964-2014” (2014). A highly condensed version of the last two works is to be found in selected chapters of Narud, Hanne Marthe, Knut Heidar and Tore Grønlie, eds.: “The History of the Norwegian Parliament (*Stortingets historie*) 1964-2014, pp.23-28, 170-96.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Childless

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Everyday taboos in Norwegian contemporary culture.</p>
<p><i>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</i></p> <p>The projects on voluntary childlessness (or “child-freedom”), and the study of intimate partner violence against men are the first qualitative studies in Norway on these particular everyday taboos. Different media have covered the projects and the topics in a large number of national and regional TV, radio, and newspaper reports. The studies and the presentations of topics have had an impact on the raising of consciousness of the cultural phenomenon of voluntary childlessness, and of intimate partner violence against men.</p>
<p><i>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</i></p> <p>The key researcher for both projects has been professor Tove Ingebjørg <i>Fjell</i>. Research on voluntary childlessness was carried out between 2003 – 2008, and was included in a project financed by The Research Council of Norway 2004 - 2007. Articles and chapters in national and international journals and anthologies, as well as a monograph, were published between 2005 – 2012. The project on intimate partner violence against men was carried out between 2009 – 2015, and articles in national and international journals and a monograph were published between 2009 – 2015 (see references to the research).</p>
<p><i>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)</i></p> <p>The first study introduced the concept of voluntary childlessness to the Norwegian general public. From the project’s early phase different media have covered the topic and the project in 40 - 50 interviews in newspapers, radio and TV, from 2003 – 2015, of which 12 interviews were done in 2015. The project and topic are also presented in debates, and obviously in research conferences. The key researcher has also been involved as a mentor for students in fields of psychology, journalism and art who have done their degree on the topic of voluntary childlessness; as well as artists who have done performances and exhibitions on the topic in Norway and Europe. In 2015 the first Norwegian anthology on voluntary childlessness was published for a general public by voluntary childless women and men, and several of the chapters refer to this study. The study started a public debate, which ran, and stills runs, in traditional media, such as national and regional TV, radio and newspapers, and weekly magazines, as well as in social media.</p> <p>The study on intimate partner violence was the first qualitative study on this topic in Norway, and it shed light on battered men’s situation through analysing narratives on their understanding of violence and shame. This study has also been broadly presented in different media and debates, as well as in conferences arranged by crisis centers, and by international networks on domestic violence (see references). In this project, the key researcher has been contacted by a number of men who have not wished to take part in the study as informants, but who have wanted to discuss their situation as battered.</p>
<p><i>References to the research (scientific publications)</i></p> <p>On voluntary childlessness:</p>

2012. «"Women are Free to Rampage as Much as They Like." About Men who Suffer Intimate Partner Violence at the Hands of Female Partners». *Ethnologia Scandinavica*, vol 42.

2010. "Frivilligt barnløs i Norge – ett generationsperspektiv". In Kristina Engwall and Helen Peterson (eds.): *Frivillig barnløshet. Barnfrihet i en nordisk kontekst*. Institutet för framtidsstudier. Stockholm, Dialogos förlag, 215-255.

2010. "Bildene av frivillig barnløshet i media". With Helen Peterson. In Engwall och Peterson, *Frivillig barnløshet*. 105-161

2009. "Skrevne emosjoner. En analyse av spørrelistesvar om barnfrihet". *Tidsskrift for kulturforskning*, 8.4: 52-62.

2009. "Different Voices on Childfreedom (Voluntary Childfreeness) in the Media and on the Internet." *Ethnologia Scandinavica*. 39: 5- 17.

2008. *Å si nei til meningen med livet? En kulturvitenskapelig analyse av barnfrihet*. (Saying no to the meaning of life? A cultural study of childfreedom). Trondheim, Tapir Akademisk Forlag.

2005. "Childfree women - desirable or deplorable? On Having and Not Having Children and Other People's Views of These More or Less Random Choices". *Ethnologia Scandinavica*. 35: 55 – 67.

On intimate partner violence

2015. «Discrimination of Men? Narratives on Traditional Understandings of Gender.» *Studia ethnologica Croatica*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 363-391.

2015. Review essay: Frivillig barnløshet. Heidi Helen Sveen (ed.) 2015. *Evig barnefri. Historie om frivillig barnløshet*. Oslo. Humanistisk forlag, and Meghan Daum (ed.) 2015. *Selfish, shallow, and self-absorbed. Sixteen writers on the decision not to have kids*. New York: Picador. *Psykologisk tidsskrift* 3: 44-47.

2014. «Sterke kvinner – svake menn. Partnervold og humor.» *Tidsskrift for kjønnsforskning*. ¾ : 302-316. Nominated to "Journal article of the year 2014" by Universitetsforlaget.

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References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

On voluntary childlessness

2015. Sveen, Heidi Helene (ed.). *Evig barnefri. Historier om frivillig barnløshet*. Oslo, Humanist forlag. The study is discussed in several chapters.

2015. «Barnfrihet.» Interview in *Speilvendt*, studentdrevet psykologitidsskrift ved Universitetet i Oslo. Author Hanne Gotaas Fredum. Nr. 2, s. 10-13.

2015. «Inga (40) og Camilla (44) har valgt å ikke få barn – det har vakt reaksjoner. *Kvinner og klær*, kk.no. Interview on childlessness. Journalist: Margrethe Zaacho Haarde

2015. «-Foreldre har sagt til meg at de kunne valgt annerledes.» *Dagbladet* 26.

august. Journalist: Stina Gregersen Karlsen.

2015. "Tre kvinner forteller: Derfor lever vi uten barn". *VG*, 15. august. Journalist: Irene Rønold. Interview on childlessness.

2015. NRK P1, Østlandssendingen. 11. august. Interview on childlessness.

2015. NRK P2. Ekko. Interview on child-freedom. 11. august. Journalist: Mona Myklebust.

2015. "- Norske kvinner føder nok barn til at frivillig barnløshet er uproblematisk." *Aftenposten* 10. august. Interview on childlessness. Journalist: Silje Rønning Kampesæter.

2015. "Derfor er livet best uten barn." *Dagbladet* 17. juli. Journalist: Isak Ladegaard.

2015. NRK P1, Distriktsprogram Hordaland. Interview on partner violence against men.

2015. Radio Norge 9. mars. Norge Direkte med Anders Høglund. Interview on childlessness. Journalist: Anders Høglund.

2015. Tv2.no 9. mars. «De som velger et liv uten barn angrer ikke.» Journalist: Kjersti Johannessen.

2015. TV2 Nyhetene 7. mars. Interview on childlessness related to the women's day. Journalist: Dyveke Buanes.

2014. "Et liv uten barn". *Klassekampen* 13.12.2014. Interview: Liv Kristin Holmberg.

2014. "Livsvalg. Derfor er livet best uten barn". *Dagbladet* 24. May. Journalist Merete Landsend.

2014. "Velger reiser, hobbyer og kjæresten." *Verdens Gang*. 19. April Journalist: Camilla Tryggstad Visjø..

2014. "Hvorfor er det så vanskelig at Siv ikke er mor?" Ytring *NRK*. 6. april. Op-ed.

2014. "Nå hylles Frp-lederen for åpenhet om barnløsheten." *Verdens Gang* 27. mars. Journalister: Linn Johansen og Monica Bring Estensen.

2012. "Barnekampen". *Dagens Næringsliv Magasinet* 18.08.2012. Journalist: Kristine Hovda.

2010. "Trives best uten barn". *Verdens Gang* 27 June. Interview. Journalist: Irina Lee.

Den 31:a nordiska etnolog- och folkloristkongressen, Helsinki 18 – 22 augusti 2009. Paper: "Emotional expressions in written questionnaires on the topic of childfreedom".

JUMP 5 February 2009. "You'll regret it later" (Interview on childfree women).

Norsk ukeblad 16. mars 2009. Det gode liv – uten barn. Intervju. Journalist: Hege Opseth.

RadiOrakel 17. februar 2009. Intervju om boken *Å si nei til meningen med livet. En kulturvitenskapelig analyse om barnfrihet*. Journalist: Heidi Røneid.

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NRK, Østlandssendingen 27. januar 2009. Intervju om barnfrihet.

Forskning.no 26. januar 2009. "-Vanskeligere å være barnfri". Journalist: Heidi Elisabeth Sandnes.

Dagbladet 3. januar 2009. "Svangerskapskvalme". Omtale av boken *Å si nei til meningen med livet? En kulturvitenskapelig analyse av barnfrihet*. Journalist: Haddy N'jie.

Aftenposten 13. desember 2008. "Det gode, provoserende liv". Intervju om

barnfrihetstematikken. Journalist: Hilde Lundgaard.

Nettstedet Klikk.no 8. desember 2008. Intervju om boken *Å si nei til meningen med livet? En kulturvitenskapelig analyse av barnfrihet*. Intervjuer: Kari Mathilde Hestad. Klikk.no/foreldre/foreldrerollen/article380727.ece

Radio Norge 8. desember 2008. Intervju om barnfrihet. Intervjuer: Kristin Esjeholm.

Aftenposten 8. desember 2008. "De frivillig barnfrie". Omtale av boken *Å si nei til meningen med livet? En kulturvitenskapelig analyse av barnfrihet*. Av kultur- og debattredaktør Knut Olav Åmås.

Bergens Tidende 1. desember 2008. "Å velge bort barn tolkes som egoisme". Intervju: Kjersti Mjør.

Dagbladet Magasinet 29. november 2008. "Barnekommandoen". Omtale av boken *Å si nei til meningen med livet? En kulturvitenskapelig analyse av barnfrihet*. Journalist: Trude Ringheim.

Kamille, no.18, 2008. "Barnfri". Journalist: Caroline Korsvoll.

Normality and Normativity. Network meeting organized by Centre for Women's and Gender research (SKOK) and The Nordic / Baltic Network "Gender, Body, and Health". Paper: "I hate kids" and "We're more than happy to look after our little nieces and nephews". Different voices on childfreedom (voluntarily childfreedom) in the media and on the Internet". Bergen 18 – 19 september 2008.

Nettavisen 24. april 2008. "-Jeg har aldri ønsket meg barn." Intervju.

NRK P1 Norgesglasset of 17 April 2008. Interview on childfree couples. Interviewer: Pål Plassen.

Dagsavisen of 16 April 2008. "Verre å være barnløs nå enn tidligere". Interview. Journalist: Rebecca Shirin Jafari (<http://www.dagsavisen.no/innenriks/article343942.ece>).

Verdens Gang of 9 November 2007. "Derfor vil norske kvinner være barnløse". Interview. Journalist: Maiken Nøtsund Fotland.

Workshop, Cultural history (University of Oslo) and Cultural studies (University of Bergen), Bergen 28 – 29 August 2007: "Kvinnelige "Andre". Kulturelle forestillinger om barnfrie kvinner."

Henne, no. 4, 2007. "Tango for en". Interview. Journalist Marit Bromark.

Changing Families – Ideals, Norms and Practices. International conference organised by IKK, the Rokkan Centre and SKOK, University of Bergen. Paper: "Worthy and not so worthy reasons to be childfree. Points of view from informants in a traditional archive." Bergen 7 – 8 December 2006.

American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting 2006: Critical Intersections / Dangerous Issues. Session: Visible / Invisible: Women's Work, Pain and Pleasure in Public and Private. Paper: "Incomplete Women? A Presentation of a Study of (Voluntarily) Childfree Women. San Jose, California 15 – 19 November 2006.

Academic Education Day, University of Bergen, 3 February 2006. Barnfrie kvinner-synlige og usynlige på en gang. [Childfree women – visible and invisible.]

Puls no. 6. "Ingen barn i sikte" [No children on the horizon]. Interview. Journalist Merete Landsend.

Aftenposten of 13 June 2005. "Økt press på de barnløse". [Increased pressure on childfree couples.] Interview. Journalist Agnethe Weisser.

Adresseavisen of 13 June 2005. "Barnfrie må forklare seg". [Childfree couples need to explain themselves.] Interview. Journalist Agnethe Weisser.

Bergens Tidende of 13 June 2005. "Barnfrie må forklare seg" [Childfree couples need to explain themselves]. Interview. Journalist Agnethe Weisser.

NRK P1 on 13 June 2005. Interview about childfree couples.

"Heteronormativity – a fruitful concept?". International conference organised by NTNU and NFR, Kjønnsforskningsprogrammet [The Gender Research Programme], 2 – 4 June 2005. Contribution: "Is it easier being childfree today than it was in the 1960s? On childfreedom".

Eva no. 4, 2005. Å leve uten barn [Living without children]. Interview. Journalist: Marit Horne.

NRK P1, 20 July 2004. Radio interview on child freedom in the "Balsam" programme. Producer: Anne Line Abotnes.

Dagbladet Magasinet 29 May 2004. "Når to ikke vil bli tre". [When two refuses to make three]. Newspaper interview on child freedom.

400th anniversary of the public health service in Norway, at Bryggen Museum - Bergen 11 October 2003. Contribution: "Hva er problemet med frivillig barnløshet?" [What is the problem with voluntary childlessness?]

NRK P2, På livet laus, 26 January and 30 January 2003. Radio interview on a study of childfree women, by journalist Astrid Brekken.

Kvinner og klær, no. 5, 27 January 2003. "Alltid barnfri" [Without kids forever], pp. 98 – 100. Magazine interview on a study of childfree women, by journalist Eldri H. Fagerlund.

On intimate partner violence against men

2016. «Også menn vert hundsa og slått». *Hordaland*. Journalist: Anne Rivenes.

2015. «Partner Violence against Men.» Presentation at the European Conference on Domestic Violence. Queen's University, Belfast, 6. – 9. September.

2015. NRK P1, Distriktsprogram Hordaland. Interview on partner violence against men.

2015. «Vold mot kvinner er tragedie – vold mot menn er komedie». Journalist: Tine Eide. *Forskning.no*, 10 January.

2015. «Vold mot kvinner er tragedie - vold mot menn er komedie.» Journalist: Tine Eide. *Kilden* 5 January.

2014. "Sterke men blir ikke slått". *Bergens Tidende*, researcher blog 10 October.

2014. "18.000 menn bankes opp av partneren hvert år." *NRK Nyheter*. Journalist: Farid Ighoubah. 31 May.

2014. "18.000 menn har blitt banket av dama". *Nettavisen*. Journalist: Kjetil Mæland. 27 May.

2014. "Livsvalg. Derfor er livet best uten barn". *Dagbladet* 24 May. Journalist Merete Landsend.

2014. Alumnusdagene, 9-10. mai. Presentation: "Overmannet? Om menn som er utsatt for partnervold fra kvinner."

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2014. "Nå hylles Frp-lederen for åpenhet om barnløsheten." Journalists: Linn

Johansen og Monica Bring Estensen. *Verdens Gang* 27 March.

2013. "Knut ble trakassert og slått av kjæresten." Journalist: Marita Røkeberg. *Drammens Tidende* 7 December.

2013. "Redde for å mista retten til barna." *Klassekampen* 1 November.

2013. "- Hun tar tak i håret mitt og røsker meg bakover så jeg faller i gulvet, og hun setter seg opp på meg og slår meg i ansiktet." *Dagbladet*, 20 July.

2013. "Menn har ikke mye de skulle ha sagt". *Dagbladet.no* (24.03.2012) Journalist: Madeleine Ferre.

2013. "Derfor bagatelliseres vold mot menn." *Dagbladet* (24.02.2013) og *Klikk.no* (25.02.2013) Journalist: Madeleine Ferre.

2012. "Barnekampen". *Dagens Næringsliv Magasinet* 18.08.2012. Journalist: Kristine Hovda.

The 32. Nordic Ethnology and Folklorist Congress 2012. Panel contribution: "Hvorfor er et utsagn om at "Mira Craig slo ned kjæresten sin" litt morsomt, mens et (tenkt) utsagn om at "Morten Harket slo ned kona si" ikke morsomt? Bergen 18 – 21 June.

Kilden 2012. "Beaten by their wives". Interview. Journalist: Rannveig Svendby. 13 January.

Kilden 2011. "Slått av kona". Intervju. Journalist: Rannveig Svendby. 7 December.

"Å gå på nåler hele tiden – en kvalitativ studie av partnervoldsutsatte menn". Contribution at conference, Norsk Krisesenterforbund, "Historier som ikke finnes - menn utsatt for vold i nære relasjoner." Oslo, 23 November 2011.

VG 21 November 2011. "Når hun slår ham". Interview.

American Anthropological Association, "Traces, Tidemarks and Legacies". 110th Annual Meeting, Montréal, Quebec, Canada. 16 – 20 November, 2011. Paper presentation: "Violence Against Heterosexual Men".

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): MidEast

Name of impact case:

Changes in the perceptions of Middle Eastern conflicts

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Long-time research on the Middle East and Islam has, particularly since 2011, become the basis for a wide-spread intervention into public awareness of these areas and topics, and have had a significant impact on the understanding of the conflicts and issues of this region. The impact can be measured in hundreds of requests for analysis over the last four-five years alone.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

This impact case is based on the research around the Centre for Middle Eastern Studies and the group Intellectual Pathways of Islam. The lead researcher is Knut S. Vikør (2007–).

The case in question can be called “knowledge based”, as being based on a summation of research and competence building over a longer time. However, it can also be more specifically located in the research on the historical development of the Shari’a, and the relation between the state and religious authority in Islam, in general and in legal matters particularly. It is also based on specific research made on particular countries of the Middle East such as Libya (Vikør), Sudan and Darfur (Bjørkelo, O’Fahey, Tsakos), Muslim East Africa (Bang) and others. This research has resulted in local knowledge that the researchers in question use to answer requests for information from society.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Events both in the Middle East and Norway have lead to an increased appetite for knowledge and awareness of this region. The institution has provided this through a widespread activity which is mainly driven by requests from society. Thus, whenever a major (or minor) event takes place in the region, or involves Islamic topics, one or another of our researchers are called out to put this event into a historical or social context. A case in point is Knut S. Vikør’s activities, but this also involves other researchers.

Unlike regular dissemination, this impact is not from the scholars promoting their research, but from the society, that is the media, civil society and political decision makers approaching the researchers for analysis and evaluations of current events and issues at an unprecedented scale. Through the responses given and being distributed to civil society in general, a more knowledge-based understanding of topical issues is built up, in that conceptions of regional conflicts are redirected from an emphasis on Western or global concerns, to one based on perspectives of the region, for which a knowledge of these perspectives are needed. This has marked a clear difference in public perceptions of Middle East conflicts and developments in Islam in latter years. Rather than looking at Islamic thinking either as a closed “other”, or as a fixed variable in migration research etc., a dynamic is built up, whereby e.g. “Norwegian Islam” is accepted as a natural integration of entities that need not be antagonistic. This involves also a more nuanced, and historically based, view on what “Shari’a” means in different context, helping to overcome essentialisation in parts of the public views.

In a situation where Norwegian interventions in the Middle East are becoming a more realistic options, this approach “viewed from the other side” has helped build up a more critical appreciation of such efforts, asking “what is the actual effect” rather than “what is the intention”. This replies to the criticism of the “goodness regime” that has been criticized in Norwegian views on our activities abroad, giving rise to a more realistic and sober view than was the case only a few years ago.

Clearly, the effect this impact cannot be quantified in public perceptions where many factors contribute, not least developments on the ground. The demand can however be easily quantied (below), and is an indicator of the importance of this impact over time.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Of the topics mentioned, e.g. *Mellom Gud og stat: Ei historie om islamsk lov og rettsvesen* (Engl. *Between God and the Sultan: A History of Islamic Law*, London & New York 2005), recent contributions:

- “The Origins of the Sharia” in Rudolph Peters & Peri Bearman (eds.), *The Ashgate Research Companion to Islamic Law*, Farnham: [Ashgate](#) 2014, 13-25.
- “Religious Revolts in Colonial North Africa” in David Motadel (ed.), *Islam and the European Empires*, Oxford: [Oxford University Press](#) 2014, 170-86
- “Inscrutable Divinity or Social Welfare? The Basis of Islamic Law”, in Guttorm Fløistad (ed.), *The Philosophy of Justice* (Contemporary Philosophy: A New Survey, XII), Dordrecht: Springer 2014, 139-56.
- “Sufism and Colonialism” in Lloyd Ridgeon (ed.), *The Cambridge Companion to Sufism*, Cambridge: [Cambridge University Press](#), 2015, 212-32.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

Data for lead researcher Knut Vikør alone, in the period 2011-2015:

486 interviews given on topics relating to the Middle East and/or Islam, of which:
51 on television, 84 on radio, 331 in newspapers.

78 public lectures, invited by various civil society entities, but also Foreign Ministry. Around the Libya war in 2011, also contacts with national political leaders concerning the possible intervention.

Invited op-ed contributor, monthly, in the newspaper *Stavanger Aftenblad*, 2011-15, invited contributions to *Ytring* and other national electronic outlets. My own blog has on occasion been cited in TV newscasts.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Palmyrena

Name of impact case: Palmyrena

Summary of the impact

The impact of the project is mainly in four domains:

1. To make available information about archaeological sites that are endangered and inaccessible.
2. To contribute to the preservation of the Syrian historical heritage, and by that the Syrian national identity.
3. To contribute, after the end of hostilities, to the reconstruction of the Syrian historical and cultural organisation.
4. To contribute, after the end of hostilities, to the reconstruction of Palmyra as an important cultural and archaeological site in Syria, with great economic consequences for the city.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

The Palmyrena project, *Palmyrena: City, Hinterland and Caravan Trade between Orient and Occident*, was a joint Syrian-Norwegian research program 2008 – 2013. It was financed by Meltzer foundation (2008) and Norwegian Research Counsel (2009-2013). It included researchers from the archaeological authorities in Damascus and Palmyra: Michal al-Maqdissi (Head of the office of antiquities in Damascus), Waleed al-Asa'd (Director of the Museum in Palmyra), and from the University of Bergen (AHKR): Jørgen Christian Meyer (Leader of the project), Nils Anfinset, Eivind Helsaas Seland and Torbjørn Preus Schou.

The project conducted archaeological surveys north of Palmyra in 2008, 2009 and 2011. The survey made a detailed registration of the remains 9 forts or stations, 47 villages or estates, water management systems, several smaller sanctuaries, all from the Roman to the early Islamic period and 370 cairns from the Bronze Age period. Only two of the forts were known from previous French research in the 1930ies.

The survey area is now a battle-zone between ISIS and governmental forces, and the monuments are now endangered by the hostilities and are inaccessible.

The registration of endangered and inaccessible archaeological sites is important for future research and for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Syria. In the future it will undoubtedly be part of the reconstruction of Syrian historical and cultural organisation. This will be especially important for Palmyra, which has been dependent economically on the archaeological sites and monuments (see below),

Details of the impact:

The archaeological site of Palmyra is on Unesco's World Heritage list. Before the civil wars, it was one of the most important tourist attractions in Syria, contributing substantially to the economy of the region. In the years before the outbreak of the civil war, the central authorities and the office for the steppe-region, *Desert Culture and Nature Education Center* (DCNEC) in Palmyra, established 4 protected areas around Palmyra. The exploitation of the

natural resources, especially oil, road building and extension of inhabited areas posed a serious threat to the vegetation, wildlife and the archaeological sites. The Syrians also laid the framework for a new kind of tourism, ecotourism, in collaboration with the local Bedouin tribes with emphasis on the nature, culture and history of the Syrian Desert.

The ongoing civil wars has not only stopped all these projects, but the hostilities also pose a serious threat to historical monuments and sites. The ruins in Palmyra itself have suffered heavily due to ISIS's destructions and governmental air raids. The former protected areas with connected oil fields, which is part of our survey area, has become a battlefield between the warring factions. The central archaeological authorities in Damascus (DGAM) have lost all control with the area after ISIS took over.

The detailed registration of now endangered and inaccessible archaeological sites have great importance, in itself, for future research and the preservation of the historical heritage of the Syria. The Palmyrena project is now contributing to the international database of endangered archaeological sites in the Middle East and North Africa, the Eamena-project at the University of Oxford and Leicester. It will also have impact when the civil wars end, even if no one can foretell the outcome of the hostilities. A new government need to reconstruct infrastructure and control, including management of historical sites, which have great importance for the economy of the country and also for the national identity of the Syrians. The results of the Palmyrena project will contribute to this reconstruction, not only at DGAM in Damascus, but especially in the local branch in Palmyra, which has been completely destroyed by ISIS, and by that also contribute to reconstruction of Palmyra as a cultural center in Syria, with great impact on the economic conditions for the local population.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Meyer, J. C. 2013, City and Hinterland. Villages and Estates North of Palmyra. New Perspectives. *Studia Palmyrenskie* 12, 265-282.

Meyer, J.C. 2014: Archaeology of Palmyra. *Encyclopaedia of Global Archaeology*, New York: Springer Reference: 5785-5791.

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References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

The members of the project have both been in international and national media, commenting on the situation in Syria and the threat to World heritage site.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Tracsymbol

Name of impact case:
<i>Homo Sapiens Behavioural Evolution</i>
<i>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</i>
Ground breaking results in the field of modern human evolution in Africa have helped restore a pride in African people by demonstrating the principal role that Africa played in the evolution of our own species, Homo sapiens, a role that just two decades ago was accorded mostly to Europe. This has changed our perception of early human evolution, and has been widely cited internationally both in scientific and in popular media. It has had a clear impact on the general perception of what it means to be a human.
<i>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</i>
Lead researcher: Christopher <i>Henshilwood</i> . Research group: <i>Homo Sapiens Behavioural Evolution</i> . 2010–
Ground breaking results in the field of modern human evolution in Africa result from the discovery and excavation of new archaeological sites. Focusing on the southern Cape, a key locus for early human occupation, in 2015 our research teams analysed materials excavated from three Middle Stone Age archaeological sites, Blombos Cave, Klipdrift Shelter, Klipdrift Cave Lower and one Later Stone Age site, Klipdrift Cave. The 2015 published results at these two sites has demonstrated their unequalled richness and integrity, and highlights their ground-breaking contribution to our understanding of modern humans in this region, indeed for Africa as a whole. Using an integrated macro- and microscale approach we are defining a new paradigm in international archaeological research. With the inter-disciplinary team of archaeologists, dating specialists and climatologists, the research group will continue to establish a new scientific standard for assessing the relationships between human culture and the natural world in which it operates.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precise recording and excavation techniques in the field have been developed. The Trimble Total Station purchased through chair and ERC funding has a central role in our recording precision and 3 D mapping of sites. Application of innovative theoretical approaches and analytical methods in tandem with a multidisciplinary international team has continued.• The macroscopic and microscopic laboratory methods for examining and analysing recovered materials are innovative, eclectic yet state-of-the-art. In this regard we are working together with teams from Oxford University, Tübingen University and Royal Holloway among others.• The research has changed or refined the interpretations of the earliest known instances of complex human behaviour, for example the new finds at Klipdrift Shelter and specifically the c. 65 ka engraved ostrich eggshell. In sum the research has imposed new and exacting standards on the analysis of prehistoric material culture.
<i>Details of the impact</i>
The discoveries have helped restore a pride in African people by demonstrating the principal role that Africa played in the evolution of our own species, Homo sapiens, a role that just two

decades ago was accorded mostly to Europe. To this end the lead researcher has been honoured by past South African Presidents Nelson Mandela (Project patron) and Thabo Mbeki (2002) and in 2004 was awarded the Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques medal and order by the French Prime Minister for distinguished contributions to French education and culture.

1) Proposed Origins Museum and Education Centre located in De Hoop Nature Reserve:
<http://hesva.org.za/en/blombos-museum-of-archaeology/>

A central focus of our De Hoop outreach programme will highlight Africa as the birthplace of humankind, as the place where behavioural modernity first evolved. Our research in this region highlights the invention and adoption of complex technologies and multifaceted adaptations to a range of environments and subsistence strategies. Prof Henshilwood and his team believe it strongly supports the hypothesis that *H. sapiens* were 'behaviourally modern' when they first left Africa about 60 ka. The team have commenced, with the voluntary assistance of leading educationists, museum designers and Wits University, to create outreach concepts that will portray how we can use the prehistory and the recent past of the southern Cape region to break down present conceived boundaries based on culture, religion and race and instil a new sense of pride in our common African origins. Prehistory packs will be developed for the 1500 + learners, aged 6 – 16 years, who currently stay for several days at the Potberg Education Centre each year. Of these learners 90% come from historically disadvantaged communities. Additionally we will fund the transport, subsistence and accommodation costs for an additional 600 learners to stay at Potberg in 2016-2017.

References to the research (scientific publications)

PUBLICATION CITATIONS

Henshilwood:

Peer-reviewed journals since 2010: 30 (2 in Science); Book Chapters 12; Books 2; in press 5

- **Scopus ISI:** h-index 22; 2671 citations (October, 2015): Average citations per item 74
- **Web of Science:** h-index 21; 2623 citations (October, 2015): Average citation per item 66; (4 papers in Science cited 737 times; Average citations per year 186
- **Harzings Publish or Perish** (includes book chapters): h-index 30; 5576 citations
- **Thompson Reuters Lifetime Research Award** in 2014 (2002-2012) and **Thompson Reuters Research Award** for being in the top 1% most cited in the 'Social Sciences and General' Category for 2013 and 2014. <http://highlycited.com/#henshilwood>

Twelve most cited publications:

Scopus

EXPORT DATE:27 Feb 2016

1. Henshilwood, C.S., D'Errico, F., Yates, R., Jacobs, Z., Tribolo, C., Duller, G.A.T., Mercier, N., Sealy, J.C., Valladas, H., Watts, I., Wintle, A.G.

Emergence of modern human behavior: Middle stone age engravings from South Africa (2002) *Science*, 295 (5558), pp. 1278-1280. Cited 368 times.

<http://0-www.scopus.com.innopac.wits.ac.za/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-18244371467&partnerID=40&md5=f9d26b752529a6a8cd97cacad02cd476DOI:10.1126/science.1067575>

2. Henshilwood, C.S., Marean, C.W.

The origin of modern human behavior: Critique of the models and their test implications (2003) *Current Anthropology*, 44 (5), pp. 627-651. Cited 322 times.

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4. d'Errico, F., Henshilwood, C., Vanhaeren, M., van Niekerk, K. Nassarius kraussianus shell beads from Blombos Cave: Evidence for symbolic behaviour in the Middle Stone Age (2005) *Journal of Human Evolution*, 48 (1), pp. 3-24. Cited 203 times.
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6. d'Errico, F., Henshilwood, C., Lawson, G., Vanhaeren, M., Tillier, A.-M., Soressi, M., Bresson, F., Maureille, B., Nowell, A., Lakarra, J., Backwell, L., Julien, M. Archaeological evidence for the emergence of language, symbolism, and music - An alternative multidisciplinary perspective (2003) *Journal of World Prehistory*, 17 (1), pp. 1-70. Cited 189 times.
<http://0-www.scopus.com.innopac.wits.ac.za/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-0041845380&partnerID=40&md5=1e735d8782b02623c34cc85a7ad11ec6DOI:10.1023/A:1023980201043>
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Extending the chronology of deposits at Blombos Cave, South Africa, back to 140 ka using optical dating of single and multiple grains of quartz
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DOI:10.1016/j.jhevol.2006.03.007

11. d'Errico, F., Henshilwood, C.S.
Additional evidence for bone technology in the southern African Middle Stone Age
(2007) *Journal of Human Evolution*, 52 (2), pp. 142-163. Cited 105 times.
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Bone artefacts from the middle stone age at Blombos Cave, Southern Cape, South Africa
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National Geographic, January 2015. <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2015/01/first-artists/walter-text>

Mail & Guardian, August, 2015. <http://mg.co.za/article/2015-08-28-00-professor-christopher-stuart-henshilwood>

Wits News, October, 2015. <https://www.wits.ac.za/news/latest-news/general-news/2015/2015-10/restoring-pride-in-african-people.html>

Science Daily, July 2015. <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/07/150710160925.htm>

2)Public talks:

HENSHILWOOD, C.S. Klipdrift archaeological complex: De Hoop nature reserve, southern Cape. Education Outreach Programme and Origins Museum. Centre of Excellence, Wits, April 2015.

HENSHILWOOD, C.S. Potberg Origins Museum and Education programme. Cape Nature, Driftsands, Cape Town. March 2015.

3)Documentaries:

2015 – The Great Human Odyssey, directed by Niobe Thompson, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation <http://www.cbc.ca/greathumanodyssey/episodes/episode-1-rise-of-a-species>

2015 - Time Machine – Origins of Innovation.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G5_JctzoxXA

2015- Blombos Cave – Down the hole and back in time <https://vimeo.com/117470487>

4) Social media

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/SouthernSapiens/>

5) A large scale museum exhibition focussing on my research is planned for the Världskulturmuseerna (World Culture Museum) in Stockholm for 2016.

6) Following the publication of our 2011 paper in Science on the Blombos Cave ochre processing toolkits, 794 articles appeared in the popular press in 66 countries with a potential viewership of nearly 600 million people (Newsclip Media Monitoring).

7) The work has been widely publicised on CNN, BBC, CBC, National Geographic, Japanese, Scandinavian and other European television channels.

8) A documentary on the research in the southern Cape, by Clearwater (supported by television channels CBC, PBS, Servus), is in production. Prof. Henshilwood regularly appears on international live and recorded television and radio broadcasts.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen, University Museum

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name: Hardanger

Name of impact case:

Hardanger and Hardangervidda: National park and interdisciplinary research laboratory

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

UM's interdisciplinary research on Hardanger goes back to the 1960s, with significant impact on identity and management in Hardanger and beyond. History, geology and ecology are analysed, as well as domestication and exploitation of animals and plants. It has lifted a focus on the wild reindeer at Hardangervidda, important to the colonisation of Norway as well as later, for economy, craft and culture. Results has been decisive for making Hardangervidda a national park, building a tourist centre in Eidfjord, visit centre and cultural paths in Herand. Publications on this are to be found in tourist facilities in the region.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

UM's research concerning Hardanger has in later years been part of the national project 'Joint Research at the University Museums of Norway'. 'Exploitation of outfield resources' (2011-2015) was part of this, managed by UM (Indrelid, Ramstad). The approach was interdisciplinary, with contributions from Svein Indrelid (archaeology, retired), Anne Karin Hufthammer (zoology), Øystein Jansen (geology), Kari Hjelle (paleobotany), Gitte Hansen, Knut Andreas Bergsvik, Morten Ramstad and Trond Lødøen (archaeology). Specialists on genetics, climate and more have also contributed.

Recent research and output:

Reindeer

Reindeer were important during human colonisation of Norway. Reindeer bones and antlers, hunting gear and traps are analysed and dated, providing information on hunting and genetics, how the reindeer population developed and was exploited (Indrelid & Hufthammer).

Cultural landscapes

Hardanger and Hardangervidda cover an area from coast to mountains. The large gradients in climate, topography and landscapes are reasons for different resource exploitation and economy through time. This provides also a natural laboratory for testing methods of pollen analysis aiming to identify type and grade of human impact (Hjelle). Land-use practices in the past are identified, mowing in particular, and past land cover is reconstructed.

Botanical and zoological assemblages

Craft traditions are observed through analyses of objects of animal bones and antler. Reindeer antler was treasured by comb makers in late Iron Age and the Middle Ages (Ramstad, Hansen). Transport routes for commodities are reconstructed based on DNA from reindeer (Røed & Hansen). How game, fish, plants and other resources in general were exploited in diet is demonstrated by botanical and zoological analyses (Hufthammer, Hjelle).

Soapstone

Soapstone vessels are internationally distributed. Cross disciplinary research on Hardanger-quarries and 9th-12th century vessels have established new methods for provenancing soapstone (Hansen, Jansen & T Heldal)

Cup mark

These rock carving, are difficult to date and interpret. The densest region in Norway is in eastern parts of Sogn, but they are also found in Hardanger. A new approach suggested gives potential for new information on cup marks, also in Hardanger (Lødøen).

Rock shelters

Cliff overhangs and caves are used for shelter or habitation, particularly during Stone and early Iron Age. Recent studies have increased our knowledge about hunter-fishers and introduction of agriculture in the region. Links between coast and fjords are more established, and so is the relationship between fishing, hunting and agricultural economies (Bergsvik, Hufthammer, K Ritche, Schleswig). Paleobotanical analyses have reconstructed vegetation and cultural impact (Hjelle & I Mehl, UM).

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Hardanger is rich on attractive natural features like Hardangervidda and the glacier Folgefonna, and on cultural traits such as the Hardanger fiddle, Hardanger embroidery and boat building traditions. Hardanger is important as tourist destination, and the combination of landscape and culture is valuable to tourist industry as well as local identity, and a lot of employment and investments are associated to this combination.

UM's research has, over the years, delivered significant contributions to the understanding of nature and culture in the region, particularly regarding ideas of a long time perspective on the interaction between humans and nature. Even if some institutions below were established some time ago, facts are updated and activity still nourished, for instance by publications like *Oppdagelser på Hardangervidda* by Svein Indrelid, 2014. This is a well-illustrated, widely distributed popular synthesis of his many years of research on Hardanger.

Some examples of impact:

- 1) **Hardangervidda Nature Centre Eidfjord**, opened in 1995 by the Queen of Norway, (<http://hardangerviddanaturcenter.no/om-oss/om-naturcenteret>). The centre

is aiming to “highlight the relations between nature and human endeavours”.

“Explore the interaction between nature and culture” in the exhibitions. Besides:

“We transmit knowledge about geology, botany, glaciology, zoology, archaeology and ornithology. “

- 2) **Herand kulturhistorisk senter** (<http://herandlandskapspark.no/attraksjonar/herand-kulturhistoriske-senter>), founded 2009. Exhibitions show the history through 9000 years, based on UM’s research. The centre highlights the importance of interaction between nature and humans through history.
- 3) **Herand Landskapspark** (<http://www.herandlandskapspark.no/>). In this park and along cultural trails, cultural impact on landscape can be further explored.
- 4) **Folgefonna Nasjonalpark**. The glacier Folgefonna is an attraction to tourists and a pride to local inhabitants. Here too, information combines human and natural history (<http://folgefonna.info/en/herands-cultural-trail>): “Information boards tell you more about the local geology, plant life and cultural history, and how to read telltale signs in the landscape. They tell you what is known about the rock shelters used by our Stone Age ancestors, the ancient petroglyphs that decorate the exposed bedrock in a field in Herand village,…”

The constant ongoing research has in this way continued to influence ideas, locally as well as nationally, contributing to the inhabitants’ constant concern about heritage and landscape. The local protest against the ‘Monster masts’ 2010 demonstrate their concern: decision makers in Oslo implanted huge masts for power lines in Hardanger. Protesters, dressed up in local national costumes, pointed to the negative effects the masts would have on the cultural heritage and the landscape.

References to the research (scientific publications)

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Bergsvik, K.A.; Hansen, G.. 2015. Medieval Rockshelters in Western Norway - Activities, Functions and Social Identities. I: *Nordic Middle Ages - Artefacts, Landscapes and Society*. Essays in Honour of Ingvild Øye on her 70th Birthday. UBAS 8. Universitetet i Bergen. ISBN 978-82-90273-89-2. s. 49-76

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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): AASG-BIBLE

Name of impact case

Changing traditional practices in Norwegian Bibles on how to render matters of gender and social context

Summary of the impact

The Norwegian Bible Society (NBS) published in 2011 a new Bible translation (previous 1985/95). The translation process started in 1999, with an intermediate edition of the New Testament (NT) in 2005. Traditionally, some central, frequently occurring Greek terms describing social and Christian relationships had been rendered “brødre” (brothers) and “kjærlighet til brødrene” (love of the brothers). As one of the main NT translators, I managed to achieve that this kind of language was changed to “søsken” (siblings) and “søskenkjærlighet” (love of siblings), terms that more adequately reflect the gender and social relations of the time and among the early Christians.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

These changes of translation had its point of departure in my doctoral thesis on Christian siblingship in the apostle Paul (published 2004), which held that the very common NT terminology of *adelfoi* (“siblings”, grammatically masculine in plural) included both genders (*adelfos/adelfê*), and was based on common ideas about the character of social brother/sister relations within the antique family. Differently from ancient friendship relations, sibling relations implied unity and mutual respect and responsibility across differences related to gender, primogeniture, age, individual faculties, and social status. Whereas friends were chosen among social equals, sibling relations were given by nature/God. This meant that perceptions of siblingship were regarded more to the point in the NT milieu, and were also broadly adopted by the early Christians: they considered themselves to belong to the same “family of God”.

In modern translations, Norwegian and others, however, the Greek terms have usually been rendered “brothers”, “brotherhood”, and “love of the brothers”, which strongly stresses the aspect of gender and also infers that this language mirrors some idiosyncratic, particularly religious, in-group usage. However, this was not the case at the time when the NT writings came into being, but rather reflects later developments. Although the NT writings belong within a male dominated culture, which is clearly visible on many levels in the texts, the traditional “brother” language does nevertheless not mediate the social and ideological

aspects of the *adelfoi* terms adequately.

From 2000 to 2005, I was engaged as one of four primary translators of the New Testament, and managed through presentations and discussions within the translation team and on other occasions to establish a broad consensus for generally adopting the “sibling” terminology.

For modern readers of the Bible, the change from “brother” to “sibling” language represents a notable – and necessary – shift in the understanding of what Christian relations were like and are to be: historically and hermeneutically speaking, it was/is a relationship across gender and other divides, and based on the idea that siblings belonged together and were mutually dependent on one another amidst manifold kinds of difference.

Worth noting is also that Norwegian with its colloquially well-established “søsken” language here has an advantage over many other languages in rendering the Greek terms in apt ways. Such a solution is, for example, not viable in English: in the much-used New Revised Standard Version (NRSV), *adelfoi* is usually rendered “brothers and sisters”. However, this attempt at achieving inclusiveness tends to overdo the gender aspect and to tone down the social context of the language.

Details of the impact

The NBS’ 2011 Bible is clearly the most worked-through of the Norwegian Bible translations: A great number of biblical scholars, authors, and language experts were involved in the process. It is also clearly dominant on the Norwegian market (80–90 %), with the Bible and the New Testament selling about 70.000 copies annually. It has generally been very well received within the churches in Norway (ecumenically), by the general public, in the media, and in the Academia. The text can also be freely accessed at www.bibelen.no.

Within a Norwegian context, the change of translation has been mediated to and discussed in the public through information in the media/newspapers, articles, brochures, a NT study edition etc. (see some select references below). Although there has been occasional – also well-argued – criticism of this change, it has generally been met with much acclaim.

Following the first publication of NBS’ translation of the New Testament (2005), also other recent Norwegian Bible translations/revisions have adopted the “sibling” language. Examples of this are *Det nye testamente: Nye Levende Bibelen* (Det Internasjonale Bibelselskapet, 2005), influenced by the preliminary NT editions published by NBS in 2003 (NTR1–2), and *Bibelen Guds Ord* (Bibelforlaget/Hermon. 1997), which in its revised 2007 edition has introduced “siblings” and “love of siblings” consistently.

With the very broad dissemination of the Bible and the fact that it is much read and also referred to on the public scene, this change in language and meaning has opened up to a fresh, broader and more adequate understanding of the concepts of Christian siblingship

and Christian community (ecclesiology), and will also continue to have such an impact.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Aasgaard, Reidar, "Brødre, søstre eller søsken? Kjønn som utfordring i oversettelse av Det nye testamentet". In Justnes, Årstein et al. (eds.), *Ny bibel, nye perspektiver. Grunntekster, oversettelse og teologi* (Kristiansand: Portal akademisk, 2013), 45–62.

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Aasgaard, Reidar, *"My Beloved Brothers and Sisters!" Christian Siblingship in Paul* (London: Continuum/T&T Clark, 2004), 361 pp.

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Aasgaard, Reidar, "Brothers in Brackets? A Plea for Rethinking the Use of [] in NA/UBS." In *Journal for the Study of the New Testament* 26 (2004): 301–321.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

Aschim, Anders, *Bibelen 3.0: Bak Bibel 2011* (Oslo: Verbum, 2013), 95–105 (Gender and Language) and 273–74 (references).

Vårt Land (paper) June 10, 2013, pp. 24–25 (review of Justnes, *Ny bibel, nye perspektiver*, see above, with emphasis on my chapter)

Vårt Land, October 18, 2011, pp. 13–19 (presentation of Bible 2011), esp. 18 ("the change from 'brothers' to 'siblings' being one of the changes giving particular rise to public debates")

Aasgaard, Reidar (ed.), *Det nye testamentet: Studieutgave* (study edition; Oslo: Bibelselskapet, 2008), 1464 pp. (e.g. 1343–44, 1391–92)

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Impact case study

Institution: Nord universitet

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name: Nordlands historie

Name of impact case: Nordlands historie (The History of Nordland County)

Summary of the impact:

The main goal of the project was to study the long lines of the history of Nordland county, from the older Stone Age up to the year 2010 AD. The project was financed in co-operation between the university and Nordland county council. The history research group was given the task of planning and managing the project, with professor Alf Ragnar Nielssen as leader. An editorial group with external members (leading professors) from Arctic University/University of Tromsø and Høgskolen in Nord-Trøndelag, was also appointed.

The model of research was chronological. The results were published in a three- volume publication in 2015.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

The five researchers who were employed in the period 2009-2013, were Eirin Holberg (archaeologist), Merete Røskaft, Åsa Elstad, Alan Hutchinson and Harald Rinde (all historians). Røskaft, Rinde and Elstad were doctors of history. Holberg was underway with her doctoral thesis, while Hutchinson was an experienced historian on the level of associate professor.

The contribution by **Holberg** consisted of surveying and analyzing the archaeological material from Nordland covering the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Her task was to write a comprehensive and meaningful account of the main historical developments in these periods. But like the other authors, it was also expected that she should make some more specialized studies. The themes were: The exploration of early Sami history in Nordland, and the relations between Nordland and its surrounding regions.

Røskaft's contribution covered the social and political development in the Medieval period (c. 1000-1500/1600), where the expansion of the power of the kingdom and church regionally in Nordland was a key factor. Another field which she has studied in particular, is people's daily life and health situation in medieval society in the region.

Hutchinson's task was to write the comprehensive history of the period c. 1600-1800. In this period trade between Nordland and more southern areas developed in particular, and this became his main theme. In addition to tracing the organizational development of the trade, he made a special study of consequences of changes in the trade for the population in Nordland. This study has an international aspect. He has also examined the impact of state policies in regard to the Sami.

Elstad's research covered the 19th century, when there was a rapid growth in the population and in the economy. Her special focus lay in the development of fisheries and agriculture, and changes in demography, living conditions and social standard. Her period also saw the development of local government, and she has made the first comprehensive study in this field for the county of Nordland.

Rinde studied modernization processes in Nordland in the 20th century in particular. Nordland was divided in two main regions – the region of mining and heavy industries in the fjords and inland, and the region of fisheries on the coast. His conclusion was that the most important driving force in the modernization process was to be found in the area of heavy industries, while coastal societies were lagging somewhat behind. Rinde has also put much weight on studying the developments in the transport sector (railway, roads, airports).

Details of the impact

The research and its publications have been the subject of much interest both among institutions and among people in Nordland. This is the first time that Nordland county has had its general history written. The co-operation between the university and the Culture department in Nordland county has been very close. The books that have been published are important for the county administration as a documentation of regional history. As the county is in charge of all schools at college level, and the project has produced a lot of new historical information to be implemented in the school system on this level.

The project has also been of importance in building a regional identity in Nordland. The county is large with great variations in nature and culture, and divergent interests, and has been in lack of a historical work that comprises the region as such. Many other regions in Norway have had their history written before, and the publication of the three volumes about Nordland has hopefully contributed to put the Nordland county in its rightful position in the overall national picture. We also hope that the publications will be a positive contribution to a better and more complete understanding for the people of Nordland of their own history.

In the period 2008-2014 an open conference, focusing on central historical themes connected with the history of Nordland, was arranged once a year in different places in Nordland county. The conferences aimed to be a meeting place between the researchers and local communities. The conferences were arranged in co-operation between the research group of history, the Nordland archive and regional museums. An internet site for the project was also open during the latter half of the project period.

The project has also led to a close co-operation with museums and archives in the region. The museums have contributed especially on the illustration side, supplying historical photos for the publications. Some museums have also supplied pictures of archaeological items from their collections and photos of historical landscapes. In return, the publications of the project have the potentiality of becoming very useful for the museums, as reference books and background material in the development of new exhibitions.

Hopefully, the books will also become standard reference material for the press and media in the future. It is difficult to predict how important they will be in the long run, since the publication took place less than half a year ago.

References to the research (Main project publications)

Eirin Holberg and Merete Røskaft: *Hålogriket. Nordlands historie I - før 1600.*

Fagbokforlaget, Bergen 2015 (472 pages)

Alan Hutchinson and Åsa Elstad: *I amtmandens dager. Nordlands historie II – 1600 -1900.*

Fagbokforlaget, Bergen 2015 (597 pages)

Harald Rinde: *Det moderne fylket. Nordlands historie 3 – etter 1900.*

Fagbokforlaget, Bergen 2015 (395 pages)

References to corroborate the claims

Since the books were published only a few months ago, there have been only two book reviews yet.

Åsmund Svendsen, *Bokverk for lokalpatrioter. Prosa*, no. 1, 2016

Ann Kristin Klausen, *Bokmelding i Helgeland Blad*, 13.11.2015

At the time of the publication and after (October-November 2015) several newspapers and other media (NRK Nordland: radio, television) had presentations. But unfortunately no one has made a detailed register of where and when yet.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Encyclo

Name of impact case: From *Store norske leksikon* to *snl.no*. How research impacted how the Norwegian national encyclopaedia completed the shift from print to digital.

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The Fritt Ord-funded project “The genre of the encyclopaedia in changing paradigms” provided crucial historical and theoretical knowledge for completing the shift from a written to a digital Norwegian encyclopedia. A full description of the research project can be found here: <http://www.hf.uio.no/ikos/forskning/prosjekter/encyklopedi/>. At a moment when the future of the Norwegian national encyclopaedia, in which authoritative and authorized knowledge from all fields is communicated in Norwegian to the Norwegian public, was in the balance, mainly due to the shift from print to digital media and the challenge by Wikipedia, the research project offered historical and theoretical approaches to knowledge, which influenced both how this shift was realized and how it was seen by politicians, scholars, and everyone else.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The project was headed by Helge Jordheim, Professor of Cultural History and Academic Director of the Interdisciplinary Research Program KULTRANS, and involved researchers both from UiO and the National Library (NB), among them Sine Halkjelsvik Bjordal, who is a permanent member of the research group on *History of Knowledge*. The research was performed in 2011 and 2012, and was disseminated in the academic journal *Culture Unbound. Journal of Current Cultural Research* 6/2014, an academic book/catalogue, and an exhibition at NB. In addition some preliminary results from the project was presented at the Oslo Science Fair in 2011, where both the then Minister of Knowledge, Tora Aasland, the rector of the UiO, and the director of the Research Council visited the ‘booth’. The goal of the project was to explore historically the genre of the printed encyclopaedia in order to gain new knowledge about the main possibilities and challenges in a digital environment.

The project had five main topics, organized in work packages: orders of knowledge (knowledge trees and other structures), knowledge and time (on encyclopaedias becoming outdated and updated), knowledge and political struggle (on politicized encyclopaedias), knowledge for sale (marketing campaigns), and, finally, the dream of complete knowledge.

For every topic the questions was raised how the preconditions for distributing knowledge by means of the genre of the encyclopaedia change with the shift from print to digital.

Our main focus was on the modern encyclopaedias, a genre now about to disappear, or rather be replaced by another, digital form. In order to compare the rise of the modern printed encyclopaedia at the beginning of the 18th century with the rise of the digital encyclopaedia at the beginning of the 21st century, however, we also needed to look at the prehistory of these forms of knowledge mediation from Antiquity onwards. Similarly, our goal was to give a complete overview of the encyclopaedias used by Norwegian readers, but since encyclopaedias belong to an eminently transnational genre we also needed to explore some of the most influential Western encyclopaedias, such as the French *Encyclopédie* and the German *Brockhaus*, which were models for the Norwegian encyclopaedia projects.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Our research was planned in co-operation with the staff at *Norsk nettleksikon*, especially director Anne Marit Godal and Ida Jackson. On the one hand, it impacted the way *snl.no* conceived of knowledge, as something that can be both organized and authorized and is linked to specific social and political mechanisms; on the other hand, and just as importantly, the project contributed to informing the public debate on the future of the national Norwegian encyclopaedia in the digital knowledge paradigm.

More precisely, the impact took place along three lines:

1. The project contributed to the on-going reinvention of the Norwegian national encyclopaedia by offering a historically and theoretically founded understanding of what knowledge is, as opposed to information or just news, and how knowledge is influenced by the material, social and political context, in which it is produced and distributed. This made it possible to argue that encyclopaedic knowledge is the product of scientific and scholarly methods and needs to be authorized by scholars. At the same time, however, it is – and should be – an integral part of dynamics of human communication, in which everyone is invited to participate.
2. The project helped the people involved in actually making the new digital encyclopaedia, *snl.no*, in thinking historically about what they were doing, in conceptualizing the meeting between old and new media, between print and digital. Not least the project kept reminding both politicians and critics that we were dealing with an at least 250 year old genre, which need to be understood before we took it upon us declare it to be outdated.
3. The project inspired the people working with *snl.no* to think about how an encyclopaedia imposes a specific order onto the knowledge which it communicates, a taxonomy, as can be seen from the first page, where *snl.no* have made their own eminently readable and comprehensible version of the tripartite structure found in the French *Encyclopédie*, reason (natural sciences and technology), memory (history and society), and imagination (art and culture).

In this way the project, by its cooperation with *snl.no* as well as with its presence in the public debate, both at a political and a more general level (cf. list of media contributions below), will have lasting impact on the way knowledge is presented and used by the Norwegian public, not least by children and students, who will be socialized into a digital encyclopaedic environment, in which scholarly authority, method, and order will still be the main criteria, also outside and after the multi-volume encyclopaedias that for 250 have been the paragon of knowledge in Western culture.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Culture Unbound. Journal of Current Cultural Research 6/2014

Siv Frøydis Berg (red.), Øivind Berg (red.), Sine Halkjelsvik Bjordal (red.), Helge Jordheim (red.), *All verdens kunnskap. Leksikon gjennom to tusen år*, Oslo: Forlaget Press 2012.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Dagbladet 10. januar 2014: [Sannhet med modifikasjoner](#). Intervju med Helge Jordheim om leksikonets historie.

Morgenbladet 13. desember 2013: "Kampen om kunnskapen". Helge Jordheim uttaler seg om SNL og Wikipedia.

Dagbladet 27. februar 2013: Fredrik Wandrup om *All verdens kunnskap*.

Nasjonalbibliotekets nettsider 19. januar 2013: [Leksikon: En bok der man skriver ting man ikke vet mye om](#). Barn lager leksikon.

Aftenposten 22. desember 2012: "[All verdens kunnskap](#)". Trond Berg Eriksens kronikk om boka ved samme navn.

Aftenposten 2. desember 2012: "[Bøkene som vil si det hele](#)". Knut Olav Åmås om boka *All verdens kunnskap*.

Klassekampen 7. november 2012: "[Frykter kjapp kunnskap](#)". Intervju med Helge Jordheim om boka "All verdens kunnskap".

Dagens Næringsliv, 2. november 2012: Helge Jordheim interjuet om leksikonutstillingen.

NRK radio, Kulturnytt 30. oktober 2012: Helge Jordheim interjuet om leksikonutstillingen.

NRK Dagsrevyen 21 30. oktober 2012: [Øivind Berg intervjuet](#) om utstillingen "All kunnskap til alle. Leksikon fra perm til skjerm".

NTB 29. oktober 2012: Utstilling om leksikon fra perm til skjerm. NTB-tekst om leksikonutstillingen trykket i mange aviser.

Kulturnytt, P2 radio 22. mars 2012: Helge Jordheim intervjuet i forbindelse med lanseringen av SNLs nye nettsider.

Universitas 21. mars 2012: "[Kunnskapskampen](#)". Helge Jordheim om kunnskapsbegrepet før

og nå.

Aftenposten 20. mars 2012: "[Store norske fullt av nytt liv](#)". Om lanseringen av nye nettsider for SNL.no.

VG 6. mars 2012: "[Skjerpet krig om leksikonmarkedet](#)". Helge Jordheim spør om vi kan leve med at leksikon er blitt en kamparena.

VG 3. mars 2012: "Skjerpet krig om kunnskapen". Intervju med bl.a. Helge Jordheim om *Store norske leksikon* og *Wikipedia*.

Aktuelle forskningssaker HF 6. april 2011: "[Nasjonalleksikonet under press](#)".

Morgenbladet 1. april 2011: "Flott med leg og lærd på samme arena". Terje Rasmussen svarer Helge Jordheim.

Morgenbladet 25. mars 2011: "All kunnskap til alle mennesker". Helge Jordheims kronikk om encyklopedisk kunnskap.

Prosalong 23. mars 2011: [All verdens kunnskap: Hva kan et norsk nettleksikon bli?](#)(søk i Vagant) Samtale om *Norsk nettleksikon* mellom professor Terje Rasmussen og forskningsleder Helge Jordheim.

Prosa 01/11: "[Ensyklopediens nye veier](#)". Terje Rasmussen om *Norsk nettleksikon*.

Aftenposten 19. oktober 2010: "[Leksikon på direkten?](#)". Kronikk om *Store norske leksikon* av Helge Jordheim.

Prosa 05/10: "En ny kunnskapsorden. Tilbake til fremtiden med *Store norske leksikon*". Helge Jordheim om Fritt Ord og Sparebankstiftelsen DnB NORs overtakelse av Kunnskapsforlagets leksikondatabase.

Morgenbladet 16. april 2010: "De stive permers fall". Helge Jordheim intervjuet om leksikonets reise fra bokhyllen til nettet.

NRK 28. oktober 2014: «Kunnskap i søpla? Hva skal vi gjøre med gamle leksikon?», <https://radio.nrk.no/serie/kurer-p1pluss/DMPO69003414/28-10-2014>

Impact case study

Institution: UiO. HF. IAKH

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Heritage

Name of impact case:

Cultural heritage, collecting and illicit trade

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) Research and dissemination concerning illicit trade and unethical collecting created awareness of:

- War and cultural heritage, how looting and trade destroys material heritage.
- Academics role in this activity
- Dubious practices by research institutions/museums
- Shortcomings in Norwegian legislation

Creating:

- Extensive media coverage
- Parliamentary reports in Britain
- Police and customs focus on smuggling
- Demands for repatriation
- Increased ethical awareness & debate

Involvement by ministries and directorates in several countries.

The research was initiated by focus on the Schøyen collection's materials from Afghanistan and Iraq, investigating cover-up stories, raising ethical issues, and exploring the roles of research institutions and other public institutions in relation to these issues. The research branched out into war and the destructive trade in antiquities, collecting practices, metal detecting, and ethical issues in cultural resource management. These issues are of great importance, and current global events have, sadly, made them ever more acute.

Timeframe 2002 -2016

IAKH participants: Christopher Prescott (Professor), Atle Omland (research fellow) & Josephine Munch Rasmussen (Student & research fellow). Important external researchers: Neil Brodie.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

In connection with the Norwegian collector Martin Schøyen's (& collaborating public institutions and academics) campaign in 2001-02 to get the Norwegian government to buy his collection (for 110 mill USD), Professor Christopher Prescott & post doc Atle Omland raised issues concerning the fabricated stories of provenance and ownership of several of the objects in the Schøyen-collection. An initially non-critical media, slowly started to raise critical questions, resulting in claims for repatriation from Afghanistan and Pakistan (that were in part met), issues concerning Iraq, public debate in Norway, documentary programs in public television (e.g. NRK *Skriftsamleren 1 & 2*), extensive media coverage, debate and investigations in the UK, Wikileaks leakage of parliamentary reports from the UK, ethic board reports, general awareness of unethical practices in looting, smuggling, sale and collecting of cultural objects and the practices of institutions like the Norwegian National library that featured Schøyen's defacto sales catalogue and allowed doctoring of provenance information to cover up dubious practices. Though subject to criticism internationally before Prescott and Omland's involvement, public awareness grew with their involvement. The Schøyen case was an instrumental catalyst in promoting Norwegian ratification of the UNESCO-1970 *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*, departmental and directorate involvement, Customs and police involvement, heritage and globalization etc.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- Prescott, Christopher.** Plyndring og omsetting av kulturgjenstander fra Irak og Syria. *Miljøkrim : tidsskrift for miljøkriminalitet* 2015(2), 45-46.
- Prescott, Christopher.** Skaper globaliseringen nye problemstillinger i kulturminnevernet?. *Nicolay: Arkeologisk tidsskrift* 2015 (125), 35-43
- Biehl, Peter F.; Prescott, Christopher.** Heritage in the context of Globalization. Europe and the Americas. Springer 2013.
- Prescott, Christopher; Omland, Atle.** Plyndring og handel med kulturminner. *Spor* 2012 ;Volum 1. s.18-21.
- Rasmussen, Josephine Munch; Prescott, Christopher.** Implementation, complications and lack of education: Some reflections on the advantages of knowledge exchange1. I: *Stop heritage crime*. Warsaw, Poland: National Heritage Board 2011.
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Aftenposten 6. april, 13. april 2008

Klassekampen 1.oktober 2007

Dagens Næringsliv 31. Mars 2010

Dagbladet 31.mars 2007

Museumsnytt 1/2007

Numerous interviews (Prescott & Rasmussen) radio & television: TV2 & NRK

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): KREFTING

Name of impact case:

Enhancing Public Understanding of Eighteenth Century Dano-Norwegian Periodicals as Agents of Change

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This case study describes contributions to the public understanding of 18th century periodicals in practicing Enlightenment, establishing a public sphere and forming the ideal of freedom of the press in Denmark-Norway. Open lectures and events for various publics and in various media, popular essays and interviews in the press, and a number of book reviews in journals and newspapers, especially during the year marking the 200th anniversary of the Norwegian Constitution, have contributed to enhance public understanding of periodicals as agents of political change in Denmark-Norway prior to 1814 and to deepen the insight into the complexity of the ideal of freedom of the press.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The interdisciplinary project “Diversifying publics and opinions under censorship: The journals of 18th Century Denmark-Norway” was funded by NRC 2010-2014), joining historian of ideas Ellen Krefting, literary historian Aina Nøding and historian Mona Ringvej (leader) and hosted by the Department of Archeology, conservation and history (IAKH) at University of Oslo. The project enjoyed contributions from a network of national and international researchers specialized in eighteenth century intellectual and cultural history (including legal historian Dag Michalsen, historian Hilde Sandvik, both UiO, historian of ideas Johannes W. Løvhaug, now NRC, historian Edoardo Tortarolo, Piemont University and leading authority in Enlightenment studies Jonathan Israel, Princeton center for advanced research, in the core network). The project has also enjoyed close collaboration with the National Library of Norway in collecting, organizing and digitizing the Norwegian eighteenth century periodicals and their bibliographical data.

The three key researchers on the project drew on their earlier research and extensive publishing on eighteenth century topics (using French, English and Dano-Norwegian material) when they embarked on the investigation of the Dano-Norwegian media history and its intellectual and political impact which to a large degree has been overlooked in previous research on the period. They have identified and studied long forgotten periodical publications and unveiled topics and debates – about unnatural privileges, freedom of speech, human rights, revolutions and constitutions - that may explain the broad popular participation in the constitutional discussions leading up to the final version of the Norwegian constitution of May 17 1814.

Krefting, Nøding and Ringvej have conducted their individual research on sub-project (the early spectator journals and the ideal of freedom of the press, the Bergen-publisher Claus

Fasting and the late eighteenth century periodicals), publishing and disseminating their results individually during the period 2010-2013, a period of research which culminated in the international conference “Periodical transfers” that took place in Oslo (Bogstad manor and Blindern) in May 2013. After this, Krefting, Nøding and Ringvej have joint forces in gathering and putting collaboratively to work their research and has produced one co-authored scholarly monograph in Norwegian (2014) and co-edited one scholarly anthology in English (2015) with contributions from renown specialists from five different countries. Krefting, Nøding and Ringvej have also worked individually and as well as collectively in disseminating the results of the project.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The project has informed and enlivened public knowledge and debate about (Dano-)Norwegian history before 1814; increasing the cultural and historical understanding of the role of periodicals and the development of practices and ideas of freedom of expression. The dissemination work has been undertaken collectively and individually by the key researchers: Collectively by popular essays published in the weekly press (2011 and 2014), one co-authored monograph and an open book launching event at the National Library of Norway which included an exhibition of Norwegian periodicals in October 2014. The periodicals are made digitally available at <http://www.nb.no/bibliografi/notids1700/search> The monograph *En pokkers skrivesyge. 1700-tallets dansk-norske tidsskrifter mellom sensur og ytringsfrihet* was written in an accessible language reaching out to a scholarly as well as a broader public. The Norwegian Cultural Fund decided to buy 1000 copies in order to make the book available in all local public libraries throughout the country. Furthermore, the book was highly acclaimed not only by a substantial number of scholarly journals in Norway and Denmark, but also by a broader press. Over two whole pages Klassekampen called it “a heroic piece of work”, while Hegge in Apollon, called it “a groundbreaking work” that will “enhance the understanding of freedom of expression”. Alnæs in Dag og Tid also underscored the book’s relevance for our times. There are signs that this work will change how 18th century Dano-Norwegian history is thought in schools, the book appears already on syllabuses at HIOA and UIB as well as UiO.

The key researchers have also effectuated changes in attention and attitude among individuals towards the history of freedom of expression by their individual dissemination work which includes public lectures (in Germany, Denmark and Norway, for audiences up to 800 people in Klingenberg cinema in Oslo), interviews and public discussions, especially during the jubilee for the Norwegian constitution. Krefting contributed with a 20 minutes lecture on the Enlightenment ideas to the live broadcasting by NRK of the constitution jubilee in May 2014 (seen by minimum 30 000 viewers), and she has participated in a workshop at the Fritt Ord Foundation for high school teachers who were preparing for the yearly essay competition among high school pupils on the topic of freedom of the press. One of the teachers was “deeply inspired” and subsequently invited Krefting to one of the high schools to talk directly to the pupils.

Krefting, Nøding and Ringvej have given far-reaching interviews on the results of the research project to Uniforum, Apollon, Klassekampen and NRK P2. The research on the history of freedom of expression involved Krefting in public debates in Morgenbladet, Klassekampen and NRK P1 following the terror attack in Paris in January 2015. An extensive interview with Krefting about the eighteenth century periodicals promoting ideas of freedom of the press was published as main research news at the University of Oslo front webpage during the first week of January 2016.

<p>References to the research (scientific publications)</p> <p>Krefting, Nøding, Ringvej, <i>En pokkers skrivesyge. Dansk-norske tidsskrifter mellom sensur og ytringsfrihet</i>, Oslo, Scandinavian University Press, 2014.</p> <p>Krefting, Nøding, Ringvej (eds), <i>Eighteenth Century Periodicals as Agents of Change: Perspectives on Northern Enlightenment</i>, Leiden, Brill, 2015, including individual chapters:</p> <p>Krefting, Ellen, “The Urge to Write: Spectator journalists negotiating freedom of the press”</p> <p>Nøding, Aina, “The Editor as Scout: The Rapid Mediation of International Texts in Provincial Journals”</p> <p>Ringvej, Mona, “Bowling Deeply without Tipping Over: The Theatrical Panegyrics of Absolutism”</p> <p>For other individual scientific publications, see Cristin.</p>
<p>References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)</p> <p>For reviews and commentaries in media, see http://www.spartacus.no/index.php?ID=Bok&ID2=794.</p> <p>For 1814-jubilee TV broadcasting, see https://www.stortinget.no/no/Grunnlovsjubileet/Om-grunnlovsjubileet/Grunnlovsforskningen/1814-pa-24-timer--norgeshistoriens-lengste-forskningsmaraton/</p> <p>For Krefting’s participation in debates following the Charlie Hebdo affair, see the media archive A-tekst.</p> <p>http://www.kulturradet.no/tildelinger/ny-norsk-sakprosa-for-vaksne/runde-4-2014</p>

Institution: UiO. HF. IAKH

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Munch

Name of impact case: **Munch's Aula Paintings project (MAP)**. Norsk: **Aulaprojektet:**

<http://www.hf.uio.no/iakh/english/research/projects/aula-project/index.html>

Summary of the impact (max. 100 words):

MAP's societal impact relates to conserving and presenting monumental and irreplaceable cultural heritage for current audiences and future generations. Edvard Munch's Aula frieze covers 220 m² of UiO's Aula walls. It was a gift from the Norwegian people in 1916, and it is the only European monumentally scaled Expressionist murals still preserved in situ. Prior to UiO's 200 years celebration the frieze needed conservation. MAP's conservation campaign contributed to a new presentation of the Aula paintings by now being more similar to the artist's intent and their original appearances. Their condition has been improved and their decay mechanisms have been identified.

Description of the research underpinning the impact (max. 400 words.)

(Include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included):

MAP's relevance for societal impact relates to preserving, conserving, and presenting irreplaceable cultural heritage. Munch's monumental Aula frieze (1909-16) was a gift from the Norwegian people on the occasion of UiO's 100 years anniversary in 1911. The 11 canvas paintings cover 220 m² of the Aula walls and no other single rooms display such a vast amount of Munch's artworks. Nowadays, Munch's Aula frieze is the only European monumentally scaled Expressionist murals still preserved in situ, and the hall is one of the most important representative rooms in Norway. Its acoustics is one of the best in the world for classical chamber music and music is exercised as well as performed on a regular basis as was also the Nobel Piece Price Award (1957-89). Since 1916 the frieze has been constantly exposed to public arrangements (except during WWII) often broadcasted by radio and TV.

The extensive and varied use of the hall gave MAP multiple challenges, possibilities and limitations, including the realization of its large group of stakeholders. Prior to UiO's 200 years celebration the frieze was in need of conservation research, conservation treatment and a new plan for their ongoing and future preservation. MAP investigated the paintings' context and significance (just mentioned above), their original materials, techniques and appearances, their past history of change and decay and their condition including future risks.

MAP's treatment campaign involved structural interventions (removal of the wooden framework from 1946; application of a new rigid marouflage with tailor-made honeycomb); dirt removal and a sustainable frame system.

Key researcher: Tine Frøysaker

Treatment: master students and former post-graduates from Oslo Conservation Studies

Time frame: 2005-08: Examination of Munch's painting techniques and materials, later changes and the painting's 2008 condition. 2009-11: Conservation treatments. 2011-: Testing, maintenance.

Details of the impact (max. 400 words.)

(Include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society):

MAP's research and treatment campaign had the following societal impacts:

- 1) The appearances of the paintings were radically improved to suit the renovated Aula for UiO's 200 years anniversary celebration ceremonies.
- 2) For the viewers in the Aula audiences the conserved Aula paintings appear clearer and more similar to Munch's original intent of brightness in his colours.
- 3) The conserved paintings could be presented in a way which is much closer to how they looked when new.
- 4) The overall condition of the paintings has been improved and their past decay mechanisms have been identified and are better understood. The potential risk for further decay and change has been identified and some has been reduced, while others have exposed the need for sustainable improvements regarding their daily, monthly and yearly maintenance and for the focus of MAP's ongoing and future research.
- 5) MAP's research enabled a sustainable solution for a tailor-made door (6 x 0, 6 m) to allow the transport of the largest paintings (4,5 x 11,5 m) in and out of the Aula. This was approved by Directorate for Cultural Heritage, *Riksantikvaren*, (Domus Media is a listed building). MAP's solution can also be used when the Munch Museum are going to move their monumental Aula drafts from Tøyen to their new location around 2020.
- 6) According to violinist Arve Tellefsen (Dagbladet 31 August 2011), the Aula acoustics have been preserved (and possibly improved) – this was caused by MAP's collaboration with experts on acoustics and others.
- 7) The Aula indoor climate could be adjusted to climatic claims posed by MAP and by the specialists on acoustics – which we quite surprisingly found were quite similar regarding air-born pollution, relative humidity and temperature.
- 8) The new fire extension system could be tailor-made for the paintings since MAP worked together with engineers.
- 9) Several groups of master students were involved in the treatment campaign and they gained new knowledge from conservation of big-scale artworks made by a world known artist – which they would not do otherwise.
- 10) Future groups of master students will be involved in condition report campaigns

which will be repeated approximately every 3-4 years, starting 2017.

- 11) Former post-graduates took part in the treatment and will be able to transfer this knowledge to future conservators which will have to perform forthcoming interventions long after MAP was initiated.
- 12) MAP's past and ongoing publication activities have informed the wider conservation society abroad and several of MAP's results and findings have and will continue to inform and improve the ongoing maintenance and preservation of Munch's Aula paintings. Thus, future generations will be able to experience this important site.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Selected publications:

Tine Frøysaker with Noëlle Streeton, Hartmut Kutzke, Françoise Hanssen-Bauer and Biljana Topalova-Casadiego, *Public Paintings by Edvard Munch and His Contemporaries. Change and Conservation Challenges*, Archetype Publications Ltd, London 2015, 377 pp.

Frøysaker, Tine, *Unintended contamination? A selection of Munch's paintings with non-original zinc white*. In: *Public Paintings by Edvard Munch and His Contemporaries. Change and Conservation Challenges*. Archetype Publications Ltd, London, 2015: 132-140.

Frøysaker, Tine, Miliani, Costanza, Grøntoft, Terje & Ingjerd Kleiva, *Monitoring of surface blackening and zinc reaction products on prepared samples located adjacent to Munch's The Source in the Aula at the University of Oslo*. In: *Public Paintings by Edvard Munch and His Contemporaries. Change and Conservation Challenges*. Archetype Publications Ltd, London, 2015: 126-131.

Ormsby, Bronwyn, Frøysaker, Tine & Biljana Topalova-Casadiego, *Munch150: reflections and challenges*. In: *Public Paintings by Edvard Munch and His Contemporaries. Change and Conservation Challenges*. Archetype Publications, Ltd, London, 2015: 351-361.

Frøysaker, Tine, Liu, Mirjam & Costanza Miliani, *Extended Abstract - Noninvasive assessments of cleaning tests on an unvarnished oil-painting on canvas by Edvard Munch*. In: *New Insights into the Cleaning of Paintings. Proceedings from the Cleaning 2010 International Conference Universidad Politécnica de Valencia and Museum Conservation Institute. Washington D.C. Smithsonian Contributions to Museum Conservation 3, 2013: 119-123.*

Mengshoel, Karen, Liu, Mirjam, Moltubakk Kempton, Hanne and Tine Frøysaker, *Moving monumental Munch: From listed building to temporary studio - and back*. In: *IIC Nordic Group - NKF's XIX International Conference Preprints, Moving Collections*. Oslo. Archetype Publications Ltd. London, 2012: 65-72.

Frøysaker, Tine, Mengshoel, Karen and Hanne Moltubakk Kempton, *Edvard Munch's Aula frieze: conservation and change in public attitudes*. In: *IIC Vienna Congress: The Decorative, Conservation and the Applied Arts 2012: 359-360.*

Mengshoel, Karen, Liu, Mirjam and Tine Frøysaker, *Shocking a mock-up: Recreating the damages and*

historical treatments found in Edvard Munch's monumental Aula paintings for marouflaging a marouflage. In: Artists' Footsteps, The Reconstruction of Pigments and Paintings, Archetype Publications Ltd. London, 2012: 129-140.

Frøysaker, Tine, Liu, Mirjam and Thierry Ford, *Backing Munch - past and present attachments of Edvard Munch's monumental Aula paintings to rigid supports*, In: Zeitschrift für Kunsttechnologie und Konservierung 2, 2011: 257-272.

Frøysaker, Tine, *Bevaring av Edvard Munchs aulamalerier før og nå*, In: Edvard Munchs aulamalerier. Fra kontroversielt prosjekt til nasjonalskatt, 2011: 111-129, 141-146.

Frøysaker, Tine, Miliani, Costanza and Mirjam Liu, *Non-Invasive Evaluation of Cleaning Tests Performed on "Chemistry", a Large Unvarnished Oil Painting on Canvas by Edvard Munch*, In: Restauro 4, 2011: 53-63.

Frøysaker, Tine and Mirjam Liu, *Four (of eleven) Unvarnished Oil Paintings on Canvas by Edvard Munch in the Aula of Oslo University: Preliminary Notes on Their Materials, Techniques and Original Appearances*, In: Restauro 1, 2009: 44-62.

Frøysaker, Tine, *Bevaring av Edvard Munchs Aulamalerier før og nå*, In: Kunst og Kultur 1, 2008: 2-17.

Frøysaker, Tine, *The Paintings of Edvard Munch in the Assembly Hall of Oslo University. Their Treatment History and the Aula-Project*, In: Restauro 4, 2007: 246-257, 266.

All publications:

<http://www.hf.uio.no/iakh/english/research/projects/aula-project/publications/>

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.):

- 1) Invited speaker (about the Aula paintings and MAP) at Kunnskapsdepartementets årlige kontaktkonferanse: Kvalitet i utdannelsen (12.1.2016, kl. 16.00): <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/kontaktkonferansen/id2469645/>
- 2) Newspaper 21.12.2015 VG's 'leder/kommentar' by Roar Hagen: 'Munch lever' (Roar.Hagen@vg.no).
- 3) Participation in Adalia's forthcoming film 'Mitt yrke: Konservator' which will be shown by NRK TV2 in 2016 (Iren Lervik: iren@adalia.no).
- 4) Two invitations regarding nomination for The Europa Nostra Award 2014 and 2015 from the chairman for the Norwegian board, Erik Schultz, 25.07.2013 (eschultz@online.no): 'Jeg understreket at det var restaureringen av [Aula] maleriene som virkelig var det sentrale når Europa Nostra Norge ønsket dette prosjektet nominert'.
- 5) The Art Newspaper 18.12 2012: 'Munch frieze at risk' by Emily Sharpe (e.sharpe@theartnewspaper.com).
- 6) Participation in the film about the Aula paintings and MAP which was shown by NRK TV in 2011.

7) Selected press 2006-12: <http://www.hf.uio.no/iakh/forskning/prosjekter/aula-prosjektet/presse/>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): MUSE

Name of impact case: Centre for Museum Studies - MUSE

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The research at the Centre for Museum Studies contributes to new knowledge and new practices in museums. It has produced sophisticated understandings of the museum as a specific type of media with complex tasks in society. Our work generates an improved understanding of the politics of representation and the roles of museums in the (re)definition, interpretation, and representation of heritage. Researchers at the Centre have studied how museums in Norway have changed their representations of ethnic groups, minorities and indigenous people over time. We have systematically developed meeting-places for long-term exchanges with museum practitioners.

Research:

The Centre's areas of expertise are museums and the history of knowledge; museums and the politics of identity; and how museums organize and manage culture and nature. We carry out research in museums and musealization processes, historically as well as in the contemporary world. We explore the historical development of the museum as an institution and the academic fields of study associated with this development.

How do museums preserve the past for the future? Changes in museum policies and activities are closely linked to varying ideas related to aspects of human culture and natural history that are worthy of protection and preservation. Our research seeks to understand the contribution and relevance of museum practices to the shaping of society's understanding of both past and future, as well as of the physical landscape: We study the ways museum institutions are evolving and how they create novel understandings of phenomena such as the past, national and regional identity, art and aesthetics, national and foreign cultures.

Our research encompasses a wide range of museums and is carried out in close collaboration with museum practitioners. It has produced increased knowledge about museum practices, new understandings of the museum in society and new practices and policies in museums. It has established long-term platforms for collaboration and dialogue with museums.

The center was established in 2011, and draws on expertise developed by the research group *History of Knowledge: Concepts and Materiality*, which goes back to 2005.

Key senior researchers at the Centre are profs. Brita Brenna, Anne Eriksen, Saphinaz-Amal Naguib, ass. profs. Line Esborg and Marzia Varutti (formerly guest researcher) and prof. em Liv Emma Thorsen. The Centre has an international reference group. Current and recent externally funded projects at the center include:

Museum. A culture of Copies (RCN)

Animals as Objects and Animals as Signs (RCN)

Patterns of Cultural Valuation (RCN)

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Our research has contributed to new knowledge and practices in museums. It has produced more sophisticated understandings of the museum as a specific type of media and of its complex tasks in society. We have contributed actively to the development of museum politics and the shaping of

exhibitions, for instance at Anno Museum, Hedmark; Museum of Anthropology, British Columbia; Världskulturmuseet, Göteborg.

Our research has focused on the changing roles of the museum in its social context. We have been able to demonstrate how museums in Norway have engaged in very different kinds of knowledge projects during their history. The museums have welcomed our new insights as a means to develop their understanding of their cultural mission and to increase their scope of action.

In today's plural societies museums are facing new challenges. Norway has a long history as a plural society, and does now include an indigenous population, five national minorities and a growing population of immigrants. We have studied how museums have changed and developed their representations of ethnic groups, minorities and indigenous people over time. Our research has opened for a broad range of new perspectives and issues.

From an indigenous standpoint, museums are 'Western' institutions. This has generated friction between indigenous activists and mainstream curators. For many indigenous groups today, however, the museum is a political tool, enabling them to assert their identity and re-appropriate their heritage. Indigenous demands to self-representation and autonomous management of indigenous cultural heritage are becoming increasingly prominent in indigenous right claims. Entering this field of study, with a special focus on Sámi culture, we have succeeded in bringing academics and museum professionals in contact, in order to build upon and valorize the research on Sámi collections and displays that is being conducted throughout the Sámi area and beyond.

A vital aim of our work has been to offer a meeting-place for long-term exchanges and discussions between researchers and museum practitioners. To achieve the goal, a monthly lunch-seminar has been a key activity. The dialogue that has been created fosters a grasp of the politics of representation in museums, in both a historical and a contemporary perspective, and generates a better understanding of the roles that museums play in the (re)definition, interpretation, and representation of cultural heritage. We organize scientific conferences in close collaboration with museums. The next will take place in October 2016, and invite museum practitioners and scholars to reflect on the museum as cornucopia.

References to the research (scientific publications)

NB: Selected publications by senior researchers. PhD theses are not included.

See also: <http://www.hf.uio.no/ikos/english/research/center/museum-studies/publications/>

Brenna, Brita (2015). "Monterhistorier". *Vitark: Acta archaeologica Nidrosiensia*. ISSN 1501-6099. 9, s 138- 146

Brenna, Brita (2014). *Nature and texts in glass cases: The vitrine as a tool for textualizing nature*. *Nordic Journal of Science and Technology Studies*. ISSN 1894-4647. 2(1)

Brenna, Brita (2013). The Frames of Specimens: Glass Cases in Bergen Museum Around 1900, In Liv Emma Thorsen; Karen Rader & Adam Dodd (ed.), *Animals on Display. The Creaturely in Museums, Zoos, and Natural History*. Penn State University Press. ISBN 978-0-271-06070-5. kapittel. s 37 - 57

Eriksen, Anne (2014). *From Antiquities to Heritage. Transformations of Cultural Memory*. Berghahn Books. ISBN 978-1-78238-298-0. 179 s.

Eriksen, Anne (2013). Museet og tingene, fremvisning og usynliggjøring, I: *Tingenes tilsykekomster. Kulturproduksjon, materialitet og estetikk*. Novus Forlag. ISBN 978-82-7099-731-2. kapittel. s 169 - 192

Eriksen, Anne (2013). Tradisjon og kulturarv, I: *Folkloristikens aktuelle utmaningar. Vänbok til Ulf Palménfelt*. Gotland University Press. ISBN 978-91-86343-15-6. kapittel. s 79 - 96

Eriksen, Anne (2010). Fra stevneplass til dialoginstitusjon. Norske kulturhistoriske museer 1950-2010, I: Bjarne Rogan & Arne Bugge Amundsen (red.), *Samling og museum. Kapitler av museenes historie, praksis og ideologi*. Novus Forlag. ISBN 978-82-7099-610-0. kapittel 4. s 61 – 75

Eriksen, Anne (2009). *Museum. En kulturhistorie*. Pax Forlag. ISBN 978-82-530-3225-2. 251 s.(audio book edition 2012)

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References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Research at the centre has made its members attractive partners in policy making and development of new practices in the museum field, on a national level as well as related to specific museums, as instantiated below:

Brita Brenna has been a member of the board of Anno Museum since 2012 and contributed to the development of its long term strategies.

Anne Eriksen has been member of the research council at Anno Museum in the same period, and implemented new research practices at the museum.

Saphinaz Naguib is a member of the international scientific council of the Musée National des Civilisations de l'Europe et de la Méditerranée in Marseille from 2005 and contributed to the launch of this new museum initiative.

Anne Eriksen was appointed by the Norwegian government as member of the committee for the *Official Norwegian Report on Cultural Policy 2014* (NOU 2013: 4). The Report's chapter on museum development is based on her work (see <https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/nou-2013-4/id715404>) .

Brita Brenna was a member of the board of *MusForsk*, a museum research initiative launched by Kulturrådet 2009-2012. She is also an expert member of *MusVit*, the museological program at the University museums, funded by NRC in 2009.

Dear Professor Eriksen,

Dr. Varutti asked me to submit a short report on her research at our museum when she was here as a visiting researcher in 2014 for the evaluation of your centre. Here is a report. I hope it will be useful.

Dr. Varutti spent 6 weeks as a visiting researcher at UBC Museum of Anthropology (MOA) in June and July in 2014. During her stay, she presented her research, "Negotiating "Indigeneity": Museums, indigenous cultural heritage, and indigenous activism", and discussed the issues of indigeneity with my colleagues at our museum. In May 2014, we launched the Spotlight Taiwan project at our museum, which focuses on the complex and multicultural identity of Taiwan, and we had fruitful discussions about the issues of contemporary indigenous arts in cultures in Taiwan, which helped us prepare our programs.

Best,

Fuyubi Nakamura

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Oslo, 12.Mars 2016

**Professor Saphinaz-Amal Naguib – depute member of the board of
Oslo Museum**

Professor Saphinaz-Amal Naguib, Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages has been a depute member of the board of The Oslo Museum, since 2015. The work and advices of the board greatly influences our museological policies, the planning of new exhibitions and outreach activities.

Yours sincerely

Lars Emil Hansen
Museum Director



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Centre for Museum Studies
University of Oslo

Deres ref.:

Vår ref.:

Kongsvinger, 15. mars 2016

Centre for Museum Studies – MUSE and Anno museum

Anno museum cooperate with several universities, university colleges and other research institutions. Our closest relationship is to the Centre for Museum Studies at the University of Oslo. Anno museum is governed by statutes and several plans. Both our "Strategic plan" and our "Research plan" pave the way for a close cooperation with MUSE and such institutions.

Professor Brita Brenna is elected as regular member of Anno museum's board since 2012. The board are the highest organizational level in the museum, giving the long time plans and direction for the museum work. Professor Brenna has participated in discussions of and the final handling of the museum's strategic plan. The museum board also approve our research plan every 5th year.

Professor Anne Eriksen is member of Anno museum's Research Council since 2012. Our Research Council takes part in discussions of our research plan before it is approved by the board every 5th year. Every year they also discuss and give advice in the development of our annual, concrete research plan. Professor Eriksen is by her work in our research council of tremendous importance for our research. She and her council fellows are securing our research standards. Professor Eriksen has given several lessons at our research workshops and has given invaluable advice and guidance to our researchers.

Professor Saphinaz-Amal Naguib has been a member of the Advisory Committee of The National Women's Museum, Anno Museum, Kongsvinger since 2009. The work and advices of the Advisory Committee has greatly influenced our museological policies our planning of new exhibitions and outreach activities.

The first PhD candidate financed by Anno museum made his dissertation at the Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo. His supervisors were Professor Naguib and Professor Brenna.

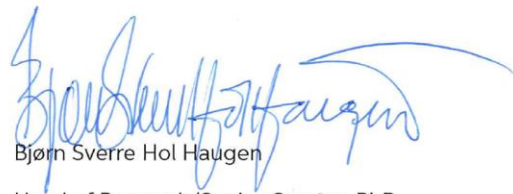
The Centre for Museum Studies also plays an important role for our museum by their research. Literature from the Professors Brenna, Eriksen and Naguib is at the core of our museum discussions and often referred to in our research.

Best regards



Mona Pedersen

Department Director, PhD



Bjørn Sverre Hol Haugen

Head of Research/Senior Curator, PhD

I have had the pleasure of being in contact with the Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages University of Oslo for several years now. I think it is an inspiring and challenging milieu.

In my function as curator at the Museum of World Culture I hosted a group of international museology master students, in part from Oslo, in September-October 2013. We let the students participate in the development of our then newly launched project for a family directed exhibition. The students added a lot of ideas about how to invite visitors as participants in the exhibition that have made all the way into the exhibition that opened in November 2015. The students were also influential in selecting the theme of the exhibition among the three suggestions we had at that time. The combination of theoretical perspectives with a strong focus on practical exhibition work that I find in the Oslo department made the collaborations with the students and staff very smooth and fruitful.

In my function as museum studies researcher I have visited the department for seminars and conferences. The department has an independent perspective that combines Nordic, Anglo-Saxon, German and Francophone research in a way that is seldom found in other places. It is thus well in pair with other international centers for museum studies. I have benefited a lot from the openness of the researchers at the department, and it has helped me find new perspectives both in practice and in research.

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Institution: UiO. HF. IAKH

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Nobel

Name of impact case:

The Politics of Excellence: Understanding the Nobel Prize

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The dance around the golden Nobel medallion began in 1901 and still remains strong. Shrouded in secrecy and legend, the Prize first became an object for serious study after 1976, when the Nobel Foundation opened older archives. Without contextual historical analyses, critical debate and reflection on the meaning of the Prize has lacked a fulcrum. By examining the workings of the Nobel Committees for Physics and Chemistry, it became possible to start replacing illusion with understanding. My studies reveal a Nobel medallion etched with human frailties; these have become standard references in academic, media and popular discussion about the Prize.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The research breaks the illusion of the Nobels as an impartial, objective crowning of the "best" in the field. Based on extensive archival research, knowledge of local Swedish and international scientific and cultural-political contexts, and informed by theoretical perspectives, the study explores the history of why and how individuals and groups used the Prize to further their own scientific, cultural, and personal agendas. "Excellence" is not an unambiguous concept, not even in science.

The Nobels may well be international in scope, but since its beginnings the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences determined the outcome. In evaluating nominations, the Academy's respective five-member Nobel committees, relied on their own judgement. Nominators, moreover, rarely provided clear mandates. No juggling of statistics related to nominations can explain the awards. Similarly, the research has shown that success or failure have not depended upon timeless, fixed standards of excellence. Rather, the changing priorities and agendas of committee members, as well as their comprehension of scientific accomplishment have been critical.

Deliberations became enmeshed in the processes by which factions within the Swedish science community attempted to define and legitimize the scope, methods, and priorities for their respective disciplines. The Prize emerged in part as a resource to shape scientific disciplines, and influence developments abroad. Some committee members tried to be dispassionate; others championed their own agendas, some openly and some cunningly.

Looking behind-the-scenes not only allows understanding the working of the Prize, it enables

us to examine the changing value system of science and at the role of prizes and in modern society. Alfred Nobel stipulated that his prizes should be awarded to those who confer the greatest benefit on mankind: what did Nobel intend, how did committee members manipulate it, how might we understand it today? The research reflects on the meaning of such prizes in a culture increasingly characterized by intense competition for resources, indecorous commercialism, and hype. Excellence is much broader and deeper than the display of some golden medallions.

Principle Investigator (PI): Robert Marc Friedman

Research conducted as individual scholar. Initial studies in 1980s and early 1990s; at University of Oslo: 1998-2002, 2004-05, 2015-

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Through scholarly and popular publications - especially the book *The Politics of Excellence: Behind the Nobel Prize in Science* (2001; Chinese translation 2005) - academic and public lectures, interviews and commentaries in mass media, as well as theatrical dramatizations of key episodes, the research contributes to questioning the ever growing cult of the Nobels.

To challenge and question the well-entrenched - and media-driven - cult of the Nobels is no easy task, but inroads have been made and more can be expected as Friedman returns to this study. The main impact on society is via the gradual infusing of the study's implications in the academic world, especially for a humanist to raise awareness among natural scientists, but also within the mass media and popular science as well as science-policy literature. Indicative of the status of the study, just as *Nature* earlier, the prominent journal *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, read by politicians, diplomats, and academic political scientists, requested a commentary on the cult of the Nobels (just published on web). Moreover a number of blog sites and other social media sites have arisen that feed off of the research to spread its messages. These include such curiosities as Vietnamese and Thai bloggers who acknowledge "The Politics of Excellence" as the source of inspiration. The Chinese edition of the book contains an extra preface that clearly criticizes those Asian national governments that define research policy in narrow terms of winning Nobel Prizes. According to the book's Chinese publisher, the book stirred up much discussion in China including the honor of being mentioned among the most significant books of 2005 named by *China Reading Weekly*.

Through Friedman's own dramatization of his research, it has been shown that theatres provide not only sources to diffuse some of the major themes, but also serve as arenas for discussion and debate.

More generally the diffusion of this research contributes to the difficult task of countering the

growing bureaucratization and banalization of notions of excellence circulating academia, research councils and government ministries, and media/general public.

References to the research (scientific publications)

(Note: publications prior to 2000 in Nature and elsewhere not listed)

The Politics of Excellence: Behind the Nobel Prize in Science.

New York: Freeman & Times Books, Henry Holt & Co., 2001. 400 pp.

Chinese translation with additional preface, Shanghai: Shanghai Scientific & Technological Education Publishing House 2005. 434 s.

“Is science losing out in the race for recognition?” Invited commentary. Nature. 245, 2003. 495.

"Einstein and the Nobel Committee: Authority vs Expertise". Europhysics News 2005; 36(4):129-134

"Has the Swedish Academy of Sciences...seen nothing, heard nothing, and understood nothing? The First World War, Biased Neutrality, and the Nobel Prizes in Science."
Neutrality in Twentieth-Century Europe. Intersections of Science, Culture, and Politics after the First World War. ed. Sven Widmalm, Rebecka Letteval, Geert Somsen. Routledge Studies in Cultural History. Routledge. 2012 90-114.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Popular publications: (selection)

"Einstein Must Never Receive a Nobel Prize." Humanities: The Magazine of the National Endowment for the Humanities. 22 (6). 2001. 16-25.

“Quantum theory and the Nobel prize.” Physics World. 15, No. 8 (2002). 33-38.

Ricordando Lise Meitner: Dramma in un atto di scienza e tradimento [Remembering Miss Meitner: A drama in one act on science and betrayal]". Translated by P. Govoni & G. Pancaldi. Bologna: Edizioni Pendragon 2005. 62 s. (play and historical essay)

“Prestigieux dès sa naissance.” La Recherche, Special Issue ‘Les prix Nobel.’ 423, Oct 2008. 28-33.

”The Nobel Cult”

(Invited commentary - Project Syndicate: “For over 20 years, *Project Syndicate*’s mission has been to provide original, exclusive commentaries by cutting-edge thinkers and leaders from every corner of the globe to news media and readers worldwide – *regardless of their ability to pay*”)

Dec 2007-Feb 2008:

--Asia:

21st Century Business Herald (China)

Nanfang Daily (China)
Shanghai Daily (China)
South China Morning Post (Hong Kong)
Taipei Times (Taiwan)
The Straights Times (Singapore)
The Sunday Nation (Thailand)
The Independent (Bangladesh)
The News Today (Bangladesh)
Daily News (Sri Lanka)
The Sunday Times (Sri Lanka)
Daily Times (Pakistan)
Philippines Daily Inquirer (Philippines)
--Middle East & Africa:
Cyprus Mail (Cyprus)
L'Orient-Le Jour (Lebanon)
The Times of Jordan (Jordan)
The Times of Oman (Oman)
The New Democrat (Monrovia, Liberia)
--Europe
Budapest Analyses (Hungary)
Die Welt (Germany)
Dnevnik (Slovenia)
Kerdos (Greece)
The Scotsman (UK)
Ziua (Romania)

“The Cult of the Nobel: Time for a Change” *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*.
Web-edition; expected re-publication in web news-service *Huffington Post*.

Interviews (past 15 years, selected):

(earlier interviews in N.Y. Times, L.A. Times, San Diego Herald, and others)

- Nature, 2001, 2003
- Sveriges Radio P1 (Stockholm) 2001, 2003, 2005
- “Schrödingers katt” NRK television (Oslo). 2001
- “Verdt å vite”, NRK Radio P2 (Oslo), 2001
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Radio, 2003
- Finnish Broadcasting - YLE-television. 2003
- Wall Street Journal, 2003
- TT-Sverige [Swedish national news-service], 2003
- Baltimore Sun, 2003
- ‘Kobra’, Kulturmagasinet, Sveriges Television. 2003
- Kapital (Oslo), 2004
- Il Sole24Ore (Milano), 2005
- Radio Emilia-Romagna (Bologna), 2005
- Rai3-Radio (Roma), 2005
- Beijing News, 2006
- Revista Veja (Brazil), 2006
- La Recherche (Paris), 2008

- Analytical Chemistry, 2009
- The New Scientist, 2009
- Yale Daily News (New Haven) 2009
- Søndagsavisen, NRK P-2 (Oslo), 2010
- Dejiny a soucasnost: kulturne historicka revue (Prague) 2012
- National Public Radio (Washington, D.C.) 2012
- Forskning.no, 2015
- Der Tagesspiegel (Berlin) 2015

Reviews:

“All in all, *The Politics of Excellence* is an extraordinary book and of a kind rarely seen in the academy....” - *Isis* [The History of Science Society]

“This is an important and clever book... By taking readers into the backstage world of the Nobel prize system ..., he offers a novel and suggestive analysis of the political uses of the modern scientific reward system.” - Professor Simon Schaffer (Cambridge University)

”I regard *The Politics of Excellence* as an important book. To the extent that Friedman has documented the weakness of the Nobel establishment in showing moral leadership or living up to its idealistic rhetoric, he reminds us that science is an inherently social activity that cannot be set apart from other human concerns. - *Chemistry and Engineering News* [American Chemical Society]

“*The Politics of Excellence* offers a detailed, coherent, and critical account of the Nobel science prizes – one that cannot be found in other works. Although it challenges many of the values cherished by scientists, Friedman’s book cannot be ignored and deserves to be read carefully by physicists and chemists. -*Physics Today* [American Institute of Physics]

”Och låt det med en gång ble sagt: ”The politics of excellence” kommer att bli ett standardverk för lång tid framåt. Boken är inte bare medryckande skriven, av en författare som vet berättandets hemlighet ...” Professor Sverker Sörlin i *Dagens nyheter*

Public and key academic lectures: (selection)

“The Nobel Prize and its impact on science: Einstein's prize in perspective.” *Nobel Week*. Public Lecture. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 2001. (Recorded and broadcast through Smithsonian Institution’s cable television programming)

"The Nobel prize: Has its present past a future?" Swedish Institute for Studies on Education and Research, Stockholm. 2001.

"Human frailty etched in gold: The Nobel prize in physics and chemistry." Niels Bohr Institute. Copenhagen. 2002.

"The Politics of excellence and European cultural identity" *Le università e l'identità culturale europea*. Centro Internazionale per la Storia delle Università e della Scienza, Università di Bologna. 2002.

“The Politics of excellence: Behind the Nobel prize in science.” Science and Society Program. European Molecular Biology Laboratory. Heidelberg. 2003.

“*Einstein must never receive a Nobel Prize...: The Nobel Committee vs. Albert Einstein and its importance for 2005.*” Einstein and His Legacy: A symposium in celebration of Einstein's Miraculous Year, 1905, Public Lecture. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. 2005.

“Human frailty etched in gold: The meaning of Nobel excellence in science.” Tetelman Lecture, Public event. Yale University, 2009.

“The Nobel Prize and the politics of excellence.” Keynote lecture. Brazilian-Portuguese joint conference for history of science. Coimbra, Portugal. 2011

“Remembering Miss Meitner: History, Memory, and the Future of Physics.” Invited lecture. European Physics Society. Gothenburg. 2012.

Dramatizations

-Remembering Miss Meitner: A drama about physics and betrayal
[*Minns Ni Fröken Meitner*] Stageplay.

Performances (in Swedish):

Sixth International Science Festival (2002), Göteborg.

Göteborgs Stadsteater. On repertoire for seven seasons 2003-2010; and extra performances in conjunction with World Congress of Nuclear and Particle Physics (2004), European Physical Society (2011), and European Chemical Association (2013).

Guest performance from Göteborgs Stadsteater at Nobel Museum [Stockholm] 2003, Yale Theatre [New Haven, USA] (in English), 2009; Chateau Neuf-University of Oslo 2009, Maxim Gorki Theatre [Berlin] (with German sub-titles) 2010. Also guest performances at several Swedish universities and secondary-school, and ‘kulturhus’.

Scenes from the performance at the Nobel Museum were videotaped and broadcast on Swedish Television, Channel 1, Cultural Magazine ‘Kobra’ on April 17 & 23, 2003.

Adapted for radio by Swedish Broadcasting P1 *Radioteater ’n*; broadcast 3 times in 2004 and 3 times in 2006. Positively reviewed in *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Dagens Nyheter*.

Additional productions:

Laboratori DMS-Teatro, Bologna (2005)

Staged readings in Torino, Trieste, Napoli, and Bari at public science festivals, universities, and secondary schools.

Numerous staged readings by professional and amateur actors at American and German theatres, museums, universities, and secondary schools.

-Transcendence Stageplay

(involving Albert Einstein, Max Planck, Franz Kafka, and from the Nobel committee for physics, Allvar Gullstrand and C.W. Oseen)

Preliminary staged-reading version *Transcendence: Relativity and Its Discontents*. Staged readings at American Physical Society national meeting Baltimore 2015 and Break-a-leg Productions New York City (3 standing-room only readings) 2015.

Professional production: *Transcendence: Einstein, Kafka, and Planck vs. Time, Space, and Conventions*. English Theatre-Berlin/International Performing Arts Centre 2015 & 2016

Currently being revised for submission to New York and London theatres, other productions

also being discussed. Adaptation for radio with Swedish Broadcasting P1 being planned.

Honors:

-One of the 10 most outstanding books of the year (for Chinese edition of The Politics of Excellence) *China Reading Weekly* (2005)

-Lise Meitner Prize (first-time awarded - for The Politics of Excellence and “Remembering Miss Meitner”) Joint Center for Physics, Gothenburg and Chalmers Technical Universities (2006).

This international prize for contributions to physics in honor of Lise Meitner, who was unfairly denied her share of a Nobel Prize, was stimulated by the play and book.

-Tetelman Fellow, Jonathan Edwards College, Yale University, for outstanding contributions to public understanding of science (2009) (for Politics of Excellence and Remembering Miss Meitner.)

Institution: UiO. HF. IAKH

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Peace-making in the Middle East

Name of impact case: Hilde Henriksen Waage

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Hilde Henriksen Waage's research has had societal impact in three main ways. One, Waage's research has helped nuance the view of Norway as a successful peacemaker in the Middle East and she has contributed in initiating a debate about Norway's role in the region. Two, in writing extensively on the various conflicts in the Middle East, especially the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and disseminating her research broadly, Waage has helped broaden the public's knowledge about these conflicts. Three, Waage has contributed to spreading an awareness of the lack of foreign policy debate in Norway and the lack of openness and availability of sources in the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA).

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

In September 1998, while Waage was a Senior Researcher at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), the MFA commissioned her to research and write a report about Norway's role in the Middle East prior to the 1993 Oslo Backchannel in order to stipulate what had made Norway suitable for the role as mediator in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. The report, *"Norwegians? Who needs Norwegians?"*, was published by the MFA in November 2000.

In January 2001, the MFA commissioned Waage to examine Norway's role in the 1993–1996 peace process in the Middle East. The report *'Peacemaking Is a Risky Business'* was published by PRIO in April 2004. Research for the report also led to the revelation that official documents about Norway's role in the Oslo Backchannel had disappeared, which became the subject of two research articles written by Waage, who by then had become Professor of History at the University of Oslo (UiO), and published in 2008 in the Norwegian journal *Historisk tidsskrift* [Historical journal] ("Et norsk mysterium" [A Norwegian mystery]) and the international *Journal of Palestine Studies* ("Postscript to Oslo").

Central findings from this research were also published as three articles in different international journals: "The 'Minnow' and the 'Whale'" in the *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* in 2007, "Norway's Role in the Middle East Peace Talks" in the *Journal of Palestine Studies* in 2005, and "Explaining the Oslo Backchannel" in the *Middle East Journal* in 2002.

In January 2011, Waage received funding from the MFA in order to research how Israel had become a state and member of the United Nations (UN) in 1948–49. The goal was to see if

the case of Israel could provide lessons for how to help Palestine achieve the same. The research led to the publication of two research articles written by Waage and two of her Ph.D.-students, Jørgen Jensehaugen (Department of Historical Studies, Norwegian University of Science and Technology), and Marte Heian-Engdal (Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History, UiO): “Securing the State” (in *Diplomacy & Statecraft* in 2012), about the establishment of the State of Israel, and “Finishing the Enterprise” (in *International History Review* in 2013), about Israel’s admission to the UN.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Waage’s research has contributed to nuancing the view of Norway as a successful mediator of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Her two reports, “*Norwegians? Who Needs Norwegians?*” and ‘*Peacemaking Is a Risky Business*’, were the subject of numerous headlines in Norwegian newspapers and widespread debate and discussions regarding Norway’s role as a peacemaker. This was even picked up on in Sri Lanka in 2004 (“Norway’s double standards bared”, *Daily Mirror*, 3 September 2004; Bandula Jayasekara, “Report says Norway wasn’t neutral in Mid-East peace talks”, *The Island*, 30 April 2004), and was used politically to attempt to undermine Norway’s role and question its objectivity as a peacemaker in the country. Following the publication of Waage’s findings, some Norwegian politicians and diplomats – among them Conservative Party politician and former Prime Minister Kåre Willoch, and the former negotiator in the Oslo process Jan Egeland – argued that more should have been done by Norway to put pressure on Israel in the peace process (Mariann Nordstrøm, “-Norge er unnfallende” [“Norway is spineless”], *Aftenposten*, 10 January 2001; “-Norge burde ha lagt mer press på Israel” [“Norway should have applied more pressure on Israel”], *Dagsavisen*, 10 January 2001).

Waage’s research has also contributed to broadening the Norwegian public’s knowledge about the history of the conflicts in the Middle East, particularly the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Her recent book, *Konflikt og stormaktspolitikk i Midtøsten* [Conflict and great power politics in the Middle East], was awarded the Sverre Steen prize from the Norwegian Historical Association (HIFO) for its potential in “contributing to a more informed public debate” (“Årets prisverdige”, *Historikeren* 2/2013, 21). The dissemination of her research has reached a wider audience and frequently been the subject of debates among the public, in the media, and in politics. Waage’s research and dissemination has contributed to a more informed public and political debate on the subject. The two articles “Securing the State” and “Finishing the Enterprise” provided the MFA with an understanding of and lessons from how Israel had become a state and a member of the UN. Moreover, they contributed to a realization among certain groups in Norwegian politics that a re-thinking of Norway’s Middle East politics was needed. The Norwegian labour think tank Agenda, for instance, published the policy paper “Nytenkning av norsk midtøstenpolitikk” [Re-thinking Norwegian Middle East policy] in March 2015, which was in part inspired by this research.

Moreover, Waage has attracted attention to the lack of academic and public access to official documents on Norwegian foreign policy. In revealing that documents from the secret backchannel talks had disappeared and discussing the ramifications of this, Waage has contributed to a wider debate about the importance of and need for such documents to be available so as to create better grounds for an academic scrutiny of Norway's foreign policy. The issue became the subject of debate in the media and between central figures such as former negotiator during the Oslo process, Terje-Rød Larsen, and the National Archives of Norway (Harald Eraker, "Terje-Rød Larsen har ikke tillit til Riksarkivet" [Terje-Rød Larsen does not have faith in the National Archives], *Ny Tid*, 12 January 2007). Consequently, in 2006 the Director General for the National Archives of Norway (Riksarkivaren), John Herstad, initiated an investigation about the missing documents (John Herstad, "Hvor er dokumentene?" [Where are the documents?], op-ed, *Dagbladet*, 3 February 2006).

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- Ole Walberg, “Holst-brev sporløst forsvunnet fra UD-arkiv” [[Johan Jørgen] Holst-letters have vanished without a trace from the MFA archives], *Bergens Tidende*, 28 April 2004.

Impact case study

Institution: UiT – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Sámi Past

Name of impact case: Changing Conceptions of the Sámi Past: Indigeneity, Rights and Heritage

1. Summary of the impact

Recent archaeological and historical research has been instrumental in changing the public and scholarly conception of the Sámi past. While often conceived of as a “people without history”, their long and dynamic presence is now widely accepted. This change was decisive for their recognition as an indigenous people in Norway, and archaeological and historical research has later contributed immensely to debates, politics and jurisdictions related to land and resources, cultural heritage, representation, and repatriation.

2. Underpinning research

The establishment of the University of Tromsø in 1968 represents a watershed in the archaeological and historical research on the Sámi. An increasing number of researchers and graduate students have during the last three and a half decade contributed to a vast body of studies that radically has changed the conception of the Sámi past. Previously the study of Sámi culture was primarily seen as ethnographic (and linguistic) domain, contributing to the persistent public image of a homogenous and static Sámi culture set apart from history.

Initially the new Sámi archaeological and historical research in Tromsø was particularly concerned with questions relating to ethnicity, religion, settlement areas, economy, interaction with neighbouring state and chieftain societies, as well as modern issues pertaining to state minority politics, including issues of assimilation and ethnic stigmatization. Important were also studies of how previous archaeological and historical research has contributed to the nationalist image of a uniform (Norwegian) past. Research conducted by scholars such as Lars Ivar Hansen, Henry Minde, Einar Niemi, Bjørg Evjen, Bård A. Berg, Inger Storli, Audhild Schanche and Bjørnar Olsen were particularly influential within these fields.

New research from the 2000 onwards, as represented by a number of nationally and EU-funded research projects, has developed new approaches to previous topics and research themes as well as introduced new ones. Representative of the former is the study of the transition to reindeer herding, where new competing approaches and interpretations have led to greater awareness of regional differences, alternative trajectories and also problematized the concept of domestication and human-animal relations. Recent research has also brought up new themes relating to cultural hybridity, heritage, representation, ethics, memory, repatriation, and the Sámi’s role in global indigenous politics and discourses.

3. Details of the impact

The new conception of the Sámi past was important for acknowledging the Sámi as an indigenous population in Norway, as reflected in the Sámi Act of 1987 [C1] and in the Norwegian ratification of ILO Convention Bo 169 concerning indigenous and tribal people in 1990. Though historical presence only forms part of the criteria, the importance of historical research and data is evident in the government-initiated work to investigate Sámi rights to land and resources in Finnmark (Samerettsutvalget – Sámi Rights Commission) [C2]. The

passing of the Finnmark Act in the Norwegian Parliament in 2005 represent the outcome of this work, an act assigning the Sámi and the people of Finnmark right to land and water previously considered state property [C3].

Likewise, archaeological research to map and identify Sámi cultural heritage, and more generally on questions in relation to heritage and identity, were important for the special protection assigned to Sámi Heritage in the Cultural Heritage Act of 1978 [C4].

Archaeological expertise has also played a profound role when the Sámi Parliament was granted the authority to manage Sámi heritage sites in an amendment of 17 January 2001 to the Cultural Heritage Act. Archaeological research has also had a strong impact on policies on on-going debates relating to the question of repatriation of Sámi cultural objects and human remains [C5; C6].

Apart from the legal and administrative field, archaeological and historical research has had a great impact on public discourses on Sámi origin, identity and rights [C6; C7; C8]. Especially in the northernmost region this has resulted in heated debates and diverging positions, where references to archaeological and historical interpretations have become almost compulsory. This impact is also seen in Sámi self-representation, especially in the number of new Sámi museums that have emerged during the last decades [C9]. Here archaeological finds and archaeological and historical interpretations play a crucial role in presentations of an indigenous Sámi past. Important in this respect is also the archaeological contribution to the current Sámi Parliament initiative to have archaeological and Sámi sites in Varanger inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List [C10; C11].

4. References to the research

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5. Sources to corroborate the impact

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[C2] NOU (Norwegian Official Report) 1994:21 - Bruk av land og vann i Finnmark i historisk perspektiv – Bakgrunnsmateriale for Samerettsutvalget. Background material for the Sámi Rights Commission. Available at: <https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/nou-1994-21/id374516/?q=NOU%201994:21>

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[C9] Websites of new Sámi museums: <http://www.varanger.com/index.php?cid=actors&lang=eng&aid=48>; <http://www.arran.no/>; <http://saemiensijte.no/>; <http://www.visitnorway.com/listings/saemien-sijte-south-sami-museum/90759/>;

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[C11] Website for the Sámi Parliament in Norway corroborating Várjjat Siida as proposal for UNESCO's World Heritage List. Available at: <https://www.sametinget.no/Arkiv/Valgperiode-2009-2013/Artikler/Fremmer-Varjjat-Siida-som-Norges-forslag-til-UNESCOs-verdensarvliste> [Accessed 11 March 2016]

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education; University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 5

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Witchcraft

Name of impact case: European Witchcraft Processes

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The research area *Trolldomsprosessene i Europa* (the European Witchcraft Processes) has proven to have a significant impact area in society outside of academia. This becomes apparent through homepages, references on websites, exhibitions, open lectures at associations and libraries, opinion pieces and articles in newspapers and periodicals, media attention, blog entries, interviews, documentary films, lectures for high school level and through the development of educational material aimed at elementary and middle school levels, counselling in artistic projects initiated by established artists as well as students. The witchcraft research at IHR has been the basis for film scripts as well as for fictional literature, such as documentary novels and short stories.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Research by Professor, Dr. Liv Helene Willumsen and Associate Professor Rune Blix Hagen:

Liv Helene Willumsen has been conducting research on the **topic of witchcraft trials** since the beginning of the 1980s. Her areas of research include the Finnmark witchcraft trials in the North of Norway, the Scottish witchcraft trials, and the transmission of ideas about witchcraft across Europe.

First, **Steilneset Memorial**. Willumsen's research on the seventeenth-century witchcraft trials in Finnmark has formed the basis for the historical component of Steilneset Memorial in Vardø, Finnmark, which was opened in 2011. Willumsen has written all the texts in the text exhibition at Steilneset Memorial, bringing to the fore the fates of the 91 victims of the witchcraft trials in Finnmark.

Second, **The Finnmark Witchcraft Trials**. Willumsen's research on the Finnmark witchcraft trials has resulted in a series of articles, books, and lectures on the topic of persecution of alleged witches in Northern Norway. She has published articles in journals and newspapers from the 1980s onwards, published books from 1990s onwards, and given numerous lectures on a national and international level.

Third, **European Witchcraft Trials**. Willumsen's research on European witchcraft trials includes comparative studies of Scottish and Norwegian witchcraft trials as well as research of transnational character on the ways in which witchcraft ideas have been transmitted across Europe.

Rune Blix Hagen's work on the judicial protocols from the witchcraft trials in Finnmark has

resulted in a series of books, periodical articles, encyclopedia entries, and opinion pieces. The anthology *Trolldom og ugudelighet i 1600-tallets Finnmark* (Witchcraft and ungodliness in 17th century Finnmark), based on District Governor Hans H. Lilienskiold's record from the late 17th century, was published in 1998. The publication contributed to a more complete historical overview of the witchcraft processes in Finnmark.

Hagen's latest book was published by Cappelen Damm in 2015, titled *Ved porten til helvete: Trolldomsprosessene i Finnmark* (At the gates of hell: the witchcraft processes in Finnmark). He was asked to compile several articles, among others about "Lapland witches" and "Shamanism," in the four-volume *Encyclopedia of Witchcraft*. His book *The Western Tradition* was published in 2006. Additionally, he wrote the Nordic contribution to *The Oxford Handbook of Witchcraft in Early Modern Europe and Colonial America*, which was published in 2013. Hagen writes about topics related to the European witchcraft processes for websites such as Store norske leksikon (the Great Norwegian Encyclopedia), Norgeshistorie på nett (Norwegian history online), and to the German website historicum.net he contributed on the witch-hunts of the early modern period.

In 2007 Hagen started a bachelor level course at IHR on the European witchcraft processes. In 2012 he followed up by spearheading the creation of an online course on the same topic. Both the on-campus and the online courses have for several years attracted a significant number of students.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The impact of professor Liv Helene Willumsen's research can be described in three points: A. Dissemination at Steilneset Minnested, Vardø – a memorial built by National Tourist Roads to commemorate the victims of the witchcraft processes in Finnmark in the 17th century. B. Dissemination of the regional witchcraft processes, the witchcraft processes in Finnmark. C. Dissemination of witchcraft processes internationally.

The attached pdf file documents the three aspects of Liv Helene Willumsen's dissemination work. The impact of Willumsen's research dissemination can be characterized by its broad base, which not only appeals to the general adult population in all parts of society, but also to the youth – students in school.

Associate Professor Rune B. Hagen's publications and research on the topic of witchcraft has through rigorous outreach activities been relevant for projects in the education system on different levels, as well as for retiree associations, for exhibitions, in historical associations, at family reunions, and in the academic community not only in Northern Norway, but also other parts of Norway and the Northern hemisphere. Some of his publications have also been used as the basis for artistic projects, such as films, opera, theatre, and novels, using the witchcraft processes as its starting point. In this context the use of Hagen's research on the Sami people's connection with the witchhunt deserves a special mention. One example is that film director Nils Gaup, as well as the theatre group, *Beaivvás Sámi Teáhtera*, have used Hagen's work on the Sami and the witchcraft processes in their films and theatre plays in order to paint a more realistic picture in their artistic representations of the topic. Other fictional works like documentary novels and fictional prose have used the same approach when writing about the witchcraft trials.

Another obvious sphere of influence in which Hagen has featured, is his contribution to the development of local geopolitical importance in Vardø and several Sami areas (Tana,

Karasjok). In addition to this impact, it is also worth mentioning that Hagen's latest publication, *At the Gates of Hell: The Witchcraft Processes in Finnmark* from 2015, has resulted in YouTube films and online TV broadcasts. The importance of reusing his research becomes evident through his works being easily available through open source publishers on different platforms. Hagen's works on the historical witchcraft trials in Norway and Europe have been particularly relevant to society as a whole. However, his research has also to a certain extent shed light on, and been used in connection to, the documentation of the ongoing brutal witch-hunts in many African countries.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Impact of research (Rune Blix Hagen)

- 1) The theatre play *Faust* by The Sami National Theatre, Beavivváš. Premiered in September, 2004.
<http://beivvas.no/nb/forestillinger/>
Review from NRK: <http://www.nrk.no/kultur/fascinert-av-faust-1.538484>
The play was shown all over northern Norway, with performances in Northern Finland and three shows in Oslo.
The background is collected from the book *Hekser: Fra forfølgelse til fortryllelse* (Witches: From persecution to enchantment), Oslo 2003. Hagen also wrote a short text for the show's program pamphlet; *Neavri Historjás/Satan i historien*.
- 2) *Heksehammeren* (The Witch Hammer) Opera. The opening performance was during the Northern Light Festival in Tromsø, January 24 2013.
Ragnar Olsen's script was based on *Trolldom og Ugudelighet i 1600-tallets Finnmark* (Witchcraft and Ungodliness in 17th century Finnmark), edited by Rune Blix Hagen and Per Einar Sparboe, published in Tromsø, 1998.
In addition, Olsen based his script for the play on other texts by Hagen, such as *Onde kvinner som gjør menn glatte i skrittet: Malleus Maleficarum – verdens mest ekstreme bokutgivelse* (Evil women who make men's crotches smooth: Malleus Maleficarum – the world's most extreme book publishing), FORTID, Historistudentenes tidsskrift, UiO, 7th edition nr 2, 2010, and the article *Forfølgelse av trollfolk i fortid og samtid* (Persecution of witches in the past and present), from Kirke & Kultur, 117th edition, nr 1, 2012.

Hagen was also Olsen's consultant.

<http://www.nordlys.no/kronikk/heksehhammeren-den-historiske-bakgrunnen/s/1-79-6459751>

<https://uit.no/Content/327079/Storsl%C3%A5tt%20hekseri.pdf> (review from the newspaper Nordlys).

- 3) The Swedish documentary, *Juoigan Joik* by Maj Lis Skaltje. 85 min. Released on DVD in 2015.
Shown at the Tromsø International Film Festival (TIFF), on January 15th, 16th, and 19th of 2014. Shown on Finnish TV and the Swedish channel SVT2.
<http://www.svt.se/kultur/film/jojk-1> (review in SVT)
The film was based on, among others, texts by Hagen involving the old Sami Anders Poulsen who was accused of conducting serious witchcraft in Vadsø in February

1692. What was unique about this witchcraft trial was Poulsen's rune drum and his explanation of the drum's function. The text used is from Norsk Historisk Tidsskrift (Norwegian Historical Periodical) 81/2002: *Harmløs dissenter eller djevlesk trollmann? Trolldomsprosessen mot samene Anders Poulsen i 1692* (Harmless dissident or devilish warlock? The witchcraft process against the Sami Anders Poulsen in 1692).

<http://munin.uit.no/handle/10037/910> (full text available from Munin).

Hagen participated as an interviewee in the film.

4) *Steilneset Minnested*. Local development in Vardø

In the first phase of planning (2007 and 2008) the Tourist Road Art Project, a number of Hagen's articles were used. Louise Bourgeois used his texts in the process of designing her artwork for the memorial. Through Hagen's initiative the work on the professional part of the memorial was handed to Liv Helene Willumsen in 2008. Up until today (march 2016), Hagen's research on the witchcraft processes in Finnmark, especially in Vardø, has been made available to local development, such as cultural arrangements, theatre plays, exhibitions, festivals (the Pomor Festival), tours, and other historical uses. Hagen has actively helped organize a number of open popular scientific conferences in Vardø. His research on the topic has also been used in the tourism business.

5) *Skjønnlitterære framstillinger*

Hagen has made his publications available to a number of authors writing books in the genres of documentary novels and fictional prose. Examples of this are:

- June Sofia Strask, *Fandens Friller* (The Devil's Concubines). A novel based on the witchcraft processes in Finnmark. Published in 2006.

<http://www.ifinnmark.no/reportasje/en-forfatters-hevn/s/1-47-2398933>

- Magnhild Bruheim, *Trolldomskraft* (Witchcraft), from 2005.

<http://www.samlaget.no/nn-no/skjonnlitteratur/romanar-og-noveller/romanar/trolldomskraft/innbunden.aspx>

- Ross Kolby, *Flammer* (Flames), from 2008, a historical novel about the witchcraft processes in 17th century Northern Norway.

<http://www.nordlys.no/bok/en-virkelig-grusom-historie/r/1-79-3847317>

- Sonja Holterman, *Presteskapet* (the Clergy), crime novel from 2012.

<http://juritzen.no/boker/presteskapet>

Currently, spring 2016, several authors are working on fictional representations based on Hagen's texts. Jorun Thorrying and Ingvild Heimstad Iversen are two of these authors. The latter bases her entire coming book on one of Hagen's articles. The article used is titled "*Fiolmæle*" – *Det er en der taler for meget. Sladder, rykter og andre talehandlinger i trolldomsprosessen* (Fiolmæle – That is one who speaks too much. Gossip, rumours and other speech acts in the witchcraft processes.) Published in ARR Idehistorisk tidsskrift, 20th edition, No. 3, 2008.

<http://ansatte.uit.no/rune.hagen/hagen.htm>

<http://ansatte.uit.no/rune.hagen/blix.htm>

<http://ansatte.uit.no/rune.hagen/hagen3.htm>

Impact of research Liv Helene Willumsen, see enclosed pdf-document

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: Universitetsmuseet i Tromsø – UiT Norges Arktiske Universitet

Panel number: 5 Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies

Case number or short name: Alta

<p>Name of impact case: World Heritage Rock Art</p>
<p>Summary of the impact</p> <p>The rock art in Alta became a UNESCO World Heritage site in December 1985. Alta Museum was built to manage the World Heritage Sites and the county history. The rock art and the museum has become a major tourist attraction and a part of the identity of Alta as well as the nation.</p> <p>Advising management of rock art sites in the Russian Republic of Karelia, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. Sarmishsay in Uzbekistan is now on the national UNESCO tentative list and Gobustan in Azerbaijan was included in the World Heritage List in 2007. All are part of local and national identity.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact</p> <p>Knut Helskog (professor emeritus) at Tromsø Museum (TMU) conducted fieldwork and research underpinning the inclusion of the rock art in Alta in the UNESCO World Heritage List (Helskog 1983, 1984, 1985a, b). The research included documentation, analysis, publication / presentation to an academic and general audience from 1974 to the present. The national interest in the rock art was immediate and the international interest increased with publications and seminars during a stipend (1981 – 1983) from The Norwegian Research Council (NRC), and a visiting scholar position at the University of Cambridge, UK (1984).</p> <p>Due to the spectacular rock art, research and popular presentations, local interest and tourism, as well as local and national political interest, the Municipality of Alta decided in 1982 to locate a new Alta Museum within the rock art area. The inclusion of the rock art in the UNESCO World Heritage List in December 1985 increased the reality of the plan. The Ministry of Environment in cooperation with the Alta Municipality and Finnmark county municipality bought the main area to gain complete administrative control. Based on the documentation and research walkways were built to create a sustainable presentation of a representative selection of the rock art.</p> <p>Guidebooks were written and translated to 12 languages. The new Alta Museum was inaugurated in 1991 and in 1993 became the European Museum of the Year.</p> <p>Helskog continued his research and was TMU / UiTs representative in all matters concerning Alta Museum until spring of 2015, advocating the significance of research, sustainable presentation of the rock art and an academic competent staff. The museum staff is both the managers of the rock art and the county history. TMU had a significant role in this development.</p> <p>Based on the Alta experience Helskog was from 1997-2010 engaged by the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage (RA) as an advisor in a team to develop management plans and sustainable presentation for rock art sites in The Russian Republic of Karelia,</p>

with Nadezhda Lobanova (Russian Academy of Science) and with Anne-Sophie Hygen (RA) in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. Documentation and conservation was improved, the construction of walkways increased sustainability and guides have made the rock art more available. The number of visitors increased significantly at all sites. Sarmishsay in Uzbekistan is on the national UNESCO tentative list and Gobustan in Azerbaijan was included in the World Heritage List in 2007. Both are symbols of national identity.

Details of the impact

The rock art, which by many locals Alta was regarded as preventing community development, has become an asset and placed Alta on the exclusive map of World Heritage Sites. The research has indirectly led to increased tourism and directly to the location, building and growth of Alta Museum as a World Heritage Centre and county museum. The rock art is the major tourist attraction related to cultural heritage in Finnmark. From approximately 2000 visitors to the main area with rock art in the late 1970's to 74.622 in 1995 and 53.366 in 2015. The rock art is now a part of the identity of Alta as well as the nation.

To make the rock art globally known TMU / UiT and Alta Museum organized The Alta Conference on Rock Art in 1994, 1998 and 2015 with participants from most continents. Networks were created and a NRC / South African National Research Foundation (NRF) financed a 3-year Rock Art project between UiT and the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa (2003 – 2006). The project included World Heritage rock art sites and a South African Conference on Rock Art in Kimberley (2006). All proceedings are published except 2015 that is in progress. Research on understanding, managing, presenting and conserving the rock art in Alta was presented at numerous international conferences. The rock art in Alta had a central part in two PhD dissertations in 2008 at University of Toulouse, France and 2010 at UiT, and five MA degrees (3 at UiT, University of Toulouse, France and University of Witwatersrand in South Africa).

The Interreg project Rock Art in Northern Europe (RANE 2002 - 2005) network aimed to explore and develop methods for conserving, documenting and presenting rock art including expertise from the Nordic countries. RA financed the work in Alta. In essence, the research, projects and networks created strengthened the management of the cultural heritage in Alta.

The engagement in Central Asia created a strong network of curators and archaeologists from all of the Central Asian countries, plus Azerbaijan, Russia and Norway. The project / workshops were financed by the RA, and the aim became to develop a common database for Central Asian rock art (CARAD), and share and develop expertise in conservation and sustainable presentation. It was the first time the culture heritage organizations of the Central Asian countries worked together to develop expertise related to the management of rock art.

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References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

References are listed chronologically to better show the time interval of the impact. The World Heritage Work in Central Asia is presented separately in the end of this section.

The Alta Rock Art UNESCO documents are found at : <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/352/>

- Helskog was a member in developing the first exhibitions at Alta Museum as well as writing guides to the rock art. The first guide, *Helleristningene i Hjemmeluft/Jiepmaluokta*, was written at the end of the 1970's and thereafter renewed several times. They are translated into 12 languages. (e.g. Helskog, Knut 2005. *Helleristningene i Hjemmeluft / Jiepmaluokta. A guide*).

- The presentation of the unique characters of the Alta Rock Art was written by K. Helskog in 1985 at Tromsø Museum. The application was written by Riksantikvaren, The Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Norway

- Helskog was an active part in all the different committees regarding the development of Alta Museum and the rock art areas including the first permanent exhibition. He was a member of the governing board until 2015.

- Helskog also worked (1982 – 83) interactive with the architect firm Atelier 2 in planning and laying out the walkway system to present the rock art to the public.

- Helskog has over the last 30 years featured in numerous media presentations (TV and Radio), including in a Swedish television production on rock art in Scandinavia.

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Gobustan in Azerbaijan:

The Documents for including Gobustan in Azerbaijan on UNESC World Heritage List is found at: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1076>.

Anne-Sophie Hygen (Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Norway and K. Helskog (Tromsø Museum) wrote a Management Plan of Action as an addition which was included in the application for World Heritage Status.

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Impact case study

Institution: Tromsø University Museum – UiT The Arctic University of Tromsø

Panel number: 5 Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies

Case number or short name: *Sápmi*

Name of impact case: “*Sápmi – Becoming a Nation* – The Emergence of a Sámi National Community”

Summary of the impact

The project highlights Sámi struggle after WWII as the development of a modern indigenous movement, a matter neglected by museums, schoolbooks, and largely unknown to the general public. It provides a corrective to conventional approaches and museum practice representing Sámi and indigenous peoples as “exotic”, addressing the view of Sámi people equivalent to reindeer herding, “wilderness” and the past. This was achieved by the making of a permanent exhibition, a catalogue, websites, publications, courses and educational activities. The project is an innovative landmark mediating aspects of the Sámi addressing museum representation with a focus on Sámi modernity, identity and ethnopolitics.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

The background for this project is the emergence of a cultural and political awakening and mobilization among the Sámi indigenous minority of Norway after WWII, accelerated by the claims for recognition of Sámi territorial rights in the so-called “Alta-affair” (1978-1982) over the government’s decision for a hydro-electric development project in a traditional Sámi area. A virtual revolution in Sámi-Norwegian affairs ensued with the establishment of the Sámi legislation and the Sámi Parliament (1988-89). The staff of the Sámi department at TMU (I. Bjørklund, T. Brantenberg, J. A. Kalstad, D. Storm, including H. Eidheim as a visiting professor (1996-2000) launched in 1996 a plan for a new Sámi exhibition, replacing or supplementing the museum’s ethnographic exhibition “The Sámi Culture” from 1973 as a response to the ongoing public debate on Sámi issues at local and national levels. Staff members had for years been involved in research and advocacy on Sámi and indigenous matters regarding ethnic assimilation (Eidheim 1971), Sámi ethno-history (Bjørklund 1985, Storm 1993), pastoral resource management and impact studies (Bjørklund&Brantenberg 1981, Brantenberg 1985, 1999, Bjørklund 1990, 1999) and Sámi ethno politics (Eidheim 1997). Three important dimensions surfaced from this research: The consequences of the Norwegian policy of ethnic assimilation, the different impacts confronting Sámi resource management and the Sámi efforts to develop an indigenous movement. The challenge however, was to mediate this research to the general public.

The exhibition project started in 1997 and was recommended by the Sami Parliament. The exhibition project received funding from the NRC (Norwegian Research Council) as the first NRC-funded museum exhibition project. Additional funding was granted by the Ministry of Municipal and Regional Government, the Ministry of Church, Education and Research, the Sámi Education Council and UiT). The exhibition was opened in 2000 by the president of the Sámi Parliament at the time, Sven Roald Nystø.

As an alternative to a travelling version, work on a website based on the exhibition started in 2004 with funding from the Education Division of the Sámi Parliament, the Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directors of Education in Nordland, Troms and Finnmark, Troms County Council, the Sámi Political Department in

the Ministry of Municipalities, and UiT with the aim of providing an educational resource on Sámi ethnopolitics to Sámi, Norwegian and foreign users. Similar versions in Sámi and Norwegian language was opened 2006, the English in 2007.

Details of the impact

Visitors' comments have been selected from 2001. Virtually all were positive; many underline their minority or indigenous backgrounds, adding empathic comments, as well as making comparisons to indigenous struggles elsewhere and critical comments to other museum representations. A study of the visitors' responses was part of a MA in museology at University of Brighton, England (Kjellberg 2006). In this study 62% stated Sápmi was better than other exhibitions and 67% said they had learned something new.

Visitor data from 2000-2008 shows: of the 385 groups of students (primary, secondary and university level), 182 groups (4.496 students) visited Sápmi. About 600 pupils, students, teachers and others have annually been taught in Sápmi. Since 2000, departments of the Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education have included Sápmi in their teaching where students also have compared the two Sámi exhibitions. Teachers and the museum educational service stated that exhibition have acted as an ideal alternative "classroom" where displays enables discussion on sensitive and difficult issues like Sámi identity and ethnic difference.

Website statistics from 2006 to the present (statcounter.com) show an annual average of 1.947 views (peak in 2008 with 5.053). Totals for same period: 14.674 first time visitors, 16.592 unique visits, 25.308 views, and 1.918 returning visits. The majority of visitors are from Scandinavia and Europe, while numerous visitors represents a worldwide interest. Feedback from teachers in the use of the web site in 2006 were very positive, some emphasising its significance in terms of the scarcity of teaching material.

In 2014 TMU in cooperation with Northern Norway Art Museum opened the exhibition and published two volumes "Sámi Stories" at Scandinavian House in New York continued in Anchorage (2015) as part of the celebration of the 200 years anniversary of Norway's constitution (Hauan 2014). The new role of the museum as a participant in public discourse was followed up with another special issue of the journal *Ottar* (2013) in response to a heated debate on the relevance of Sámi language and Sámi ancestry in the Tromsø region. Same year, the museum launched the exhibition "Who Came First?" as an argument in the same debate on Sámi and Norse ancestry in terms of archaeological evidence. The same theme was brought up in the exhibition – "The Man in the Bog" (2015) – based on a burial find from ca 1000 AD illustrating the possible complexity of Sámi-Norse relation in medieval times in Northern Norway.

References to the research (scientific publications)

References are listed chronologically to better show the time interval of the impact.

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Keil, Julia Christina 2004: "From Cabinets of Curiosity to Counter-Culture Sami Museums: 350 Years of Presentation of Sami Culture", in: Jurij Kusmenko: *The Sámi and Scandinavians – Aspects of 2000 Years of Contact*. Hamburg (2004), p. 141-153.

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Koch, Karola 2006: "Das Tromsø Museum. Representation im Wandel. "Die Kultur der Samen" und "Sápmi - Eine Nation entsteht", Institut für Europäische Ethnologie, Humboldt Universität, Berlin. 26 pages.

Kjellsberg, Torunn (2006): "Objects of signification. An analysis of four Sami exhibitions in Norway. Unpubl. MA thesis in History of Design and Material Culture, University of Brighton.

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Olsen, Kjell 2010. *Identities, Ethnicity and Borderzones*. Stamsund, Orkana Akademiske. 243 pages.

Kalsås, Vidar Fagerheim 2011: "Minoriteter på utstilling: Framstillinga av samane og romanifolket sin historie på museumsutstillingar". Master Thesis in History, University of Bergen. 110 pages.

Eidheim, Harald, Bjørklund, Ivar and Brantenberg, Terje 2012: "Negotiating with the Public - Ethnographic Museums and Ethnopolitics", in website: *Museum & Society*, School of Museum Studies, University of Leicester, vol. 10, no. 2, (July 2012), p. 95-120. ISSN 1479-8360.

Mathisen, Silje Opdahl 2014: "Etnisitetens Estetikk. Visuelle Fortellinger og Forhandlinger i Samiske Museumsutstillinger", PhD thesis, University of Oslo. 303 pages.

Brantenberg, Terje 2014: "Politics of Belonging – the Sámi Movement", in: Hauan, Marit (ed.): *Sámi Stories. Art and Identity of an Arctic People*, Tromsø University Museum, Orkana Akademisk, p. 37-55.

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Schancke, Kjersti and Gerd Johanne Valen 2000: "Samisk kulturkamp på museum" (Sami battle of culture in museum), review in *Hammarn*, no. 6, vol. 7, 2000, p. 17-18

Berg, Bård A. 2004. "Forestillingen om en samisk nasjon. (The Image of a Sami nation) in: Bård A. Berg og Einar Niemi (eds): "Fortidsforestillinger. Bruk og misbruk av nordnorsk historie, *Speculum Boreale*; no. 4 (2002), Institutt for historie, Universitetet i Tromsø, p. 103-114.

Muotka, Silje 2007. Interview in the newspaper *Altaposten* about charges towards the Union of Norwegian Sámi (NSR) of which she was president. Rejecting the critique, she referred to the Sápmi-exhibition as a source for some of the information that is available on Sami issues (*Altaposten* 22.10.07).

Brantenberg, Terje 2007: "Museet og publikum – Hva har vi lært fra formidlingsprosjektet "Sápmi – en nasjon blir til?". Paper presented at the Annual Anthropological Conference, 4th May 2007, Tromsø. Unpubl. manus., 8 pages.

Brantenberg, Terje and Storm, Dikka 2013. Tromsø-området. Samisk-norsk møteplass. *Ottar 295 - 2013*

Kalsås, Vidar Fagerheim 2014: “Exhibiting an emerging nation: the representation of Sami history in the exhibition Sápmi – Becoming a Nation at Tromsø Museum”, paper presented at the conference “Rethinking Sámi Cultures in Museums”, University of Oslo (nov. 2014).

Impact case study

Institution: Uni Research Rokkan Centre

Panel number: 5

Case number 1: Local Self-Government

Name of impact case: Contribution to Constitutional reform – Local Self-Government

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The last few decades several attempts have been made to give Norwegian municipalities some degree of constitutional protection. When the question was discussed in Parliament the spring of 2012, arguments based on historical research conducted in our institution proved crucial for the outcome: The proposal to amend the Constitution was rejected. Still, our research-based reasoning and arguments contributed to a new (and, we would claim, improved) proposal, submitted in the autumn of 2012 (to be processed this parliamentary session). Thus, our involvement could have significant and favourable effects concerning democratic and social development in Norway.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

Since Uni Research Rokkan Centre was established, our rich and diverse research on Norwegian municipalities has several times contributed to national and local policy making. This research has often been historically oriented and/or has dealt with principal questions concerning the municipalities' functions in the political-administrative system. In 2000, historian Yngve Flo wrote a working paper on the constitutional status of the municipalities since the institution of local self-government was established in 1837 (Flo 2000), and in 2003 an article discussing the content and practical use of the concept "local self-government" in the political and academic debate throughout history (Flo 2003). These works were later absorbed in Flos' doctoral thesis (Flo 2004). In collaboration with two colleagues (both social scientists) he wrote an analysis of ideological controversies affiliated with Norwegian municipalities from a historical perspective, for the Norwegian Study of Power and Democracy (Fimreite, Flo and Tranvik 2002).

A main argument in this research is that the Norwegian municipality – partly because there have been no constitutional bindings – has been a flexible institution, and consequently has been able to play a constructive role under fundamentally different historical preconditions.

Throughout close to 180 years, municipalities have often enjoyed a leading role compared the state when initiating and implementing politics, examples being healthcare and social security. In the decades after WWII, Norwegian municipalities were gradually transformed into tools of the emerging welfare state – this was, however, a policy of national integration without necessarily reducing the local scope of action: local politics was needed to implement national policy. Local self-government could potentially represent a "counterpoise" to the state, and numerous examples of conflict between state and local government exist historically.

Nevertheless, throughout Norwegian political history, municipal self-governments' main

contribution has been partly to serve the people within a local sphere where the state was deemed irrelevant – and partly to serve the state as a tool to implement the national policy agenda at the local level.

In our dissemination of this history-based research to Norwegian MPs, our main concern was to challenge the assumption that municipalities and their local democracy would necessarily gain from being written into the constitution. There is a risk that this traditionally flexible institution would become more static, resulting in higher levels of conflict between the central government and local self-government. A potential consequence is that local responsibility for national tasks would decrease, thereby making municipalities less relevant – and weakening local self-government.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

We chose to highlight this case because it is one of the most tangible examples of our institution's historical research having direct consequences for national policy making. A proposal to change the Norwegian Constitution (an amendment to § 49; writing in local democracy) had been made by representatives of all parties in parliament, and a qualified majority (2/3) was expected. In 2012, our historian Yngve Flo and his colleague, professor Anne Lise Fimreite¹, were invited to The Standing Committee on Scrutiny and Constitutional Affairs to comment on the proposal in a public hearing based on their own (partly collaborative) research. In the final vote, more than 70 % of all representatives voted *against* the proposal. Representatives from all parties opposing the proposal referred to the coordinated comments made by Flo and Fimreite in the committee, and some of them stated explicitly that they changed their mind after gaining new insight from the researchers. Some of these representatives later on raised a new proposal to amendments securing municipalities' constitutional protection, partly founded in Flo's research-based arguments (see documentation below).

So, the *direct* impact of the history-based research is that one proposal to change the constitution was turned down, and an alternative one (still not considered by parliament) was put forward as a result of the presented research. It is harder to evaluate the wider impact; that will depend largely on whether one supports or opposes the arguments made by Flo and Fimreite. Some actors have claimed that their contribution to the process made an unfavourable impact and blocked a historical chance of securing Norwegian municipalities constitutional protection – at least in time for the constitutional bicentenary in 2014. We, on the other hand, claim that the proposal parliament voted over in 2012 had several questionable aspects. It could potentially codify a more static frame around the municipal institution, and increase the level of conflict between the central state and municipalities – and, in the long term, undermine the very principle of local self-government, and thereby the values the proposal intended to protect in the first place. This would have negative impact for the continued development of democracy and welfare. The alternative (and dare we say improved) proposal has absorbed and incorporated the consequences of our remarks, and may secure a more suitable constitutional frame around the local political-administrative sphere.

¹ Social scientist, previously researcher at Uni Research Rokkan Centre, now Pro-Rector at the University of Bergen.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Flo, Yngve 2000: *Kommunen og konstitusjonen. Om statusen til det kommunale sjølvstyret i det norske styringsverket* [The municipality and the Constitution. About the status of local self-government in Norway]. Bergen: LOS-senteret, notat nr. 32, 28 s.

Fimreite, Anne Lise, Yngve Flo og Tommy Tranvik 2002: *Lokalt handlingsrom og nasjonal integrasjon. Kommuneideologiske brytninger i Norge i et historisk perspektiv* [Local scope of action and national integration. Ideological controversies connected to the Norwegian municipalities in a historical perspective]. Skriven saman med Anne Lise Fimreite og Tommy Tranvik. Oslo: Makt- og demokratiutgreinga, rapport nr. 50, 34 s.

Yngve Flo 2003: «Det kommunale sjølvstyret som politisk og analytisk omgrep» “Local self-government as a political and an analytical term” , i *Nordisk Administrativt Tidsskrift* nr. 4, s. 396-427. København: Jurist- og Økonomforbundets Forlag.

Yngve Flo 2004: *Staten og sjølvstyret. Ideologiar og strategiar knytt til det lokale og regionale styringsverket etter 1900*. [*The state and local self-government. Ideologies and strategies connected to local and regional government in Norway after 1900*] Avhandling til dr. art.-graden. Universitetet i Bergen, 464 s.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.):

For the purposes of this form, we concentrate on the *direct* impact; the more or less “provable” effect in the shape of a rejection on one proposal to change the Constitution – and the new proposal being made. The sources to corroborate our claims of impact are all in Norwegian. A video recording from the public hearing (including the researchers’ presentation and the questioning) exists on parliament’s website, and can be found using the following link:

<https://www.stortinget.no/no/Hva-skjer-pa-Stortinget/Horing/Horingsprogram/?dateid=10003445>

The manuscript to Flo’s presentation is enclosed.

The recommendation from the Committee (Innst. 298 S, 2011–2012) and the subsequent parliamentary debate and decision (Sak 5, Stortinget, June 4th 2012) can all be found on this link:

<https://www.stortinget.no/no/Saker-og-publikasjoner/Saker/Sak/?p=41042>

Both in the recommendation (the majority's remarks) and in the debate, the arguments made by Flo and Fimreite were referred to and communicated, for instance by Jette Christiansen (Labour party, spokeswoman for the committee) and Per Olaf Lundteigen (Centre party). Both in his faction notice from the committee and in his speech during the debate in the Storting, Lundteigen quoted several passages (slightly paraphrased) from Flo's presentation. In the debate, Lundteigen emphasised that – although he would vote against the present proposal – he would prepare a new proposal for a constitutional amendment, securing the principle of local self-government, which he subsequently did (along with other representatives for the Centre party and the Socialist Left Party). In the days before the new proposal was delivered, Lundteigen and his adviser Bjørn Nesse Hunderi contacted and conferred with Flo. See Dok. 12:26 (2011–2012), and compare the wording with Flo's presentation in the public hearing. (<https://stortinget.no/globalassets/pdf/grunnlovsforslag/2011-2012/dok12-201112-026.pdf>).

Representatives for the parliamentary majority openly stated that their viewpoint was affected and shaped by the researchers' presentations and answers during the public hearing. Per Olaf Lundteigen praised the committee's spokeswoman for initiating the hearing, *"... and this was a hearing that contributed to, I think, making all the members of the committee excited, because we were supplied with new knowledge. It also demonstrated that it is important to work thoroughly with any proposal to constitutional change, both the law text and the arguments for it, to take all necessary considerations to the totality the constitution should attend to."* (Our translation). Hallgeir Langeland (Socialist Left party) even stated that his party had decided to support the proposed amendment. *"But then we had a hearing on the case, where it was expressed that many (sic) actually think that local democracy could be more restricted through such a measure."* (Our translation).

The impact from our research is further evident from newspaper articles and from comments made by actors who were critical to our contribution. In an article in the newspaper *Kommunal Rapport* ("*Refser Stortingets nei til grunnlovsfesting*", May 24th 2012; enclosed), KS (the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities) and "leading jurists" reacted strongly to the news that Parliament was about to turn the proposal down. *"The KS leader [Gunn Marit Helgesen] reacts strongly to the parliamentary majority one-sided emphasis on statements made by Professor Anne Lise Fimreite and researcher Yngve Flo at Uni Rokkansenteret in Bergen during the hearing. Fimreite is a social scientist, Flo is a historian. – The panel during the committee hearing was biased when it came to the academic professions being represented. The committee was very concerned with judicial questions and the judicial consequences of the proposition. A professor of law should have been present in the panels, says Helgesen."* (our translation). Furthermore: *"In their arguments to reject the proposal to change the constitution, the Labour party, The Progress party and the Social Left party² to a large extent transformed the researchers words into their own, but they make no judicial considerations"*. (Our translation). This understanding is also apparent in a new history book on the KS (Andreas Hompland og Jon Helge Lesjø 2016: *Konstante spenninger. KS i den norske modellen*. Oslo: Kommuneforlaget, p. 182). In an interview with the previous KS leader Halvdan Skard, it is stated that Skard and professor in law Eivind Smith had initiated the proposal to change § 49 in the Grunnlov, and *"... a majority was likely in 2012. But it was politically torpedoed in Parliament after contributions from a group of researchers in Bergen. Their argument was that if the municipalities are present in the constitution, it could reduce the power of the state and of parliament"* (our translation) – which is, we would emphasise, a twisted presentation of the substance in our argument.

² The Centre party was not mentioned, by uncertain reasons.

Impact case study

Institution: Høgskulen i Volda (HVO) / Volda University College (VUC)

Panel number: 5 (main) / 7

Research group: "Cultural Encounters"

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case: "Cultural Perspectives on the Meeting of Civil Servants and Peasant Farmers"
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) "Cultural Perspectives on the Meeting of Civil Servants and Peasant Farmers" questions the established notion that during the period 1660 to 1870, there was a simple duality in Norwegian society: an elite culture (dominated by civil servants) and a folk culture (dominated by peasant farmers).
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). Projectperiod: 2007-2013/2016. Projectleader: Professor Atle Døssland, Volda University College (VUC). The project participants consist of tenured faculty of the Institute of History and the Institute of Religious Studies at Volda University College (VUC) and other institutes cooperating with these, such as the Norwegian Institute of Local History in Oslo. The main part of the research has, however, been conducted by two PhDs and one post.doc. The project will be concluded by the end of 2016. Several MA-students have also been connected to this project, basing their MA-theses on themes and sources within the main project and being supervised by members of the research group.
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society). The project questions this essentialism, and presents a more nuanced view. Firstly, both the elite and the peasant farmers, and the cultures they represented, were far more complex than is implied by the dualistic approach. The cultures were also coupled by vertical ties (patron-client links). Secondly, the theory will be that there were several regional cultural differences, and therefore also differences in the way the cultures interacted. The project will therefore have a regional focus. Theories and typologies regarding disciplinary lines, structure of society, and not least patron-client links, will be important tools in the approach. Microhistorical methods will also be employed where relevant.

References to the research (scientific publications).

Kjelland, Arnfinn: Norsk lokalhistorie og «nyare» mikrohistorie. Heimen, ISSN 0017-9841, bind 46, 2009 hefte 3, side 237-254 (korrekt paginering på utlagt versjon).

Artiklar i antologien: Atle Døssland, Arnfinn Kjelland, Harald Krøvel, Marte Sinderud (red.): Frå Volda til verda - fjerne og nære kulturmøte. Historiestudiet i Volda 40 år. Akademika 2012:

-Døssland, Atle: Møte mellom bønder og embetsmenn (s. 235-39)

-Døssland, Atle: «Lutter Bønder vare Faddere til min Daab». Kulturmøte mellom embetsmann og bonde sett gjennom forteljinga til ein offisersson (s. 241-53)

-Vårdal, Mette: Mikrohistorie og spørsmålet om representativitet og relevans (s. 255-69)

-Hyvik, Jens Johan: Embetsmannselitens posisjonering – universitetets skriv om det norske språket og lovforslag om ettertrykk i 1815 (s. 271-86)

-Kjelland, Arnfinn: Underoffiserane i bygdesamfunna på 1700-talet. Eit «forbindende mellomledd» mellom bønder og embetsmenn? (s. 287-311)

-Krøvel, Harald: «Længe har jeg anraabt Retfærdigheden og Loven. Men det har været et Raab i Ørken». Ein avmektige embetsmann i strid med allmugen i Vågå (s. 313-48)

Døssland, Atle: Kulturkløft og fadderskap i Hosanger på 1970- og 1980-talet, Heimen, ISSN 0017-9841, bind 3, 2014, side 209-223.

Bolstad, Gunnar: Det første stortinget 1815 -1816. Akademika forlag 2014. ISBN 978-82-321-0347-8. 240 s.

Bolstad, Gunnar: Nettverk og politisk kompetanse i Grenland før 1814. I *Med påhalden penn? 1814 sett frå Nordvestlandet og Telemark*. Hyvik, Jens Johan, Hoel, Oddmund Løkensgard og Krøvel, Harald (red.). Novus forlag 2014. ISBN 978-82-7099-761-9. 470 s.

Hyvik, Jens Johan: Tokulturlæra i norsk historie. Det norske samlaget 2016. ISBN 9788252184617) 166 s.

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2008:

Gjerdåker, Brynjulv: 'Bonde'/'bønder' - ein omgrepseksegese knytt til den historiefaglege nasjonsbyggingsdiskursen sett gjennom hermeneutiske prisme til nokre historikarar frå Ernst Sars til Øystein Rian. Notat 9/2008. Notat / Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda

2009:

Døssland, Atle : Kulturperspektiv på møte mellom bønder og embetsmenn : arbeidshypoteser om tid og rom. Notat 1 / 2009. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Kjelland, Arnfinn: Mikrohistorie: «gammal og sur vin i nymåla krukker» - eller ei teoretisk nyorientering i historiefaget? Notat 4 / 2009. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Kjelland, Arnfinn: Norsk lokalhistorie og «nyare» mikrohistorie. Heimen, ISSN 0017-9841, bind 46, 2009 hefte 3, side 237-254 (korrekt paginering på utlagt versjon).

Krøvel, Harald: Mikrohistorie - eit uttrykk for paradigmeskifte i historiefaget? Notat 15 / 2009. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

2010:

Kjelland, Arnfinn: Fadderskap som sosial relasjon - forskingsstatus, kjelder og metode. Notat 16 / 2010. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Døssland, Atle: Embetsmenn, bønder og fadderskap i Hosanger sokn 1750-1854. Notat 20 / 2010. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

2011:

York, Eivind Urkedal: «der effter blef Stor bulder og Allarm». Bondemotstand og embetsmenn i Bergenhus stiftamt i samband med prosessen rundt dagskatten, 1712-1715. Notat 9 / 2011. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Munch-Møller, Marthe Glad: Mat, protest og verdighet. Kommunikasjon mellom allmue og embetsmenn under hungersnøden i Dypvåg 1801. Notat 10 / 2011. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Teigum, Ivar: Embetsfolk og allmuge i Vågå 1680-1730. Notat 14 / 2011. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Grepperud, Arvin Andreas: «...med ond Bescheed, Hug och Slag...». Forholdet mellom bønder og embetsmenn slik det går fram av supplikker i åra 1661-62 fra Akershus len. Notat 15 / 2011. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Pedersen, Amund: Matopprør eller maktoppgjør? En nærstudie av kornoppløpet i Arendal 1813. Notat 16 / 2011. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Bolstad, Gunnar: Politisk kulturdannelse i Bratsberg amt. Notat 17 / 2011. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Gjerdåker, Brynjulv: Statstenestemann og «Almuens Formand». Lensmannsombod og lensmenn i det nordafjelske Noreg ca. 1660-1870. Trondheim, Tapir 2011.

2012:

Artiklar i antologien: Atle Døssland, Arnfinn Kjelland, Harald Krøvel, Marte Sinderud (red.): Frå Volda til verda - fjerne og nære kultur møte. Historiestudiet i Volda 40 år. Akademika 2012:

Døssland, Atle: Møte mellom bønder og embetsmenn (s. 235-39)

Døssland, Atle: «Lutter Bønder vare Faddere til min Daab». Kultur møte mellom embetsmann og bonde sett gjennom forteljinga til ein offisersson (s. 241-53)

Vårdal, Mette: Mikrohistorie og spørsmålet om representativitet og relevans (s. 255-69)

Hyvik, Jens Johan: Embetsmannselitens posisjonering – universitetets skriv om det norske språket og lovforslag om ettertrykk i 1815 (s. 271-86)

Kjelland, Arnfinn: Underoffiserane i bygdesamfunna på 1700-talet. Eit «forbindende mellomledd» mellom bønder og embetsmenn? (s. 287-311)

Krøvel, Harald: «Længe har jeg anraabt Retfærdigheden og Loven. Men det har været et Raab i Ørken». Ein avmechtige embetsmann i strid med allmugen i Vågå (s. 313-48)

2013:

Ørstavik, Beate Moltubakk: Magdalene Thoresen og Sunnmøre. Forfattar blant embetsmenn og bønder. Notat 1 / 2013. Høgskulen i Volda og Møreforskning Volda.

Other publications:**Atle Døssland:**

Fyllevas eller sosialt opprør? Sotra-aksjonen i 1716 (trykt i Frå Fjord til Fusa 1994).

Trolldomsmakt på Osterøy i 1769 (trykt i Frå Fjord til Fusa 1993).

Å studere patron-klient-forhold i norsk 1700-talshistorie (føredrag halde på engelsk ved Universitetet i Edinburg 10.10.2007).

Peter Burke: Popular Culture in early modern Europe (1978). Ny utgåve 2006 (2008).

Presentasjon av teoriane til James C Scott (2009).

"Mægta menn". Sosiale nettverk og uformell maktutøving i norske bygdesamfunn på 1700-talet (2009).

Årsrapport 2009 med vedlegg frå stipendiatane.

Embetsmennene i norske folkeeventyr. Ein presentasjon av Halvor Landsverks hovudoppgåve (2010).

Årsrapport 2010 med vedlegg frå stipendiatane.

Årsrapport 2011 med vedlegg frå stipendiatane.

Årsrapport 2012 med vedlegg frå stipendiatane.

Årsrapport 2013 med vedlegg frå stipendiatane.

Arnfinn Kjelland:

The Norwegian Tradition of Farm- and Genealogical History as a Source for Microhistorical Research. Paper presented at the Center for Microhistorical Research, Reykjavik Academy, August 25th 2008.

God-parentage in early modern Europe – a topic for master thesis in microhistory? Paper presented at Theory and Practice of Microhistory. A Workshop at Collegium Budapest on 19 June 2009.

Embetsfolks og bønders faddernetverk og -tradisjonar i Nord-Gudbrandsdalen på 17- og 1800-talet. Ei samanlikning av to bygder, Lesja og Lom. Paper til Det 27. nordiske historikermøte 11.–14. august 2011 i Tromsø.

Harald Krøvel:

The Ambulatory School in Norway during the 18th and 19th Centuries – a Microhistorical Perspective. Paper presented at Theory and Practice of Microhistory. A Workshop at Collegium Budapest on 19 June 2009.

Panel number: Panel 6 Philosophy and Studies in Science and Technology

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Landscape

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Landscape and Life Quality. Methodologies in view of a user-based district development, with Ulefoss as case.</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Strengthening of collaboration of specified user groups in evaluation and improvement of the outdoor environment of a small town in a peripheral Norwegian municipality.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).</p> <p>This capacity development project was funded by the regional research council Oslofjordfondet and carried out in 2015 by representatives of three institutions:</p> <p>University College of Southeast Norway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Mikkel B. Tin, project manager, Department of Culture and Humanities• Head of Department, Associate Professor Annette Bischoff, Department of Sports and Outdoor Studies• PhD Fellow Anne Gry Sturød, Department of Business and Administration and Computer Studies• Professor Espen Lydersen, Department of Environmental and Health Studies <p>Telemark Research Institute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Researcher Knut Vareide <p>Nome Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Head of Culture and Trade Eva Rismo

The pre-project had two major aims:

1. To develop a methodology capable of mapping the perception by specific groups of inhabitants of their outdoor environment, in view of enhancing its attraction and thereby increasing immigration and reducing emigration.
2. To base a number of concrete measures on the Ulefoss inhabitants' evaluation of positive and negative aspects of their outdoor environment.

The project took its starting point in the European Landscape Convention and its definition of the landscape "as an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors". In order to understand the landscape thus defined, including nature and culture, an interdisciplinary approach is required, therefore we mobilised four departments with four different disciplinary perspectives.

And since the choice of residence is based on subjective rather than objective criteria, and since such criteria vary considerably from one to group to the other, it is of paramount importance to establish a differentiated insight into the population's own perception of their landscape. Hence the importance of a user-based approach involving qualitative rather than quantitative methods.

Ulefoss was selected as case because of its rich and varied landscape and history, which in some respects are unique and seem to have a great potential, yet generally comparable to other towns in the districts that suffer from the same depopulation in favour of the larger cities.

Furthermore, Ulefoss is the immediate neighbour to the Bø campus, and offers rich, yet so far unexploited opportunities for field studies and practice for students and researchers.

The applied methods include pictures taken by young parents of positive and negative aspects of their surroundings, walk-and-talk conversations with inhabitants in places of their choice, video recordings by teen-agers in view of a professional short film production, more quantitative surveys of people's perception of Ulefoss outside Ulefoss, carried out by students, and proposals of ways to make more people spend more time in Ulefoss presented by pupils in a "gründer camp" at Søve upper secondary school in Ulefoss.

The information thus generated was subsequently analysed by the projects members and published in a report, then presented to the Nome executive committee and finally to the Ulefoss population at a public meeting in 2016, including photo exhibition, film projection and public debate.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Integrated collaboration between higher education, research and public sectors with a direct and targeted transfer of interdisciplinary competence to the civil society in view of improving the living conditions in the districts.

Results that are relevant and transferable to the districts generally.

The involvement by the project of a number of target groups has had an immediate impact on their awareness not only of their own perception of their environment, of their priorities and long-term choices, but also of ways to act in and influence that environment.

Opening a dialogue between researchers and municipal decision-makers in view of strengthening research-based policy.

Opening a dialogue between researchers, students, decision-makers, population, and local business, stressing the mutual benefit resulting from this kind of dialogue: Ulefoss is discovered by the students as a valuable field for case studies; students are discovered by the researchers as valuable partners in laborious field studies; inhabitants revise their view on their environment when they see it is found worthy of research; their sense of responsibility is enhanced when they see their opinions being collected, processed and published.

Networking in view of large-scale projects, such as an application to Unesco's "Man and the Biosphere Site" programme to protect the biological and cultural diversity in parts of Telemark.

References to the research (scientific publications)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Tin, Mikkel B. (red.) (2016) *Landskap og livskvalitet. Metodologi for brukerbasert stedsutvikling I distriktene, med Ulefoss som case*. Rapport for kvalifiseringsprosjekt august-november 2015. Bø: Høgskolen i Sørøst-Norge. 36 sider.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6a

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Research on medical ethics impacting guidelines for palliative sedation at the end of life 2014</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>In this example of applied philosophical research Materstvedt addresses problems surrounding the medical practice of palliative sedation at the end of life, aiming to provide clinicians with ways of framing the issue from an ethical point of view. Materstvedt's research has directly impacted the revised guidelines of the Norwegian Medical Association regarding palliative sedation (2014, cf. http://legeforeningen.no/Emner/Andre-emner/Publikasjoner/Retningslinjer/), opening up for inclusion of new patient groups as well as making the treatment available to patients with a longer life expectancy.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The main thrust of Materstvedt's theoretical work has been directed at questions of autonomy and personhood in the liberal and libertarian tradition. In particular, Materstvedt has done fundamental work on the libertarianism (extreme liberalism) of US philosopher Robert Nozick, focussing on the right to self-determination (individual freedom) and partly exploring this position utilizing central elements of the ethical and political thinking of Immanuel Kant. The key to Materstvedt's contribution to medical ethics has been the translation and application of these and other ethical-political theories into the language and context of medical practice. This includes work done as Postdoctoral Fellow with the Norwegian Cancer Society, where he carried out research on the relationship between palliative medicine and euthanasia, conducting interviews with terminally ill cancer patients about their attitudes towards euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide. This resulted in the widely read and referenced Johansen S, Hølen JC, Kaasa S, Loge JH, Materstvedt LJ. (2005): «Attitudes towards, and wishes for, euthanasia in advanced cancer patients at a palliative medicine unit».</p> <p>According to Materstvedt's research, terminal sedation touches upon complex questions of an essentially philosophical nature. What it means to be a "person" is one such question (intimately linked to his earlier work in theoretical ethics), and a topic that is relevant to clinical, daily practice. Indeed, a doctor's belief regarding what it means to be a "person" might well affect her actions. For example, if a doctor believes terminal sedation involves the destruction of the person qua person, she might not be willing to proceed with it. A complete description of the research specifically behind Materstvedt's contribution to the guidelines on palliative care is found in Førde R, Materstvedt LJ, Markestad T, Kongsgaard UE, von Hofacker S, Brelin S, Ore S, Laudal M. (2015): «Palliative sedation at the end of life – revised guidelines». See also Materstvedt LJ, Bosshard G. (2009): «Deep and continuous palliative sedation (terminal sedation): clinical-ethical and philosophical aspects».</p>

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

As a non-medical member of the eight-person group revising the Guidelines for palliative sedation at the end of life, Materstvedt enjoyed the benefit of 16 years of research in medical ethics (as indicated above), a field within which he is qualified as Full Professor.

Crucially, the background of the first Guidelines, which were issued in 2001, was the accusation against a physician implying that he used palliative treatment as a disguised form of euthanasia – after which followed police investigation; for details, see Førde et al. 2015. The revision of the guidelines in 2014 is accordingly part of a continuing clarification and elaboration of the distinction between euthanasia and palliative sedation at the end of life, providing moral and legal support for the clinical professional involved in palliative care. Roughly, the new guidelines could be said to liberalize the practice of such care, with the attendant real-life consequences for patients, next of kin and medical staff, and one might add, the attendant consequences for the liberalization of social attitudes in such matters.

In this context it is relevant to note that the new Norwegian penal code that took effect in 2015 upholds the prohibition on euthanasia. However, the Progressive Party (FrP) – which is now in office – favours legalisation in principle, as does several branches of the Labour Party's youth organisation AUF. In highlighting the distinction – but also philosophical affinities – between palliative sedation and euthanasia, the presence of the Guidelines may thus not only impact palliative care as such, but also influence public opinion with regard to the very important issue of euthanasia – and by implication future legislation on this score.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Materstvedt LJ, Bosshard G. (2009). «Deep and continuous palliative sedation (terminal sedation): clinical-ethical and philosophical aspects». *The Lancet Oncology*, Volume 10, Issue 6 (June), pages 622-7: [www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045\(09\)70032-4/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045(09)70032-4/abstract) (With an impact factor of 24.725, this journal ranks third out of 202 oncology journals worldwide, is the leading clinical research journal in oncology, and is in the top 0.5% of all scientific journals, of any discipline, globally. (2013 Journal Citation Reports®, © 2014 Thomson Reuters): www.journals.elsevier.com/the-lancet-oncology/)

Materstvedt LJ. (2012). «Intention, procedure, outcome and personhood in palliative sedation and euthanasia». *BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care*; 2: 9-11: <http://spcare.bmj.com/content/2/1/9.abstract> and Materstvedt LJ. (2013). «Erroneous assumptions about deep palliative sedation and euthanasia». *BMJ Supportive & Palliative Care*; 3: 458-9: <http://spcare.bmj.com/content/3/4/458.extract>

Materstvedt LJ, Bosshard G. (2010). «Euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide». In: Hanks G, Cherny N, Christakis N, Fallon MT, Kaasa S, Portenoy RK, eds. *Oxford Textbook of Palliative Medicine*, 4th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, chap. 5.5, pages 304-19, and Materstvedt LJ, Bosshard G. (2015). «Euthanasia and palliative care». In: Cherny N, Fallon M, Kaasa S, Portenoy R, Currow D, eds. *Oxford Textbook of Palliative Medicine*, 5th edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press, Chapter 5.7, pages 314-22. This textbook is leading in its field on a global scale; see OUP's description at <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/oxford-textbook-of-palliative-medicine-9780199656097?cc=no&lang=en&>.

Førde R, Materstvedt LJ, Markestad T, Kongsgaard UE, von Hofacker S, Brelin S, Ore S, Laudal M. (2015). «Palliative sedation at the end of life – revised guidelines». *Journal of the Norwegian Medical Association*; 135: 220-1.

Johansen S, Hølen JC, Kaasa S, Loge JH, Materstvedt LJ. (2005). «Attitudes towards, and wishes for, euthanasia in advanced cancer patients at a palliative medicine unit». *Palliative Medicine*; 19: 454-60. Full text available at http://folk.ntnu.no/larsmat/SLB_study_PM.pdf

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The guidelines were translated into English for international dissemination (through the NMA's web site and in other ways), and also presented as the poster «Palliative sedation (PS) at the end of life – revision of the Norwegian Medical Association's Guidelines»; von Hofacker S, Materstvedt LJ, Førde R. 14th World Congress of the European Association for Palliative Care (EAPC), Copenhagen, Denmark, May 8-10, 2015. Web site: www.eapc-2015.org/ I myself attended this conference.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6b

Name of impact case: Research and communication ethics: networks, committees and expert groups
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The case consists of participation in several local, national and international committees, networks and expert groups by PAE members since 2001. The main impact is influence on policy making in the following areas of society: medical research- and clinical ethics (NEM, REK Midt-Norge, Clinical ethics committee, St. Olavs Hospital) Norwegian law and guidelines for biotechnology, gene technology (Bioteknologirådet) and research ethics; Norwegian guidelines for natural sciences and technology (NENT); professional ethics network; information technology ethics EU expert panel: The Onlife Initiative: concept reengineering for rethinking societal concerns in the digital transition.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). Participation in the networks, committees and expert group by PAE members has been underpinned by comprehensive research activity and publications in these areas of research and policy making: Name of researchers (PAE with associated researchers) and affiliations: May Thorseth (REK 2001–2009, NEM - 2006–2009, Clinical ethics committee St. Olavs hospital 2003–2007, Research ethics committee NTNU 2014–, CESAER Taskforce RRI 2014–2017, EU expert panel: The Onlife Initiative 2012, Bioteknologirådet 2014–2017), Rune Nydal (NENT 2014–2017, ELSA network Norway 2013–), Siri Granum Carson (REK 2013–2017), Norwegian Professional ethics network 2005–), Lars Johan Materstvedt (NEM), Bjørn Myskja (REK 2005–2013), Bioteknologirådet 2014–2017), Lars Ursin (REK 2013–2017). Link to PAE’s publications in the research- and policy areas of medical ethics, bioethics, information ethics, ELSA/RRI, research ethics, professional ethics for Thorseth, Nydal, Carson, Materstvedt and Myskja are available through this link: https://www.ntnu.edu/appliedethics/people
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society). The societal impact of the research and committee-/network-/ expert group activities above is hard to calculate exactly. However, taken together the activities of the PAE members listed above have been an integral part of policy making in the areas of medical ethics, bioethics, information ethics, ELSA/RRI, research ethics and professional ethics for a long

time. More specifically, we would highlight the impact on revisions of two important laws: Bioteknologiloven and Forskningsetikkloven in the Norwegian context. Through our participation in Bioteknologirådet we have contributed directly to revisions of the biotechnology law (revisions 2015), particularly as Myskja is deputy leader of the council. With respect to Forskningsetikkloven we have influenced the revisions through participation in the research ethical committee system at local NTNU, regional and national levels (2015-2016). Our impact on RRI/ELSA should also be highlighted, as Nydal is the leader of this network project. Thorseth's participation in the EU expert panel: *The Onlife Initiative: concept reengineering for rethinking societal concerns in the digital transition* should also be mentioned, as this initiative is expected to have high impact on research and policies in the area of digital information of society. Thorseth's chapter in the book: "On Tolerance and Fictitious Publics".

References to the research (scientific publications)

One particular publication to be mentioned here is the book resulting from the EU Onlife Initiative:

The Onlife Manifesto: Being Human in a Hyperconnected Era, Springer 2015, see <http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319040929>

Link to PAE's publications in the research- and policy areas of medical ethics, bioethics, information ethics, ELSA/RRI, research ethics, professional ethics for Thorseth, Nydal, Carson, Materstvedt and Myskja are available through this link:

<https://www.ntnu.edu/appliedethics/people>

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Forskningsetikkloven <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2006-06-30-56>

Bioteknologiloven <https://lovdata.no/dokument/NL/lov/2003-12-05-100>

NEM guidelines <https://www.etikkom.no/NEM>

NENT guidelines <https://www.etikkom.no/Sok/?topicid=13041>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6c

Name of impact case: Sexual harassment in online video games
<p>The project was widely reported during a period when games and gender was hotly debated. We provided research based answers on this topic, and shaped the national public discourse through our stories and findings about the consequences of harassment in relation to game playing. Our report was downloaded more than 1500 times, and the project has figured in 25 media stories and a dozen presentations for local NGOs. We have also worked with the key policy initiator on gender based harassment, The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud's Office.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact</p> <p>The aim of the project was to map and explain sexual harassment in online games. The project had four parts; an online survey (N=986) to map prevalence of sexual harassment, in-depth interviews with expert players (N=9), media analysis and a poster for game designers on inclusive game design.</p> <p>The main findings of the project were that sexual harassment in games are widespread, and that it limits women players' freedom to express themselves in games. 18% of women players had quit because of sexual harassment and half had at some point hidden information about themselves to avoid it, effectively putting themselves "in the closet" (as known from LGBT movement). Previous research on games and gender has shown online playing to be a highly gendered experience, and our project contributes to this by showing how sexual harassment works as a disciplining agent in policing gender.</p> <p>A key finding was that the perpetrators of sexual harassment did not understand or code their behaviour in that way. Instead they considered harassing language and behaviour to signify the decoupling from everyday life, and a sort of demarcation into escapism. In their view, being able to both dish out and take some underhanded comments was an expression of game culture, not underlying prejudice. However, our research however showed that women were far more likely to experience sexual harassment. Building on existing research, it demonstrated how some game spaces are hostile to anyone who is not a straight, white man.</p> <p>PI: Kristine Ask, participant scholars: Stine H. Bang Svendsen, Henrik Karlstrøm.</p>
<p>Details of the impact</p> <p>The project had an explicit aim of making findings accessible, through design (both quantitative and qualitative data) and publication strategy (pop science report available free online).</p> <p>The findings were first presented as part of a seminar on games and gender, with 40 attendees and television coverage of VGTV's "Level Up". This took place just as the #Gamergate controversy was kicking off, and gender and harassment in games was the</p>

number one topic in the global news media. In the Norwegian coverage of the topic, this project has been referenced in the majority of news cases.

Over the next two years the project was reported on and its researchers linked to more than 25 media reports, including a spot on NRK primetime news show *Lørdagsrevyen*. The report “Bug or feature? Sexual harassment in online video games” has been downloaded ca 1500 times. We consider this to be a high number of downloads for a pop science publication. 300 of those downloads would be accounted for by students who have the report on their curriculum in KULT1101 Digital Cultures at NTNU.

We have given a dozen presentations for local interest groups, from Rotary to CISV Summer Camp on request, and have turned down as many due to time constraints. We were able to provide research based answers to a contemporary question, and a broad range of interest groups have been in contact including Red Cross, Hyperion and KoRUS. Ask was an invited speaker at Commission of the State of Women by the Anti Discrimination Ombud’s Office, attended by the Minister of Children and Equality, and later at their Hatespeech workshop. This has positioned the project as part of the Ombud’s work to combat gender based harassment.

Findings have been presented at two national and two international academic conferences as part of research on sexual harassment, internet studies and game studies. The interest in our empirical material is great, and further international publications will follow.

For small research project (funded with 6 months) we consider the impact to be considerable. During a controversy where emotions ran high and personal accounts were pit against each other, we had empirically founded narratives and findings to provide the public. We believe the project played an important part in pushing the national discourse away from the “is this a problem?”-phase over in the “what is this problem about?” where actual solutions can be provided and enacted.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Ask, K, Svendsen, S.H.B (2014): «Bug or feature? Seksuell trakassering I online dataspill”. Report available from <http://www.scribd.com/doc/240144719/Rapport-Om-Seksuell-Trakassering-i-Online-Dataspill#scribd>

Ask, K, Svendsen, S. H.B, Karlstrøm, H (2016): «Når jentene må i skapet: Seksuell trakassering og kjønnsfrihet i online dataspill», *Norsk Medietidsskrift 1(1)*

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Selected media contributions:

- Fenjima Manrique fikk drapstrussel skrevet i bæsje på døren. NRK [Internett] 2014-10-30
- Har du opplevd seksuell trakassering i et onlinespill?. Pressfire [Internett] 2014-10-14
- Hetsing i spill. Kulturnytt på NRK P2 [Radio] 2014-09-04
- Kvinnelige dataspillere skjuler sitt kjønn online. Aftenposten [Avis] 2014-10-26
- Kvinnelige nettspillere blir sextrakassert. Adressa [Avis] 2014-09-18
- Kvinnelige nettspillere later som de er menn. Forskning.no [Internett] 2014-10-03
- Kvinner spiller menn på nett. Journalen [Avis] 2014-10-08

- ONLINE DATASPILL TVINGER KVINNER INN I SKAPET. Kilden [Internett] 2014-09-30
- Uvitende om sex og vold i dataspill. Vårt Land [Avis] 2014-08-30

Program for #Hatespeech – Expanding the scope: Combatting gender based hate speech, harassment and violence against women: <http://www.ldo.no/nyheter-og-fag/arrangement/konferanse-om-hatprat-mot-kvinner/conference-on-hatespeech/>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6d

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Peer-to-peer education for youths on smart use of Information and Communication Technologies (UseITsmartly)</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>The project useITsmartly with five European partners, coordinated from University of Wuppertal, was set up to make young people reflect about their consumption of energy through their use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), in order to increase their concerns and make them improve energy efficiency. Thus, the impact was directed at young people, where some participated in the project to be trained as peer ambassadors for reducing energy consumption from ICTs. The project represents an original, comprehensive approach to work with a part of the general public to achieve increased energy efficiency, using advanced workshop and peer training methodology.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>The major part of the research underpinning the impact was carried out within the useITsmartly project. The UseITsmartly project lasted from 2013–2016.</p> <p>The research was mainly carried out as a mapping exercise and focus group interviews. The mapping exercise (in the form of three literature reviews) provided an overview of which ICT practices are particularly important to change in relation to energy consumption, and of current technological and social trends, enablers and barriers for reducing energy consumption from ICT use. The focus group interviews formed a basis for studying young people's knowledge, attitudes and practices of ICT use in order to customize and target later activities and campaigns aimed at capacity building and changing young peoples' use of ICT. All partners contributed, which allowed for some comparative analysis.</p> <p>As a next step, so-called creativity workshops were conducted with youths aiming at developing ideas on how to facilitate and encourage energy-efficient IT practices of adolescents through changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices in different target groups. An outcome of this work package is a 'toolbox' with tools that e.g. environmental organizations, youth, schools, companies or policy makers can use to change IT practices of youth.</p> <p>In addition, the UseITsmartly project builds on 20 years of research on technology and society in general and on energy use in households in particular at the department of interdisciplinary studies of culture.</p> <p>PI: Sara Heidenreich; Co-PI Robert Næss and Knut H. Sørensen</p>
<p>Details of the impact</p> <p>The project's overall aim was to engage with the current energy consumption behaviours of European youths in five countries and to generate impact (saving of energy and greenhouse gas emissions) through an educational peer-to-peer approach. The research on energy use of ICT, young people's ICT practices and solutions for energy efficient ICT practices</p>

described above formed the basis for the various activities in the useITsmartly project that aimed at behavioural change towards more energy efficient ICT practices among youths.

The useITsmartly activities and their impact include:

- Capacity building among youths: In the project, 331 young people (117 in Norway) were trained to become IT-Peers. The training focused on sustainable ICT and dissemination methods, and enabled the youths to engage in peer-education, to share knowledge about sustainable ICT with their peers and motivate them to save energy.
- Reach of peer-to-peer education: The peer-education carried out by the IT-Peers reached 39716 persons in total (5479 in Norway).
- Changes in attention in society: In addition to the people reached directly by the IT-Peers, more than 500000 people were reached in total by the project's dissemination. In Norway this includes 3903 reached through social media, 35240 at events (science fairs, exhibitions), 268000 through newspaper article, and 250 through websites. Further, the project had its own social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) with more than 1000 followers.
- Increased attention in schools: The project partnered up with 240 schools and worked with and informed 408 teachers (in Norway: 2 schools and 12 teachers). In Norway, the project also cooperated with UngEnergi, youths who run a website with information on renewable energy. UngEnergi included information on green IT on their website and develops teaching material based on the topic. This ensures the further integration of the topic of sustainable ICT in schools. useITsmartly also cooperated with the Sør-Trøndelag county authority (with the responsible persons for secondary education and climate and energy), increasing the awareness on the topic. UngEnergi is a measure in the county authority's Climate and Energy Action Program.
- Changes in practices: Based on a survey study, the estimated impact of the project in terms of saving energy and greenhouse gas emissions is 241.180,6 kg CO₂e and 797.765,8 kWh/a, which already have been saved, and 205.493,7 kg CO₂e and 238.729,4 kWh/a, which will be saved in the future. The practice changes bringing forth these saving are, e.g., extending usage time of mobile phones, reducing streaming, switching of devices and recycling.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Toke Haunstrup Christensen (2014): D2.1 Technical Report on the Organisation and Outcomes of Focus Groups and the Mapping Exercise.

http://www.useitsmartly.com/uploads/media/UseITsmartly_WP2_report_D2.1_FINAL_01.pdf

Els Rommes & José Renkens (2014): Reports D3.1 and D3.2 Technical Report on all creativity workshops and the proposed solutions by youths.

http://www.useitsmartly.com/uploads/media/useITsmartly_WP3_D3.1_and_3.2_final.pdf

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Anita Thaler & Thomas Berger (forthcoming): D5.2. Report of hindering and supporting factors in the process of "useITsmartly" and impact of project activities in terms of changing attitudes, knowledge and behavioural aspects of green IT use of youths.

Cosima Pilz (forthcoming): IT-Peer Education. Guidelines.

Cosima Pilz & Ulrike Auer (2014): D4.2 Didactical concept for IT-Peer training.
http://www.useitsmartly.com/uploads/media/useITsmartly_WP4_D4.2_final.pdf

Thomas Berger & Anita Thaler (2014): D4.1. Collection of 10 didactical concepts for the application of the vehicle approach for educational settings.
http://www.useitsmartly.com/uploads/media/useITsmartly_WP4_D4.1_final.pdf

Tommy Fossum: Slik vil ungdommer på Tiller få ned energiforbruket. Adresseavisen 29.10.2015. <http://www.adressa.no/nyheter/oppdraget/2015/10/29/Slik-vil-ungdommer-p%C3%A5-Tiller-f%C3%A5-ned-energiforbruket-11744551.ece>

<http://ungenergi.no/gronn-bruk-av-ikt/>

<http://ungenergi.no/useitsmartly-hvordan-kan-ungdom-gjore-en-forskjell/>

www.useITsmartly.com

www.facebook.com/green.use

<https://twitter.com/useITsmartly>

<https://www.instagram.com/useitsmartly/>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6e

Name of impact case:

Brøset: Towards carbon-neutral settlements – process, concept development and implementation

Summary of the impact

As a result of a collaborative action research project, focus on and knowledge about sustainable urban development was increased in the local government of Trondheim/Office of Urban Planning impacting also other projects. The public debate on sustainable planning increased, particularly through focusing on the issue of lifestyle and transportation. This also impacted the general debate going on between policy and urban development enterprises. The project had a particular impact on local sustainable policies through zoning plans with reduced parking, combination of high density and large green areas, multifunctional streets and shared facilities etc. The project contributed to the innovative planning competition open parallel commissioning with several Nordic participants.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The project (2009–2013) examined the technological, architectural, urban and socio-cultural strategies for the development of carbon-neutral living arrangements in the area of Brøset in Trondheim. Based on an interdisciplinary approach to climate and dwellings with an emphasis on integrating perspectives on technology, lifestyle and architectural quality, the project was structured around four main activities, looking at:

1. the planning process
2. concepts and solutions for climate neutral housing district (transport, architecture, energy and infrastructure)
3. socio-cultural conditions
4. dissemination/capacity building.

The project involved researchers from three NTNU Faculties ([AB](#), [IVT](#) and [HF](#)) together with [SINTEF Building and Infrastructure](#), [SINTEF Energy Research](#) and Misa AS. The researchers collaborated closely with practitioners from the Office of Urban Planning in the local government of Trondheim. In addition to technological research on building typologies, transport and planning, the project extended into an important arena that has rarely been explored to any serious extent by placing strong emphasis on trying to understand and modify the cultural, social and economic factors that usually hinder the achievement of high performance in buildings and small urban areas.

In addition to studying and facilitating user participation, the project contributed knowledge about the importance of understanding users, stressing that lifestyle change challenges cannot be restricted to specific parts of the process. Including lifestyle issues in the planning, construction and operation processes entails raised awareness about how human beings and the technological/material frames reciprocally affect each other as well as knowledge about how effective plans must be gained through enrolment of a range of actors who in the long run can contribute to reaching the goal of sustainable lifestyles. It was stressed that such actors need to have learned, through dialogues, that lifestyle issues

cannot be reduced to a resident problem. This helped to expand the reflections on challenges and opportunities, as well as raising awareness about alternatives, knowledge sharing, and capacity and enthusiasm-building about what can be achieved.

Research group:

- Department of Interdisciplinary studies of culture: Berker, Thomas; Gansmo, Helen Jøsok; Larssæther, Stig A; Löfström, Erica.
- Architectural departments: Støa, Eli (project leader); Wyckmans, Annemie; Manum, Bendik; Hatleskog, Eli
- Urban planning and sustainable buildings: Kittang, Dag; Bohne, Rolf André; Brattebø, Helge; Slagstad, Helene
- Sintef: Thomsen, Judith; Narvestad, Randi; Wigenstad, Tore
- MiSA AS: Specialists in life cycle assessment (LCA), environmental impact assessment and other environmental performance assessment tools.

Details of the impact

In 2007, an interdisciplinary group of NTNU scholars invited a wide range of stakeholders to a workshop on carbon-neutral neighborhoods. When the Norwegian government launched the vision of a 2030 carbon-neutral society, the scholars proposed, in cooperation with the local government, to develop a carbon-neutral settlement driven by the symbiosis between architectural quality, lifestyle change, and technological options. Contact with governmental institutions was established from the start.

Through workshops, seminars as well as extensive media coverage the project has received a healthy dose of third-party scrutiny. A significant input from the scholars was the contributions on lifestyle issues, end user knowledge, and user participation in the planning process. This was achieved through seminars open to the public and industry, gathering data from stakeholders, as well as arranging public meetings on the planning programme in cooperation with the local government.

Policy decisions regarding environmental improvements are subject to conflicts and negotiations. Rather than working towards a fixed goal, the scholars enabled the partners to constantly discuss goals and the best ways to reach them. The partners were engaged in processes geared towards developing negotiated knowledge and a potential push for developing innovative ways of solving potential conflicts by proposing new ideas, reframing existing ones, etc. The project constantly looked for ways to create dialogue between local politicians, local government departments, and all (potentially) relevant stakeholders from the public to industry partners. The local government describes the project as a success in terms of knowledge building and enhanced awareness.

The research also directly contributed to the local government's decision to arrange an innovative form of competition never before tried in Norway: a parallel commissioning process. Through an open participatory process four Nordic interdisciplinary teams provided suggestions leading to the finalization of the master plan for developing the low carbon settlement.

Even though the process was regarded as time consuming and with some weaknesses, the local government received proposals more developed and funded on new knowledge than they do from ordinary planning competitions. The participating teams emphasized particularly the added value of meeting and working together with scholars and planners, sharing ideas with competing teams as well as the importance of increased knowledge particularly on the lifestyle change aspects studied by the scholars. Several local government departments as well as some politicians participated in the seminars with the teams. This was also emphasised as crucial for increasing local government knowledge.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Only publications related to Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture are listed:

Berker, Thomas.

Smart region: Brøset/Norway. I: *Smart Energy Regions*. The Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University 2014 ISBN 978-1-899895-14-4. s. 181-185

Gansmo, Helen Jøsok.

Brøset - fra idé til plan. *Plan : Tidsskrift for samfunnsplanlegging, byplan og regional utvikling* 2011 (1) s. 10-13.

Gansmo, Helen Jøsok.

Municipal planning of a sustainable neighbourhood: action research and stakeholder dialogue. *Building Research & Information* 2012 ;Volum 40.(4) s. 493-503

Gansmo, Helen Jøsok.

Translating sustainability – the importance of dialogue in planning. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s.129-148

Gansmo, Helen Jøsok; Larssæther, Stig; Thomsen, Judith.

På vei til Brøset – Evaluering av det åpne parallelle oppdraget. Trondheim: Institutt for byggekunst, prosjektering og forvaltning, NTNU 2011 32 s.

Grytli, Eir Ragna; Haslum, Hilde; Larssæther, Stig; Narvestad, Randi Aleksandra; Nordby, Anne Sigrid; Støa, Eli; Wellinger, Steffen; Wigum, Kristin Støren; Wågø, Solvår Irene.

Energi og miljø; Tiltak, virkemidler og forskningsbehov. Innspill til stortingsmelding om bygningspolitikken. *Arkitektnytt* 2011 (1).

Hauge, Åshild Lappégard; Thomsen, Judith; Berker, Thomas.

User evaluations of energy efficient buildings - literature review and further research. *Advances in Building Energy Research* 2011 ;Volum 5.(1) s. 109-127

Kittang, Dag; Larssæther, Stig.

Eco-technic or Eco-centric? A study of Discourses on Sustainable Urban Fabric and Transport. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s. 235-254

Larssæther, Stig.

Planning for sustainability. The case of Brøset. I: *Beyond Consumption Pathways to Responsible Living*. Berlin, Germany: Technical University of Berlin 2012 ISBN 978-82-7671-867-6.

Larssæther, Stig.

Planning for a Post-carbon World – Translating Visions into Local Realities. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s. 67-88

Larssæther, Stig; Löfström, Erica; Hatleskog, Eli.

Sluttrapport brukervedvirkingsprosjekt Brøset. Rapport NTNU, 2013. Trondheim: NTNU 2013 (ISBN 978-82-7551-095-0) 16 s.

Larssæther, Stig; Støa, Eli.

Kan vi planlegge for en ny livsstil?. *Arkitektur N* 2012 ;Volum 94.(4) s. 109-110

Larssæther, Stig; Støa, Eli; Wyckmans, Annemie.

Future Perspectives. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s. 351-355

Støa, Eli; Larssæther, Stig.

New House - New Lifestyle? Architecture as Part of Sustainable Transitions at Brøset. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s. 193-213

Støa, Eli; Larssæther, Stig.

Towards sustainable residential practices - can architecture make a change?. *RIL / Suomen Rakennusinsinöörien Liitto* 2011 s. 82-83

Støa, Eli; Larssæther, Stig; Wyckmans, Annemie.

The Brøset Project - From Idea to Plan. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighbourhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s. 39-64

Støa, Eli; Larssæther, Stig; Wyckmans, Annemie.

Towards a Low-Carbon Neighbourhood - Between Planning and Research. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0. s. 21-38

Støa, Eli; Larssæther, Stig; Wyckmans, Annemie.

Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset. Fagbokforlaget 2014 (ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0) 355 s.

Löfström, Erica.

Supporting low-emission lifestyles: involving future residents at Brøset. I: *Utopia Revisited. Towards a Carbon-Neutral Neighborhood at Brøset*. Fagbokforlaget 2014 ISBN 978-82-450-1725-0.

Löfström, Erica.

Å leve i framtida - strategier for å muliggjøre og støtte livsstilendringer. *Byggeindustrien* 2012 ;Volum 44.(11) s. 52-53

SINTEF

Löfström, Erica; Pettersen, Ida Nilstad.

Public and private feedback: Food-related eco-visualisations promoting visible symbolic qualities of consumption. I: *Energy efficiency first: The foundation of a low-carbon society. ECEEE 2011 Summer Study Proceedings*. European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ECEEE) 2011 ISBN 978-91-633-4455-8. s. 1899-1908

NTNU

Löfström, Erica; Thomassen, Øyvind.

Visualizing the Wings of History: Brøset - a Laboratory for Societal Change - the New and Old Challenge of (Re-)Designing the (Built) Environment. I: *Forskning Trøndelag 2010*. Tapir Akademisk Forlag 2010 ISBN 978-82-519-2589-1. s. 27-46

Thomsen, Judith; Löfström, Erica.

How to arrange for car-free living? Perspectives of future residents of a carbonneutral housing area on non-motorized transport and car use. I: *Energy efficiency first: The foundation of a low-carbon society. ECEEE 2011 Summer Study Proceedings*. European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ECEEE) 2011 ISBN 978-91-633-4455-8. s. 963-971

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

List of some of the open meetings and seminars arranged by the research project:

<https://brozed.wordpress.com/upcoming-meetings/presentations/>

At the outset of the research project researchers at Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture participated in the public research fair *Forskningstorget* with a combined stand and interactive research event on *Everyday lives of the future* in September 2010.

Media coverage of the Brøset project was too numerous to be listed and recovered, and we hence only list 3 of the feature articles by researchers and planners in the regional newspaper:

Larssæther, Stig.

Bønder i byn - et columbi egg?. *Adresseavisen* 2011

NTNU

Larssæther, Stig; Støa, Eli; Haugen, Tore I.

Brøset – Framtidens bydel. *Adresseavisen* 2011

Øyasæter, Are Risto; Larssæther, Stig; Støa, Eli.

Miljøbydelen Brøset. *Adresseavisen* 2013

NTNU.

As an outcome of the project one of the scholars (Gansmo) participated in a collaborative project between the regional newspaper and the municipality in order to increase awareness about bicycling as sustainable transport. This was documented through a series of newspaper articles and blog posts (authored by Gansmo) in the newspaper during spring-fall 2013. As a result of this awareness rising project Gansmo was also appointed user representative in the local government's continuous work on planning for bicycles as preferred means of transportation.

Norwegian Architect Association: <https://www.arkitektur.no/broset-omradet-som-klimanoytral-bydel?pid1=228518>

Norwegian State Housing Bank:

http://www.husbanken.no/bibliotek/bib_miljo/broset Brukermedvirkning/

Sweco: *Miljø og innovasjon – 11 eksempler på ambisiøse offentlige bygge-, anleggs- og eiendomsanskaffelser.* <http://docplayer.no/4478-Miljo-og-innovasjon-11-eksempler-pa-ambisiøse-offentlige-bygge-anleggs-og-eiendomsanskaffelser.html>

Trondheim local government homepage:

<https://www.trondheim.kommune.no/gronnbybroset/>

A Trondheim local government presentation enhancing the importance of the research project: <https://www.difi.no/sites/difino/files/sesj.-6.-kl.-14.50.-merete-wist.pdf>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6f

Name of impact case: Hadron Particle Synthesizer
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>The Hadron Particle Synthesizer is a commercially available software for audio synthesis and processing. It is released as open source, and has seen 170.000 downloads worldwide since 2010. Imperative for the project has been *not to* patent the audio engine, but to focus on open source development. The underlying technology is the audio programming language Csound, a community-driven open source initiative. Brandtsegg also collaborated with the German company Ableton and this necessitated a negotiation and mediation, thereby creating a bridge between open source community technology and commercial application..</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>The underlying technology is based on Csound, a programming language for sound. Csound has ancestry back to the software MUSIC 1 by Max Mathews (1957). A middle layer of technology, called an "opcode" (a function for processing sound in a specific manner) for Csound was developed by Brandtsegg, Saue, Johansen and Strand Henriksen in 2007, this was called "partikkel". The musical instrument "Hadron Particle Synthesizer" was developed by Brandtsegg during 2008-2010. Packaging as a Max for Live device and VST/AU plugin was done by Wærstad and Saue, led by Brandtsegg, in the period 2009-2011. The audio processing techniques was greatly inspired by previous work of Curtis Roads, but the distinctively new feature of Brandtsegg's work was the merging of all previous variants of the technique into one engine capable of continuous morphing between all known types of the technique. The work was done at NTNU, in the research environment of Music Technology under the Institute of Music. The work also included collaboration with the acoustics group at the Dept. of Electronics and Telecommunications, and also with NTNU Technology Transfer.</p> <p>The musical instrument Hadron Particle Synthesizer is a new type of musical instrument, capable of being used as a synthesizer (melodies and timbres), sampler (recording and playback), and an audio processor (transforming realtime sounds). The most remarkable thing about it is that it can morph gradually between these previously distinct instrumental modes. Another remarkable thing is the control system, as the audio processing requires specification of over 200 parameters per note played, as task no musician is able to perform in real time. A special mapping system is included in Hadron, allowing the musician to freely control the 200 dimensional parameter space by manipulation of a joystick and 4 expression sliders. This allows for emotional and musical performance with focus on aesthetics rather than technology. A significant amount of the research being done to develop the instrument is rooted in Brandtsegg's experience in musical performance and improvisation with technology, and as such represents a deep cross-disciplinary effort.</p>

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The research has established a new and unified approach to the audio processing technologies used, tying together previously disparate tools and methods. This has been done in the context of open source software, where the results have been picked up and used by researchers and musicians internationally. The focus on open source tools has been imperative for the researchers, based on the thought that too much technology is locked down and hidden and the end user. This usually allows corporations to control and limit the freedom of the users dependent on the technology, both economically, aesthetically, and in the modes of utilization. Open source technology provides an alternative to this, and the use of open source in a widely commercial and widely distributed musical instrument highlights and confirms the viability of such an approach. When the instrument was first released, open source solutions was not commonly used in regular products for a wide audience. during the life span of Hadron, other technologies based on open source has become more widespread. This of course is not due to Hadron alone, but it has been publicly active in a period of significant change in the end user's attitude towards this kind of technology.

In addition to its focus on open source technology, Hadron has had impact on music technology users in presenting an instrument that is hard to place within the traditional categories of "instrument" *or* "effects processor". This again affects the way supporting software (so-called DAWs - Digital Audio Workstations) is designed and redesigned, and as such has deep impact on what kind of technology the end user is allowed to have in years to come. Further, the business model of providing a base engine for free and selling packs of additional features was distinctively new in the music software business at the time of release (2010). This is mentioned not as a marketing sweet-talk, but as another aspect of the research and impact thereof.

The 170.000 downloads of the basic Hadron engine allows an indication of the impact the technology has had.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- 2007: Partikkel opcode <http://www.csounds.com/manual/html/partikkel.html>
- 2008: (Trifonova, Anna; Brandtsegg, Øyvind; Jaccheri, Letizia). Software engineering for and with artists: a case study. I: 3rd ACM International Conference on Digital Interactive Media in Entertainment and Arts DIMEA 2008. ACM Press 2008 ISBN 978-1-60558-248-1.
- 2011: (Ø.Brandtsegg, S.Saue, T.Johansen) Particle synthesis – a unified model for granular synthesis. Linux Audio Conference, Maynooth. <http://lac.linuxaudio.org/2011/papers/39.pdf>
- 2011: (Ø.Brandtsegg, S.Saue, T.Johansen) A modulation matrix for complex parameter sets. New Interfaces for Musical Expression (NIME) conference, Oslo. <http://www.nime2011.org/proceedings/papers/G27-Brandtsegg.pdf>
- 2011: (Ø.Brandtsegg, S.Saue) Performing and composing with the Hadron Particle Synthesizer. Forum Acusticum conference, Aalborg. Available in Forum Acusticum proceedings.
- 2011: (Ø.Brandtsegg, K.Ervik) Creating reverb effects using granular synthesis. 1st Csound Conference, Hannover. http://www.incontri.hmtm-hannover.de/fileadmin/www.incontri/Csound_Conference/Ervik_Brandtsegg2.pdf

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

PartikkelAudio web site, with downloads and other resources:

<http://www.partikkelaudio.com/>

Other, press coverage etc:

<http://createdigitalmusic.com/2011/07/from-granular-to-free-hadron-particle-synth-plugin-max-for-live-and-csound-plus-music/>

<http://ballade.no/nmi.nsf/doc/art2011071209433693777523>

<http://www.kvraudio.com/forum/viewtopic.php?p=4585328>

<http://resonantfilter.blogspot.com/2011/07/hadron-particle-synthesizer.html>

<http://rekkerd.org/partikkel-audio-releases-hadron-particle-synthesizer-time-dilation-effects-pack/>

<http://en.zicos.com/proaudio/i25958386-Partikkel-Audio-releases-Hadron-Particle-Synthesizer-Time-Dilation-Effects-pack.html>

http://vstplanet.com/News/11/Hadron_Particle_Synthesizer.htm

<http://en.vstlife.com/?p=5181>

<http://www.universitetsavisa.no/forskning/article9805.ece>

<http://forum.ableton.com/viewtopic.php?f=1&t=167086>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6g

Name of impact case: The ethics of intragenic/cisgenic modification of plants
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) <p>The establishment of cisgenesis as an ethically and politically distinct form of genetic modification has led to suggestions of separate regulation for these plants, but more importantly to a more nuanced debate on the acceptability of GMOs. It has been shown to be an approach to taking seriously public concerns about the ‘unnaturalness’ of GM-technology, and a way to respect the precautionary principle. Indirect impacts includes Myskja’s board memberships in two ELSA programmes in the Research Council of Norway and as deputy head of the Norwegian Biotechnology Advisory Board.</p>
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). <p>One crucial element in the establishment of a differentiation between genetic modification across and within species borders was an interdisciplinary Fifth Framework Programme research project involving biotechnologists, ethicists and sociologists. The project was led by Tor-Henning Iversen, Department of biology, NTNU, cooperating closely with the biotechnologists of Wageningen University led by Henk Schouten. The ethics and sociology part was coordinated by Bjørn Myskja, Department of philosophy, NTNU, cooperating closely with Christoph Kupfer, RWTH, Aachen, and Reidun Heggem, Norwegian Center of Rural Research.</p> <p>The interdisciplinary character of the research made Henk Schouten aware of some arguments against transgenic modification that he found to be reasonable without subscribing to them. He says that he “thought it may be a solution to use natural resistance genes from the plant species itself, and insert these into susceptible cultivars, belonging to the same species. This led to the concept cisgenesis. So, the interdisciplinary discussions catalyzed in my mind the development of the concept of cisgenesis” (personal correspondence). The ethics part of this research concerned three aspects of the project: (1) how to operationalise the Precautionary principle, (2) how to bridge the gap between expert and lay people perceptions of biotechnology, and (3) how to integrate the scientific risk assessment approach with the appreciation of ‘natural’ food production. The development of a cisgenic strawberry plant became the central case for discussing these issues. The significance of cisgenesis was worked out in philosophical analyses and integrated in survey questions and focus group interviews conducted by the sociology collaborators. The research resulted in several conference and workshop presentations, some interdisciplinary by the whole research group, while others were concentrating on the philosophical and ethical issues in particular. The project was conducted between 2000 and 2004.</p>
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The direct impact on society cannot be attributed to one source. The generation of the concept of cisgenesis is due to this collaboration where the involvement of ethics researchers was crucial, and this has led to a number of cisgenic plants and a considerable scientific literature within a wide range of fields. The article summing up the moral philosophical analysis has approximately 50 citations according to google scholar. That is an indication of the impact on research, which is considerable when taking into account that the article uses the concept “intragenic” rather than “cisgenic” which is the one that got established in the literature.

The significance on society of the establishment of cisgenic modification as an ethically and politically significant notion can be traced in a number of ways. One is its central place in significant surveys such as the Eurobarometer study on public opinion concerning biotechnologies (http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_341_winds_en.pdf). A significant group of people find cisgenic plants to be more acceptable transgenic in terms of naturalness (see also <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-013-9430-1>). Another example is the EFSA safety assessment classifying cisgenic with conventionally bred plants rather than transgenic in hazard assessments (http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/2561.pdf). The interest for this issue is also demonstrated through several articles on the need for a more nuanced debate on the distinctions between GMOs and non-GMOs in the popular scientific magazine GENialt, published by the Biotechnology Advisory Board, see one example here <http://www.bioteknologiradet.no/2012/06/mindre-motstand-mot-gener-fra-slektninger/>

A more indirect result of the research is connected to Myskja’s role in the RCN ELSA programme boards and the Biotechnology Advisory Board in the years from 2000 to the present date, in addition to a number of public talks and articles on biotechnology and ethics in general. Although these roles are not due to the cisgenic project alone, his research in the ethics of biotechnology in general is a direct follow-up on this initial project. It is difficult to assess the impact of this kind of engagement, but it is important for bringing research to society. These are registered and can be assessed in Cristin. Approximately 40 contributions registered here can be traced back to this particular research project.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Bjørn K. Myskja ‘The moral status of plants – a Kantian approach’ in Pierre Rainelli and Claire Coudrin (eds) *Ethics as a dimension of food politics. Proceedings from the 4th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics*, Toulouse: INRA, 2003.

Bjørn Myskja, Lisbeth Mehli, Reidun Heggem, Jan Schaart and Christoph Kupfer, ‘GM strawberry development and assessments. An interdisciplinary approach’, poster presentation at *The 4th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics*, Toulouse, Frankrike, 20-22 March 2003.

Bjørn K. Myskja ‘Is there a moral difference between intragenic and transgenic modification of plants?’ in Johan De Tavernier and Stefan Aerts (eds) *Science, Ethics and Society. 5th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics*, CABME, Leuven, 2004.

Bjørn K. Myskja, Jan Schaart, Reidun Heggem, Trygve Kjellsen, Lisbeth Mehli, Tor-Henning Iversen and Henk Schouten ‘Cisgenic strawberry – biological, sociological, and ethical aspects’ Poster presentation at EURSAFE, Leuven, 2-4 September 2004. Abstract: Johan De Tavernier and Stefan Aerts (eds) *Science, Ethics and Society. 5th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics*, CABME, Leuven, 2004

Bjørn K. Myskja and Reidun Heggem, 'The human and social sciences in interdisciplinary biotechnology research: Trojan horses or useful idiots?' in M. Kaiser and M. Lien (eds.) *Ethics and the Politics of Food. Preprints of the 6th Congress of the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics*, Wageningen: Wageningen Academic Publishers 2006: 138-142

Bjørn K. Myskja 'The moral difference between intragenic and transgenic modification of plants', *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 19 (3) 2006: 225-238.

Bjørn K. Myskja, Henk J. Schouten and Mickey Gjerris, 'Ethical distinctions between different kinds of plant breeding' in Diana Elena Dumitras, Ionel Mugurel Jitea and Stef Aerts (eds.), *Know your food: Food ethics and innovation*, Wageningen: Wageningen University Press 2015, 95-100.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

See references in description of impact.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-6h

Name of impact case: Addressing the negative impact of conspiracy culture
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words): Contribution to: increased awareness of conspiracy culture and the problematic sides of conspiracy theories; how to address conspiracist speculations in public and classroom settings;
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) <p>I started working formally with conspiracy theories concerning Satanism. This led me to, first as a sideline, track, generalize, and construct my first attempts at “conspiracy theory theory”, presented as article and through public lectures concentrating on the Satanism scare. From there, it developed into a separate research area drawing on the Satanism scare and the varied contexts of panic phenomena relating to new religious movements, religious and ethnic minorities, conspiracy speculations regarding high-interest social events (911, celebrity deaths, the swine flu etc), and to the apocalyptic expectations and millennialism of certain varieties of conspiracism among proponents of alternative medicine and alternative spirituality.</p> <p>The methods used in all published research to date have been qualitative, and have involved written primary sources of different kinds, from published texts to long-time observation of online environments, video “documentaries” and comments, lecture attendance, participating in debates, etc. (I am currently doing collaborative work also on some quantitative investigations, partly locally, partly related to a COST Action.)</p>
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words): <p>Theorizing conspiracy is normal human behavior. However, conspiracy beliefs of various sorts have a number of effects we usually deem negative. They are, on the societal level, likely to strengthen prejudice against outgroups, they may serve as a “radicalization multiplier”, lessen the interest in normal political activity, lower the chance of vaccinating (in the case of anti-vaccine theories), lower the interest in using preventatives (in the case of e.g. HIV/AIDS theories), and on the individual level, conspiracy beliefs correlate negatively to various measures of quality of life. Thus there is reason to attempt to minimize badly founded conspiracy speculations. (Again, my own research and my person is of course but one small part of much more complex processes.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A small contribution to change in general attitudes through media: I started disseminating international and my own “conspiracy theory theories” research on conspiracy theories during the 1990s. The recurrent questions were always about “the most entertaining” and “what is your favorite” theories. With others, I have worked first to remind and school journalists and others in the problematic history and functions of certain conspiracy theories. I now no longer need to: media are able to find critical arguments relating to even

non-hateful conspiracy theories on their own. (Obviously, the terrorist attacks of 22. July 2011 made the message much easier to convey...)

The current concern (project) is therefore to remind people that “we’re all conspiracy theorists” to some extent, and that in many areas of life, this is both inevitable and “mostly harmless”.

2. Increased interest in the place of conspiracism in alternative medicine and alternative spirituality: starting with anti-vaccine conspiracy theories, I have tried to increase awareness of alternative medicine and alternative spirituality as sites of problematic conspiracy discourse. This observation is now commonplace.
3. Countering conspiracy theories in schools and other places by working with and holding lectures for “stake holder groups” (schools and teachers in the region, other colleges, conferences for politicians, police, teachers, psychologists, etc). I’ve developed some classwork exercises related to “inoculation” against conspiracism and presented for teachers and others (no controlled experiments to date, so no guarantee of effect, only “customer reports”).

Probably the most effective activity has been the training conducted in my university course work.

References to the research (scientific publications)

A selection:

Asprem, Egil & Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2015. Conspirituality Reconsidered: How Surprising and How New is the Confluence of Spirituality and Conspiracy Theory? *Journal of Contemporary Religion*. Vol. 30, Nr. 3: 367-382

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2016. New Age and Norwegian 'Conspirituality'. in Kraft, Siv-Ellen, Ingvild Gilhus og James R. Lewis (eds.) *New Age in Norway*. Equinox.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2016. Conspiracy Theory and New Religious Movements. in Lewis, James R. & Inga B. Tøllefsen (eds.) *Oxford Handbook of New Religious Movements* vol. 2. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2015. Norwegian Conspirituality: A Brief Sketch. i Lewis, James R. & Inga B. Tøllefsen (eds). *Nordic New Religions*. Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2013. Hidden Knowledge, Hidden Powers. Esotericism and Conspiracy Culture. In Asprem, Egil & Kennet Granholm (eds.) *Contemporary Esotericism*. London: Equinox Publishing.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn & Egil Asprem. 2013. Sorte brorskap, mørke korrespondanser og frelsende avsløringer. Konspirasjonsteorier som esoterisk diskurs. *Din. Tidsskrift for religion og kultur*. nr. 2 2013.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2013. Hidden Persuaders and Invisible Wars. Anton LaVey and Conspiracy Culture'. in Faxneld, Per & Jesper Aagaard Petersen (eds.) *The Devil's Party. Satanism in Modernity*. Oxford University Press 2012.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2010. Sykdomsindustrien. Moderne medisin i alternativkulturens demonologi. *DIN: Tidsskrift for religion og kultur* 1-2 2010, ss.141-160

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2006. Usant og ubehagelig? i Dyrendal, Asbjørn, Arnfinn Pettersen & Didrik Søderlind (eds.) *Åpent sinn eller høl i hue?* Oslo: Humanist forlag.

Dyrendal, Asbjørn. 2003. Denne verdens herskere. Konspirasjonstenkning som virkelighetsforståelse. in Pettersen, Arnfinn & Terje Emberland (eds.): *Konspiranoia. Konspirasjonsteorier fra 666 til WTC*. Oslo: Humanist forlag. (The article, dated in several ways, exists in at least three versions, two of which have been published online, including one by Dagbladet (<http://www.dagbladet.no/magasinet/2007/12/13/521079.html>) and is clearly the one public readers have found most use for.)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

A small selection of available online sources. Other venues are also partially recorded in my Cristin-pages.

<http://forskning.no/historie-overtro-psykologi/2012/04/hvem-tror-pa-konspirasjonsteorier>

<http://www.bt.no/nyheter/lokalt/Sprer-ville-teorier-om-22-juli-2593907.html>

<http://www.litteraturhus-nt.no/node/596>

<http://www.trooglivssyn.no/index.cfm?id=422649>

<http://byasen.vgs.no/Om-oss/Aktuelt/Nyhetsarkiv-/Nyhetsarkiv-2011/Asbjorn-Dyrendal-pa-besok/>

<http://fur.uib.no/2008/03/24/pseudovitenskapelige-narrestreker-konspirasjonsteorier-og-okkultisme-i-historisk-perspektiv/>

A few more recent, popularized takes on “conspiracy theory theory” of my own:

http://skepsis.no/index.php?page=vis_nyhet&NyhetID=1643

http://skepsis.no/index.php?page=vis_nyhet&NyhetID=1644

http://skepsis.no/index.php?page=vis_nyhet&NyhetID=1646

http://skepsis.no/index.php?page=vis_nyhet&NyhetID=1648

http://skepsis.no/index.php?page=vis_nyhet&NyhetID=1656

The societal impact of the research – template for case studies

Impact case study 1

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Nuclear Disarmament (case study 1)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Renewing the Global Debate on Nuclear Disarmament</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>In 2015, the Catholic Church, at the initiative of Pope Francis, initiated a renewed global debate on the morality of nuclear arms, with the prime reference being a position paper co-drafted by PRIO research professor Gregory M. Reichberg. The paper, Nuclear Deterrence: Time for Abolition, was presented at the Vienna Conference on the Impact of Nuclear Weapons, where the Pope also sent a widely cited message to the attendees. Reichberg’s work on nuclear arms is rooted in an encompassing engagement with the ethics of peace and war, which has produced key references for the global debate. PRIO’s work has, not the least, informed dialogue within, and between, distinct religious and cultural communities.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>PRIO has long tradition of researching the ethics of peace and war broadly, and our researchers stand behind a solid body of reference materials adopted by universities, military training institutions, and policy-makers worldwide.</p> <p>The Journal of Military Ethics, edited in-house at PRIO since its foundation, is a key publication in this field. Reichberg’s engagement in the process with the Catholic Church drew heavily on his previous research on ethics and war, and he found it very worthwhile to be part of a process where research (in this case in the form of ethical argumentation) could provide a foundation for an activist agenda.</p>
<p>Details of the impact:</p> <p>In 2013, PRIO research professor Greg Reichberg was recruited for a five-person committee that would draft a position paper on nuclear disarmament for the Catholic Church. The goal was to give impetus to recent international initiatives on disarmament, initiatives that have focused on the “humanitarian consequences” of nuclear weapons use. The idea was that the Catholic Church could contribute to these discussions by focusing explicitly on the ethical dimensions of nuclear disarmament, especially in relation to deterrence (the main reasons states have for possessing such weapons). After going through several rounds of external review (in particular by the relevant offices in the Vatican, particularly the Secretariat of State), the paper was adopted as an official Church document, and was circulated at the Vienna conference on the Impact of Nuclear Weapons, a major event with high level diplomatic and NGO participation, where it was much discussed. Reichberg’s name does not appear on the paper (nor those of the other committee members), as it was distributed under the name of the Holy See. It is likely that the paper will have an ongoing impact as the most up-to-date Catholic position on these matters. Given the Church’s size, wide international presence, and the attention paid to Pope Francis (whose message to the Vienna conference, and comments on disarmament in his 2015 speech at the UN/NYC, reflected the position of the paper), circulating ideas under this platform can have a reach that would not otherwise be possible. This is evident by the coverage the current pope tends to receive when he comments on political issues, and how he is used as a figurehead by relevant organisations and NGOs. Reichberg has since continued his work on the ethics of nuclear weapons, inter alia co-editing (with Mathias Nebel) the report Nuclear Deterrence: An Ethical Perspective. He has also</p>

debated the issue in the [New York Times](#). An essay of his, [The Morality of Nuclear Deterrence: A Reassessment](#), was presented in January 2015 to an assembly of diplomats at the UN in Geneva and subsequently published in the co-edited report mentioned above.

References to the research:

Reichberg, Gregory M. (2015) 'The Morality of Nuclear Deterrence: A Reassessment', in Nebel, Mathias & Gregory M. Reichberg, eds. (2015) *Nuclear Deterrence: An Ethical Perspective*. Geneva: Caritas in Veritate Foundation.

Reichberg, Gregory M. (2015) 'Historiography of Just War Theory', in Frowe, Helen & Seth Lazar, eds. (2015) *The Oxford Handbook of Ethics and War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Reichberg, Gregory M. (2015) 'The Decision to Use Military Force in Classical Just War Thinking', in Johnson, James Turner & Eric D. Patterson, eds. (2015) *Ashgate Research Companion to Military Ethics*. Farnham: Ashgate Publishing.

Reichberg, Gregory M., Henrik Syse and Endre Begby (2012) 'The Ethics of War. Part I: Historical Trends', *Philosophy Compass*, vol. 7, issue 5, 2012, pp. 316 – 327.

Reichberg, Gregory M., Henrik Syse and Endre Begby (2012) 'The Ethics of War. Part II: Contemporary Authors and Issues', *Philosophy Compass*, vol. 7, issue 5, 2012, pp. 328 – 347.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Dias, Elisabeth (2015) '[Pope Francis' Latest Mission: Stopping Nuclear Weapons](#)'. *Time Magazine*, 14.4.2015.

McKay, Tom (2014) '[Pope Francis Just Took a Major Stand on One of the World's Forgotten Dangers](#)'. *Mic*, 8.12.2014.

Sadowski, Dennis (2015) '[Catholics to Press Nuclear Weapons Ban at UN Treaty Review Conference](#)'. *National Catholic Reporter*, 24.4.2015.

Hayashi, Nobuyo (2015) '[Catholic Church Pivots on the Acceptability of Nuclear Deterrence](#)'. International Law and Policy Institute, 21.1.2015.

Clarke, Kevin (2014) '[From Deterrence to Abolition; Vatican Revises Stance on Weapons](#)'. *America Magazine*, 22.12.2014.

The societal impact of the research – template for case studies

Impact case study 1

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Nuclear Disarmament (case study 1)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Renewing the Global Debate on Nuclear Disarmament</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>In 2015, the Catholic Church, at the initiative of Pope Francis, initiated a renewed global debate on the morality of nuclear arms, with the prime reference being a position paper co-drafted by PRIO research professor Gregory M. Reichberg. The paper, Nuclear Deterrence: Time for Abolition, was presented at the Vienna Conference on the Impact of Nuclear Weapons, where the Pope also sent a widely cited message to the attendees. Reichberg’s work on nuclear arms is rooted in an encompassing engagement with the ethics of peace and war, which has produced key references for the global debate. PRIO’s work has, not the least, informed dialogue within, and between, distinct religious and cultural communities.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>PRIO has long tradition of researching the ethics of peace and war broadly, and our researchers stand behind a solid body of reference materials adopted by universities, military training institutions, and policy-makers worldwide.</p> <p>The Journal of Military Ethics, edited in-house at PRIO since its foundation, is a key publication in this field. Reichberg’s engagement in the process with the Catholic Church drew heavily on his previous research on ethics and war, and he found it very worthwhile to be part of a process where research (in this case in the form of ethical argumentation) could provide a foundation for an activist agenda.</p>
<p>Details of the impact:</p> <p>In 2013, PRIO research professor Greg Reichberg was recruited for a five-person committee that would draft a position paper on nuclear disarmament for the Catholic Church. The goal was to give impetus to recent international initiatives on disarmament, initiatives that have focused on the “humanitarian consequences” of nuclear weapons use. The idea was that the Catholic Church could contribute to these discussions by focusing explicitly on the ethical dimensions of nuclear disarmament, especially in relation to deterrence (the main reasons states have for possessing such weapons). After going through several rounds of external review (in particular by the relevant offices in the Vatican, particularly the Secretariat of State), the paper was adopted as an official Church document, and was circulated at the Vienna conference on the Impact of Nuclear Weapons, a major event with high level diplomatic and NGO participation, where it was much discussed. Reichberg’s name does not appear on the paper (nor those of the other committee members), as it was distributed under the name of the Holy See. It is likely that the paper will have an ongoing impact as the most up-to-date Catholic position on these matters. Given the Church’s size, wide international presence, and the attention paid to Pope Francis (whose message to the Vienna conference, and comments on disarmament in his 2015 speech at the UN/NYC, reflected the position of the paper), circulating ideas under this platform can have a reach that would not otherwise be possible. This is evident by the coverage the current pope tends to receive when he comments on political issues, and how he is used as a figurehead by relevant organisations and NGOs. Reichberg has since continued his work on the ethics of nuclear weapons, inter alia co-editing (with Mathias Nebel) the report Nuclear Deterrence: An Ethical Perspective. He has also</p>

debated the issue in the [New York Times](#). An essay of his, [The Morality of Nuclear Deterrence: A Reassessment](#), was presented in January 2015 to an assembly of diplomats at the UN in Geneva and subsequently published in the co-edited report mentioned above.

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Reichberg, Gregory M. (2015) 'Historiography of Just War Theory', in Frowe, Helen & Seth Lazar, eds. (2015) *The Oxford Handbook of Ethics and War*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Reichberg, Gregory M. (2015) 'The Decision to Use Military Force in Classical Just War Thinking', in Johnson, James Turner & Eric D. Patterson, eds. (2015) *Ashgate Research Companion to Military Ethics*. Farnham: Ashgate Publishing.

Reichberg, Gregory M., Henrik Syse and Endre Begby (2012) 'The Ethics of War. Part I: Historical Trends', *Philosophy Compass*, vol. 7, issue 5, 2012, pp. 316 – 327.

Reichberg, Gregory M., Henrik Syse and Endre Begby (2012) 'The Ethics of War. Part II: Contemporary Authors and Issues', *Philosophy Compass*, vol. 7, issue 5, 2012, pp. 328 – 347.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Dias, Elisabeth (2015) '[Pope Francis' Latest Mission: Stopping Nuclear Weapons](#)'. *Time Magazine*, 14.4.2015.

McKay, Tom (2014) '[Pope Francis Just Took a Major Stand on One of the World's Forgotten Dangers](#)'. *Mic*, 8.12.2014.

Sadowski, Dennis (2015) '[Catholics to Press Nuclear Weapons Ban at UN Treaty Review Conference](#)'. *National Catholic Reporter*, 24.4.2015.

Hayashi, Nobuyo (2015) '[Catholic Church Pivots on the Acceptability of Nuclear Deterrence](#)'. International Law and Policy Institute, 21.1.2015.

Clarke, Kevin (2014) '[From Deterrence to Abolition; Vatican Revises Stance on Weapons](#)'. *America Magazine*, 22.12.2014.

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Impact case study 2

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Security in Europe (case study 2)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Setting the Agenda for Security in Europe</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>Over the course of almost two decades PRIO’s research on societal security has had widespread impacts on the development of policy and practice in Norway and Scandinavia, as well as within the European Union. By today, PRIO’s research has impacted security-related news coverage, policy-making, funding bodies as well as security practitioners. Through consistent communication with media representatives, policy makers, politicians, technology providers and running analytical commentary, PRIO has fostered an understanding of security and insecurity as based on <i>societal relations and human values</i>, as opposed to notions of state security. While involving a multidisciplinary team of researchers with backgrounds across the humanities and social sciences, the research agenda is rooted in humanities based perspectives from philosophy (ethics, and social and political philosophy) and cultural studies.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>The agenda of societal security research emerged in parallel with the fall of the Berlin Wall when the focus shifted from notions of state security or the newer concept of human security to societal relations as a significant referent of security and insecurity. PRIO’s research on societal security intensified after 9/11, in particular in relation to the discussions surrounding the War on Terror. In the wake of the 22 July attacks our research on the different facets of societal security also began to include research on understandings and strategies of societal resilience. Societal security, as used in PRIO’s research projects, extends beyond the material aspects of life such as physical protection, shelter, food and subsistence, and gives attention to social structures and their interconnections with ideas and values. It includes complex moral and social aspects such as confidence, trust, belonging and loyalty, making social cohesion a central indicator of security. While assuring societal security means protection from crises caused by intentional and unintentional human acts, natural hazards and technical failures, this protection depends heavily on values and the cultural and moral facility of citizens. It includes perceptions of ‘meaningful existence’, or ‘human well-being’, geared towards securing a particular (liberal) way of life. PRIO’s research on societal security also carved out a specific temporal dimension of threat and insecurity as related to the future that becomes manifested in security practices of risk, prediction, prevention and pre-emption. The concept of societal security is evolving, as it incorporates new themes and dimensions of security. One example is the way in which perceptions of finance and the economy have become significant for societal security in the wake of the global financial crisis. Another example is the focus on data-driven surveillance technologies, and the ways they relate to fundamental rights such as privacy and data protection as well as to broader societal transformations in modes of knowledge and governance. Essentially, the perspective of societal security has laid the foundations for approaching the ethics of security in both critical and constructive ways. PRIO researchers have been participating as ethics experts in a range of EU funded projects developing new policies and technologies of security. This included active involvement in the research ethics of the projects. A dedicated research group at PRIO and a high-profile portfolio in this field continues to develop, refine and re-assess the notion of societal security in light of contemporary politics. Discourses on security capitalize on the impact that has been achieved in various political and societal spheres, and continues to diversify these very same</p>

discourses. Since a strategic inclusion of private companies and policy actors, as well as dialogue with funders, lobbying efforts and reports are part of our societal security research, a variety of impacts have been achieved over the past 15 - 20 years. Besides stakeholder-integration in classic research activities, theoretical and empirical inquiry are necessary requirements for a running analytical commentary.

Details of the impact:

PRIO's research on societal security has led to an increased awareness, a more nuanced understanding and a diversified dialogue on security practices in journalism, in the work of governmental authorities and in the general public. Security-discourses in the news media increasingly cover the impact of security measures on society at large. Here, PRIO researchers contribute with open editorials and expert commentary, key examples of which are mentioned below. PRIO has actively collaborated with governmental agencies including Avinor, Frontex, and the European Commission, in various research projects of its societal security portfolio. The impact of PRIO's societal security research is also visible in Norwegian policy-making where PRIO researchers have been consulted by the DSB, PST, Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Defense for advice. This has led, for example, to an increased interest in the societal security perspective for drafting official recommendations to the government (forthcoming Stortingsmelding on societal security, PRIO researchers consulted for inputs). PRIO has succeeded in sparking a debate about the societal dimensions of security by providing a distinct terminology and established a conceptual understanding of societal security in the European Commission. Funding calls in FP6, FP7 and H2020 have increasingly adopted a societal security perspective indicated by the fact that societal impact assessments are becoming a standard requirement for most security research projects. Due to the funding programs' close relation to the commission's work, this development is indicative of a strengthened focus on societal security in EU policy – and a consequence of PRIO's efforts. Societal security- has furthermore become an important aspect of Scandinavian funding programs – including SAMRISK and NordForsk – that explore whether there is a unique Nordic model of societal security. In both fields impact manifests itself in a dual manner: through the funding of collaborative projects that include academia, industry and government agencies, as well as through the funding of projects that generate new methodologies for ethical and societal impact assessment. Based on a vast range of research projects, PRIO has also impacted the community of security practitioners by offering concrete terminology and methods for integrating [societal concerns into security planning](#), or for designing solutions from a societal angle. This community includes end-users that have a stake in the security business and who develop security technologies, which, for example, increasingly incorporate concepts such as privacy and data protection by design. For example, we gave advice to the Red Cross and the German Aerospace Center to design crisis management solutions from an angle that fosters societal security.

References to the research:

The [PRIO New Security Studies Series](#), published since 2009, offers state-of-the-art theoretical reflection and empirical research in security studies scholarship. Prominent authors who published in this series and who have impacted the discourse on societal security include Thierry Balzacq, Michael Dillon, Claudia Aradau, Rens van Munster, Anna Leander and Jef Huysmans.

[Security Dialogue](#), owned and run by PRIO, publishes innovative analyses, new approaches and methodologies in security studies in general and societal security in particular. The journal is consistently ranked within the top 20 journals in International Relations on the Thomson Reuters impact rating.

Burgess, J. Peter (2010) *Handbook of New Security Studies*. London: Routledge.

Dunn Cavelty, Myriam; Mareile Kaufmann & Kristian Sjøby Kristensen, eds, (2015). 'Resilience and (in)Security: Practices, Subjects, Temporalities', Special Issue, *Security Dialogue* 46(1).

PRIO (with RAND Europe and ISCA): '[Policy and strategic impacts, implications and recommendations](#)', Deliverable 8.2 for the EU FP7 project TACTICS: Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities – August 2015.

Kaufmann, Mareile (2015) '[Resilience 2.0: social media use and \(self-\)care during the 2011 Norway attacks](#)', *Media, Culture & Society* 37(7): 972–987.

Syse, Henrik (2015) '[Fire år etter terroren: De viktige debattene](#)' [Four years after the terror: The important debates], *VG*, 22.07.2015.

Syse, Henrik & Odin Lysaker (2014) '[Slik får vi en anstendig debatt](#)' [How to get a Decent Debate], *Aftenposten*, 22.9.2014.

Lidén, Kristoffer; & Benjamin Hayes (2015) '[Report on human values in threat analysis](#)', SOURCE Deliverables, 6.1. SOURCE Virtual Centre of Excellence For Research Support and Coordination on Societal Security.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

[EU Success](#) on Societal Security, *Bladet Forskning* Nr 2/2012.

Need [for research on societal security](#) after 22 July: Terrorhandlingene gir nye forskningsbehov, *Bladet Forskning*, Nr 3/2011.

[On the refugee situation and EU responses](#), seminar at the Norwegian Parliament with participation of PRIO researchers, a key reference in Parliament the following day in questions to the Prime Minister.

Commissioned report on Societal Security in Europe: Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) (2014) [The Future of Security Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities](#). Discussion Paper. European Science Foundation.

Burgess, Peter (2012): '[The societal impact of security research](#)', PRIO Policy Brief 9/2012

The societal impact of the research – template for case studies

Impact case study 3

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): EU Border Security Policies (case study 3)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Making Sense of EU Border Security Policies in the Wake of the Refugee Crisis</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>PRIO’s research on European border controls has informed the debate in the context of refugee arrivals from 2013 onwards. Combining insights on the impact of border control technologies and regulations, on the one hand, and on the dynamics of migration, on the other, PRIO researchers have cast light upon existent legal and customary obligations vis-à-vis refugees at sea, the ways in which border control affects the decisions made by prospective migrants, and the ethical assessments of data sensitivity. PRIO research in these areas has informed political debate, policy-making, as well as media coverage and the public exchange at large.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>With the refugee crisis that has unfolded along Europe’s Southern maritime and Eastern land borders, PRIO’s research in the field of border control has become highly valued by policy makers, practitioners and the general public. This research draws on both PRIO’s long-standing critical security research as well as its extensive research portfolio in the migration field. As part of its migration agenda, PRIO researchers have been preoccupied with interactions between border security and migration dynamics. In the security field, PRIO has contributed with ethical and legal assessments to a series of EU FP7 projects, with a particular focus on assessing the impact of various security technologies. PRIO researchers started working on the EUFP7-funded PERSEUS project in January 2011. The project was concerned with border surveillance technologies, with the aim of developing new systems and solutions to improve information exchange along the EU’s external borders. PRIO’s part in the project, coordinated mainly by Maria Gabrielsen Jumbert and J. Peter Burgess, was to assess the legal, ethical and political framework, and the regulations, for conducting border surveillance at sea, connected to the establishment of a EU Border Surveillance system (EUROSUR). The project included some 30 partners, including software developers, security industry and ‘end-users’, especially Southern European border guard agencies. The project evolved at a time where there was a steady increase in the number of boat migrants seeking to enter Europe by crossing the Mediterranean, first in the wake of the Arab spring in 2011, and then a new and progressive increase since 2013. As a partner in the project, the only one with a humanities and social sciences profile, PRIO contributed, in particular, with insight on recent jurisdictions ruling out the possibility to stop or push-back migrants at sea, irrespective of the maritime zone in which they are found. Jumbert also detailed and analyzed the workings of the duty to search and rescue, as well as the understanding of the associated obligation to be bringing rescued people to a “safe harbor”, and how this interplays with the obligation of non-refoulement. Another issue that was widely discussed and taken up within the project was PRIO’s contribution to understanding the difficulty of determining in advance whether data collected through surveillance systems are “sensitive” or “non-sensitive”, initially a requirement in the project in order to build appropriate protection measures. As shown through our research, whether data are “sensitive” or “non-sensitive” can change according to the situation and which other data it is coupled with.</p>

Details of the impact:

Our research in this field has demonstrated that border control efforts at sea, despite an initial perception within EU agencies that the greatest challenge of maritime surveillance would be the geographical barrier the sea constitutes, are restricted by a set of legal regulations that seek to protect the lives of people navigating at sea, migrants' right to seek asylum and the requirements of data protection. When the PERSEUS project started, there was still a widespread perception among stakeholders that boat migrants could be stopped and returned at sea. Our research stresses that this is counter to established legal regulations. The practice today, since the establishment of the Italian operation Mare Nostrum, is that any European border patrol capacity will first and foremost provide rescue and register arriving migrants, and not stop them at sea. The PERSEUS project was concluded in June 2015, but in the wake of the increased number of arrivals of migrants and refugees throughout the summer and fall, Jumbert has been invited to present in a range of public and high-level policy seminars, contributed to media reports and contributed with her own writings, both about the unfolding crisis and the EU's response to it. Following the participation in a special edition of the Norwegian foreign policy TV programme Urix, "Flukten til Europa", Jumbert was invited to speak about the refugee crisis and the EU's responses at the Norwegian Airforce Academy (in Trondheim), and then at a special seminar on migration at the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget) on 3 November 2015. The seminar was organized by the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense, with around 70 MPs and others working with the Parliament attending. Jørgen Carling spoke about the motivations for migrating to Europe, and Maria G. Jumbert gave a presentation on the limits and possibilities of increased border surveillance and rescue capacities in the Mediterranean. Jumbert also advised the organizers of the seminar on the set-up, speakers and focus of the seminar. The seminar was referred to several times in the Parliament hearing (spørretimen) the day after, notably by [Jonas Gahr Støre](#), leader of the Labor party. Further, Jumbert has given a series of presentations at seminars related to the "European refugee crisis", organized by the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian People's Aid, and the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS, in Brussels). On invitation by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI), Jumbert will attend and speak at a large Migration conference "MiGR2016 Migration Flows in Greece: The Way Ahead" in Athens in April 2016, which UDI organizes together with Greek authorities under an EEA grant. A somewhat different type of contribution was Jumbert's article [on boat migration](#) across the Mediterranean for Store Norske Leksikon (Norwegian Encyclopedia online), as well as two smaller articles on [EUROSUR](#) and [Frontex' Operation Triton](#), topics that traditionally get "thousands of readers", according to the editors. The [EUROSUR Handbook](#), published in December 2015 adopts a language related to the protection of fundamental rights and measures contributing to saving migrants lives which resembles our input through the relevant reports in the PERSEUS project (deliverables then submitted to the EU Commission), although the Handbook only cites legal documents as sources.

References to the research:

Bellanova, Rocco & Denis Duez (2016) '[The Making \(Sense\) of EUROSUR: How to Control the Sea Borders?](#)', in Bossong, R. & H. Carrapico (eds.) *EU Borders and Shifting Internal Security – Technology, Externalization and Accountability*. Heidelberg: Springer.

Burgess, J. Peter; & Serge Gutwirth, (eds.) (2011) *Europe under Threat? Security, Immigration, Integration*. Brussels: VUB Press.

Carling, Jørgen; & Hernández Carretero, María (2011) '[Protecting Europe and Protecting Migrants? Strategies for Managing Unauthorised Migration from Africa](#)', *British Journal of Politics and International Relations* 13(1): 42–58.

Maria G. Jumbert (2016, forthcoming) '[Creating the EU Drone: Control, Sorting and Search and Rescue at Sea](#)', in Sandvik, K.B. & M.G. Jumbert (eds.) *The Good Drone*, Ashgate.

Maria G. Jumbert (2013) '[Controlling the Mediterranean space through surveillance. The politics and discourse of surveillance as an all-encompassing solution to EU maritime border management issues](#)'. *Espace, Populations, Sociétés* 3: 35-48

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Film of [migration seminar at the Norwegian Parliament](#).

Jonas Gahr Støre, [reference to the seminar and researchers' presentations](#), Parliamentary hearing, 4.11.2015.

Aftenposten coverage of [PRIO researchers submission of formal comment \(høringsuttalelse\)](#) to the suggested changes in the Norwegian immigration law, led by Jørgen Carling:

- '[Listhaugs asyl og innvandringsforslag: - Flere av forslagene er nærmest en oppskrift på marginalisering](#)', Bjørn S. Kristiansen, Aftenposten, 9 February 2016,
- 'Disse innstrammingsforslagene slaktes av fagmiljøene', Karen Tjernshaugen og Bjørn S. Kristiansen, 9 February 2016,

The societal impact of the research – template for case studies

Impact case study 2

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Security in Europe (case study 2)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Setting the Agenda for Security in Europe</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>Over the course of almost two decades PRIO’s research on societal security has had widespread impacts on the development of policy and practice in Norway and Scandinavia, as well as within the European Union. By today, PRIO’s research has impacted security-related news coverage, policy-making, funding bodies as well as security practitioners. Through consistent communication with media representatives, policy makers, politicians, technology providers and running analytical commentary, PRIO has fostered an understanding of security and insecurity as based on <i>societal relations and human values</i>, as opposed to notions of state security. While involving a multidisciplinary team of researchers with backgrounds across the humanities and social sciences, the research agenda is rooted in humanities based perspectives from philosophy (ethics, and social and political philosophy) and cultural studies.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>The agenda of societal security research emerged in parallel with the fall of the Berlin Wall when the focus shifted from notions of state security or the newer concept of human security to societal relations as a significant referent of security and insecurity. PRIO’s research on societal security intensified after 9/11, in particular in relation to the discussions surrounding the War on Terror. In the wake of the 22 July attacks our research on the different facets of societal security also began to include research on understandings and strategies of societal resilience. Societal security, as used in PRIO’s research projects, extends beyond the material aspects of life such as physical protection, shelter, food and subsistence, and gives attention to social structures and their interconnections with ideas and values. It includes complex moral and social aspects such as confidence, trust, belonging and loyalty, making social cohesion a central indicator of security. While assuring societal security means protection from crises caused by intentional and unintentional human acts, natural hazards and technical failures, this protection depends heavily on values and the cultural and moral facility of citizens. It includes perceptions of ‘meaningful existence’, or ‘human well-being’, geared towards securing a particular (liberal) way of life. PRIO’s research on societal security also carved out a specific temporal dimension of threat and insecurity as related to the future that becomes manifested in security practices of risk, prediction, prevention and pre-emption. The concept of societal security is evolving, as it incorporates new themes and dimensions of security. One example is the way in which perceptions of finance and the economy have become significant for societal security in the wake of the global financial crisis. Another example is the focus on data-driven surveillance technologies, and the ways they relate to fundamental rights such as privacy and data protection as well as to broader societal transformations in modes of knowledge and governance. Essentially, the perspective of societal security has laid the foundations for approaching the ethics of security in both critical and constructive ways. PRIO researchers have been participating as ethics experts in a range of EU funded projects developing new policies and technologies of security. This included active involvement in the research ethics of the projects. A dedicated research group at PRIO and a high-profile portfolio in this field continues to develop, refine and re-assess the notion of societal security in light of contemporary politics. Discourses on security capitalize on the impact that has been achieved in various political and societal spheres, and continues to diversify these very same</p>

discourses. Since a strategic inclusion of private companies and policy actors, as well as dialogue with funders, lobbying efforts and reports are part of our societal security research, a variety of impacts have been achieved over the past 15 - 20 years. Besides stakeholder-integration in classic research activities, theoretical and empirical inquiry are necessary requirements for a running analytical commentary.

Details of the impact:

PRIO's research on societal security has led to an increased awareness, a more nuanced understanding and a diversified dialogue on security practices in journalism, in the work of governmental authorities and in the general public. Security-discourses in the news media increasingly cover the impact of security measures on society at large. Here, PRIO researchers contribute with open editorials and expert commentary, key examples of which are mentioned below. PRIO has actively collaborated with governmental agencies including Avinor, Frontex, and the European Commission, in various research projects of its societal security portfolio. The impact of PRIO's societal security research is also visible in Norwegian policy-making where PRIO researchers have been consulted by the DSB, PST, Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Defense for advice. This has led, for example, to an increased interest in the societal security perspective for drafting official recommendations to the government (forthcoming Stortingsmelding on societal security, PRIO researchers consulted for inputs). PRIO has succeeded in sparking a debate about the societal dimensions of security by providing a distinct terminology and established a conceptual understanding of societal security in the European Commission. Funding calls in FP6, FP7 and H2020 have increasingly adopted a societal security perspective indicated by the fact that societal impact assessments are becoming a standard requirement for most security research projects. Due to the funding programs' close relation to the commission's work, this development is indicative of a strengthened focus on societal security in EU policy – and a consequence of PRIO's efforts. Societal security- has furthermore become an important aspect of Scandinavian funding programs – including SAMRISK and NordForsk – that explore whether there is a unique Nordic model of societal security. In both fields impact manifests itself in a dual manner: through the funding of collaborative projects that include academia, industry and government agencies, as well as through the funding of projects that generate new methodologies for ethical and societal impact assessment. Based on a vast range of research projects, PRIO has also impacted the community of security practitioners by offering concrete terminology and methods for integrating [societal concerns into security planning](#), or for designing solutions from a societal angle. This community includes end-users that have a stake in the security business and who develop security technologies, which, for example, increasingly incorporate concepts such as privacy and data protection by design. For example, we gave advice to the Red Cross and the German Aerospace Center to design crisis management solutions from an angle that fosters societal security.

References to the research:

The [PRIO New Security Studies Series](#), published since 2009, offers state-of-the-art theoretical reflection and empirical research in security studies scholarship. Prominent authors who published in this series and who have impacted the discourse on societal security include Thierry Balzacq, Michael Dillon, Claudia Aradau, Rens van Munster, Anna Leander and Jef Huysmans.

[Security Dialogue](#), owned and run by PRIO, publishes innovative analyses, new approaches and methodologies in security studies in general and societal security in particular. The journal is consistently ranked within the top 20 journals in International Relations on the Thomson Reuters impact rating.

Burgess, J. Peter (2010) *Handbook of New Security Studies*. London: Routledge.

Dunn Cavelty, Myriam; Mareile Kaufmann & Kristian Sjøby Kristensen, eds, (2015). 'Resilience and (in)Security: Practices, Subjects, Temporalities', Special Issue, *Security Dialogue* 46(1).

PRIO (with RAND Europe and ISCA): '[Policy and strategic impacts, implications and recommendations](#)', Deliverable 8.2 for the EU FP7 project TACTICS: Tactical Approach to Counter Terrorists in Cities – August 2015.

Kaufmann, Mareile (2015) '[Resilience 2.0: social media use and \(self-\)care during the 2011 Norway attacks](#)', *Media, Culture & Society* 37(7): 972–987.

Syse, Henrik (2015) '[Fire år etter terroren: De viktige debattene](#)' [Four years after the terror: The important debates], *VG*, 22.07.2015.

Syse, Henrik & Odin Lysaker (2014) '[Slik får vi en anstendig debatt](#)' [How to get a Decent Debate], *Aftenposten*, 22.9.2014.

Lidén, Kristoffer; & Benjamin Hayes (2015) '[Report on human values in threat analysis](#)', SOURCE Deliverables, 6.1. SOURCE Virtual Centre of Excellence For Research Support and Coordination on Societal Security.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

[EU Success](#) on Societal Security, *Bladet Forskning* Nr 2/2012.

Need [for research on societal security](#) after 22 July: Terrorhandlingene gir nye forskningsbehov, *Bladet Forskning*, Nr 3/2011.

[On the refugee situation and EU responses](#), seminar at the Norwegian Parliament with participation of PRIO researchers, a key reference in Parliament the following day in questions to the Prime Minister.

Commissioned report on Societal Security in Europe: Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) (2014) [The Future of Security Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities](#). Discussion Paper. European Science Foundation.

Burgess, Peter (2012): '[The societal impact of security research](#)', PRIO Policy Brief 9/2012

The societal impact of the research – template for case studies

Impact case study 3

Institution: PRIO

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): EU Border Security Policies (case study 3)

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Making Sense of EU Border Security Policies in the Wake of the Refugee Crisis</p>
<p>Summary of the impact:</p> <p>PRIO’s research on European border controls has informed the debate in the context of refugee arrivals from 2013 onwards. Combining insights on the impact of border control technologies and regulations, on the one hand, and on the dynamics of migration, on the other, PRIO researchers have cast light upon existent legal and customary obligations vis-à-vis refugees at sea, the ways in which border control affects the decisions made by prospective migrants, and the ethical assessments of data sensitivity. PRIO research in these areas has informed political debate, policy-making, as well as media coverage and the public exchange at large.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact:</p> <p>With the refugee crisis that has unfolded along Europe’s Southern maritime and Eastern land borders, PRIO’s research in the field of border control has become highly valued by policy makers, practitioners and the general public. This research draws on both PRIO’s long-standing critical security research as well as its extensive research portfolio in the migration field. As part of its migration agenda, PRIO researchers have been preoccupied with interactions between border security and migration dynamics. In the security field, PRIO has contributed with ethical and legal assessments to a series of EU FP7 projects, with a particular focus on assessing the impact of various security technologies. PRIO researchers started working on the EUFP7-funded PERSEUS project in January 2011. The project was concerned with border surveillance technologies, with the aim of developing new systems and solutions to improve information exchange along the EU’s external borders. PRIO’s part in the project, coordinated mainly by Maria Gabrielsen Jumbert and J. Peter Burgess, was to assess the legal, ethical and political framework, and the regulations, for conducting border surveillance at sea, connected to the establishment of a EU Border Surveillance system (EUROSUR). The project included some 30 partners, including software developers, security industry and ‘end-users’, especially Southern European border guard agencies. The project evolved at a time where there was a steady increase in the number of boat migrants seeking to enter Europe by crossing the Mediterranean, first in the wake of the Arab spring in 2011, and then a new and progressive increase since 2013. As a partner in the project, the only one with a humanities and social sciences profile, PRIO contributed, in particular, with insight on recent jurisdictions ruling out the possibility to stop or push-back migrants at sea, irrespective of the maritime zone in which they are found. Jumbert also detailed and analyzed the workings of the duty to search and rescue, as well as the understanding of the associated obligation to be bringing rescued people to a “safe harbor”, and how this interplays with the obligation of non-refoulement. Another issue that was widely discussed and taken up within the project was PRIO’s contribution to understanding the difficulty of determining in advance whether data collected through surveillance systems are “sensitive” or “non-sensitive”, initially a requirement in the project in order to build appropriate protection measures. As shown through our research, whether data are “sensitive” or “non-sensitive” can change according to the situation and which other data it is coupled with.</p>

Details of the impact:

Our research in this field has demonstrated that border control efforts at sea, despite an initial perception within EU agencies that the greatest challenge of maritime surveillance would be the geographical barrier the sea constitutes, are restricted by a set of legal regulations that seek to protect the lives of people navigating at sea, migrants' right to seek asylum and the requirements of data protection. When the PERSEUS project started, there was still a widespread perception among stakeholders that boat migrants could be stopped and returned at sea. Our research stresses that this is counter to established legal regulations. The practice today, since the establishment of the Italian operation Mare Nostrum, is that any European border patrol capacity will first and foremost provide rescue and register arriving migrants, and not stop them at sea. The PERSEUS project was concluded in June 2015, but in the wake of the increased number of arrivals of migrants and refugees throughout the summer and fall, Jumbert has been invited to present in a range of public and high-level policy seminars, contributed to media reports and contributed with her own writings, both about the unfolding crisis and the EU's response to it. Following the participation in a special edition of the Norwegian foreign policy TV programme Urix, "Flukten til Europa", Jumbert was invited to speak about the refugee crisis and the EU's responses at the Norwegian Airforce Academy (in Trondheim), and then at a special seminar on migration at the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget) on 3 November 2015. The seminar was organized by the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense, with around 70 MPs and others working with the Parliament attending. Jørgen Carling spoke about the motivations for migrating to Europe, and Maria G. Jumbert gave a presentation on the limits and possibilities of increased border surveillance and rescue capacities in the Mediterranean. Jumbert also advised the organizers of the seminar on the set-up, speakers and focus of the seminar. The seminar was referred to several times in the Parliament hearing (spørretimen) the day after, notably by [Jonas Gahr Støre](#), leader of the Labor party. Further, Jumbert has given a series of presentations at seminars related to the "European refugee crisis", organized by the Norwegian Red Cross, the Norwegian People's Aid, and the Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS, in Brussels). On invitation by the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI), Jumbert will attend and speak at a large Migration conference "MiGR2016 Migration Flows in Greece: The Way Ahead" in Athens in April 2016, which UDI organizes together with Greek authorities under an EEA grant. A somewhat different type of contribution was Jumbert's article [on boat migration](#) across the Mediterranean for Store Norske Leksikon (Norwegian Encyclopedia online), as well as two smaller articles on [EUROSUR](#) and [Frontex' Operation Triton](#), topics that traditionally get "thousands of readers", according to the editors. The [EUROSUR Handbook](#), published in December 2015 adopts a language related to the protection of fundamental rights and measures contributing to saving migrants lives which resembles our input through the relevant reports in the PERSEUS project (deliverables then submitted to the EU Commission), although the Handbook only cites legal documents as sources.

References to the research:

Bellanova, Rocco & Denis Duez (2016) '[The Making \(Sense\) of EUROSUR: How to Control the Sea Borders?](#)', in Bossong, R. & H. Carrapico (eds.) *EU Borders and Shifting Internal Security – Technology, Externalization and Accountability*. Heidelberg: Springer.

Burgess, J. Peter; & Serge Gutwirth, (eds.) (2011) *Europe under Threat? Security, Immigration, Integration*. Brussels: VUB Press.

Carling, Jørgen; & Hernández Carretero, María (2011) '[Protecting Europe and Protecting Migrants? Strategies for Managing Unauthorised Migration from Africa](#)', *British Journal of Politics and International Relations* 13(1): 42–58.

Maria G. Jumbert (2016, forthcoming) '[Creating the EU Drone: Control, Sorting and Search and Rescue at Sea](#)', in Sandvik, K.B. & M.G. Jumbert (eds.) *The Good Drone*, Ashgate.

Maria G. Jumbert (2013) '[Controlling the Mediterranean space through surveillance. The politics and discourse of surveillance as an all-encompassing solution to EU maritime border management issues](#)'. *Espace, Populations, Sociétés* 3: 35-48

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Film of [migration seminar at the Norwegian Parliament](#).

Jonas Gahr Støre, [reference to the seminar and researchers' presentations](#), Parliamentary hearing, 4.11.2015.

Aftenposten coverage of [PRIO researchers submission of formal comment \(høringsuttalelse\)](#) to the suggested changes in the Norwegian immigration law, led by Jørgen Carling:

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- 'Disse innstrammingsforslagene slaktes av fagmiljøene', Karen Tjernshaugen og Bjørn S. Kristiansen, 9 February 2016,

Impact case study

Institution: University of Agder

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case:

When things go wrong.

Stories of guilt, shame and responsibility in health care

Summary of the impact

This project studying medical errors and adverse events in healthcare has resulted in one academic book and two articles. The book has been reviewed in numerous academic journals both in Norway and Denmark, and the author has presented his work on more than 60 conferences and seminars since publication. This includes e.g. different hospitals throughout the country, Statens Helsetilsyn, conferences for doctors, nurses e.g. both nationally and abroad. The author has also been asked to partake in development of national procedures for the clinical follow-up of such events as described in his work.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

Adverse events happen in health care. Patients get hurt and patients die. We recognize these stories, either told by patients, exposed in the media, or by fellow health workers. Sometimes the health worker is to blame; he or she may have performed inadequately. Sometimes systemic errors are the cause, and sometimes it happens due to the inherent fallibility of medical knowledge.

But even though the causes of adverse events may be many, health care personnel often find themselves in the spotlight afterwards. They may have to meet the media, they have to face patients or next-of-kin in a responsible way, and they have to cope personally and as colleagues in order to facilitate learning so it will not happen again.

However, little is known about the moral pressure such situations exert on the individual health worker, and we need to know whether the professions/the professionals have sufficient moral sustainability; that is, if they can handle such situations over time without moral fatigue.

In order to pin-point what is morally at play in such situations, I have interviewed 23 doctors, nurses and psychologists who have been in situations when something went wrong.

The findings point to three important factors: First, it seems crucial to be able to both understand and deal with the moral chaos one experiences when adverse events happen, especially to distinguish between moral concepts such as responsibility and guilt. Self-conscious emotions, such as feeling of guilt and shame, are also important elements in the moral dynamic many experience. Personal sustainability seems to be hinged on a successful coping with this dynamic. Secondly, in the present material, such coping seems to require colleagues who are able to provide support in such situations. When colleagues are silent, or trivialise the incident, the emotion of shame seems to be reinforced and coping becomes even more difficult. Thirdly, it calls for leaders who are both able to recognize the moral strain, and also willing to establish necessary support.

The study reveals different coping strategies that are only partially sustainable. Some get along as best as they can, without support. For others, moral fatigue leads to a loss of professional

courage where they no longer dare to continue, and switch to jobs where the risk of adverse events is less apparent. Others work constantly to raise their professional competence in order to ensure that this can never happen again.

The need for courageous doctors, nurses, and psychologists in healthcare is obvious. We also need health care workers that take responsibility when something goes wrong. Professional silence about the moral cost health workers sometimes pay, does not support either courage nor responsibility. We need to define both openness and supportiveness as part of professional responsibility, and as part of a sustainable professional ethics.

Details of the impact

It is difficult to measure the impact of such research. However, the book has, as mentioned above, in a short time been both widely and generously reviewed. Besides the 60 conference presentations and seminars, many seminars have been held where the research has been the only subject on the agenda (both in Norway and in Denmark). Judging by the interest, we believe the research has had a widespread impact in health care. Seminars have been held both for doctors, nurses, psychologists, health authorities, pasientombud, and so forth. The author has also been asked to partake in development of national procedures for the clinical follow-up of such events as described in his work.

The research has also been popularized in media, both by interviews in newspaper as well as radio and TV. The author has also through articles in newspapers popularized his findings.

We believe this work has contributed to put the research topic on the national agenda.

References to research (scientific)

Mesel, Terje. 2013. "Adverse events as moral challenges in health care." In *Theoretical and applied ethics*, edited by Ole Preben Riis Hannes Nykänen, Jörg Zeller, Eds. Aalborg: Aalborg universitetsforlag.

Mesel, Terje. 2014a. "Moralske avtrykk etter grove krenkelser." *Tidsskrift for sjelesorg* 2015.

Mesel, Terje. 2014b. *Når noe går galt. Skam, skyld og ansvar i helsetjenesten*. Oslo: Cappelen Damm akademisk.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): LAW

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Evidence assessment during judicial deliberation</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Kolflaath's research on evidence assessment, including during judicial deliberation ("domskonferansen"), has led to this being introduced and established as a theme during seminars for judges in Norway, most significantly in the national introductory program in which all new judges must participate. In contrast to earlier training schemes, judges today practice how to discuss evidence during the judicial deliberation as part of their training and capacity building.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>During the period 2005-2009 Kolflaath observed trial proceedings and judicial deliberations of 105 criminal cases in five of Norway's six appellate courts. Kolflaath focused particularly on how the standard of proof in criminal cases is specified, which arguments are typically used in the evidence assessment, and more generally how judicial deliberations proceed, including how lay judges may have been influenced by professional judges.</p> <p>The material from this fieldwork consists of District Court judgments, appeals by the appellant, and Appeal Court judgements as well as personal notes taken during trials and judicial deliberations.</p> <p>Analysis of this material took place between 2010-2012. First, data that concerned the standard of proof was extracted and worked up, resulting in a separate published article on this subject (TfR 2011). Subsequently, remaining materials were analyzed in the light of three established theoretical perspectives within the international literature on evidence theory. Kolflaath's book published in 2013 has a separate chapter treating judicial deliberation. Examples of judicial deliberations are also used in the chapters on evidence assessment.</p>
<p>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)</p> <p>(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).</p> <p>After Judge Jon Høyland, who for many years was a central figure in the Court Administration's work with capacity building for judges, in 2009 became aware of the fieldwork in Norwegian courts that Kolflaath at the time was about to complete, he advocated introducing evidence assessment during judicial deliberation as an integral part of this capacity building effort. A film scripted by Høyland and Kolflaath, showing excerpts from trial proceedings in a criminal case and three different judicial deliberations based on these proceedings, was an initial step in this process. Viewing the film serves as a point of departure for reflection and discussion among judges about how judicial deliberations should be conducted, including how unfortunate situations can either be prevented or best dealt with when they occur. This approach has been implemented in a number of Norwegian courts.</p>

Some have invited Kolflaath to speak and lead reflection rounds (12 different events covering 17 courts). Others have implemented this approach on their own.

Recently the Court Administration's commitment to this subject has been expanded to include arranging seminars where judges conduct judicial deliberations through role-playing, followed by discussions about various aspects of the judicial deliberation that has just been played out. Since Autumn 2015, this topic has been a mandatory part of the national introductory program for judges that all new judges must undergo and a full day is set aside for it. Kolflaath remains a central figure in the program, as the only speaker on the subject in plenary, in addition to leading small groups in role-play and subsequent discussion.

There has thus been an increasingly great demand from judges for measures that focus on evidence assessment during judicial deliberations. The introduction of these measures has in turn led to increased awareness among judges around this aspect of their profession. Receiving training in evidence assessment forces judges to reflect over the relationship between professional and lay judges. More precisely, it helps judges to ensure that the discussion of evidence during judicial deliberation is structured to increase the accuracy of evidence assessment, and thus due process, without such directed discussion negatively effecting the autonomy or integrity of lay judges.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Bevisbedømmelse i praksis, Fagbokforlaget 2013

(Evidence Assessment in Practice, Fagbokforlaget 2013)

«Bevist utover enhver rimelig tvil», Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap 2011 s. 135-196

(«Proven beyond any reasonable doubt», Tidsskrift for Rettsvitenskap 2011 s. 135-196)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: Centre for the Study of the Sciences and Humanities

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Council

Name of impact case:

Ethical challenges in future science and technology

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Kaiser and Strand as representatives of the SVT were asked to identify ethical challenges of science and technology in the foreseeable future, in particular those which may require new legal frameworks. This was to inform the Committee for Bioethics, a permanent body of the Council of Europe, and thus to guide the future activities of this committee, aiming at Council of Europe Conventions as legal instruments.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

International research on emerging technologies, values and ethical challenges has been conducted at SVT for more than a decade, with, for instance, Roger Strand and Matthias Kaiser coordinating two FP7 projects: EPINET and Value Isobars. Both researchers have also presented their work in various keynote lectures and invited talks nationally and internationally. A focus on the science-society interface, and a thoroughly inter-disciplinary approach has been characteristic for these activities. Additionally, the research marked itself as different from mainstream bioethics research also through its incorporation of a post-normal science perspective. The cumulative effect of this was a relatively high international, in particular European, visibility.

This led to an invitation (in 2014, directly from the Committee for Bioethics) to reply to a call for tender, issued by the Council of Europe. This call was based on a report earlier received from the Netherlands Rathenau Institute, which outlined some future technology developments. SVT (Kaiser and Strand) were granted this call for tender after a 2-page description of how to serve the needs of the Council of Europe.

A draft report was ready in early 2015, and upon feedback from the office of the Committee for Bioethics, finally presented to the Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg in May 2015.

The report was structured along 3 basic narratives: the 1984 Big Brother narrative, the Richard Feynmann narrative of plenty of space at the bottom, and the Aldous Huxley Brave New World narrative. In addition the report contained comments on the blurring of the division between the medical and the non-medical, equity and global divides, and the issue of dual uses and the military. The report finished with concrete recommendations for action.

The presentation in Strasbourg was overwhelmingly well received, and will be followed up in the following activities inside the Council of Europe.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The research has been agenda-setting for the Committee for Bioethics, which is a permanent working body for the Council of Europe, and can thus be regarded as preparatory work for drafting new legal conventions for Europe.

References to the research (scientific publications)

The report is available through the website of the Council of Europe, Committee for Bioethics. It is not (yet) published outside this venue.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Agenda of the Committee for Bioethics, Council of Europe.

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): FAIRBENEFI

Name of impact case: “The fair benefits framework” – challenging the prevailing normative framework in international research ethics
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) Research on the ethics of international collaborative clinical research initiated in the late 1990s has resulted in modified international research ethics guidelines, influenced the development of national guidelines, and established capacity building and training programs for and in resource poor settings.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) During the late 1990s questions started to be asked about appropriate guidelines for research in resource poor countries, financed by rich countries. There was an obvious need to avoid exploitation of poor countries, but also an urgent need to do research on poverty related disease, such as malaria and AIDS. Around 2000 clinical international research ethics guidelines mandated that only research that would directly benefit host countries should be permitted. The motivation was laudable, to avoid rich countries using poor countries to do research that would not be permitted in rich countries, but nevertheless would only benefit rich countries. The problem was that these guidelines also prohibited research that poor countries wanted, even though it would not directly benefit the poor country. The guidelines for example prohibited all phase I research in poor countries. They also seemed to prohibit research that would benefit poor countries, but had too strict requirements on control groups. In the mid 1990s the Bergen Philosophy Department initiated research that would be the subject of intense debate in the development and revision of new international research ethics guidelines. This research developed two interrelated positions. First, it was argued that under certain circumstances it would be permissible to have a local intervention, or no intervention, as a control group in research in resource poor settings. Second, a research collaboration with the Department of Bioethics at the US National Institutes of Health started in 2000, with the co-organization of a conference in Malawi, resulting in a publication in <i>Science</i> in 2002 that completely changed the international debate. After this publication, various co-authored papers by Reidar Lie and collaborators at the NIH Bioethics Department challenged established principles of international research ethics (standard of care, ancillary care and placebo use) in papers published in journals such as <i>Lancet</i> , <i>Bioethics</i> , and <i>PLOS Medicine</i> .
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) Major international guidelines adopted the position we argued for with regard to control groups, at least partially. Most notable is the 2002 CIOMS revision, which in its commentary on control groups adopted the language and position argued for in our papers. The position we developed continue to be controversial, however, and explicitly rejected by many, but that also attests to its impact. The term introduced by the research team, “Fair benefits framework”, is now a standard term of in the bioethics research literature. It has been debated by research funders, international organizations such as the World Health Organization, and NGOs. It has been subject to debate in every major revision of the international research ethics guidelines, such as the Declaration of Helsinki or the CIOMS guidelines, and numerous national guidelines and regulations. In addition to this specific impact on international guidelines, there has been more general input to the texts of major national regulations and guidelines. Examples include the research ethics guidelines of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), and the Sri Lankan national guidelines. ICMR is the

national Apex body for biomedical research in India.

More importantly the research has resulted in a focus on capacity building in research ethics worldwide. In 2000 there was very little expertise in research ethics in countries outside of Western Europe and the US. The collaboration between Bergen and NIH has been at the forefront of capacity building among medical researchers, policy makers employed by national governments, members of research ethics review committees, and members of NGOs. Over 50 short training workshops in over 30 countries have been conducted over a 15 year period. PhD students in a collaborative PhD program between Bergen and NIH now have positions in government or institutional policy bodies in China, Japan, and South Africa. In addition, other individuals who have spent between three and six months in Bergen for training now have positions in countries such as Sri Lanka, Korea, and Thailand and China.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Lie R.K. The perinatal HIV transmission studies. *Bioethics* 1998;12:307-311

Participants in the 2001 Conference on Ethical Aspects of Research in Developing Countries. Fair benefits for research in developing countries. *Science* 2002;298; 2133-2134

Participants in the 2001 Conference on Ethical Aspects of Research in Developing Countries. Moral Standards for Research in Developing Countries: From "Reasonable Availability" to "Fair Benefits" *Hastings Center Report* 2004: (May-June, No 3): 17-26

Wendler D, Lie RK, Emanuel E. The standard of care debate: Can researchers be ethical and helpful. *American Journal of Public Health* 2004;94; 923-927

Lie RK, Emanuel E, Grady C, Wendler D. The standard of care debate: The international consensus opinion versus the Declaration of Helsinki *Journal of Medical Ethics* 2004; 30: 190-193

Dickert N, DeRiemer KL, Duffy P, Garcia-Garcia L, Sina B, Tindana P, Lie RK. Ancillary care responsibilities in observational research: Two cases, two problems. *Lancet* 2007; 369: 874-77

Participants in the 2006 Georgetown University Workshop on the Ancillary-Care Obligations of Medical Researchers Working in Developing Countries. The Ancillary-Care Obligations of Medical Researchers Working in Developing Countries. *PloS Medicine* 2008; 5: e90

Lie RK. The Fair Benefits Approach Revisited. *Hastings Center Report* 2010, July-August, 3

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

For the impact on guidelines for standard of care, see the Commentary in Guideline 11 of the 2002 CIOMS guidelines, and Lie et al 2004 above. The CIOMS guideline adopts the exact recommendation advocated by Lie et al in several publications.

For the influence of the fair benefits framework, see for example editorial in *Bioethics* 2011;24 (9); ii, or recent article by Pratt and Loff in *J Med Ethics* 2015;41:539-544

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HEALTHBENE

Name of impact case:
Rethinking the normative justifications for health benefit assessments
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) <p>A major research project was initiated in 2011 in Bergen specifically aimed at examining foundational issues in measurements of health benefits that are relevant for global health policy. The research project has already had an impact on one concrete case, the issue of the value of prevention of stillbirths. It is likely that it will also impact other specific issues related to calculating of health benefits.</p>
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) <p>A standard methodology was developed during the 1990s to assess health benefits of various interventions, by calculating Quality or Disability Adjusted Life Years (QALY or DALY). Fundamental assumptions of this method are that benefits are calculated as years gained across individuals, and one starts calculating benefits at birth. Saving newborns therefore is the intervention with the highest health benefit. Preventing stillbirths, on the other hand, has zero benefit. In 2008, with Mr. Obama as the new President, a reorientation began in US health policy away from funding HIV/AIDS towards increased funding of maternal and child health. . This coincided with a similar change by the Norwegian Government, and the Norwegian and US governments embarked on a close collaboration on international health development aid. The Philosophy Department in Bergen and the Department of Bioethics at the US National Institutes of Health had collaborated on international bioethics since 2000, and saw an opportunity for the development of a research project on the normative foundations of health benefit assessments. Ezekiel Emanuel, the Head of the Department of Bioethics, was at the time President Obama’s health care advisor. Profs Lie and Emanuel approached the Norwegian Government and arranged a meeting with Mr. Jonas Gahr Støre in 2011. Funding was secured for a five year research project, located at the Faculty of Medicine in Bergen, and involving several US institutions. In particular, the project was linked to projects supported by the Gates Foundation that developed methodologies for calculating health benefit. The project in Bergen was meant to provide long term research on foundational issues related to such health measurements. In the Philosophy Department in Bergen, a newly hired Faculty member, Espen Gamlund, was the main person responsible. He has initiated research, together with his PhD student, Mr. Carl Tollef Solberg, and in collaboration with Joseph Millum at NIH, to reassess the “badness of death” in relation to priority setting and calculation of health benefit. This issue turns out to be of major importance for assessment of 1) the start date for calculation of health benefits, 2) the relative importance of newborn versus adult deaths, and 3) the unit of health measurements, life years vs. lives lost.</p>
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) <p>The direct impact has been a proposed change in calculating the value of prevention of stillbirths. In the standard method, no value is assigned to prevention of stillbirths. Professor Dean Jamison, who has been at the forefront of developing the standard methodology, has attempted to deal with the issue of stillbirths, and been attracted to the theory developed by Jeff McMahan, which is also the basis for the further development of this model in Bergen for priority setting purposes. Dean Jamison is also a participant in the Bergen project. It is not yet clear exactly how this new thinking will be incorporated into concrete methodologies,</p>

but it has at least forced a rethinking of the standard approach. Further down the line, it is likely that this line of thinking will also force a rethinking of the two other fundamental tenets, the unit of measurement (life years vs. lives) and the value of newborns compared with adults.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Gamlund, Espen; Solberg, Carl Tollef. Når er det verst å miste sitt liv? Relevansen av filosofiske grunnlagsteorier for helseprioriteringer. *Norsk Filosofisk Tidsskrift* 2014 (3-4) s. 205-217

Another English article in press on the relevance of this approach for health priority setting

Edited book in press under contract with Oxford University Press, with contributions by authors such as Jeff McMahan, John Broome, Dean Jamison, Frances Kamm.

Impact case study

Institution: Centre for the Study of the Sciences and Humanities

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): School

Name of impact case: Norwegian school policy
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) Professor emeritus Gunnar Skirbekk was repeatedly consulted by the – then - governing party, Arbeiderpartiet, in regard the ongoing political discussion about revisions in the basic framework for children’s education in public schools in Norway.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) «Eit norskfag i krise», Syn og segn, 1/2013: 50-58 «Norskfaget – kva skal vi med det?», Norsklæraren, 1/2013: 53-59 Skirbekk published 2 articles in Norwegian, in journals mostly read by professionals, one of the journals read by professionals in education. The articles were based on his research into cultural history of Norway and philosophy.
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) 2013-14. On the background of these publications, Skirbekk was asked to advise the Arbeiderpartiet, then in government, on their school policy. He attended several party meetings in this capacity.
References to the research (scientific publications) «Eit norskfag i krise», Syn og segn, 1/2013: 50-58 «Norskfaget – kva skal vi med det?», Norsklæraren, 1/2013: 53-59
References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.) Mr. Trond Giske, deputy leader of Arbeiderpartiet.

Impact case study

Institution: Nord Universitet

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Youth at risk

Name of impact case: Youth at risk
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The research has 1) had a direct impact on the measures and service development in cooperative counties and municipalities, one of which was named this year's children and youth council of the year, 2) been the basis for the development of two national supervisor programmes concerning work with at risk youth, and 3) provided new perspectives on vulnerable youth. ¹
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). <i>At Risk Youth</i> is a research and development cooperation (2007-2015) started between the University of Nordland, the county governor of Nordland, and 9 municipalities, with the aim of identifying, testing, documenting and disseminating knowledge about effective approaches, methods and forms of cooperation aimed at at risk young people. The work was largely inspired by the applied Humanities research profile at the Centre for practical knowledge, which combines Philosophy and Humanities in approaching societal issues. 10 researchers were involved in the first part of the project, and based on this initial success, the project received a mandate from the Directorate of Labor and Welfare, the Directorate of Health, the Ministry for Children, Family and Youth Affairs, the Police Directorate, the Inclusion and Diversity Directorate and Husbanken, to help strengthen national efforts for vulnerable youth, including helping to develop methods, models and skills to meet young people with behavioral problems and to ensure transfer of experience and capacity building to other regions and municipalities. Work with the project <i>At Risk Youth</i> became at the same time an important link in the initiative against child poverty from 2008. The target group in national efforts were young people aged 15-25 who were in danger of dropping out of secondary education, as well as young people who had developed criminal behavior or were experimenting with drugs. The goal was to develop knowledge and practice locally through model testing and development and training measures. The focus was to develop instruments and initiatives through collaboration between NAV and secondary education, as well as follow-up service with various municipal actors.

¹ Se M. A Sletten og C. Hyggen (2013): *Ungdom, frafall og marginalisering*. Temanotat, Norges forskningsråd

At Risk Youth was commissioned to develop methods for local involvement of youth, and to secure service providers which would ensure anchorage administratively and politically in the municipalities. It was also desirable that the project should highlight the measures and knowledge through participative research. The last part of the project has involved three researchers:

Research Group: *At Risk Youth* at Northern University

Forskningsleder og professor Reidun Follesø

Associate Professor Catrine Torbjørnsen Halås

Dosent Kate Mevik

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research forms the basis for the preparation of a guide for outreach work with young people, organized by the Children - Youth and Family Affairs, and a supervisor position at the Labor and Welfare directorate, the details of which are presently being finalized.

Sortland municipality ascribes their research cooperation with the project, as one of the crucial factors in being named children and youth council of the year in 2015.

The research has also resulted in invitations to draw up guidance for youth participation and collaboration with youth concerning dropout- issues (County of Telemark), the children's convention (County Governor in Troms and Østfold, and UNICEF) and municipal reform (County of Nordland)

References to the research (scientific publications)

The research has issued in 1 PhD thesis, 4 books, 9 book chapters, 15 scientific articles, 3 reports, 3 films, 3 popular scientific articles. A full overview can be found on p. 40 of the project's final report (in Norwegian) [i Sluttrapporten](#)

Amongst these are:

Halås (2012): *Ungdom i svev Å oppdage muligheter med utsatte unge* Universitetet i Nordland: PhD i studier av profesjonspraksis Profesjonshøgskolen Nr.5 (2012).

Follesø, Halås og Anvik (red) (2016): *Sett, hørt, forstått? Om møter med unge i sårbare livssituasjoner*. Antatt til publisering av Universitetsforlaget.

Halås (2012): Forsker i et forandrende partnerskap: en refleksjon omkring forskerens bidrag til og ansvar for forandring i utsatte unges livssituasjon I: Jarle Sjøvoll (red.): *Entreprenørskap i utdanningen: aksjonsforskning for endring av skolens kultur*.

Follesø (2010): Ungdom, risiko og anerkjennelse. Hvordan støtte vilje til endring? I: *Tidsskrift for ungdomsforskning* nr.1 2010 s.73-87

Follesø (2015): Youth at risk or terms at risk? I: *Young*. Nordic Journal of Youth Research Vol.3 Sage publications 240-253.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Follesø, Reidun (2010) Barne- likestillings og inkluderingsdepartementet Veileder (2010): [Det magiske øyeblikket Hvordan komme i kontakt med ungdom som sliter?](#)

Arbeids- og velferdsdirektoratets veileder for NAVs arbeid med ungdom (Under utarbeidelse) [Sortland kommune kåret til årets barne- og ungdomskommune](#)

Halås (2015): [Vår hjemlass – vår mening. Ungdomsinvolvering i kommunereformen.](#) Bodø: Fylkesmannen i Nordland og Universitetet i Nordland

Halås, Catrine og Mevik Kate (2013) [Skolen må bry seg om fravær. Rapport fra dialogkafeer i Telemark.](#)

Halås, Catrine T og Follesø Reidun, m fl (2015) «[Alle barn har rett til å leke under regnbuen](#)» Et ide- og inspirasjonshefte om inkludering a barn og unge i kartlegging og oppfølging av [Sjumilssteget.](#) Østfold

Mevik, Kate og Estensen, Hildegunn (2012): [Jakten på det virksomme. Inspirasjon til godt veiledningsarbeid.](#)

Mevik, Kate og Nilsen, Ellen Mentzoni (2016): Barnevern for barn - et inspirasjonshefte om hvordan snakke med barn om barnevern

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): COMBAT

Name of impact case:

Wounded in Combat

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

In their capacity of as leader and the secretary respectively of the Norwegian Defense Ethics Council, Camilla Serck- Hanssen and Andreas Carlsson (together with Jacob Thomas Staib) wrote a memorandum to the Minister of Defense, arguing for an equal recognition of physical and injuries in the statutes for the Norwegian "Sårede i Strid" (wounded in combat) medal. This memorandum proved significant for a change in the supplementary provisions to the medal's statutes, which subsequently have been revised in order to ensure an equal recognition of physical and psychological injuries resulting from hostile activities.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Serck- Hanssen and Carlsson's memorandum argued for a revision of the existing supplementary provisions, and criticized both several arguments made in a report by the Norwegian Defense Staff, as well as additional arguments put forward by Chief of Defense.

Both the existing supplementary provisions and these arguments relied on what Serck- Hanssen and Carlsson took to be dubious views on 1) the relation between the physical and the mental, and 2) responsibility. The arguments against these views as well as the positive recommendations relied on Serck-Hanssen and Carlsson's research on these issues.

Serck-Hanssen has been working extensively on the relationship between the physical and the mental for several years, in particular with regard to Immanuel Kant, resulting most prominently in her 2008 and 2011 publications.

Andreas Carlsson's doctoral dissertation was on the issue of when agents can be blamed for their actions, attitudes and omissions. The notion of responsibility was the overarching theme of the dissertation.

The main bulk of the research was thus carried out between 2011 and 2015.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The Norwegian Sårede i strid (wounded in combat) is supposed to offer a recognition for soldiers wounded in combat. The medal is of considerable significance. It is important for

soldiers to receive a proper recognition for their service to the country. The medal also have strong symbolic significance, as a concrete expression of the values of the Norwegian society.

The original supplementary provisions listed different criteria for physical and psychological injuries. Whereas physical wounds merely required a causal link between enemy activity and the injury, in addition to documented treatment by a medical doctor, psychological injuries required both a specific diagnosis: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD); as well as a specific causal history. The PTSD was must have been caused by “extreme circumstances”, circumstances which exceed what a soldier can be expected to encounter in his or her service.

These different criteria were supported both by the report from the Defense Staff and from the Chief of Defense.

Serck-Hanssen and Carlsson’s memorandum, which criticized these arguments, proved important for changes the supplementary provisions (see the letter from the Minister of Defense). The new version from 24th of March 2015 now include a specific statement that the medal can be awarded both for physical and mental wounds. Both the criteria concerning PTSD as well as the requirement of extreme circumstance are now removed from the supplementary provisions.

These revisions secure an equal treatment of physical and psychological injuries, and will be important for soldiers who now can receive a proper recognition for psychological injuries suffered in combat. With these revision the “Sårede i strid” medal may also contribute to removing the stigma of mental illness within the military.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Serck-Hanssen, C (2011). «Der Nutzen von Illusionen. Ist die Idee der Seele unentbehrlich?», in Bernt Dörflinger (red.), *Über den Nutzen von Illusionen. Die regulative Ideen in Kants theoretische Philosophie*. In addition, Serck-Hanssen has been working on the Serck-Hanssen, C. (2008) “Kant on Consciousness” in Sara Heinämaa & Martina Reuter (eds.), *Psychology and Philosophy: Inquiries into the Soul from Late Scholasticism to Contemporary Thought*.

Carlsson, A (2015). *Ignorance and Control. Essays on Moral Blameworthiness*. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oslo,

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): DRONES

Name of impact case: Ethical implications of autonomous weapons
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) Camilla Serck-Hanssen and Andreas Carlsson's research on the ethical implications of drones and autonomous weapons has enhanced the public's understanding of these important issues, and has heightened the awareness of the ethical aspects of emerging military technology within the defense sector. Their research has been disseminated through media appearances (newspaper article, and radio interview), a public lecture and contributions to a book edited by officers from The Norwegian Defence University College.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). The ethics of drones and autonomous weapons is a controversial issue, which has engendered much interest and debate among policy makers, the defence sector and non-governmental organizations, both internationally and in Norway. This debate has characterized by a combination of political, technological and ethical claims and considerations. Carlsson's and Serck-Hanssen's article "Krig uten krigere. Droner og krigens etikk" was the first article on the use of drones by Norwegian professional philosophers and aimed at separating these different aspects of the debate in order to provide a better analysis of the specific ethical challenges pertaining to drones. The article drew on Serck-Hanssen and Carlsson's research on military ethics in their capacity as the leader and secretary of the Norwegian Defence Ethics Council. Serck-Hanssen has been working specifically on the ethics of military drones since 2013; Carlsson started working on these issues in 2014. Carlsson's article on autonomous weapons further developed insights from Carlsson and Serck-Hanssen's article on drones, but it also drew on Carlsson's Ph.D dissertation. The topic of this dissertation was moral responsibility, and one of the main issues in the debate about autonomous weapons is whether anyone can be held responsible when these weapons make mistakes, thereby causing death to civilians.
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society). Serck-Hanssen and Carlsson's research has been widely disseminated, thereby enabling a better understanding and a greater awareness of these issues among the public. Serck-Hanssen held a public lecture on the ethics of drones in 2014. In March 2015 Serck-Hanssen

and Carlsson (together with Jacob Thomas Staib) published a two page essay on the same topic in *Morgenbladet*. Carlsson was interviewed about the ethics of autonomous weapons by *Ekko*, NRK P2 and held a presentation on drones at kontaktforum HEL, at the Norwegian Department of Defence.

Serck-Hanssen and Carlsson contributed to the first book written in Norwegian on the topic of autonomous weapon. They wrote the preface together and Carlsson wrote one of the chapters. The book is edited by officers from the Norwegian Defence University College and is intended to be used in courses given by this institution.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Carlsson, A., C. Serck-Hanssen og J.T. Staib. "Krig med fjernkontroll. Droner og krigens etikk". *Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift*, nr. 1 2015.

Carlsson, A (2015). *Ignorance and Control. Essays on Moral Blameworthiness*. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oslo,

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

I Berntsen, T. A, S.R. Johansen og G.L. Dyndal (red). *Når dronene våkner. Autonome våpensystem og robotisert krigføring*. Oslo: Cappelen akademisk.(forthcoming, March 2016).

Fra: Berntsen, Tor Arne <toraberntsen@fhs.mil.no>

Sendt: 11. mars 2016 12:16

Til: Carlsson, Andreas Brekke

Emne: Bekreftelse

Til den det måtte angå

Som medredaktør av boken Når dronene våkner. Autonome våpensystemer og robotisering av krig (som utgis av Cappelen Damm i april 2016), kan jeg bekrefte at Andreas Brekke Carlsson og Camilla Serck-Hanssen, som henholdsvis sekretær og leder av Etisk råd for forsvarssektoren, har skrevet bokens forord. Andreas Brekke Carlsson har i tillegg skrevet kapittel 11, «Krig uten krigere: Autonome våpen, ansvar og dømmekraft». Foruten å være et faglige bidrag til den offentlige debatt om de etiske, juridiske og politiske problemstillingene knyttet til bruk av autonome droner i krig, planlegges boken brukt som undervisningsmaterieell ved Forsvarets stabsskole og ved Forsvarets tre krigsskoler.

Med vennlig hilsen

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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): MOEN-PROS

Name of impact case:

Enhancing public understanding of ethical problems related to prostitution and prostitution legislation

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This case study describes contributions to the public understanding of ethical problems related to prostitution and prostitution legislation brought about by Ole Martin Moen's article "Is prostitution harmful?", published in *Journal of Medical Ethics*. This article, and related works, has gained significant public attention in Norway and abroad. It has generated extensive media debate, it has been debated in the European Council's meetings on prostitution legislation, and it laid the foundation for a popular play about prostitution and prostitution research at Det norske teatret [Norwegian Theatre], titled *Det stykke natt*.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

While he was a PhD fellow in philosophy (ethics) at University of Oslo from 2010 to 2013, Ole Martin Moen worked part-time on an outreach project at ProSentret, the City of Oslo help center for sex workers. The result of these combined efforts was an article titled "Is prostitution harmful?", which was published as a feature article with invited responses in *Journal of Medical Ethics* in 2014. *Journal of Medical Ethics* is the world's highest ranked journal in bioethics (h5 index). In the article, Moen analyses and systematizes the prostitution debate, and argues that most of the harms associated with prostitution result, not from prostitution itself, but from the contingent ways in which prostitution is socially and legally treated.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Moen's article has gained significant public attention. Internationally, it was discussed in the European Council's meeting on prostitution legislation in March 2014, in the debates about the report "Prostitution, trafficking and modern slavery in Europe". It also resulted in a critical statement from the US Christian Medical & Dental Associations and was discussed in *Cato Unbound*, an outlet of the Cato Institute, one of the world's most influential think

tanks. In Norway, the article has been referenced in newspaper articles in outlets such as *Aftenposten* and *Bergens tidende*. On the basis of his work on prostitution, Moen has lectured on the more general topic of the ethics of buying and selling for the think tank Civita (Norway's largest think tank) and Geelmuyden Kiese (one of Norway's main consultancy agencies). Finally, the article, together with interviews with the author, led to the play *Det stykke natt*, a popular play about prostitution and prostitution research at Det norske teatret [Norwegian Theatre].

References to the research (scientific publications)

"Is Prostitution Harmful?" *Journal of Medical Ethics* (BMJ) 40 (2) 2014: 73–81. Feature article with invited responses.

"Prostitution and Sexual Ethics: A Reply to Westin", *Journal of Medical Ethics* (BMJ) 40 (2) 2014: 88

"Prostitution and Harm: A Reply to Anderson and McDougall", *Journal of Medical Ethics* (BMJ) 40 (2) 2014: 84–85

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Daniel Nygård, "Paternalistisk sexkjøpslov", *Bergens tidende*, 02.11.2012

Mala Wang-Naveen, "Frivillighet under tvang", *Aftenposten*, 17.06.2014

Maggie McNeil, "Sex work is also work", *Cato Unbound*, 02.12.2013.

Christian Medical & Dental Associations, "Is Prostitution Harmful?", *CDMA The Point*, 13.09.2012.

Det stykke natt - En forestilling om vårt forhold til sex:

<http://kulturmeaglerne.no/pressemedling/det-stykke-natt-en-forestilling-om-vart-forhold-til-sex/>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): MOEN-SKOLE

Name of impact case:

The establishment of a secondary school in Oslo that emphasizes philosophy and critical thinking.

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This case study describes University of Oslo philosopher Ole Martin Moen's establishment of Humanistkolen [The Humanist School], a secondary school in Oslo that emphasizes philosophy and critical thinking. The school started in August 2015 and currently has 60 students. Moen, who is a Post-Doctoral Fellow in Philosophy at University of Oslo, co-founded the school and is currently its chairman. The school is based on Moen's humanistic ideas about pedagogy, philosophy, and the importance of critical thinking.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

At University of Oslo, Moen works on making philosophical reasoning about pressing social issues accessible to non-philosophers, including students. In addition to having published several papers on issues in practical philosophy in leading international journals, Moen has written a peer-reviewed student textbook on clear and concise argumentative writing (focusing on philosophical writing) titled *Essayskriving – kort og klart* (Høyskoleforlaget), a paper on the relationship between Wilhelm von Humboldt's educational theory and political philosophy, and a paper about value-neutrality in philosophy didactics. All of Moen's work underscores the social importance of philosophy and the ideal that good philosophy can be both simple and jargon-free.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Building on his pedagogical and philosophical ideals, Moen and two others have founded Humanistkolen, a secondary school in Oslo located at Ullevål, 8 minutes' walk from the University of Oslo main campus. Humanistkolen is a tuition free charter school that offers its 60 students a full secondary education. It is the only secondary school in Norway that has critical thinking as a fundamental component in every subject, and that offers philosophy as a separate subject (instead of religious studies, which is the norm in Norway). The school's philosophy curriculum is authored by Ole Martin Moen, who, in addition to being an

academic philosopher, is a certified secondary school teacher. Humanistskolen currently collaborates with the teacher training program at Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences (HiOA).

In addition to giving its 60 students a secondary education that emphasizes philosophy and critical thinking, an aim in the establishment of Humanistskolen is to pave the way for a more prominent role for philosophy in the Norwegian school system. The school has received significant media attention.

References to the research (scientific publications)

“Åpenhet om eget livssyn overfor elever”, *Religion og livssyn – Tidsskrift for religionslærerforeningen*. Issue 2, 2013: 68-72.

Essayskriving – kort og klart. Høyskoleforlaget, 2011.

“Innledende essay” to *Statsmaktens grenser* [The Limits of State Action] by Wilhelm von Humboldt. Unipub, 2011.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Humanistskolen’s website: www.humanistskolen.no

“Læreplan i filosofi, 8. til 10. trinn”, Humanistskolen, 2011.

“Slik blir Regjeringens nye privatskoler”, *Aftenposten* 17.06.2014.

“Og kanskje kommer Dawkins”, *Morgenbladet*, 25.09.2015.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): RABB-HAPPY

Name of impact case:
What is happiness?
Summary of the impact
Professor Rabbås' work on happiness, especially in Aristotle's philosophy, has for a long time attracted the attention of a wider audience beyond academia, and this culminated with the publication in October 2015 of the anthology <i>The Quest for the Good Life</i> , for which I was the main editor and to which I also contributed (see below). This has resulted in several invitations to give talks in non-academic fora, as well as appearances in the media (TV, radio, newspapers).
Description of the research underpinning the impact
I have for a number of years been working on a large project on Aristotle's practical philosophy: ethics and politics. Aristotle's central aim is to develop a conception of the highest human good, or the good human life. He identifies this with <i>eudaimonia</i> , usually translated "happiness". While everybody agrees that this is the highest good, says Aristotle, people are far from in agreement about what happiness is. Some think it is pleasure or enjoyment, others that it is honour or other people's recognition, and yet others that it is wisdom. (Some even think it is money or wealth, but they are mistaken: wealth is (at best) only a means, not an end.) Aristotle's own answer is that happiness is the realization of human nature, which is reason and this in a community with other fellow human beings: man is a rational as well as a political animal. In the course of developing his answer, Aristotle discusses a whole range of topics in ethics, moral psychology, and political philosophy. In order to understand properly how Aristotle thinks about the topic of happiness and the human good, we are challenged to rethink our own entrenched views on happiness and the good life, as well as on such topics as the emotions more generally, and the relation between emotions and reason, on human motivation, on the place of other people and communal life within the life of an individual, and on virtue and justice. Thus, although the primary aim of my project is to understand Aristotle's view on human happiness, this has

ramifications for how we ought to understand this notion, and developing such an understanding is a secondary aim of the project.

Work on the project began in 2009, during my stay at the Centre for Advanced Study, and is expected to be completed in a couple of years. The project was also a part of a bigger research area “Oslo Happiness Project” hosted by the faculty of Humanities.

Details of the impact

I have for a long time been invited to give talks in non-academic fora on the topic of happiness and the good life. But the public interest increased significantly with the publication the anthology *The Quest for the Good Life* (see below). It started with an interview with me by HF’s communications division on the occasion of the book. This interview was posted at UiO’s main webpage and then picked up by Forskning.no. This is what alerted the media, and resulted in appearances on television (TV2 Nyhetskanalen 4th February), radio (NRK P2 Nyhetsmorgen 10th February), and the press (Aftenposten 7th February). I have also been invited to write pieces on happiness in *agendamagasin.no* and *Minerva*.

It may be hard to distinguish between mere popularization and genuine impact in cases like the present one. But judging from the responses I have received, several people have felt that what I have had to say has helped them reflect on the topic of happiness and the quality of life in a more articulate and systematic way, a way they found personally enlightening and rewarding.

Here I would like to mention two occasions where I was met with this kind of response. The first was when I gave a talk at a “philosophy cafe” at Bekkestua (September 2015). Most members of the audience were senior citizens, but (nay: and!) the response was enthusiastic (see below: External references).

But perhaps the most notable occasion was when I was invited give a talk at Jordal primary school (ungdomsskole) in November 2015. This is located in one of the least privileged areas of the inner city of Oslo, and the school has the highest percentage of immigrant pupils in the country. I was invited to speak as part of series of morale-boosting events for the teachers. The response was very positive, and several people expressed their gratitude and said this had given them new perspectives on how to approach their work and address their pupils. (See reference below.)

Beyond this, I have also received feedback from individuals, by mail or email, and in person.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Editor, with E. K. Emilsson, H. Fossheim and M. Tuominen: *The Quest for the Good Life*, Oxford: Oxford University Press 2015

“*Eudaimonia*, Human Nature, and Normativity: Reflections on Aristotle’s Project in

Nicomachean Ethics Book I”, in Rabbås et al. (eds.), 88–112.

“Introduction” (with E. K. Emilsson, H. Fossheim and M. Tuominen), in Rabbås et al. (eds.), 1–27.

“Virtue, Respect, and Morality in Aristotle”, *The Journal of Value Inquiry* Vol. 49, No. 4 (2015), 619–43.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

TV2 Nyhetskanalen 4th February

Aftenposten 7th February

NRK P2 Nyhetsmorgen 10th February

Fra Marit Holm, leder av Filosofikafeen i Bærum

Rykkinn, 08.03.16

Filosofikafeen er et forum for 'folk flest' der målet er å gi rom for undring, forundring og refleksjon over menneskets forhold til virkeligheten. Folk sitter sammen rundt småbord og får mulighet til å lytte og reflektere over ideer og spørsmål sammen med andre i uhøytidelige former.

Møtene starter med et foredrag på ca. en time, og etter en kort pause er det en samtale/diskusjon sammen med foredragsholder og deltagerne på ca. ½ time. Møtene foregår om kvelden fra kl. 1900 til 2100, på kafeen Onkel Blaa, en gang pr.mnd., og deltagerne er i alle aldre fra studenter til pensjonister.

Øyvind Rabbås var invitert som foredragsholder til et møte i Filosofikafeen 21.sept. 2015. Han holdt et svært interessant og engasjerende foredrag over temaet: *Et antikt perspektiv på en moderne diskusjon*. Han filosoferte over begrepet lykke slik dette fortonet seg i antikken og trakk paralleller til lykkebegrepet i nåtid.

Rabbås skapte stor begeistring og engasjement både under og etter foredraget hos de 72 møtedeltagerne som både nikket og spontant klappet underveis i foredraget. Han viste til eksempler som skapte både gjenkjenning og forundring, og han fikk deltagerne, inkludert meg selv, til å reflektere over egen forståelse på en mer nyansert og annerledes måte. Dette kom til uttrykk i samtalen etter foredraget, der deltagerne var svært aktive og uttrykte undrende og reflekterende spørsmål om hva lykke betydde i deres eget liv. Rabbås deltok aktivt i samtalen, der han utdypet begreper og svarte på spørsmål på en slik måte at deltagerne, inkludert meg selv, ble inspirert til å reflektere videre over begrepet lykke.

Da møtet var slutt var det flere som spurte Rabbås om referanser til litteratur hvor de kunne lese mer om filosofi i antikken. Jeg hørte også en deltager uttale på veien ut: Nå ser jeg på lykke i et annet perspektiv enn tidligere.

Dette ble en god kveld for mange, og vi gleder oss til at Rabbås skal komme igjen til Filosofikafeen vår om et års tid, som han har lovet.

Med hilsen

Marit Holm

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): TOVEPE

Name of impact case:

The Philosophy's Second Sex – Exhibition in Georg Sverdrups hus, 2009-2010

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The exhibition “Filosofiens annet kjønn” displayed 130 women philosophers with the intention of demonstrating that no historical epoch has been entirely without women philosophers, and thereby question why so few women are represented in the history of philosophy.

Comments in the guestbook states that some visitors changed their view of the role of women in the history of philosophy, expanded their knowledge, and was inspired to learn more about women philosophers. Other institutions borrowed the exhibition; it was showed in Melbu, Uppsala and Lund.

The exhibition also led to increased public awareness about the role of women in the history of philosophy through media coverage, and invitations to lectures.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Part of my research has been devoted to the inquiry of gender perspectives in philosophy at the intersection of an historical and a systematic approach. Focusing on feminist ethics and the philosophy of Simone de Beauvoir in particular, as well as on traditional portrayal of women in the history of philosophy, one important research question has been to identify mechanisms contributing to the neglect and exclusion of women and their philosophical contribution from the discipline. Also, I have aimed to examine women's philosophical works and bring their ideas in conversation with contemporary discussion within feminist ethics.

Below are some publications underpinning and reflecting this research:

Pettersen, Tove. 1996. “Forskjell og likeverd”, i *Hun – en antologi om kunnskaper fra kvinners liv* (red.) Sæther, G. Oslo: Spillerom, s. 135-149.

<http://www.nb.no/nbsok/nb/7c8df5180f4bf2d28ee75e6f8e177912#0>

Pettersen, Tove. 1999. “Undertrykkingens opprinnelse og opphør. Karl Marx og Friedrich Engels”, i *Kjønnsperspektiver i filosofihistorien* (red.) Bondevik, H. og Rustad, L. Oslo, Pax forlag, s. 201-215.

<http://www.nb.no/nbsok/nb/537b0547b37417745c74ab77abe6c4af#0>

Pettersen, Tove. 2006. “Omsorg som etisk teori”, i *Norsk Filosofisk Tidsskrift* 2006;41(2):151-163.

http://www.idunn.no/ts/nft/2006/02/omsorg_som_etisk_teori

Pettersen, Tove. 2006. "Moralsk frihet og situasjon; Simone de Beauvoir", i *Norsk Filosofisk Tidsskrift* 2006;41(4): 282-296.

http://www.idunn.no/ts/nft/2006/04/moralsk_frihet_og_situasjon_simonedebauvoir

Pettersen, Tove. 2007. "Feministisk etikk", i *Norsk Filosofisk Tidsskrift*, nr 4, årgang 42, 2007, s. 242-258. http://www.idunn.no/ts/nft/2007/04/feministisk_etikk

Pettersen, Tove. 2007. "Freedom and Feminism in Simone de Beauvoir's philosophy", in *Simone de Beauvoir Studies Volume 24, 2007–2008*, p. 57–65.

Pettersen, Tove. 2008. "Simone de Beauvoir's philosophical challenges: The perspective of theOther", in *Genderstudies*, Frühjahr 2008, Volum 12, p. 5-6.

Pettersen, Tove. 2008. *Comprehending Care. Problems and Possibilities in the Ethics of Care*. Lanham Maryland, Lexington Books.

<http://www.lexingtonbooks.com/Catalog/Reviews.shtml?command=Search&db=^DB/CATALOG.db&eqSKUdata=0739126156>

Pettersen, Tove. 2009. "Simone de Beauvoirs etikk" ,i *Simone de Beauvoir.Phyrrhos og Cineas og Tvetydighetens etikk*. Pax Forlag A/S, Oslo, s. 7-28.

<http://www.pax.no/index.php?ID=Bok&ID2=Vis&counter=1651>

The preparation for the exhibition started in September 2008, and lasted until it opened in December 11, 2009. The exhibition was open until 19/02/2010. Responsible for the philosophical content of the exhibition was Tove Pettersen together with PhD student in philosophy Monica Roland. Pettersen and Roland collaborated with MA philosophy-students who previously had been attending to Pettersen's BA seminar FIL2202 (Gender and philosophy). We also collaborated with Professor Catherine Villanueva Gardner, from University of Massachusetts, who gave two open lectures on women in philosophy at the opening day.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The overall goal of the exhibition was to demonstrate the diversity of women in philosophy: In no historical epoch have women philosophers been completely missing, and they have been engaged in a variety of topics. We wanted to challenge the assumption that women's contributions have been excluded because they do not hold the necessary professional quality, and make visible how women's philosophical works constitute an important, but forgotten, part of our philosophical tradition. We also aimed at emphasizing the importance of a continued debate about the unequal representation of women in philosophy, and to inspire further studies and the inclusion of some of the presented philosophers in the work of contemporary students, researchers and educators.

The exhibition at Galleri Sverdrup had 1424 visitors, and the guestbook contains many positive comments on the importance, relevance and interesting aspects of exhibiting forgotten women philosophers.

Quotes from the guest book (translated from Norwegian):

17.12.2009: “Imagine that even in 2009 we have to highlight women’s achievement before us! Thought-provoking and very necessary in this day and age. Thank you for the exhibition”.

04.01.2010: “That was a very interesting and important exhibition. Really, food for thought.”

05.01.2010. “Very good. Beautiful/comprehensive and important/interesting exhibition!”

12.01.2010: “Thank you for a strong and thought-provoking exhibition ”

13.02. 2010: “Wonderful exhibition. Could be expanded next time – more, more!”

19.01. 2010: “Great exhibition! I hope and believe in rising interest for gender and philosophy”.

22.01. 2009: “Very good!! We have been really missing it”.

23.01.2010: “ Impressive exhibition of impressive philosophical contributions”.

27.01. 2010.: “Important exhibition. It should travel though, so that people could see it. It is really needed! It belongs to people. Hans Skjervheim: ‘All knowledge can’t be gathered in one head’. Thank you.

28.01. 2010: “Great that we are being reminded about our abilities! ”

30.01. 2010: “Important exhibition. Congratulations! Hope to see more of this”

02.02.2010: “Very interesting exhibition, I have learnt a lot”

02.02.2010: “Important and interesting exhibition! Time that this knowledge gets disseminated. Hope the reading lists in philosophy will change soon...”

The exhibition at Georg Sverdrups hus was designed by graphic designer and chief engineer at HF’s communication section Kirsten Berrum. The exhibition’s technical manager was librarian Ruth Holen, and the initiator was the university librarian Inger Marie Ruud. After the exhibition in Oslo ended, other institutions asked to borrow it. Between 2010 –2014 the exhibition was travelling: The Nordland Academy of Arts and Science in Melbu exhibited it in their community house, and it has also been shown at The University of Lund, and The University of Uppsala. The exact numbers of visitors in Melbu, Lund and Uppsala is not currently not available, but it is clear that the exhibition had an impact also at these three locations.

The “Filosofiens annet kjønn” received media attention, also outside Norway, both in the form of reviews and interviews. In Norway it was featured in, among others *Klassekampen*, *Morgenbladet*, *Vesterålen Online*, *Kilden*, and *Radio Orakel*, and in Sweden it was mentioned in *Tidningen Ergo*. Furthermore, some interviews originally published in Norwegian were translated into to English and Danish. It was also covered by the global newsletter *University World News*.

Although the exhibition had little impact on the way the history of philosophy is presented in

philosophical departments, it had an effect on the individual visitors – as the quotes from the guestbook shows. The exhibition also brought the exclusion and marginalization of women philosophers to the public's attention through the media review, and invitations to give lectures on the topic.

References to the research (scientific publications):

Some reference to research (underpinning the exhibition)

Broad, Jacqueline. 2002. *Women Philosophers of the Seventeenth Century*, Cambridge; University Press.

Duran, Jane. 2006. *Eight women Philosophers*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press.

Gardner, Cathrine Villanueva. 2004. *Women Philosopher. Genre and Boundaries of Philosophy*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Lloyd, Genevieve. 1986. *The man of reason: "male" and "female" in Western philosophy*. Routledge.

Lloyd, Genevie. 2002. *Feminism and History of Philosophy*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

McAlister Lopez, Linda (ed.) 1996. *Hypatia's Daughters. 1500 Years of Women Philosophers*. A Hypatia Book: ISBN: 978-0-253-21060-9

O'Neill, Eileen. 1989. "Disappearing Ink: Early Modern Women Philosophers and Their Fate in History", in *Philosophy in a Feminist Voice. Critiques and Reconstructions*, Janet A Kourany (red.), Princeton: Princeton University Press, 17–33.

Svenneby, Elin. 1999. *Også kvinner, Glaukon!* Oslo: Emilia Press.

Waithe, Mary Ellen (red.) 1987-1995. *A History of Women Philosophers vol. 1-4.*, Dordrecht, Boston, Lancaster: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Wiestad, Else. 1999. *De store hundreårsbølgene. Kjønndebatten gjennom 300 år*. Oslo: Emilia Press.

Some publications following from the exhibition:

Pettersen, Tove and Roland, Monica. 2010. "Filosofiens annet kjønn" ["Philosophy's Second Sex"], in *Klassekampen*, January 8, nr 6, uke 1, vol 42, pp. 10-11.

Høggmann Dehli, Eilin 2010: *The history of philosophy and feminism* MA in philosophy, UiO

Pettersen, Tove. 2011. *Filosofiens annet kjønn*. ["Philosophy's Second Sex"], Pax 2011

Fjørstoft, Kjersti og Tove Pettersen. 2011. "Om filosofihistorie og kanon" [On the History of Philosophy and Canon] Leder i *Norsk filosofisk tidsskrift*, nr. 4.

Pettersen, Tove. 2012. "Etikk, eksempelbruk og feministiske moteksempler". ["Ethics, Examples and Feminist Counterexamples"], in *Eksemplets makt. Kjønn, representasjon og autoritet fra antikken til i dag*, [The Power of the Example. Gender, Representation and Authority from Antiquity to Present] Anne Eriksen, Ellen Krefthing og Anne Birgitte Rønning (eds.) Oslo, Scandinavian Academic Press, pp. 220-252.
<http://www.spartacus.no/index.php?ID=Bok&ID2=695>

Pettersen, Tove. "Simone de Beauvoir and the "lunacy known as 'philosophical system'" Forthcomming in *Women in the History of Philosophy* (eds. Sigridur Thorgeirsdottir and Ruth Hagengruber Springer.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Below are links to some of the media reviews and interview following from the exhibition:

"Om frihet". 2010. ["On Liberty"]. Interview in *Morgenbladet*, 22.-28. January, vol. 190, nr. 3., pp. 20–21.
http://morgenbladet.no/kultur/2010/om_frihet#.VXC0XmTtIBc

"Women Philosophers Aplenty". 2010. Review in *University World News*, 31 January.
<http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100128191057443>

Sånn er livet. 2010. [Radio Interview on Catherine Trotter Cockburn and Women in The History of Philosophy], on NRK P2, January 15.
http://www.nrk.no/programmer/sider/saann_er_livet/

"Om filosofihistorie og kanon". 2010 ["On the History of Philosophy and Canon"], review.
<http://www.salongen.no/?p=796>

"Etikk i det virkelige liv". 2011. (Intervju om feministisk filosofi og utgivelse av ny bok *Filosofiens annet kjønn*). Intervjuet av Nina Kraft for *Fett. Feministisk kulturtidsskrift*, nr. 3, 2011

"Tove Pettersen med ny bok". 2011. ["New Book by Tove Pettersen"]. Interview on *Salongen. Nettstedet for filosofi og idéhistorie*, 12 January.
<http://www.salongen.no/?p=790>

"Filosofene som mangler". 2011. ["The Lost Philosophers"]. Interview with Tove Pettersen in *Klassekampen*, 22. Januar, nummer 18, uke 3, årgang 43, pp. 44-45.

Hvorfor mangler kvinderne i filosofihistorien?" 2011. Interview with Tove Pettersen translated into Danish; [Why are Women Missing in the History of Philosophy?]. <http://videnskab.dk/kultur-samfund/hvorfor-mangler-kvinderne-i-filosofihistorien>

"De glemte tenkerne". 2011. [The Forgotten Philosophers], Interview with Tove Pettersen translated into English, online.

<http://www.alphagalileo.org/ViewItem.aspx?ItemId=99824&CultureCode=en>

"Identitetsfilosofi og filosofiens identitet" 2012.

[The Philosophy of Identity and the Identity of Philosophy]

Interview with Tove Pettersen by Stian Klasbu, (receiving the award "På Kantens-prisen 2012").

Filosofisk Supplement, nr 3.

<http://www.filosofisksupplement.no/>

"Glemte tenkeres advokat". 2013. ["The Advocate of the Forgotten Philosophers"]

Portrait interview with Tove Pettersen in the University of Oslo's Research Magazine *Apollon*.

http://www.apollon.uio.no/portretter/2013/2_portrett_tove_pettersen.html

Interview with Catherine Gardner about her opening lectures on women in philosophy
Radio Orakel December 15. 2009

<http://radiatorakel.no/filosofiens-annet-kjonn/>

Review of the exhibition in "Vesterålen Online"

<http://www.vol.no/kultur/article350249.ece>

Review of the exhibition in (the swedish) "Ergo"

<http://www.ergo.nu/nyheter/20140506-lyfter-kvinnliga-filosof>

Review of the exhibition and Catherine Gardner's lectures

<http://www.salongen.no/?p=51>

Other mentionings:

<http://www.vestreg.no/kulturkalender/?ID=3885>

<http://www.blv.no/hadsel/fred-og-fryd-pa-sommer-melbu/s/1-1175899-5092115>

Lectures following from the exhibition:

Glemte kvinnelige filosofer [Forgotten Female Philosophers]

Invited speaker, Studentersamfunnet i Bergen.

8. mars 2012

Kjønn og filosofihistorie [Gender and The History of Philosophy]

Faglig-pedagogisk dag, Universitetet i Oslo

8. mars 2012.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): VETLESEN

Name of impact case:

Sanity and accountability (Tilregnelighetsutvalget 2013/14)

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Professor of philosophy Arne Johan Vetlesen has had crucial impact on the Norwegian discussion of the legal concept of mental sanity and accountability.

In the court case against the Norwegian mass murderer Anders Behring Breivik, a controversial issue was the extent of the defendant's criminal responsibility for the attacks. Two psychiatric reports with conflicting conclusions were submitted prior to the trial, leading to questions about the soundness and future role of forensic psychiatry in Norway.

As a response to this the government established a committee, the so-called Tilregnelighetsutvalget. Vetlesen was appointed to this committee, and he contributed significantly both to the report and to the ensuing debates, taking stands firmly based in his own philosophical research.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

Arne Johan Vetlesen is one of the Faculty of Humanities most well-published researchers. At the same time, he is a major public intellectual in Norway. As a philosopher, Vetlesen is interested in a wide range of issues of great societal importance. Particularly relevant for this impact case is his work in practical philosophy (political philosophy and ethics) on evil and genocide, but his work on healthcare ethics and psychoanalysis is also important as a background. He has worked on issues relevant to the impact case throughout his career, but given that Vetlesen has published or co-published 20 books since 1994 and more than 40 scientific articles since 2001, we list only selected relevant works and mostly from the last decade.

His research is often in interdisciplinary, informed by history, sociology or psychology and he has co-published with, e.g., social scientists and medical researchers.

For his work on the governmental committee, he drew upon his research on fundamental issues about guilt and responsibility in general, but particularly relevant was his essay "Narratives of Evil". This was first given as a paper in the Norwegian Academy of Sciences

and the Uheiro centre at the University of Oxford in 2012, and was subsequently published as a chapter in Norwegian in his book *Studier i ondskap* (2014) (Studies in evil) and is forthcoming in an anthology on moral evil in practical ethics with Oxford University Press (2016).

In the paper, he examines Breivik's action from a Hegelian perspective. The paper engages with issues of agency, motivation, and morality crucial to understanding an instance of mass murder, thus building on Vetlesen's previous work. Yet, this framework is challenged by the fact that Breivik operated as a single individual, and Vetlesen therefore also touches upon the psychological issues involved and the issue of whether Breivik is at all accountable. Is this a question of 'either or'? Not according to Vetlesen. In the paper, he ends up using Hegel to identify a point at which evildoing and madness meet.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Vetlesen has disseminated his work on evil and on Behring Breivik in numerous interviews and articles in the press. However, by being a member in the governmental committee on Sanity (Tilregnelighetsutvalget), he has made an important contribution to politics in this matter, including the proposal of new legislation.

The mandate for the committee was as follows: "The main question raised in the report is whether we should have rules on criminal incapacity, and if so, how they should be designed, what role psychiatry should have in criminal justice and how society should protect itself against unpredictable people who may be dangerous for fellow citizens' life and health».

As member of the committee, Vetlesen was a co-author of the 400-page report, *Criminal accountability, expert knowledge and social protection*, NOU 2014: 10. According to the chairman of the committee, Rieber-Mohn, Vetlesen made an extremely valuable contribution to the report by drawing the committee's attention to fundamental issues of guilt and responsibility (cf. attached letter). According to Rieber-Mohn, this was crucial for the committee concluding that influence should be moved away from the domain of forensic psychiatric competence to that of law. In the argument, Hegel is, as in Vetlesen's research, important, and this has also been pointed out by reviewers of the report (cf. Schaanning 2015).

The public hearing resulted in about 75 official responses (høringsvar), and the report led to extensive public debate. Further treatment of the report is now a matter for the ministry of justice.

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- *Studier i ondskap* (Universitetsforlaget 2014)
- Paper delivered at the Uheiro centre, University of Oxford and Det norske Videnskapsakademi 2012. <http://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/narratives-entitlement>
- With Eriksen, Thor Eirik; Kirkengen, Anna Luise, "The medically unexplained revisited", *Medicine, Health care and Philosophy* (2013), Vol. 16.(3) pp. 587-600.
- "Can forgiveness be morally wrong?" in Fricke (ed.) *The Ethics of Forgiveness* (Routledge 2011), 143-64.
- "A case for resentment: Jean Amery versus Primo Levi, *Journal of Human Rights* Vol. 5.1 (2006) pp. 27-41.
- *Evil and Human Agency. Understanding Collective Evildoing*. Cambridge University Press 2005.
- With Erik Stänicke, *Fra hermeneutikk til psykoanalyse* (Gyldendal 1999)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.).

Vetlesen's appearances in the media in the aftermath of July 22nd are too many to list here, but may be easily found by searching the media archive Atekst. Here we list only items relevant to the governmental committee and which quite explicitly corroborate our claim that Vetlesen's research was essential to the governmental committee.

- "Ond, gal, tilregnelig", *Morgenbladet*. 13.-19. September 2013 (kronikk)
- *Skyldevne, sakkyndighet og samfunnsvern*, NOU 2014: 10. Oslo, 2014. 439 pages.
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- Debate in *Aftenposten* with Gjelsvik and Gullestad
- Espen Schaanning, "Bør lovbytere ha fri vilje?" *ARR* 1.2015 (review of the report) (<http://www.arrvev.no/bok/br-lovbrytere-ha-fri-vilje>).

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education; University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 6

Case number or short name: Justice

Name of impact case:

Reframing the Public Understanding of Justice Beyond Material Distribution

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

This case study brings about some examples of ways in which the Pluralism, Democracy, and Justice Research Group (www.uit.no/pdj) has contributed to reframing the public understanding of justice beyond material distribution. The contributions include some accounts on the interactions between the expansion of conceptual approaches on justice as fairness and its practical developments in politics, society, culture and economy. Through interviews, public debates, open lectures, online discussions and the publication of articles in national and international newspapers, we expect to have challenged some common assumptions on the matter and enhanced the public discourse on justice when problematizing it in terms of exclusion and marginalization of minorities.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The selected contributions draw on the research conducted within the framework of the Justice in Conflict project (NFR, ISP- FIDE, 217442, 2011-2015) by the following affiliated members: Kasper Lippert-Rasmussen, Kjersti Fjørtoft, Annamari Vitikainen, Jonas Jakobsen, Nadim Khoury, Øyvind Stokke, Tomasz Jarymowicz and Melina Duarte. In different perspectives, these researchers address and analyze the emerging forms of injustices of our contemporary democratic societies with the aim of developing more inclusive approaches of justice able to accommodate differences. Professor Lippert-Rasmussen is an internationally recognized scholar in the area of philosophy and political sciences and has extensively published on multiculturalism, discrimination, and immigration in high ranking journals as well as in important newspapers. He is a regular contributor to the Danish Daily called Politiken where he has consistently corroborated to engage public debate on pressing issues, such as the refugee crisis, use of discriminatory rhetoric in advertisements and the role of the free market in fighting cultural and religious discrimination. Professor Fjørtoft is the head of the Department of Philosophy at UiT. She has published on justice, equality, citizenship, democracy and gender. Her current research is entangled in two projects: Active Citizenship in partnership with PRIO and Globalization, Cosmopolitanism, and Transnational Migration in partnership with Linköping University and the University of Copenhagen. Associate Professor Vitikainen is an expert in the field of multiculturalism. She has recently published the book *The Limits of Liberal Multiculturalism*, where she proposes an individuated approach for the allocation of rights for minorities. Assistant Professor Jakobsen's main research focuses on freedom of speech and the accommodation of religious minorities in secular societies. Postdoc Khoury is occupied with the diagnosis of sources of conflict in disputed areas such as the borders of Palestine and Israel. In his most recent publication *National Narratives and the Oslo Peace Process*, he develops a framework for understanding the narratives of reconciliation used in political negotiations. Associate professor Stokke's current project is on Climate Justice. He highlights the unfair consequences of changes in the environment for indigenous peoples and propose alternatives for compensation. Jarymowicz and Duarte are young researchers who have recently submitted their PhD thesis developed along the running of the Justice in Conflict project. Jarymowicz's research lies on the relationship between activism and deliberative democracy. Duarte is currently occupied with the tensions between the increasing pressures for international human

migration (e.g. globalization, war, family reunion, climate change) and border control. She has also worked on the differences between justice and revenge in the field of corrective justice and edited a journal volume on Global Justice.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The impact of the PDJ's research on justice beyond economic distribution can be accounted through the increasing engagement of its members in public debates, interviews, open lectures, public hearings, online discussions, and publication of articles in national and international newspapers. Here are some examples: Lippert-Rasmussen published at least 10 newspaper articles from 2014-2015 in Politiken (References to Sources 1-3, hereafter RS). The impact of his contribution can be measured in terms of number of accesses, likes, and comments at the daily's web page. He also gave an important interview to DR.dk Nyheder (RS4) and was rebutted by the Danish politician, Mette Bock (see External References 1, hereafter ER). Fjørtoft was a the Norwegian Data Projection Committee (2007-2009), appointed to review privacy (RS5) and member of two Research Ethics Committees (NESH and REK), appointed to present and discuss Norwegian guidelines for research integrity for both researchers and research administrators (RS6-7). One of Fjørtoft's papers on the conditions for equal citizenship for Russian Women in Norway (RS8) is cited in two reports commissioned by Norwegians authorities (ER2,3). Vitikainen wrote an influent encyclopedia entry on multiculturalism (RS9) which was used as a base for the Finish Wikipedia article and broadly cited in blogposts on the topic (ER 4-7). Jakobsen is often engaged in public debates. At Kulturhuset and DRIV in Tromsø, he discussed issues of freedom of religion and challenged common Western assumptions about Islam (RS10-12) (ER8). He has given some interviews to national media to discuss the Charlie Hebdo's question and dilemmas related to the balance of freedom of speech and respect of minorities (RS13-14) and written newspaper articles at Klassekampen (RS15). Khoury is an regular contributor of the Lebanese newspaper Assafir Arrabi and the magazine This Week in Palestine, where he has a considerable readership measured by the distribution of those periodicals (RS16-20). His work on narratives was part of the reference readings at the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School in Rockville Maryland in 2013 (ER9). After attending the Paris Climate Conference in 2015, Stokke published a popular version of his research at the Fram Forum magazine (RS21) and presented and discussed his proposals in a meeting with local politicians responsible for urban development. Jarymowicz published a popular version of his research on liberal democracies in the Polish Magazine Recycling Idei (RS22) that provoked reactions of Facebook (ER10). Duarte's main research topic acquired rising political salience due to the current migration crisis. As a result, she is being very active in contributing to enlighten the debate on the real impacts of migration through both public lectures and publication of newspapers, magazine articles and interviews. Her work on crime and punishment had also significant social visibility (RS23-28) (ER7).

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Vitikainen, Annamari and Dagmar Borchers, eds. *On Exit: Interdisciplinary perspectives on the right of exit in liberal multicultural societies*. Walter de Gruyter 2012 ISBN 978-3-11-027086-0.

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RS2: Lippert-Rasmussen, Kasper. *Derfor er Movias busreklame ikke diskriminerende*. In *Politiken*, 13.04.2015. Available at: <http://politiken.dk/debat/profiler/filosofferne/kasperlippert/ECE2665058/derfor-er-movias-busreklame-ikke-diskriminerende/>

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<http://filosofia.fi/node/6867>
- RS10: Jakobsen, Jonas. *Is Islam a Threat to the West?* Public Lecture organized by FN-Sambandet at Kulturhuset, Tromsø, 03.11.11. Lecture available at :
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Impact case study

Institution: Ansgar Teologiske Høgskole

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Case study one

Name of impact case: Ethics and Perspectives on Human Values within Health Service and Social Work

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The impacts are mainly on teaching and research in the fields of medical/health care ethics and bioethics. Relevant issues dealt with in the case are:

1. The theoretical component: Different views of the human being, normative theories of ethics, perceptions of reality, perspectives on the value and meaning of human life, reductionist contra holistic conceptions of health and illness, and their interconnectivity.
2. The practical component: attempt to show specific ways in which the qualities of nursing staff can create added value, i.e., as moral standards can work as a precondition to proper care, and how to encounter suffering in health care environment.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

Three different studies with various approaches will be mentioned here, see number of references below:

The sources of the research No.2 are 32 stories selected from William James' book (1956) *The Varieties of Religious Experience*. They are hermeneutically interpreted, and discussed in the light of international research on patients' spirituality, to gain a deeper understanding. The results, *inter alia*, show that it is an essential task for mental caregivers to address patients' spiritual dimension to help them adequately. *Barbosa da Silva* was responsible for the use of hermeneutic approach and the scientific validity of the study. The research was done between 2011 and 2013.

Research No.3 is empirically based. Its *aim* was: To gain a deeper understanding of community nurses' experiences of ethical problems in end-of-life care in the patients own home. *Material and Method*: Ten female nurses from five different communities with experience of end-of-life care were interviewed. A hermeneutic approach (cf. Gadamer) was used for data analysis. *Findings*: The nurses exhibited a desire to do good, when caring for patients in the end-of life phase, though they sometimes experienced feelings of lack of control. The study shades light on the problems that arise in end-of-life care in the patient's home, and revealed the need to take the patients', relatives' and nurses' perspectives on health and suffering into consideration to ensure good end-of life home care. *Barbosa da Silva's* contribution was to scrutinize the application of the hermeneutic method (e.g., how the hermeneutic circle and the co-authors' preunderstandings were considered), and to highlight the ethical content of the transcribed interviews. The research was undertaken between 2011 and 2013.

Research No.4 aimed at analyzing the ICF's (WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health) claim to holism. The following components of the ICF's

complexity are analyzed: (1) health condition, (2) body functions and structures, (3) activity, (4) participation, (5) environmental factors, (6) personal factors, and (7) health. Although the ICF claims to be holistic, it presupposes a non-holistic ontology that was criticized in light of: (a) a pluralistic–holistic ontology (PHO) and (b) a multidimensional view of the human being, with individual and environmental aspects, in relation to three levels of reality implied by the PHO. For the ICF to attain its holistic claim, the interactions between its components should be based on (a) and (b). *Barbosa da Silva* contributed with a philosophical conceptual analysis, whereas Solli contributed with a medicine perspective. However, the two scholars interacted with each other providing a multidisciplinary approach. They complemented each other in a holistic way. The study lasted from 2010 to 2012.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The research underpinning the impact has been undertaken partly individually and partly in collaboration with researchers in Norway, Sweden and Finland. The research case attempts to deliver a constructive critique of the so-called biomedical model of sickness and its implicit reductionist concept of the human being and reality as the dominant theoretical basis of professional health care nowadays. The critique points out, *inter alia*, that this theoretical basis is reductionist in nature and, therefore, it should be substituted by a holistic concept of the human being, one which conceives of the human being as constituted by body, soul or mind and spirit, forming together an integrate whole. This alternative model includes necessarily a biomedical component. This holistic view implies a concept of the patient as a person who is autonomous and lives in close interaction with other human beings – the social environment – and as well with the eco-physical environment. Such a holistic view of the patient enables health care professionals to have a dialogical relationship with patients, according to which they respect one another, and the health professionals should treat patients as agents and not as objects to be manipulated, justified by an inauthentic *paternalistic* attitude. This is necessary for the respect of patients' fundamental rights and the satisfaction of their fundamental needs, including their spiritual needs. The proposed holistic view is relevant to, for examples, the treatment of patients suffering from chronic and mental illness. This has implications for the classification of different diseases, illnesses and for the distinction between ability and disability, and in work ability assessments within social medicine. In light of this, the research case under description criticizes WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF). Furthermore, the value and relevance of the holistic concept of the human being, and basic humanistic and Christian ethics are emphasized in the research publications addressed to the education and formation of professionals at various levels of health care.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Publications dealing with health care issues – a few examples:

1. Solli, H.M, Barbosa da Silva, A. & Egeland, J.(2014). Usefulness of an ability-based health model in work ability assessments provided by psychiatrists and psychology specialists writing social security certificates. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, Early Online: 1–8; 2014 Informa UK Ltd. DOI: 10.3109/09638288.2014.935491
2. Koslander, T., Barbosa da Silva, A. & Lindström, U. (2013). The human being's spiritual experiences in a mental healthcare context; their positive and negative meaning and impact on health – a hermeneutic approach." *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences: Volume 27, Issue 3, s. 2013,493–772*
3. Karlsson, M., Karlsson, K. Berggren, I., Barbosa da Silva, A. & Söderlund, M. (2013). "Community nurses' experiences of ethical problems in end-of-life care in the patient's own home." *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences, Volume 27, issue 4, December 2013, s. 831–838.*

4. Solli, H. M. & Barbosa da Silva, A. (2012). The Holistic Claims of the Biopsychosocial Conception of WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF): A Conceptual Analysis on the Basis of a Pluralistic-Holistic Ontology and a Multidimensional View of the Human being. *Journal of Medicine and Philosophy* 2012; Volume 37.(3) s. 277-294.
5. Barbosa da Silva, A. (2012). "The Biblical Foundation of Christian Ecological Ethics". In: *Proceedings 3 of Latvian Christian Academy. Climate Symbols in Theology and Art*. Latvia: Latvian Christian Academy.
6. Lindh, I-B. Barbosa da Silva, A., Berg, A. & Severinsson, E. (2010). *Moral responsibility in the light of nursing practice. A hermeneutic approach to inquiry*. PhD Thesis UiS No. 119 – December 2010, p. 65.
7. Barbosa da Silva, A. (2009). How Christian norms can have an impact on bioethics in a pluralist and democratic Europe: A Scandinavian perspective. *Christian Bioethics* 2009; Oxford, Volume 15.(1) s. 54-73.

Textbook for the education of health care professionals

8. Roxberg, A., Barbosa da Silva, A (2016). Dignity in suffering: a theological perspective. In: Tranvag, O., Synnes, O., McSherry, W (eds.) (2016). *Stories of Dignity within Healthcare: Research, narratives and theories*. M&K Publishing, Keswick, England. (In print, and available in April 2016), about 30 pages.
9. Barbosa da Silva, A. (ed.) and three co-authors (2006/2010/2011/1012). *Etikk og menneskesyn i helsetjeneste og sosial arbeid [Ethics and the concept of the human being in health care and social services]*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk (number of pages written by Barbosa da Silva: 1-201).
10. Barbosa da Silva, A. (2009). Autonomy, dignity and integrity in health care ethics – a moral philosophical perspective. In: Aasen, H. S., Halvorsen, R. & Barbosa da Silva, A. (eds.) (2009). *Human rights, dignity and autonomy in health care and social services: Nordic perspectives*. Antwerp, Oxford and Portland: Intersentia 2009 ISBN 978-90-5095-877-6. s. 13-52
11. Barbosa da Silva, A. (2007). Epilogue: a final reflection from an ethical perspective. In: Wahlberg, V. (ed.) (2007) *Memories After Abortion*. Oxford & Seattle: Radcliffe Publishing, pp. 90-107.
12. Barbosa da Silva, A. (2002). An Analysis of the Uniqueness and Theoretical Foundations of Qualitative Methods. In: Hallberg, L. R-M. (2002). *Qualitative Methods in Public Health Research: Theoretical Foundations and Practical Examples*. Lund: Studentlitteratur, pp. 39-70.

Other relevant publications

13. Roxberg, Å. Barbosa da Silva, A., Karlsson, K. (2014). The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami Catastrophe, its Survivors, Job and the Universal Features of Suffering: A Theoretical Study. *Journal of religion and health* 2014, pp.1257-1266 (DOI 10.1007/s 10943-013-9815-x)
14. Solli, H.M.& Barbosa da Silva, A. (2013). "The need for a holistic model of functioning in WHO's *International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health: ICF*." (Presentation in an International Conference in Basel, 13-17 August 2013).
15. Barbosa da Silva, A. Cape Verde. I: *The Cambridge Dictionary of Christianity*. Cambridge University Press, 2010 ISBN 978-0-521-52785-9. p. 169f.

16. Lindh, I-B., Barbosa da Silva, A., Berg, A.; Severinsson, E. (2010). Courage and nursing practice: A theoretical analysis. *Nursing Ethics* 2010; Volume 17.(5) s. 551-565.

17. Roxberg, Åsa; Burman, Marianne; Guldbrand, Mona; Fridlund, Bengt; Barbosa da Silva, A. (2004). Out of the wave: the meaning of suffering and relieved suffering for survivors of the tsunami catastrophe. A hermeneutic-phenomenological study of TV-interviews one year after the tsunami catastrophe, 2004. *Scandinavian Journal of Caring Sciences* 2010; Volume 24 (4) s. 707-715.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The following are examples of scholars who refer to one or more of Barbosa da Silva's publications:

Fugelli, P; Mysterud, I.; Solli, H.M. & Steen, M. (1996). Økologisk helseleære. En innføring for medisins- og helsefagstudenter. Oslo: Ad Notam Gyldendal, p.296 (the page where to find the reference).

Sagvaag, H. (2014). Studienes vitenskapsteoretiske grunnlag. In: Sagvaag, H. & Sikveland, B. (red.). (2014). *Alkohol + arbeidsliv = sant?* Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk, p. 23.

Kjellelvold, A. (2010). Pårørendeinvolvering i Helsetjenesten – rettsanvendelsesskjønn og faglig skjønn. In: Hanssen, H., Hummerfelt, K., Kjellelvold, A., Norheim, A. & Sommerseth, R. (2010). *Faglig skjønn og bruker medvirkning*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, p. 77.

Sommerseth, R. (2010). Er faglig rom for kjønn. Emosjoner, empatisk forståelse og refleksjonsposisjoner. In: Hanssen, H., Hummerfelt, K., Kjellelvold, A., Norheim, A. & Sommerseth, R. (2010). *Faglig skjønn og bruker medvirkning*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, p.99.

Norheim, A. (2010). Selvbestemmelse og medbestemmelse i demensomsorgen – utfordringer for det faglige skjønnet. In Hanssen, H., Hummerfelt, K., Kjellelvold, A., Norheim, A. & Sommerseth, R. (2010). *Faglig skjønn og bruker medvirkning*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, p. 129.

Hanssen, H. (2010). Faglig skjønn ved utforming av vilkår for sosial stønad – handlingsrom, resonneringsprosess og brukermidvirkning. In: Hanssen, H., Hummerfelt, K., Kjellelvold, A., Norheim, A. & Sommerseth, R. (2010). *Faglig skjønn og bruker medvirkning*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget, p.178.

Lindh, I-B. (2010). *Moral responsibility in the light of nursing practice. A hermeneutic approach to inquiry*. PhD Thesis UiS No. 119 – December 2010, p. 65.

Andvig, E. (2010). Å forske på eller forske sammen med mennesker som hører til ”sårbar gruppe” – gjør det en moralsk forskjell? In: Hummelvoll, J. K., Andvig, E. & Lyberg, A.(red.) (2010). *Etiske utfordringer i praksisnær forskning*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk, p. 61.

Näsman, Y. (2010) *Hjärtats vanor, tankens välvilja och handens gärning. Dygd som vårdetiskt grundbegrepp*. Vasa: Åbo Akademi University Press, p.168.

Kjellelvold, A. (2009). Helse og sykepleie I et menneskerettighetsperspektiv. *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sykepleieforskning*, n.3, Årgang 11 (2009, s.16-28), p.28.

Norheim, A.& Vinsnes, A. (2008). Pasientmedvirkning demensomsorg -Muligheter og

utfordringer. . *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sykepleieforskning*, n.3, Årgang 10 (2010,s.3-15),p.14.

Vevatne, K. (2006). *Selvordsforsøk – søken mot livet. En kvalitativ undersøkelse*. Det medisinske fakultet. Institutt for sykepleievitenskap. Universitetet i Bergen, p.186.

Hummelvoll, J. K. (1995). *Psykiatrisk sykepleie I et folkehelseperspektiv. En studie av hvordan en holistisk-eksistensiell psykiatrisk sykepleiemodell bidrar til folkehelsearbeid*. Avhandlingen ved (Doctoral dissertation at) Nordiska Hälsovårdshögskolan (Nordic School of Public Health), Göteborg Sverige (1995), p. 83.

Zackariasson, U. (2002). *Forces by which we live. Religion and religious experiences from the perspective of a pragmatic philosophical anthropology. Studia Philosophia Religionis*. Stockholm: Almquist & Wiksell International, p.238.

Hedelin, B. (2000). *Med gemenskap som grund – psykisk hälsa och ohälsa hos äldre människor och psykiatrisksjukvårdens hälsofrämjande arbete*. Doctoral dissertation at Nordiska Hälsovårdshögskolan, Göteborg Sverige (2000), pp.87, 123 and p.17 in the article: The Meaning of depression from the life-world perspective of elderly women (article No.4 in the Dissertation).

Attachment 7:

Impact case study

HUMEVAL-panel 7-Diakonhjemmet University College-EthReflec

Institution: Diakonhjemmet Høgskole/VID Specialized University

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): EthReflec

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>“Proliferating Ethical Reflection Competence in Health Care Services in Norwegian Municipalities”</p>
<p><i>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words):</i></p> <p>The project engaged leaders and staff within health and care departments of 243 municipalities out of a total of 430 (27.05.2015). During 8 years of project practice hundreds of professional health workers were introduced to - supervised, and tutored in practical ethical reflection strategies upon dilemmas and challenges in daily work and cooperation. Reported impact has been greater work attendance, decreased moral stress, improved motivation and work satisfaction, increased interest in ethical education, development of methods, strategies, and pedagogical tools, enhanced ethical awareness among a substantial amount of health care workers within Norwegian municipalities.</p>
<p><i>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</i></p> <p>KS invited researchers to apply for a project designed to develop tutorial material on ethical reflection in health care organizations. Professor Tom Eide and professor Einar Aadland, Diakonhjemmet University College, had previously published relevant literature on ethical reflection and communication. This literature have been widely used as compulsory literature</p>

throughout health and social service education in Norway. The publications of Eide and Aadland documented the acquired competence, and resulted in DUC being given the task of developing the main project's tutorial material: "Etikkhåndboka" ("The ethical handbook") (2008, 2.ed. 2012). Furthermore, Eide and Aadland presented a report as part of the project, suggesting how to develop the project strategies for proliferating ethical reflection in local health care institutions.

Several Master thesis at the department of Value Based Leadership at DUC have researched the impact of the KS ethics project.

1. Aakre surveyed the correlation of sickness absence and ethical reflection activity within several health care institutions and found a probability of positive influence (Aakre 2011).
2. Ege Lundberg surveyed correlations between systematic ethical reflection and motivation at work, concluding with positive correlation (Ege Lundberg 2013).
3. Råheim Kvam studied factors influencing project success within two local municipalities, and concluded that project anchoring at all levels were vital (2012).
4. Madsen Goonetilleke explored leaders' efforts to establish ethical reflection as institutional practice (2013).
5. Martinsen reported on the vital role of ethical facilitators and ethical competence in securing quality of local ethical reflection, through his study of leaders in Drammen (2014).
6. Kralik Mathisen reported on innovation processes in Alna, part of Oslo, introducing practices of organizational ethics (2011).
7. The Alna project is also documented in the report "Organisasjonsetikk; hvordan arbeide med verdspørsmål i flerkulturelle organisasjoner?" (Aadland & Kaasa 2010), which is incorporated in the 2. ed. of «Etikkhåndboka» (2012).

The KS project was officially closed on 25th Nov. 2015 at a conference in Oslo. Two evaluation reports were presented at the conference: one from Center for Medical Ethics, and the other from Northern Research Institute (Norut). Both affirmed positive effects of the ethics project, and detailed a list of findings important to further success.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Aim of the KS project was to initiate, support, and encourage practical ethical reflection activities among leaders and staff of health care institutions of each participating local municipality. The national project was initiated and supported in a joint venture between the State Department of Health and Care, affiliated labor organizations, Center for medical ethics at UiO, and KS. KS was executive project manager during the project period 2007-2015.

Ethics has come to the forefront in public debate, enhancing awareness of injustice, corruption, etc. However, moral dilemmas in other areas of life are challenging personal judgement skills, values reflection and ethical competence. The tutorial material of the KS project, written by Eide & Aadland, stages procedures and practices of ethical reflection in order to address health care workers personal dilemmas. These practices are performed in working groups, enhancing strong organizational cultures, increased motivation and skills of coping. Eide & Aadland have been engaged by KS as key lecturers at a number of introductory conferences, arranged for health care workers of the participating municipalities. Furthermore, they have been supervising and instructing several local communities in ethical reflection work.

Another impact is the establishing of further education in ethical reflection. At DUC a 30 ECTS course in ethical reflection supervision was launched in 2010. During four years, about 80 candidates were educated in the course, most of which are supervisors within the KS project. In addition, a course in ethical reflection of 10 ECTS has been arranged three times, totaling a number of 50 students.

Recently, as an offspring of the KS project, Center for Medical ethics are offering a newly started course in ethical reflection.

There are reasons to believe that the ethics project has had a great impact in quality improvement in local health care work. Reports from patients and their affiliates having been exposed to the results of institutions practicing ethical reflection, indicate greater flexibility, client centered approaches, stable structures and motivated staff.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Eide, Tom og Einar Aadland (2012): *Etikkhåndboka. For kommunenes helse- og omsorgstjenester. 2.utg.* Oslo: Kommuneforlaget

Aadland, Einar (2010): Values in professional practice: Towards a critical reflective methodology, in: *Journal of Business Ethics*, 97:461-472

Aadland, Einar & Asbjørn Kaasa (2010): *Organisasjonsetikk. Hvordan arbeide med verdispørsmål i flerkulturelle organisasjoner?* KS

Aadland, Einar (1998): *Etikk for helse- og sosialarbeidarar.* Oslo: Samlaget 3.utg.

Eide, Tom og Hilde Eide (2007): *Kommunikasjon i relasjoner. Samhandling, konfliktløsning, etikk*, Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk. 2.utg.

In addition, we refer to the overview of Master thesis above.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Boge, R. (2010): *Evaluering av prosjekt: Samarbeid om etisk kompetanseheving*. Hovedrapport 25.05.2010. Bergen: Senter for omsorgsforskning i Vest

Bollig, G. Pedersen, R og Førde R. (2009): Etikk i sykehjem og hjemmetjenester, i: *Sykepleien Forskning 3 (4)* s. 186-196

Lillemoen & Pedersen. Ethical challenges and how to develop ethics support in primary health care. *Nurs Ethics* 2013

Lillemoen & Pedersen. Ethics in municipal health services: working systematically with, and developing competence in ethics. *Clinical Ethics* 2013

Gjerberg et al. Etisk kompetanseheving i norske kommuner – hva er gjort, og hva har vært levedyktig over tid? *Etikk i praksis* 2014

Tønnessen et al. Refleksjonsgrupper i etikk: Pusterom eller læringsarena? (In press)

Lillemoen & Pedersen. Ethics reflection groups in community health services: an evaluation study. *BMC Medical Ethics* 2015

Impact case study

Institution: Hedmark University of Applied Sciences

Panel 5: Religion and theology

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): RVN

Name of impact case: Religion, Values and National Identity Formation in the Memorial Messages after July 22nd 2011 (the RVN project)

Summary of the impact

The research has contributed to greater public awareness of how society, and particularly teachers and students, handle critical events which bring religion, values and identity formation to the centre of public attention.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

The research investigates children's drawings and texts placed by makeshift memorials that were spontaneously created in the days immediately following the terrorist acts perpetrated in Norway by Anders Behring Breivik on July 22, 2011. The messages express the beliefs and values children perceived as important in the aftermath of these acts of terror. The central research question deals with the question of what the children's memorial messages convey about values they were negotiating in the aftermath of July 22.

Another important research question concerns the relation between central values expressed in the Norwegian Education Act and those expressed in the children's July 22 messages. The Norwegian Education Act's statement of purpose is a value ethical statement. It requires teachers to present students with the values that are central to Norwegian society. The research investigates the nature of the relations between the values in the Norwegian Education Act and the children's messages, e.g. whether they are affirmative, explorative or critical.

The research is part of a joint research of professors from Norway and Sweden (Hans Löden, Kerstin von Brömssen, Sidsel Lied [project leader] and Geir Skeie). The research also includes the involvement of Associate professor Ingebjørg Stubø, PhD student Sidsel U. Bakke and two students in Teacher Education program (Synnøve Markeng and Torleif Kveseth). The involvement of teacher trainees is an important manifestation of the ambition of bringing research and teaching practices in dialogue, both in teacher education and in school.

Details of the impact:

This research has had documented impact on two levels: 1) on the level of the general public opinion by bringing more attention to how the society deals with critical events and more specifically to how these events affect children; and 2) on the group and individual level by forming the perceptions of future teachers with regard to central issues of belief and value formation.

Level 1: Professor Sidsel Lied has on several occasions given interviews in the media and speeches at professional conferences and seminars on the topic. The exceptionally strong media interest for this particular research project shows that there is a deep felt need for in-depth knowledge about how society reacts to critical events, and more precisely, how implicit values become explicit in the aftermath of critical events. Additionally, the interest from the practice field shows the research project's relevance and potential impact on educational practices.

Level 2: To give an example of impact on the individual teacher level, we will refer to former teacher and now PhD student, Sidsel U. Bakke, and her motivation for joining the research project. "Researching these messages shows how children expressed themselves when Norwegian society was hit by a crisis. I am grateful that I have been given the opportunity to be part of this interesting research and the opportunity to convey the important findings back to the school and the society."

References to the research (scientific publications):

Danbolt, Anne Marit Vesteraas; Lied, Sidsel (2015). "Norge er et mangfoldig land der alle er like mye verdt". Lærerstudenters refleksjoner over minnematerialet etter 22. juli 2011. I: *Dobbeltkvalifisering. Perspektiver på kultur, utdanning og identitet*. Fagbokforlaget, 83-102

Lied, Sidsel; Bakke, Sidsel Undseth (2013). Canon and archive in messages from Oslo Cathedral Square in the aftermath of July 22nd 2011. *Nordidactica*, 34-56

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (selection):*Academic conferences and seminars*

Lied, S.; Kveset, T; Markeng, S (2015). Arbeid med verdier i skolen med barns og unges ytringer etter 22.juli som utgangspunkt. *Norsk Religionspedagogisk Forskerforum (NoReFo)*, UiO, Oslo, 2015-11-26

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Kjærlighet og ondskap: Barns dialoger med verdier i hilsenene fra Utvika og Domkirkeplassen i Oslo etter terroren 22.juli 2011. *Seminar i temagruppen Barn, barnom och kulturella praktiker*; Göteborg Universitet 2014-10-23

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Verdier, dialoger og kollektivt minne i tegninger med og uten tekst fra Domkirkeplassen i Oslo etter 22.07.2011. *Konferanse om minnematerialet etter 22. juli 2011*, 2014-04-03. Samarbeid med Riksarkivet i Oslo og De nasjonale forskningsetiske komiteene

Lied, Sidsel (2013). "Canon" and "Archive" in the Memorial Messages from Oslo Cathedral Square in the Aftermath of July 22nd 2011. *The 12th Nordic Conference on Religious Education (NCRE XII)*; Reykjavik, Island, 2013-06-10

Lied, Sidsel (2014). 22.juliforskning: presentasjon av prosjekt og noen didaktiske refleksjoner. *Norsk Religionspedagogisk Forskerforum (NoReFo)*, Bodø 2014-11-27

Lied, Sidsel (2013). Roser og torner: Trassige budskap fra Domkirkeklassen i Oslo etter 22.juli 2011. Paper på det nordiske seminaret *Praksisstudier og historiske studier i religion og skole i Norden*, Oslo, 2013-01-21

Lied, Sidsel (2013). "Det har ikke skjedd noe så ille siden krigen" Dialoger og verdier i minnematerialet etter 22.juli 2011. Invitert key note paper på forskerseminar på Institutionen för didaktik och pedagogisk profession (IDPP), Göteborgs universitet, 2013-09-06

Popular scientific presentations

Lied, S. (2015). Kjærlighet og ondskap: Dialoger og verdier i minnematerialet fra Domkirkeklassen i Oslo og Utvika etter 22.juli 2011. Invitert foredrag på møte i *St. Olav kirkeakademi*, Trondheim, 2015-01-26

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Kjærlighet og ondskap: Dialoger og verdier i minnematerialet fra Domkirkeklassen i Oslo etter 22. juli 2014. *Møte i Hamar Kirkeakademi*; 2014-08-26

Lied, Sidsel (2013). Utøya - ei øy i rosehavet. *Forskningsdagene, Hamar*, 2013-09-24

Interviews in newspapers, radio and TV

Lied, S (2014). Hun har forsket på 22.juli-sorgen. *Hamar Arbeiderblads nett-TV* [Internett] 2014-03-28

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Hun har forsket på 22.juli-sorgen. *Hamar Arbeiderblads nett-TV* [Internett] 2014-03-28

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Kjærlighet og hat etter 22. juli. *NRK Hedmark og Oppland* [Internett] 2014-04-03

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Kjærligheten seiret. *Hamar Arbeiderblad* [Avis] 2014-08-27

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Størst av alt er kjærligheten. 22.juli: Tegninger og tekster etter terroren blir forskning. *Hamar Arbeiderblad* [Avis], 2014-03-28

Lied, Sidsel (2014). Verdier i minnematerialet fra 22.juli. *Forskningsetikk: De nasjonale forskningsetiske komiteene* [Fagblad] 2014-03-15

Lied, Sidsel; Löden, Hans (2014). Minnematerialet etter 22.juli: En kilde til informasjon om det norske samfunnet. *Arkivmagasinet* 2014 (2) s. 29-32

Lied, Sidsel (2013). Rikt materiale som gir gåsehud. *Magiske øyeblikk. Hamar Arbeiderblad* [Avis] 2013-02-07

Lied, Sidsel (2013). Roser og torner - trassige budskap fra Domkirkeklassen i Oslo etter 22.juli 2011. *Forskning om 22.juli: Forskningsprosjekter og forskningsetisk refleksjon*; 2013-03-04.

Lied, Sidsel; Strande, Ola Bjørlo (2013). Har Utøya og 2.verdenskrig noe felles? *NRK*, fra <http://www.nrk.no/ho/utoya-og-2.-verdenskrig-1.11261140> [Internett], 2013-09-25

Lied, Sidsel; Strande, Ola Bjørlo (2013). Utøya-tekster og krigen. *Kulturnytt nrk P2; P1-morgen HO; God morgen Buskerud* [Radio] 2013-09-25

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Forsker på rosehavet. *Østlendingen* [Avis] 2012-01-24

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Forskning på 22.juli-hilsener. *NRK 21-nyhetene* [TV], 2012-01-22

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Forskning på 22.juli-hilsener. *NRK Søndagsrevyen* [TV], 2012-01-22

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Hilsenene etter 22.juli. *Norgesmagasinet, Radio Norge* [Radio] 2012-07-12

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Roses and thorns: Stubborn messages from Oslo Cathedral Square in the aftermath of July 22nd 2011. *CSD-konferansen Globalization and School Subjects*, 2012-12-13

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Tegningene gir meg gåsehud. *nrk.no* [Internett], 2012-07-05

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Tekster og tegninger etter 22.juli 2011. *nrk Dagsrevyen* [TV], 2012-08-30

Lied, Sidsel (2012). Tekster og tegninger etter 22.juli 2012. *NRK Østnytt* [TV], 2012-08-30

The societal impact of the research

Impact case study

Institution: MF Norwegian School of Theology

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): ETIPP

Name of impact case: Ethics in Professional Practice (EtiPP – Etikk i Profesjonelle Praksiser)

Summary of the impact:

The results from the research project Ethics in Professional Practice (EtiPP) have had impact on various actors and organizations in the educational sector in Norway. The form of the impact has been participation at a number of educational meetings and conferences, and texts in a number of journals, web-pages and magazines. One case is, however, especially illuminating: In the national conference of the Union of Education Norway, the EtiPP research was used in the argumentation by many delegates in the discussion of establishing a national professional ethics committee, and turned out to be of significance for the final decision on the matter.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

Ethics in Professional Practice (EtiPP) is a joint research project between Østfold University College (host) and MF Norwegian School of Theology. It is financed by the Union of Education Norway, in relation to the Ethical Platform for the Teaching Profession, adopted 2012. The project is partly analysing and evaluating the implementation process of the ethical platform, but also partly analysing how professional ethics is understood and done in different parts of education in Norway. The project investigates professional ethics among preschool, primary and secondary teachers, school and municipality leaders, in teacher education (students and professors/lecturers in education in both preschool and primary/secondary teacher education) and in the Union of Education Norway. The formal and financed project period was February 2014 until June 2015. The project group is currently in the process of writing and publishing academic and popular papers.

The research group consists of five members and is led by dr. Hilde Wågsås Afdal, associate professor at Østfold University College. The other members are dr. Trine Anker, assoc.prof at MF Norwegian School of Theology, dr. Espen Schjetne, assoc.prof. at Østfold University College, dr. Nina Johannesen, assoc.prof. at Østfold University College and dr. Geir Afdal, prof at MF Norwegian School of Theology.

The project had a mixed method research design. A survey was distributed to a sample of over 15.000 teachers, students and leaders in Norwegian schools and preschools. The qualitative part consisted of data material from focus group and individual interviews, observations and documents. The analysis was focused on the understanding and use of the professional ethical platform or code, on how professional ethics was experienced in everyday practice and conceptualized, on the different theoretical understandings of professional ethics, and on the experienced societal and political conditions for professional and professional ethical practice.

The project resulted in a number of interesting findings, which are reported in the publications below and in publications in process.

Details of the impact, including a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society:

Even though there has been no systematic research on the impact of EtiPP, there are reasons to believe that the project has had different kinds of societal impact. A variety of persons in different institutions and organizations have certainly read texts produced by and about the EtiPP project - teachers, leaders, students, staffs at schools and preschools, politicians, union delegates and so on. In addition many persons from the same groups have heard presentations that the EtiPP-researchers gave at seminars, meetings, schools, union conferences and so on. During the formal project period, and after, the EtiPP researchers participated in a significant number of such activities, and EtiPP, their research and results are known in large circles in the education union and among teachers, leaders and teacher educators. The EtiPP researchers have also published a number of popular articles in professional journals, web-pages and magazines.

In one case, however, the impact is explicit and traceable. There has been a debate in the Union of Education Norway whether the organization should establish a national committee for professional ethics. This would be a second step, following the adaption of the platform of professional ethics. The debate on this matter was heated. The regional conferences discussed the matter, and many of them voted against establishing such a committee.

In the report (Afdal, HW et al 2015) EtiPP discussed the issue of a professional ethics committee in light of the findings in the project, and argued for establishing such a committee. When the national conference was to discuss and vote on the matter, the EtiPP project leader, Hilde W. Afdal, held a key note at the breakfast meeting, discussing the issue of a professional ethics committee and giving reasons for voting yes to its establishment. In the debate later that day, many of the delegates referred explicitly to the research EtiPP had done, and to their argumentation. The national conference ended in voting yes to establishing a national committee on professional ethics. There are reasons to believe that this outcome would have been the case without the EtiPP research.

Accordingly, this is the most explicit example of how the EtiPP research had societal impact, in this case on union policy.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Afdal, H. W., Johannesen, N., Schjetne, E., Anker, T. & Afdal, G (2015). Etikk i profesjonell praksis. Et følgeforskningsprosjekt knyttet til Utdanningsforbundets implementering av Lærerprofesjonens etiske plattform. Halden: Høgskolen i Østfold.

Espen Schjetne, Hilde Afdal, Trine Anker, Nina Johannesen and Geir Afdal (2016). Empirical moral philosophy and teacher education. *Ethics and Education*, 11, (1), p1–13.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17449642.2016.1145498>

Afdal, H. W. (2014). Det gode og det rette i profesjonsutøvelsen – hvordan blir det til? Et diskursanalytisk blikk på utviklingen av den etiske plattformen for lærerprofesjonene. In G. Afdal, Schjetne, E., & Røthing, Å. (Ed.), *Etikk i pedagogiske praksiser. Bidrag til empirisk pedagogisk etikk*. Oslo: Cappelen Akademiske.

Afdal, G., Schjetne, E., & Røthing, Å. (Ed.). (2014). *Etikk i pedagogiske praksiser. Bidrag til empirisk pedagogisk etikk*. Oslo: Cappelen akademiske.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.

This is a link to the stream for the debate at the 2015 national conference at the Union of Education Norway on the issue of establishing a national professional ethics committee:

<http://lm2015.udf.no/Filmer-2015/Dag-1/Sak-5-Larerprofesjonens-etiske-rad/>

The breakfast seminar at the 2015 national conference, where EtiPP-leader, Hilde Wågsås Afdal had a keynote address:

<http://lm2015.udf.no/Nyheter/Frokostseminar/>

The agenda at the national conference of the Union of Education Norway

http://lm2015.udf.no/Documents/LM-saker_2015/LM-sak_5.15_L%C3%A6rerprofesjonens_etiske_r%C3%A5d_ver1.pdf

The national committee for professional ethics in the Union of Education Norway:

<https://www.utdanningsforbundet.no/Hovedmeny/Profesjonsetikk/Utdanningsforbundets-arbeid/Profesjonsetisk-rad/>

Impact case study

Institution: MHS School of Mission and Theology

Panel number: 7: Religion

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

<p>Name of impact case:</p> <p>Reintegration of Female Child Soldiers in Northern Uganda</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>The impact of this research project relates to changes in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Research-based competence on the subject matter at Makerere University, UgandaB. Research-based competence on the subject matter at Université Evangelique, Bukavu, D.R. Congo.C. Research-based sensitization on the subject among religious leaders of Northern Uganda.
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>Project site: https://espresso.siu.no/projects/project/NUFUPRO-2007%252F10180;jsessionid=1js1iit7b4e196ptqwbonobj8?0</p> <p>The research was initiated in 2006, commenced in 2007, and was finished in 2011/2012. The project received funding from NUFU - The Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education. MHS has received funding twice from the NUFU programme, which has been a major instrument in MHS' North South cooperation.</p> <p>The reintegration of thousands and thousands of child ex-soldiers into the society of northern Uganda - as well as other Eastern African contexts - represents tremendous moral and practical challenges, not least with regard to the reintegration of female child ex-soldiers, whose background and experience prove particularly difficult for society to handle. The project responded to these challenges by developing knowledge of how religious communities can develop new methods for reintegration of female ex-child soldiers by drawing upon religious traditions as a strategic means of transition out of violent conflicts.</p> <p>The research provided new knowledge about (a) the background of the phenomenon of female child soldiers, with particular reference to how religion is used for legitimizing purposes, (b) the potential of religious communities to provide religious rituals and narratives as means for the reintegration of female ex-child soldiers, and (c) the reintegration of female ex-child soldiers as ethical and moral challenges to religious communities.</p> <p>The project was also a staff development project, training three Ph.D. candidates for senior positions at Makerere University (Uganda) and master candidates for positions at Université Evangelique, Bukavu, DRC. It was also a multidisciplinary project with expertise drawn from science of religion, philosophy of religion, cultural studies, moral philosophy, and practical theology.</p>

This research project was organised as a research group of scholars and Ph.D. candidates from Tanzania, Uganda and Norway, also with MA students from D.R. Congo.

Key researchers were:

- Prof. Dr. Bård Mæland, MHS, project leader
- Dr. Therese Tinkasiimire, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda
- Dr. Deusdedit Nkurunziza, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda
- Dr. Christine Mbabazi, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda
- Dr. Helene Nkabala Nambalirwa, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda
- Prof. Dr. Knut Holter, MHS
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gerd Marie Ådna, MHS
- Prof. em. Dr. Thor Strandenes, MHS (now retired)
- Dr. Tor Arne Berntsen, Norwegian Defense University College

The project also included two MA projects/students, who participated in the MA in peace and conflict studies at Makerere University, Uganda:

- Irumbu Kisaliwa
- Aembe Bwimana

The research outcome has been:

- 2 PhD dissertations
- 2 MA dissertations
- 1 scientific anthology with 19 contributions, also from international experts outside the group of key researchers and the PhD candidates
- Capacity building, both in Uganda and DRC, as PhD and MA candidates from Uganda and DRC were intimately included in the project. In this, we see a clear societal impact of our research, or better: organisation of our research.
- Gender mainstreaming was achieved through the subject matter of the research (reintegration of female ex-child soldiers) and capacity building (both PhD candidates are now permanently employed at Makerere University).
- Dissemination:
 - scientific monograph
 - Dissemination conferences (x2, both in Uganda, one in the research area)

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The project aimed at highlighting the societal challenge of the issue of reintegration of female child soldiers (after having formerly been abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army).

The project had as an aim to build long-term capacity on this issue by training female scholars for positions at the main university in Uganda, Makerere University, and male scholar for positions at the Pentecostal university of Eastern DRC: Université Evangelique, Bukavu, DRC.

The project also wanted to "plough back" and discuss the research with important actors, both former child soldiers and religious actors, and thus contribute to a better understanding of the challenges of returning formerly abducted and an improved practice. Thus, religious leaders from

the following religious communities in Northern Uganda were activated both as research subjects and commentators at the dissemination conferences:

- Muslim community
- The Roman Catholic
- The Church of Uganda (Anglican)
- The Orthodox Church

The project organized two conferences, one in Kampala (the capital city), and one in Gulu, Northern Uganda, from where the majority of data was produced.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- *Culture, Religion, and the Reintegration of Female Child Soldiers in Northern Uganda*. Ed. Bård Mæland, 2010. New York et al: Peter Lang (19 single contributions)
- Bwimana, Aembe: "Effective reintegration of ex-child soldiers for a peace process. A case study of Southern Kivu, in the DRC (1996-2009)." MA diss. Makerere University. <http://makir.mak.ac.ug/handle/10570/1169>
- Kisaliwa, Irumbu: "The role of the church in the reintegration of ex-child soldiers in north Kivu, the Democratic Republic of Congo (1996-2008)". MA diss. Makerere University, 2011. <http://makir.mak.ac.ug/handle/10570/247>
- Nambalirwa, Helen Nkabala: "The role of the Ten Commandments in the rhetorics of the Lord's Resistance Army". Ph.d. diss., MHS School of Mission and Theology, 2012.
- Mbabazi, Christine: "Initiation, expiation and reconciliation: The use of rituals in the reintegration of female ex-child soldiers in Northern Uganda". Ph.d. diss., MHS School of Mission and Theology, 2012.

Re MA candidates: Both candidates were connected to the research group, but did not take part in activities conducted in Norway. They conducted their studies at Makerere University, Uganda, with fieldwork in DRC. This added a second impact area to the project, as their home university is placed in the middle of the conflict area of Eastern DRC.

The argument about impact for both MA and Ph.D. projects is that the high degree of involvement of victims of abductions (and otherwise recruitment into militias and armed groups) throughout the research has in itself had an impact on

- sensitization of the religious and otherwise social communities about the issues, and
- empowering the partaking research subjects for societal well-functioning by listening to their stories.

Moreover doing such research overtly in a war-torn area, as well as publishing it in publications channels with the potential to broadcast witnesses of such grave experiences, has also contributed to the general awareness of the international community about this issue.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Media:

- <http://forskning.no/kristendom/2008/02/hjelper-barnesoldater-tilbake>

- <http://siu.no//eng/layout/set/print/For-the-media/News/From-Fight-to-Faith>
- Media coverage at central TV broadcasting channel during dissemination conference in 2010 (not able to find the correct date).

Impact case study

Institution: University of Agder

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case:

God at Sørlandet

Summary of the impact

<p>This project about changes in religious life in the region of Sørlandet in Norway resulted in several academic books and articles, and also in much dissemination to the general public, as specified below. It is the impression of the researchers that the project resulted in increased reflexivity among leaders and members of religious organizations, weakening of stereotypes in Norwegian media and among Norwegians in general concerning conservatism and rigidity in Sørlandet's religious life, and greater mutual tolerance and less polarization between groups with different attitudes towards religion. It also had an effect on academic discourse in studies of religion.</p>

Description of the research underpinning the impact
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<p>The research topic was changes in Christianity in the southernmost region of Norway, Sørlandet, in the last five or six decades. The project was funded by the Norwegian Research Council from 2003 to 2006, and the host institution, University of Agder. However, the activity did not stop in 2006, and the last publication appeared as late as 2014. Principle investigator and project manager was Pål Repstad, professor in sociology of religion. The project was led by a group of three researchers, Repstad, associate professor Anne Løvland, and professor Elise Seip Tønnessen. More than 20 researchers participated in project seminars and contributed to project publications, most of them from UiA.</p>

<p>Sørlandet (a region with 200,000 inhabitants) has been seen as part of the "Bible belt" in Norway for nearly 150 years, with strong and strict Pietist religious movements, stressing an ascetic life-style and conservative dogma. Two hypotheses were points of departure for the research: 1) Christianity at Sørlandet has gradually become more dominated by positive experiences and emotions, less by dogma and correct teachings, 2) Active Christians at Sørlandet have become less strict in life-style and moral issues, and more tolerant. In most studies, the hypotheses were confirmed. We found many examples that God is depicted as a loving God. We found few examples of Christian preaching with a sharp division of redemption or perdition. Hell is almost never preached any more. A friendly and activity-oriented form of Christianity dominates the way Christianity is profiled – on websites, in preaching, at Christian summer camps for young people and elsewhere. The Christian anthropology has become more optimistic. There is no longer a contradiction between confidence in oneself and in God. Confessional borders are less important than two generations ago. Changes in morality and life-style are more important than changes in dogmatic content. Christ is still preached as a saviour, but Hell has disappeared as the other alternative.</p>

<p>Important factors behind the changes are 1) a more tolerant and ecumenical version of Christianity has replaced a normative Lutheran confessionalism in schools, 2) more contact between Christians and others have resulted in less Christian stereotyping of "the world</p>
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outside”, 3) general trends like scepticism towards authorities have weakened the position of religious leaders.

Although significant changes have taken place, liberal media and people outside the Christian milieu still often express a view of Christianity at Sørlandet as closed and reactionary.

Details of the impact

It is not easy to isolate the impact of research projects in the social sciences and humanities on society. We nevertheless venture to claim that this project has had an impact on reflections, discourses and practices. First we give an overview of popular dissemination from the project. Then we identify some areas where the project has had an impact.

Popular dissemination:

A film shown several times on national TV (TV2) called *Gud + Sørlandet = sant?* (2009).

A large exhibition in Kristiansand, organized by Vest-Agdermuseet, called *Himmelen over Sørlandet*, on religious changes in the region and based mainly on “God at Sørlandet” (2011).

About 70 popular lectures in different kinds of organizations, Christian and others, in the period 2004 to 2012.

About 50 media events in the same period, in regional and national TV, radio, newspapers and magazines, including programs on national radio and TV such as Dagsrevyen, Dagsnytt atten, Frokost-TV, Skavlan, Ukeslutt, Nitimen, Verdibørsen, Språkteigen and Norgesglasset.

A popular book from the project, with short texts and many pictures, named *Gud på Sørlandet*. The book was nominated for Sørlandets litteraturpris, the region’s book award for 2008.

In sum, several researchers have been active on several arenas making the project findings known on several arenas. In the following areas we believe that the project has made a difference:

The project was mainly descriptive and analytical, but a concern to nuance stereotypes inside and outside Christian milieu was expressed. We identified with the aims voiced by the sociologist Zygmunt Bauman for academics to act as interpreters between groups in society, cf. his book *Legislators and Interpreters* (1987). We believe that this aim was successful. Empirical findings were presented in lectures and in the media, and often Christian leaders and grass-roots people reflected critically on their own history. The many media reports also contributed to nuance stereotypes about Christians in the Bible belt, sometimes also called *det mørke fastland* (the dark continent). The project has probably also resulted in a more realistic picture of the power of theologians today: Most changes seem to have been carried through first, and the theologians have come afterwards, legitimating them. Finally, we have had an impact on the scientific community within religious studies and sociology of religion: Sometimes a line is drawn between institutional religion seen as static, rigid and authoritarian, and non-institutional religion, seen as free-floating and more genuine. We also showed that religion with a conservative self-understanding change.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Scientific dissemination: 5 scientific monographs, 1 anthology, 2 doctoral theses, 5 master thesis, about 20 articles in refereed journals or refereed anthologies, more than 20 presentations at national and international scientific conferences. Here we will confine ourselves to mention the scientific books and a few refereed articles in English.

Pål Repstad and Jan-Olav Henriksen (eds) 2005. *Mykere kristendom? Sørlandsreligion i*

endring. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Jan-Olav Henriksen and Pål Repstad 2005. *Tro i sør. Sosiologiske og teologiske blikk på sørlandsk religion*. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.

Paul Leer-Salvesen 2005. *Moderne prester*. Oslo: Verbum.

Anne Løvland and Pål Repstad 2008. *Julekonserter*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget.

Irene Trysnes 2012. *Å campe med Gud. En studie av kristne sommerstevner på Sørlandet*. Oslo: Iko-forlaget.

Nils M. Justvik 2012. *Idrett og kristendom på Sørlandet 1945-2000*. Kristiansand: Portal Akademisk.

(The two last books are based on doctoral theses from the project).

Jan-Olav Henriksen 2005. Changing conditions of change. Report about a research project in Norway. *Journal of Contemporary Religion* 20(3), 373-380.

Jan-Olav Henriksen 2005. Religion and spirituality – worlds apart? *Tidsskrift for kirke, religion og samfunn* 18(1), 73-88.

Jan-Olav Henriksen 2008. Shame, desire and marginality. *Nordic Journal of Religion and Society* 21(1), 75-90.

Pål Repstad 2008. Christmas concerts – maintaining vicarious religion. In L. Kanckos and R. Kauranen (eds): *Social samhörighet och religion*. Åbo: Åbo Akademi University Press.

Pål Repstad 2008. From sin to a gift of God: Constructions of change in conservative Christian organizations. *Journal of Contemporary Religion* 23(1), 17-31.

Pål Repstad 2009. A softer God and a more positive anthropology: Changes in a religiously strict region in Norway. *Religion* 39(1), 126-131.

Pål Repstad 2014. When religions of difference grow softer. In G. Vincett and E. Obinna (eds): *Christianity in the Modern World. Changes and Controversies*. Farnham: Ashgate, 157-174.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact

Two articles in a book from 2009 discuss and reflect upon the impact of the project God at Sørlandet in more detail than there is room for in this format, see Paul Leer-Salvesen: *Moderne prester – ved en av dem*, and Pål Repstad: *Å forske på Gud på Sørlandet*, both in *Å forske blant sine egne. Universitet og region – nærhet og uavhengighet* (eds Hans Chr. Garmann Johnsen, Anne Halvorsen and Pål Repstad. Kristiansand: Norwegian Academic Press), 196-207; 178-195.

More detailed lists of publications, popular lectures and media events have been reported to the NRC during and after the project. A few main sources will be mentioned here:

The TV film *Gud + Sørlandet = sant* can be made available for school use on DVD, not however for commercial use.

The popular book *Gud på Sørlandet* (eds Anne Løvland, Elise Seip Tønnessen and Pål Repstad) from 2008 is still available from the publisher, Portal forlag, Kristiansand , <http://portalforlag.no/>

The museum exhibition in Kristiansand 2008 is documented in the exhibition catalogue *Himmelen over Sørlandet* (ed Kathrin Pabst, Vest-Agdermuseet 2011). There is an English translation of most of the texts in the catalogue). The process of developing this museum exhibition about a contemporary topic, and the ethical challenges in this context, is documented in a doctoral thesis by the main person responsible for the exhibition, head of

department for research at Vest-Agdermuseum (the main regional museum), ethnologist Kathrin Pabst. See Kathrin Pabst 2014. *Mange hensyn å ta - mange behov å avveie: Moralske utfordringer museumsansatte møter i arbeidet med følsomme tema*. Doctoral dissertation. Kristiansand: University of Agder.

Here are some references to interviews and articles about the project in national and main regional newspapers, from the period where three of the books were published:

Vårt land 21.1.2004; 13.10.2004; 21.9.2005; 20.10.2005; 21.10.2005; 24.10.2005; 26.10.2005; 10.11.2005. *Klassekampen* 20.01.2006.

Fædrelandsvennen 6.8.2005; 21.9.2005; 21.10.2005; 24.10.2005; 23.12.2005.

In 2011 a major new history of Norway called NORVEGR was published by Aschehoug. In vol. IV, about Norway after 1914 and written by May-Brith Ohman Nielsen, some points from 'God at Sørlandet' are picked up (pp 283-286), and publications by Irene Trysnes and Pål Repstad are referred to.

Impact case study

Institution:

Panel number:

Case number or short name (max 10 characters):

Name of impact case:
The introduction of Religious Studies methodologies into Religious Education in Norway
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
The critical, source based, and comparative approach to studying religion carried out in my work on formative Christianity and the varieties of Islamic tradition – as well as in the work of my colleagues – has contributed to transforming the way religion is taught in Norwegian public schools. Moving away from a confessionally grounded way of teaching religion, RE has now assimilated the descriptive, thematic and problematising approach to studying religion developed in Religious Studies. I took the initiative to involve Religious Studies in Bergen as a leading partner in this development.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
Religious Studies research, as understood at our department, has two pillars: the accurate study of texts and the employment of comparative categories. The conjunction of philological and comparative methodologies is distinctive to Religious Studies. The comparative approach represents a theoretical advance over ways of studying religion that are based on knowing a single religious tradition. The Religious Studies approach is critical of the teleological self-narratives constructed by the religious traditions themselves, and replaces it with assumptions of historical contingency, inherent multiplicity and multidirectional processes. It is also critical of essentialist definitions of both one's own religion and those of others and replaces it with empirically grounded generalisations. My own work on varieties of early Christianity and of Islam, like that of my colleagues on similar or other topics, has followed these lines. It has partly been a matter of bringing to attention alternative forms of those religions, either through editions and translations of texts, or through historical reconstructions and systematic analyses of diverse doctrines and practices within the individual traditions. Partly I have also aimed to destabilise the received notions of orthodoxy, canonicity and institutions of authority by seeing these notions as historically constructed and as the results of competition between opposing parties. Finally I have tried to refine some of our conceptual apparatus by reconsidering such terms as syncretism, magic, initiation, sacrifice and other ritual forms. In terms of impact it is necessary to realise that this research acquires its impact indirectly, through the mediation of publications designed for a wide audience, as well as through contributions to newspapers, radio and TV. My specialised work has always been complemented by publications and activities of that nature. Issues concerning the formative processes of the major religions, religious authority, and the conditions for religious pluralism in general, command much public interest and are highly relevant for the ongoing debate about the future role of religion in society. A particularly important arena of impact is the teaching of religion in public schools, which is given special attention in the next paragraph.
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)
When religious education in Norwegian primary schools was reformed in 1996 so as to give more attention to other religions than Christianity, it was realised that Religious Studies was

in a position to contribute to the further development of this school subject. Together with Tarald Rasmussen, professor of Church History at the Theological Faculty at the University of Oslo, I was commissioned by the National Centre for Teaching Aid (Nasjonalt læremiddelsenter) to prepare *Kildesamling til Kristendoms-kunnskap med religions- og livssynsorientering* (1999), a collection of literary and pictorial sources from the main religions that was to illustrate each of the learning objectives in the new RE curriculum, which constituted a quite detailed list. An extensive research was made to identify the most relevant materials, texts were translated from the original languages and were presented for the use of teachers. The work (nearly 600 pages) was distributed free to all schools in Norway and is regularly used in teacher training colleges. The philological expertise commanded by our discipline was thus put to good use, as were comparative perspectives, which served to lay out the materials in a way that facilitated thematic cross-references between religions.

Tarald Rasmussen and I also co-authored a textbook on Christianity (*Kristendommen*, 2000) in which that religion was presented from a Religious Studies perspective. It became the standard textbook on the subject, used in practically all HEIs in Norway.

In 1999 I was a member of the committee appointed by the ministry to write a new curriculum for RE teacher training, and in 2002 I led, together with Rasmussen, a committee set up to revise the primary schools' RE curriculum. We proposed a model based on a consistently comparative methodology focussing on the forms of worship and the main narratives of the major religious traditions. Unfortunately the proposal was too radical for some stakeholders, and the government then in office favoured a model that retained a privileged status for Christianity in the curriculum.

Comparative methodology has nevertheless asserted itself as an adequate approach to teaching RE in public schools in a religiously diverse society. Younger colleagues trained in Bergen (Marie von der Lippe, Trine Anker) have been instrumental in this process. In this way the insights and perspectives developed by the research of our discipline are changing the way religion is thought and spoken about in Norwegian society, by providing a conceptual framework for handling religious diversity.

References to the research (scientific publications)

A long list. See [here](#).

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Lippe, von der, Marie; Skeie, Geir; Jozsa, Dan-Paul (2015). Youth as pilots of the future – A comparative Study of Norwegian students' Views and Experiences with Religion in Education. *Religious Education Journal of Australia* Volum 31.(2), 23-29.

Lippe, von der, Marie (2012). Young people's talk about religion and diversity : a qualitative study of Norwegian students aged 13-15. I: *Religion, education, dialogue and conflict: perspectives on religious education research*. Routledge.

Anker, Trine; Lippe, von der, Marie (2015). Religiøst mangfold i skolen. *Pedagogikk - en grunnbok*. Cappelen Damm Akademisk.

Lippe, von der, Marie; Holth, Gunnar; Kallevik, Kjell Arne (2007). *Grunnbok 9, Horisonter: KRL for ungdomstrinnet*. Gyldendal Akademisk.

<http://www.religionsoraklene.no>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Tibet

Name of impact case:

The Tibet Network and research on Tibetan religions, IKOS.

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The Network for University Co-operation Tibet-Norway was established in 1994 and has facilitated collaboration between institutions and researchers in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Norway. This research and scholarship program has contributed to the broadening academic perspectives and stimulated the exchange of academic personnel between TAR and Norway, transferred knowledge and built academic relationships. The Network receives NOK 5-6.000.000 pr. year from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad). Synergy with the Quota Program has added to the capacity of the program. One hundred Tibetans have been educated at collaborating universities in Norway, many of whom have obtained research degrees based on primary data from Tibetan societies in the People's Republic of China (PRC). All Tibetan academics have returned to China and made progress in their academic careers through teaching and research. The global responsibility taken on by Norwegian universities for education of Tibetans and for Tibetan studies research receive international attention. Research on Tibetan religions and culture at IKOS has been closely linked to the activities of the Network. The Network has provided direct funding of collaborative research at IKOS and Tibet University and Tibet Academy of Social Sciences on local religious practice, monastic histories and comparative studies of monasteries in Tibetan societies. In addition, the Network has facilitated fieldwork in areas where only Tibetans obtain research permission, providing unique data on Tibetan religious practice. This collaborative research has not only contributed to the training of young Tibetan scholars, but also to strengthening the Tibetan identity and language and to preserving and disseminating knowledge on Tibetan religions and culture.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Three IKOS professors (Kværne, Braarvig and Havnevik) have contributed to building strong relationships in Tibet through the Network and have published widely on the basis of data generated through collaboration with Tibetan academics. Around thirty master theses related to Tibetan religions, ten of which have been written by young Tibetan, Himalayan or Mongolian scholars, have been completed at IKOS. One Tibetan scholar defended his PhD in 2012 and currently five Tibetan PhD candidates study at IKOS. Present research related to Tibetan studies at IKOS encompasses living religious traditions and their interconnectedness

with social, economic and environmental changes. Together with a group of young scholars, Havnevik is currently building up a research project *Religious Responses to Climate Change in Tibet and the Himalayas*, which is complementary to *Himalaya on the Line: Melting Glaciers, Moral Geographies and Mobile Phones* led by Dr. Diemberger, Research Director of the Mongolia & Inner Asia Studies Unit (MIASU) of the University of Cambridge. Over the years the Network has facilitated the participation of Tibetan scholars from the PRC in the Seminar of the International Association for Tibetan Studies (IATS) arranged every third year. In 2016 the Network is providing considerable funding and administrative support to the 14th IATS Seminar to be arranged 19-25 June at the University of Bergen where 700 international scholars have applied to participate. The Seminar promotes Tibetan studies by providing a forum for scholarly dialogue and serves as an arena for transferring knowledge and building relationships.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Research on Tibetan religions and culture at IKOS has been closely linked to the activities of the Network for University Co-operation Tibet-Norway since 1994. The Network has facilitated collaboration between institutions and researchers in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) as well as the Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces and Norway. The Network administers a research and scholarship programmer which has had significant impact on research at IKOS. The activities of the Network focus on capacity building and institutional development in higher education in Tibetan areas of the PRC. Tibet is a unique case with a special political history as well as limited higher educational options, but the Network has contributed to broadening academic perspectives and stimulated the exchange of academic personnel between Tibet and Norway, transferred knowledge and built academic relationships.

Tibetan culture, including religion, has for the last sixty years undergone massive changes due to the impact of the policies of the PRC. During the Cultural Revolution, Tibetan religions were under massive attack, but gradually revived – although dramatically altered – after the mid-1980s. During the last five to ten years, international scholars' access to Tibetan societies in the PRC as well as Tibetan academics' access to the world outside China has been severely curtailed. International NGOs have had to terminate activities in the TAR and several Chinese provinces. The international scholarly community is greatly concerned about the situation for Tibetan academics in China and strongly supports the Network's facilitation of collaborative research and funding of Tibetan researchers.

The Network has provided direct funding to collaborative research at IKOS and Tibet University and Tibet Academy of Social Sciences. Since 2012 the Network has funded research on the History of Nenyng monastery in the Tsang Province which is based on a rare Tibetan historical text. In Tibetan studies, only a few monastic histories and comparative studies of monasteries inside Tibet have been published. Extracting information from rare monastic histories (texts) and fieldwork in areas where only Tibetans obtain research permission provide unique data on Tibetan religious history and practice. This collaborative research has not only contributed to the training of young Tibetan scholars from the PRC, but

also to strengthen Tibetan identity, preserve the Tibetan language and to disseminate Tibetan knowledge on Tibetan religions and culture.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Kværne, Braarvig and Havnevik have published widely internationally. For Kværne's publications, see e.g., Kværne: *Forty-five Years of Tibetan Studies* 2015, Braarvig's publications on the Schøyen Collection (2002; 2006; 2010; 2014) as well as chapters in Marcus Düwell, Roger Brownsword and Dietmar Mieth (eds) *The Cambridge Handbook of Human Dignity* 2014. For Havnevik's publications, see Havnevik 1989; 1999; Havnevik and Gyatso (eds) 2005; Havnevik and Ramble (eds) 2015. For articles, see list of publications in Cristin.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.), see Janne Lexow, DECO/NCG and Joakim Enwall, University of Uppsala: "GLO-2028 Support to the Network for University Co-operation Tibet-Norway 2006: 1-50" (External Report), Havnevik "The Tibet Network," presentation at the 11th Seminar of the International Association for Tibetan Studies, Bonn 2006. See also the Network's [Annual Reports](#) (2011 – 2012). Annual reports submitted to Norad and an internal review conducted in 2014 can be provided upon request.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, University of Oslo

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): ValPol

Name of impact case:
Lobbying for faith and family. A study of religious NGOs at the United Nations

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Widely read study providing research based knowledge for UN delegations and diplomats. The study addresses the following dilemma: Conservative religious actors have formed alliances to attack established UN conventions especially targeting women's sexual health issues and family policy (e.g. free choice of husband/wife, divorce). The study provides brief explanations of religious world view and theological discussion relevant to a selected number of the most active religious NGOs. And even more importantly provides understanding of different religious authority structures enabling the reader to assess these organisations when they meet in debates in UN fora.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).
Research group: Value Politics, led by professor Anne Stensvold.
The research group was led by Stensvold with the collaboration of Ingrid Vik (free researcher affiliated with Value Politics and associated with ScanTeam, a Oslo based Consultancy Service) and Christian Moe (free researcher affiliated with Value Politics and Oslo Coalition at the Institute for Human Rights, University of Oslo).
This study was administered by Ingrid Vik who was also in charge of relations between the research team and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NORAD department). The study brief was created in collaboration between the research group and the ministry.
The time frame for this particular study was December 2012-March 2013.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)
(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).
Referring to the summary above it should be noted that the study gives guidelines to

diplomats and bureaucrats in their dealings with religious NGOs and activists, providing well documented policy advice, e.g. on which religious NGOs to avoid because unwilling to compromise. The most important long term impact of the study is that it highlights the fundamental difference between liberal and conservative interpretations of the same religious tradition, and makes clear the discursive space that exists when negotiating with religious leaders and organisations.

Since the study was published as a NORAD report it was immediately made available to interested parties. Diplomats and UN leaders confirm that the report serves as a reference work in all relevant fora. Cf. the head of United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) Azza Karam, former World Bank executive Katherine Marshall.

It is also widely used by NGOs such as Amnesty and Fokus Kvinner, e.g. referred to on their webpage.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Lobbying for faith and family. A study of religious NGOs at the United Nations, NORAD report 7/2013 available at: <https://www.norad.no/globalassets/import-2162015-80434-am/www.norad.no-ny/filarkiv/vedlegg-til-publikasjoner/lobbying-for-faith-and-family.pdf>
Religion at the UN. What difference does it make? Anne Stensvold (ed.), Routledge 2016 (forthcoming)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Cited in relevant scholarly literature: Jeffrey Haynes *Faith-based organisations at the United Nations* Palgrave Macmillan (2014); Ioana Cismas *Religious actors and international law* Oxford University Press (2014); Luca Mavelli and Fabio Petito *Towards a postsecular international politics* Palgrave MacMillan (2014); Claudia Derichs and Dana Ferret *Women's movements and counter-movements* Cambridge University Press (2014), Francois Foret *religion and politics in the European Union* Cambridge University Press (2015); Christopher Buck *God and apple pie. Religious myth and visions of America*. Educators International Press, NY, 2015.

Cited on relevant websites

Amnesty International <http://www.amnesty.no/aktuelt/kampen-om-familien>

Fokus kvinner (in Norwegian) <http://www.fokuskvinner.no/no/Forsiden/Kurs-og-aktiviteter/Invitasjon-til-presentasjon-av-funnene-i-rapportenLobbying-for-Faith-and-Family-A-study-of-religious-NGOs-at-the-United-Nations/> <<http://www.fokuskvinner.no/no/Forsiden/Kurs-og-aktiviteter/Invitasjon-til-presentasjon-av-funnene-i-rapportenLobbying-for-Faith-and-Family-A-study-of-religious-NGOs-at-the-United-Nations/>> ,

Open Democracy <https://www.opendemocracy.net/openglobalrights/jill-olivier/faith-and-health-care-in-africa-complex-reality> <<https://www.opendemocracy.net/openglobalrights/jill-olivier/faith->

[and-health-care-in-africa-complex-reality](#)>

Women's UN Report Network <http://www.wunrn.com/2014/01/religious-ngos-at-the-un-study-lobbying-for-faith-family-2/> <<http://www.wunrn.com/2014/01/religious-ngos-at-the-un-study-lobbying-for-faith-family-2/>>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Theology, University of Oslo

Panel number: 7 Religion and theology

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 2 Death

Name of impact case: Death In Early Protestant Tradition
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) The project investigated the complicated religious and cultural interaction between the old and the new in dealing with death and the dead – with the starting point in Norwegian and Danish source material, and with emphasis on a European contextualization. The main impact of the research project has been initiating online publishing of historical sources and courses for pastors in the Church of Norway.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). <i>Background:</i> This RCN-funded project ran from 2010-2013 as a collaboration between The Faculty of Theology and Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages at The Faculty of Humanities at the University of Oslo. The head of the project was prof. Tarald Rasmussen at the Faculty of Theology. <i>The research:</i> Concentrating on two main groups of sources, epitaphs and funeral sermons, the project has investigated the cultural changes of death in the Lutheran Kingdom of Denmark-Norway in the 16th and early 17th century. The European context is constituted primarily by the homeland of Lutheranism, Germany/Saxony. The research on the <i>epitaphs</i> has shed light on their place and function in religious, social, and aesthetic terms in the Lutheran church interior in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The <i>Funeral sermons</i> offered the occasion to develop a narrative about the dead person. Here, Late Medieval traditions not only from the Legends of the saints but also from the <i>Ars Moriendi</i> contribute to the profile and content of this genre in the Protestant context. The interdisciplinary profile and the comparative perspectives have both been essential to the project. Central national and international researchers in the field were participants in the project. In addition to prof. Tarald Rasmussen other key scholars include prof. Arne Bugge Amundsen, The Faculty of Humanities, UiO, prof. Kristin Bliksrud Aavitsland

(now Norwegian School of Theology), postdoc Eivor Andersen Oftestad (now Norwegian School of Theology), postdoc Jon Øygarden Flæten (now The Research Council of Norway), principal Sivert Angel, The practical-theological Seminary, Dr. Kerstin Merkel, Katholische Universität, Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Dr. Martin Wangsgaard Jürgensen, Copenhagen.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The research project has initiated a digital publication of Early Modern Norwegian funeral sermons (carried out by the National Library), available to everyone interested. Furthermore, this project has registered and described remaining 16th and 17th century Epitaphs in Norwegian churches, museums and other collections, and is about to publish the result in a comprehensive illustrated catalogue (2016).

The research results of the project have also been shared with a broader group of professionals through a 20 ECTS course 2012–2013 for practicing pastors in the Church of Norway. Here, Early Modern Lutheran traditions relating to Death and Dying were brought into dialogue with contemporary pastoral practice relating to the same topics. Central elements from this 2012/13-course also belong to the core program of the professional training prepared for all pastors of the Church of Norway on occasion of the 2017 celebrations of 500 years Lutheran reformation.

References to the research (scientific publications)

- Amundsen, Arne Bugge: “Funeral Sermons and Lutheran Social Practices. An Example from 16th-century Denmark-Norway”, in: Rasmussen, Tarald & Jon Øygarden Flæten (ed.): *Preparing for Death, Remembering the Dead*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 2015, pp. 223-40.
- Angel, Sivert: “Den tyske likprekenens eksempler endringer i eksemplenes religiøse funksjon på slutten av 1500-tallet. *Tidsskrift for kulturforskning* 2010, Volum 9.(2) pp. 5-17
- Oftestad, Eivor Andersen: «... slå ihjel denne syndige kropp, men bevar dog min fattige sjel» Lidelsens religiøse funksjon i Niels Palladius’ døds- forberedelse (1558) og i samtidige likprekener. *Teologisk Tidsskrift* 2015 (1) pp. 4-22
- Rasmussen, Tarald & Jon Øygarden Flæten (ed.): *Preparing for Death, Remembering the Dead*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 2015. 380s

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

- Funeral sermons are digitalized by the National Library, available online: <http://www.tf.uio.no/english/research/projects/dp/sources/funeral-sermons/>
- Website on the TF course 2012-13 for pastors in the Church of Norway (in Norwegian): <http://www.tf.uio.no/studier/evu/kurs/2012/doden-og-de-dode/index.html>
- Website on the core program of the professional training of pastors in the

Church of Norway on the occasion of the 2017 celebrations of 500 years
Lutheran reformation: “Reformasjon nå – Luther som utfordring og ressurs for
Den norske kirke” (Reformation Now – Luther as Challenge and Resource for
the Church of Norway) (in Norwegian):

<http://www.tf.uio.no/studier/evu/kurs/2012/doden-og-de-dode/index.html>

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Theology, University of Oslo

Panel number: 7 Religion and theology

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1 Religious Leaders

Name of impact case:

Being a Religious Leader in Norwegian Society

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

In 2007, the Faculty of Theology introduced a new program for continuing education for religious leaders with a foreign background. The program was a result of a parliamentary decision to offer a more thorough “knowledge of society” to religious leaders who have immigrated to Norway. It is now running for the fifth time. At large the impact has been to develop a common professionalism in being a religious leader in Norway and to better include foreign religious leaders into Norwegian society.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Political background:

The background of the project was a parliamentary decision to offer a more thorough “knowledge of society” to religious leaders who have immigrated to Norway. With reference to its competence in the field of interreligious studies, the Faculty was given the task by the Ministry of Labour and Inclusion to implement the program “Being a religious leader in Norwegian society”. A reference group consisting of representatives of the largest religious communities was formed to ensure that the course communicated well with the faith communities.

The course has been fully financed by the state (through the relevant Ministries, testifying to the perceived importance of the course in the view of the political authorities).

Research background:

Since 2000, the Faculty of Theology has been developing a new area of research and education under the heading of "interreligious studies", which also includes a corresponding research group (a sub-group to one of the three research groups reported by the Faculty). The work of Prof. Oddbjørn Leirvik has been essential in building up this research field. He has developed a broad international network related to this area and has become one of the leading international scholars in this field.

Other key scholars include Associate Professor Anne Hege Grung (now at the Practical Theological Seminary, formerly at the Faculty of Theology).

Europe and Norway are increasingly marked by religious pluralism. The field of interreligious studies investigates the relation between various religions and worldviews, the tension between conflict and dialogue, and processes of religious transformation in pluralistic societies. Further, the research area deals with the relation between the world religions and the theme of interreligious dialogue, and also themes such as Islam in Norway, Christian-Buddhist relations, new religiosity, religion and secularity, and religious education in the multi-cultural school. The field of expertise also includes comparative religious studies in an historical perspective. The main focus is however on the current dynamic meeting between religions and worldviews – locally and globally. As an agent in religious processes of change, the Faculty does not simply want to do inter-religious studies, but also to itself contribute to the living dialogue and necessary reflection around this. In recent years Islamic theology and philosophy have been integrated into the field of interreligious studies.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The program “Being a religious leader in Norwegian society” consists of three modules, which headings are as follows: 1) “Religion, Norwegian legislation and international human rights”, 2) “Moral and religious counseling” and 3) “Values, dialogue and religious leadership”. It is likely that the program has influenced the participants in their way of being a religious leader in Norway, focusing on human rights, counselling and interreligious dialogue. These perspectives are not necessarily known for religious leader with foreign background. As the curriculum indicates, the participants in the program are informed about religious “codes” and cultural values in the Norwegian society. The program’s overall impact is to develop a common professionalism in being a religious leader in the Norwegian society. This might also lead to changes in religious thoughts and practice.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Oddbjørn Leirvik: *Religionspluralisme. Mangfold, konflikt og dialog i Norge*. Oslo: Pax 2016/2010/2007.

Oddbjørn Leirvik: *Islam og kristendom. Konflikt og dialog*. Oslo: Pax 2014 (revised version of book from 2006).

Oddbjørn Leirvik: *Interreligious Studies. A Relational Approach to Religious Activism and the Study of Religion*. London: Bloomsbury 2014.

Oddbjørn Leirvik: "Interreligious dialogue and secularity: the secular as non-hegemonic condition." I Rosemarie van den Breemer, José Casanova og Trygve Wyller (red.) *Secular and Sacred? The Scandinavian Cases of Religion in Human*

Rights, Law and Public Space. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 2014, s. 261-277.

Anne Hege Grung: *Gender Justice in Muslim-Christian Readings. Christian and Muslim Women in Norway: Making Meaning of Texts from the Bible, the Koran, and the Hadith*. Amsterdam: Brill Rodopi 2015.

Anne Hege Grung: "Gender and Muslim-Christian Dialogue", in Paul Hedges (ed.): *Contemporary Muslim-Christian Encounters. Developments, Diversity and Dialogues*. London: Bloomsbury 2015.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

REPORTS:

- Anders Huuse Kartzow: "Å være religiøs leder i det norske samfunnet", Evalueringsrapport på oppdrag fra Barne-, likestillings- og Inkluderingsdepartementet, 2011.
- The course is referred to in Swedish and Finnish policy documents underlying similar initiatives in other Nordic countries (for instance, *Staten och imamerna. Religion, Integration, autonomi*. Sveriges offentliga utredningar, SOU 2009: 5, pp. 74-75 and *Ledarskaps- och kompetensutveckling för trossamfundens ledare*. SST Rapport 2013).

PLANS:

- Justis- og politidepartementet: «Felles trygghet - felles ansvar. Handlingsplan for å forebygge radikaliserings og voldelig ekstremisme», 2010, pp. 26, 31.

V. Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Arts and Education, University of Stavanger

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): ROM

Name of impact case: Religious education and diversity (Religionsundervisning og mangfold – ROM)
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) Research into the views of young people on religion and religious education as well as collaborative research with researchers and teachers and teacher students involved in developing more effective ways of teaching about religions has resulted in better knowledge of the field and development of school practice and teacher education practices in the field of religious education. There has been an improvement in teachers' own teaching practice and in the professional development of teacher students. Over the years, this has inspired new research, networking between researchers focusing practice development in school and teacher education and even has links with policy and practice development on a European level.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). A EU funded FP 6 project 2006-2009 (€1.2 million among 9 European universities) REDCo (Religion, Education, Dialogue, Conflict) led to increased knowledge about 14-16 year olds and religion as well as religion in education. This showed that young people are interested in learning about religious and world-view diversity and that school is an important arena for getting both from teaching and from engaging in dialogue with each other. Key researchers were Geir Skeie (project leader) and Marie von der Lippe. Overlapping and following this project a second one was established, funded by Norwegian research council (3,7 mill NOK). Here, Geir Skeie, Dag Husebø and Øystein Lund Johannessen built on the REDCo insights and fed this into a new collaborative project, preceded by small-scale cooperation between researchers and practitioners in the Rogaland region. The project was based in action research methodology, which aims at developing practice and new knowledge simultaneously. The entire group consisted of 13 teachers, 5 teacher students and 3 university based researchers working together in two interconnected subprojects. Practice development projects were initiated and run by all teachers and students in collaboration with researchers. After having experienced the results of this and shared it in the community of practice, the development projects were objects of reflection and criticism and new cycles of practice implementation designed. Both junior researchers wrote their PhD's based on the project and a book was produced jointly by researchers and practitioners. The close cooperation between researchers and teachers/students meant that the traditional borderline between research and dissemination, implementation and impact was to some extent transcended. The main content of the research was teaching and learning about religion and worldviews diversity. Significant parts of the research dealt with the kind of professional knowledge important to have in order to manage the increasingly diverse religious education classroom in a globalised, pluralised and secularised Norwegian society. Here, Husebø mainly focused on knowledge and practice

development for teacher educators and teacher students, and on professional knowledge intersecting with subject area knowledge. Johannessen discussed the importance of knowledge about cultural diversity and the complex ways in which this is integrated with personal knowledge and context knowledge including teachers' knowledge about their students. Skeie's research was directed towards the methodology and practice of the research-practice partnership. Following the 2006-2009 research project, research continued in cooperation with practitioners, including the PhD of Johannessen in 2015.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

The impact of the REDCo project was considerable on an European level, and contributed strongly to the increased focus in Council of Europe, OSCE and EU on religion as part of intercultural education. The REDCo project was a part of this and played a role in the establishment of the European Wergeland Centre in Oslo. Robert Jackson, Warwick University, also participating in REDCo, contributed together with the consortium to **policy development on European level**. Parallel and overlapping with these impacts, an action research initiative was taken which aimed at and resulted in **practice development**, supported by school leaders. It made impact in all schools participating, raised consciousness about iterative teaching and learning processes, staff development, discussions about professional practice and individual teaching improvement. Examples of concrete results: teaching materials, outdoor paths for 'walking and talking' learning processes and integration of marginalised students. Teacher students got a stronger relationship with their practice schools and senior teacher supervisors. Through the network with Robert Jackson and his research group at University of Warwick, England, impulses from the cooperating projects were filtered into the production of the Council of Europe book by Jackson 'Signposts - Policy and practice for teaching about religions and non-religious world views in intercultural education' (Strasbourg, Council of Europe 2014). This is part of a European policy development at ministerial level, where the 'religious dimension' has been included in inter-cultural education, culminating in the Signpost book. This is now disseminated throughout Europe and translated into several languages. One strategy of the implementation of the Council of Europe policies in the field is to stimulate practice development through action research. Still the 'Religious education and diversity' project is the most prominent example of this kind of religious education research in Scandinavia and it continues to inspire others. One example is a recent project set up by associate professor Oddrun Bråthen, NTNU in the Trondheim area, partly inspired and guided by the religious education and diversity group. Further, a Norwegian network of action research related to the international CARN network has been established. Our Stavanger group hosted the constitution meeting, and is still strongly represented in leading the network. The Network is now working with a national anthology about action research. Dag Husebø is among the editors. The network has also started planning for a national journal for action research.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Religion and education in Norway. Robert Jackson, Siebren Miedema, Wolfram Weisse, Jean-Paul Willaime (Eds.): *Religion and Education in Europe. Developments, Contexts and Debates*. Religious Diversity and Education in Europe 3. Münster: Waxmann 2007 pp221-242

Geir Skeie and Wolfram Weisse: Religion, Education, Dialogue and Conflict: Positions and Perspectives of Students in Germany and Norway. Thorsten Knauth, Dan-Paul Jozsa,

- Gerdien Bertram_Troost, Julia Ipgrave (Eds.): *Encountering Religious Pluralism in School and Society. A Qualitative Study of Teenage Perspectives in Europe. Religious Diversity and Education in Europe 5*. Münster: Waxmann 2008, pp. 327-338
- Geir Skeie: Dialogue and Conflict in the Religious Education Classroom. Some Intermediate Reflections from a European Research Project. Heinz Streib, Astrid Dinter & Kerstin Söderblom (Eds.): *Lived Religion. Conceptual, Empirical and Practical-Theological Approaches. Essays in Honour of Hans-Günter Heimbrock*, Leiden: Brill 2008 pp 337-348.
- Geir Skeie and Marie von der Lippe: Does Religion Matter to Young People in Norwegian Schools?, in: P. Valk, G. Bertram-Troost, M. Friederici & C. Béraud (Eds) *Teenagers' Perspectives on the Role of Religion in their Lives, Schools and Societies. A European Quantitative Study* (Münster, Waxmann), 2009, pp269-301.
- Geir Skeie. Religion i skolen - om idealer og realiteter i et mangfoldig Europa. Oplandske Bokforlag 2009, s. 309-326
- Geir Skeie: A Community of Dialogue and Conflict? Discussion of Community of Practice Findings in a wider European Context, in: Julia Ipgrave, Robert Jackson & Kevin O'Grady (Eds.): *Religious Education Research through a Community of Practice. Action Research and the Interpretive Approach* (Münster, Waxmann) 2009 216-234.
- Marie von der Lippe: Youth, religion and diversity: a qualitative study of young people's talk about religion in a secular and plural society : a Norwegian case. PhD Universitetet i Stavanger, 2010.
- Astrid Grude Eikseth og Geir Skeie: Etiske utfordringer i aksjonsforskningen. May Britt Postholm, Torbjörn Lund og Geir Skeie (red): *Forskeren i møte med praksis : refleksivitet, etikk og kunnskapsutvikling*. Trondheim: Tapir 2010 s 115-130
- Geir Skeie: Fagdidaktisk læring gjennom medvirkning. Forskeres og læreres kollektive læring knyttet til praksisutvikling i religionsfaget. Bente Aamotsbakken (red.): *Læring og medvirkning*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget 2010, 27-44
- Geir Skeie: Teachers and researchers cooperating to develop new knowledge for RE *Panorama: International Journal of Comparative Religious Education and Values* 23, 2011, 92-105
- Husebø, D., Johannessen, Ø.L. og Skeie, G. (in progress) "Aksjonsforskning, endring og mangfold", i red. (Gjølterud, S., Hiim, H., Husebø, D., Jensen, L. H., Stjernstrøm, E. og Steen-Olsen, T. (in progress) *Aksjonsforskning i Norge*, Cappelen Damm: Oslo
- Husebø, D. (2014). Tros- og livssynsfag i Skandinavia – En komparativ analyse, Norsk pedagogisk tidsskrift: Oslo, Nr. 5, s. 364-374
- Husebø, D. (2013). *Fagdidaktisk utprøving av en fortolkende kulturbevisst tilnærming til Religion, livssyn og etikk-undervisning*, (PhD-Avhandling), Universitetet i Stavanger: Humanistisk fakultet
- Husebø, D. (2013). "Participative trajectories" In G. Skeie, J. Everington and S. Mediema (eds.) *Exploring Context in Religious Research - Empirical, Methodological and Theoretical Perspectives*, Waxmann: Münster, s. 39-55
- Husebø, D. (2012). Bridging theory and practice in Norwegian teacher education, *Educational action research*, Taylor and Francis, Vol.20, Nr. 3, s. 455-471
- Husebø, D. (2012). Pedagogisk tilnærming og fagkunnskap i samspill – En klasseromsstudie av undervisning i faget Religion, livssyn og etikk, *Acta didactica*: Oslo, Vol. 6, Nr. 1, Art. 4
- Husebø, D. og Johannesen, Ø. L. (2010) "Kunnskapsutvikling i praksisfellesskap", i M. B. Postholm, T. Lund & G. Skeie (red): *Forskeren i møte med praksis- refleksivitet, etikk og kunnskapsutvikling*, Tapir Forlag, s. 33-48

Johannessen, Ø. L. (2009). 'Sameness' as norm and challenge. Norwegian Teachers and Religious Diversity. I A. v. d. Want, C. Bakker, I. t. Avest, & J. Everington (Red.), *Teachers Responding to Religious Diversity in Europe. Researching Biography and Pedagogy* (s. 95-110). Münster: Waxmann Verlag GMBH

Johannessen, Ø. L. (2013). Contextual Knowledge for an Inclusive RE. I G. Skeie, J. Everington, I. t. Avest, & S. M. (Red.), *Exploring Context in Religious Education Research. Empirical, Methodological and Theoretical Perspectives* (s. 57-86). Münster: Waxmann Verlag.

Johannessen, Ø. L. (2014). "It's just very natural" - interpersonal knowledge as a didactical device in guided classroom conversations in religious education. *Nordidactica - Journal of Humanities and Social Science Education*, (2), 51-75.

Johannessen, Ø. L. (2015). Negotiating and Reshaping Christian Values and Professional Identities through Action Research. Experiential Learning and Professional Development among Christian Religious Education teachers. *Educational Action Research*, vol. 23 (3), 331-349.

Johannessen, Øystein L(2015). *Kulturkompetanse i religionsundervisningen? En studie av religionslæreres arbeid i det mangfoldige klasserommet*, (PhD), Universitetet i Stavanger: Det humanistiske fakultet 2015 .

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Geir Skeie (red.): *Religionsundervisning og mangfold. Rom for læring i religion, livssyn og etikk*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget 2010

Section in Religion&livssyn (professional journal of religious education teachers) no 1, 2010: Forskningsglimt fra Stavanger: Læring og praksisutvikling i en integrert, profesjonsrettet og forskningsbasert lærerutdanning pp 29-41, including Dag Husebø: Læring og praksisutvikling i et sosialt virksomhetssystem (pp30-36) and Ingunn Wenche Larsen: Religion og kultur i RLE-undervisningen (pp36-41)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 7

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Læstadius

Name of impact case: Local identity-building in light of the influence of religious traditions

Summary of the impact: The dissemination of the research has taken place in many lectures at several smaller and larger venues in Northern Norway. The conversations following these lectures have proven the importance of local religious traditions to the local community's understanding of self and the impact of a growing collective locally based identity. In many instances the descriptions given in the research, both historical and current, have been practiced in local religious practices among the local population, which has led to new knowledge and a new background through which to understand their own traditions.

Description of the research underpinning the impact:

Laestadianism was in many places passed on through the Sami, but it became increasingly Norwegian when Norwegians entered leading positions. These changes affected the local community and people's ideas of both Laestadianism and the Sami. I have focused on how the Sami tradition was passed on within the Laestadian community, and on how leadership developed in the Laestadian tradition. Lately I have participated in a project seeking to digitalize Laestadius' authorship (project leader: Rolf Inge Larsen, UiT).

Details of the impact.

Following public lectures I have often been approached by individuals saying that the questions raised in the lecture have stimulated reflection and afterthought. The turnout to the lectures has been good, and in one instance three times the number of local inhabitants showed up. People have expressed surprise in that their seemingly insignificant hometown had a history worth studying by researchers. This has also led to an increase in the interest in local history and knowledge. As specific examples of impact, two local historical associations in Ofoten have started measures to restore a monument for a Sami preacher who was known to have been important to the community, and they will possibly hold a local historical seminar on the connection between religion and politics in the light of certain Sami preachers' societal involvement. Moreover, they will investigate whether or not it would be possible to conduct a cultural historical project on the establishment of an early school for Sami children (ca. 1720). In another location, Tysfjord, there was a move to restore and mark a Sami cemetery which was subject to decaying and risked being forgotten. In a third location, in Nordreisa, I participated in collecting background information for the local

school in order for them to make a theatre play about von Westen's Sami mission in the local community. In Spansdalen they wanted a registry of Sami sacrificial sites in order to have them protected as cultural memorials. Several individuals have contacted me after lectures and sought advice on how they themselves may contribute to the protection of memorials connected to the Sami. Through my lectures I wish to contribute to increased awareness about the Sami people's contribution to society among the local community, and show the importance of protecting the local remnants of such activities. It is, however, not always easy to measure the direct effect of conducting lectures. Awareness is a long-term goal, and its effects cannot always be measured in the short term.

In addition to the local impact of my work, I would like to mention one of my written works about the Kautokeino rebellion in 1852, which has been translated and included as a pamphlet in the French DVD version of Gaup's film, the Kautokeino Rebellion. The same article has also been translated into English and is used for example at the University of Texas. I have also featured on NRK TV about Sami relations, for example on Tromsdalstind, a holy mountain (*Folk*, 2010), as well as about the first Norwegian buddhist monk, Såzen Larsen (*Underveis*, 2013). I have also been interviewed several times by NRK and NRK Troms (radio).

In collaboration with the Sami Church Council, we are working to include Sami subjects in the Norwegian seminary. In the past I have participated in ensuring that more focus has been given to Sami subjects in elementary school curriculum, and therefore contributed to the work of Undervisningsdirektoratet (the Education Directorate). I have also collaborated closely with the publisher Čalliidlágáduš in Karasjok, through which I have contributed to several textbooks in religion written in Sami. An important impact of this work is the many inquiries I receive from students all over the country who want help with their assignments on Sami relations. As a "first aid" tool for this work, I have created a website which has been put to good use.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Here are some examples of my works on Laestadianism and Sami relations:

- Fra noaidens datter til de kristnes mor: Om læstadianismens fremvekst i Sør-Troms og Ofoten. In: *Ett land, ett folk. Sápmi i historia och nutid*. Umeå: Umeå universitet 2005 ISBN 91-974468-2-3. pp. 85-100.
- *Preliminær matrikkel over læstadianske predikanter i Norge 1850 - 2000*. Tromsø: Institutt for religionsvitenskap / SVF, Universitetet i Tromsø 2004. Stensilserie D(03).
- På kristendomstur med Erik Johnsen: Misjon og splittelse i læstadianismen. In: *"Väckelsen utan gränser": Lars Levi Læstadius og den læstadianske bevegelsen. Rapport fra seminar i Pajala, Sverige, 23-24. januar 2001*. Tromsø: Institutt for religionsvitenskap / SVF, Universitetet i Tromsø 2002 pp. 61-85
- *Samisk religion - Læstadianisme*. Fagbokforlaget 2005 (ISBN 82-450-0155-4) 95 pp.
- Ulvepresten i Lappmarken [Oluf Sciermo]. *DIN: Religionsvitenskapelig tidsskrift* 2002 2002 (4) and 2003 (1) pp. 51-55.

- "Ved nordenlands nordlige ende": om læstadiansk tolkning av rom og tid. In: *Fortidsforståelser*. Cappelen Damm Høyskoleforlaget 2001 ISBN 82-7634-376-7. pp. 161-190.
- Åndelig og materiell uttrykksform i læstadiansk forsamlingskultur. In: *Kulturens materialisering: identitet og uttrykk*. Cappelen Damm Høyskoleforlaget 2000 ISBN 82-7634-375-9. pp. 67-90.
- Kirken og det samiske. In: *Vor kristne og humanistiske arv: betraktninger ved 200-årsjubileet for Grunnloven*. Trondheim: Nidaros Domkirkes Restaureringsarbeiders forlag 2014 ISBN 978-82-7693-203-4. pp. 218-238
- På seidejakt i Tromsdalen. Et mulig offersted ved Salasoavi. In: *DIN: Religionsvitenskapelig tidsskrift* 2007 (4) pp. 43-52.

Additionally, I have written Sami language textbooks for Sami elementary, middle and high school levels on Laestadianism and Sami religion.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact:

Lectures on Laestadian/Sami relations: (teacher conference, 2004), academic conferences at Umeå University (2005 and 2014), lectures at Árran in Tysfjord (2006 and twice in 2010 – also published in Bårjås, 2010), Ofoten Museum in Narvik (twice in 2007), Gratangen local history association (2008), Viken Centre in Bardu (2008), Tromsø International Film Festival (2008), Kippari Kven Festival in Børselv (2008), Vadsø Museum (2008), Sami University College in Kautokeino (2009), Petter Dass Seminar in Alstahaug (2010 and 2011), parish meeting in Tromsø (2011), academic workshop for teachers in Nordkjosbotn (2010), Vassdalen in Ofoten (2012), Spansdalen in southern Troms (2012), Pajala (2012), historical seminar in Tromsø (2012), Bjerkvik (2013), Ofoten historical association (2013), Missionary University College in Stavanger (2013), pamphlet included in the DVD edition of the film, «La Rebellion de Kautokeino» (Malavida films) with a historical analysis of the causes of the rebellion (2013), the article has also been translated into English and published on the Institute for Anthropology at the University of Texas' website, three lectures on Laestadianism, Troms County Administration (2014 and 2016), Grovfjord Sea Sami Association (2015), Snubba local association in Ofoten (2015).

Impact case study

Institution: The Oslo School of Architecture and Design (AHO)

Panel number: 8 - Design Digital Humanities (DDH)

Case number or short name: YOUrban

Name of impact case: *YOUrban*

Summary of the impact

The DDH group has impact in design, via digital mediation and into the humanities. As design it provides practice-based professional embodiment of research through a range of documented projects that show how culture, technology and communication may be connected with context. As digital communication, the DDH offers tangible and accessible online, physical and virtual products, processes and interactions. Through research we show cross institutional, interdisciplinary knowledge building by relating theory and practice within the humanities and with technology and cultural programmes and partners. The selected case [YOUrban](#) refers to design, social media and performativity in the context of the networked city.

Description of the research underpinning the impact

Design research has flourished at AHO in the past 15 years and the group allows a diversity of related research projects to be connected in two sister research centres CDR and OCULS. Of our 26 related projects (see <http://www.designresearch.no> and www.oculs.no) we have selected one large research type project funded by the Research Council of Norway called *YOUrban: social media performativity and the city*. This four year project (was secured from the technology programme VERDIKT (NOK 15M) and required fierce collaboration with computer science departments and technology developers. Mobile, haptic and ubiquitous technologies developed rapidly in the first decade of the 21st century with the projection by some of ambient and seamless urban futures. However, the situated, culturally framed and contextually activated design of these technologies and their emergent character lagged behind developments in infrastructures and technical specifications. Social media applications and services also boomed and changed relations between identification, mediation and social activity in and across time and space and between people on the move and in networked communicative exchanges. The design of related systems and services began to take up matters of socially mediated and performative communication and their impact on lived urban context, but also how the fabric of the existing and adapting city influenced social media and culture. The YOUrban project sought to address this not merely through traditional retrospective humanities views on culture and the city but through prospective approaches that would investigate what the project came to call the 'network city' through humanities inflected practice based experimentation. It would do so with emergent mediational technologies via co-creative and transdisciplinary inquiry. It is through participation in the design and collaborative modes of narrative enactment that social media take on richer cultural meaning. The project sought to develop multi-perspective narratives of changing daily life in various urban settings in Oslo, presented via a range of digital tools, services and

environments. It aimed to enhance interdisciplinary research and development knowledge between interaction design, performance narrative, informatics and urbanism via co-design, studies of social media in use, and via concept and theory building. Collaboration between designers and researchers played a key role in taking Norway further in experimental multi-perspective social media design and use (see additional reference below).

The key researchers in YOUrban:

CDR: Prof. Andrew Morrison, Dr. Timo Arnall, Dr. Einar Martinussen, Dr. Jørn Knutsen, Assoc. Prof. Ragnhild Tronstad

OCULS: Assoc. Prof. Peter Hemmersam, Assoc. Prof. Jonny Aspen, Nicole Martin

Univ of Oslo: Prof. Gunnar Liestøl, Assoc. Prof. Ole Smørddal, Idunn Sem

Industry partners: Bengler A/S Even Westvang; Faster Imaging Martin Havnør

Details of the impact

YOUrban was successful in shaping the concept of the networked city online, it attended to emergent technologies (locative, situated) in context and to learning about how social media is a cultural and communicative domain in terrains and engaged use. Focus on social media and daily life was examined and a number of experimental approaches were developed that moved from prototypes released applications with related research (3 apps on AppStore). YOUrban threaded innovation and critique into analysis through professional level production. This was possible due to funding dedicated to design and received formal recognition as an exemplary project in the external and internal reviews of the VERDIKT programme at NFR.

Mediationally, impact is visible in heightened social media aspects and conceptualisations of gentrification and hipster culture in the setting of the network city in *Instagram* itself. Humanities views and analysis have been achieved in processes of making with means of interpretation (see award winning [Satellite Lamps](#) article).

Developmentally, the project secured additional funding (NOK 600 000) for the app MAPPA. This enabled research contextual presence in the city and community involvement and design educational uses and experimental cultural urban mapping in another NFR funded project Future North in three Arctic locations (e.g. [Murmansk](#)) and two others internationally.

Publicly, the project secured additional funds (NOK 500 000) from Statsbygg for the national conference [Digitalt byliv](#) to connect the project to a wide and professional public Social media and online mediation have been widespread (Instagram, WordPress). Links to the interaction design humanities related community has been via IxDA, through invitations to numerous courses courses (e.g Goldsmiths, UK) and international talks and exhibitions (e.g. Basel, Oslo, [Brighton, Amsterdam](#)).

Professionally, our doctoral students have taken their research into industry collaborations (e.g. Google and Apple, Timo Arnall; Bengler, Jørn Knutsen). Consequently, we have extended industry partnerships into a large innovative DDH project (US\$ 1M, Andrew Mellon Foundation) to build and research a new open platform for scholarly journals (with Univ. W. Virginia, USA, Bengler A/S).

Internationally, a marker of impact is that we were an invited presenter to a special inaugural conference on *Anticipation* (Trento Italy 2015), and selected for the organising committee of

the second one in 2017 so that DDH will feature. This is a major outcome for extending the research field of Future Studies to include design, speculative inquiry and prospective views, (reference: Assoc. Prof. Manuela Celi, Politecnico di Milano, Italy). We have been invited to the board of *Design Futures* at RMIT University (reference: Prof Laurene Vaughan), and to advise the City of Limerick's bid for European Cultural Capital (reference: Jürgen Simpson, Univ of Limerick, Ireland).

References to the research (scientific publications)

Morrison, A., Aspen, J. & Westvang, E. (2013). 'Making the mobile and networked city visible by design'. In *Proceedings of Crafting the Future*, 10th European Academy of Design Conference. Gothenburg: 17.04.2013 – 19.04.2013. At: <http://www.craftingthefuture.se>

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Recognition: YOUrban was highlighted with a full page in the final report of the external evaluation of the 10 year RCN funded VERDIKT programme (pp. 64-65; Eds Jakobsen, L. & Sylvest, J.). The project was also presented as a key mode of inquiry and impact generation by the internal evaluators of that programme within the NFR. Design and digital humanities aspects were under-communicated in these technology centred evaluations!

Publications: In addition to being an academically peer reviewed journal article [Satellite Lamps](#), developed by three PhD students in YOUrban has received wide international following and recognition as a mode of documenting, communicating and sharing the design digital humanities processes and outcomes of working with cultural views on technology informed by the digital humanities.

Policy: the project's outcomes and expertise were actively sourced by the RCN in the development of its new technology and innovation programme ICT+, digital design and humanities views on technology development and articulations, especially concerning documentation, cultural content and humanities expression (reference: André Molenyi RCN)

Documentation: selected impact related items are listed below:

Brukerrettede formidlingstiltak

Rapporter, notater, artikler, foredrag på møter/konferanser rettet mot prosjektets målgrupper
N = 9

Arnall, T. (2013). 'Poking at touchscreens: Digital city life made visible'. *Digitalt Byliv Conference*. YOUrban, AHO with Statsbygg. Oslo. 24.05.2013. At: <http://digitaltbyliv.no/>

Aspen, J. (2012). 'Et digitalt byliv'. Seminar, Statsbygg, 04.12.2012. 40 participants.)

Aspen, J. (2012). 'Zombie-urbanisme langs havnefronten'. *Billedkunst*. No.6. 23.10.2012. At: <http://www.billedkunstmag.no/Content.aspx?contentId=2533>

Martinussen, E. (2013). 'Setting the Context'. *Digitalt Byliv Conference*. YOUrban, AHO with Statsbygg. Oslo. 24.05.2013. At: <http://digitaltbyliv.no/>

Morrison, A. (2013). 'Researching the networked city'. *Digitalt Byliv Conference*. YOUrban, AHO with Statsbygg. Oslo. 24.05.2013. At: <http://digitaltbyliv.no/>

Morrison, A. & Aspen, J. (2013). 'Building appetites: the design of locative media apps for learning the networked city'. In *Proceedings of DRS / CUMULUS 2013 Oslo: The 2nd*

International Conference for Design Education Researchers. Oslo: 14.01.2013 – 17.05.2013. 1039-1057. At: <http://www.hioa.no/eng/About-HiOA/The-Faculty-of-Technology-Art-and-Design/DRS-CUMULUS-Oslo-2013>

Vaughan, L., Morrison, A. & Kelliher, A. (2013). 'Experimenting with design: playing with data derived from unusual locations'. Peer reviewed workshop. At *Experiments in Design Research: Expressions, Knowledge, Critique*. Nordes 2013. 5th Nordic design Research Conference. Copenhagen/Malmö. 11 June 2013.

Westvang, E. (2013). Seeing planning ? A visual outing into the municipal planning archives'. *Digitalt Byliv Conference*. YOUrban, AHO with Statsbygg. Oslo. 24.05.2013. At: <http://digitaltbyliv.no/>

Allmennrettede formidlingstiltak

Populærvitenskaplige publikasjoner (artikler/bøker, debattbøker/-artikler, høringer, utstillinger, skjønnlitteratur etc) N = 6

Hemmersam, P. (2013). 'Presentation and demonstration of MAPPA'. Cultural mapping Workshop. Mr Pink/YOUrban: Murmansk, Russia. 11 September 2013.

Knutsen, J. (2013). 'Products of the Networked City'. Guest lecture Physical Computing.. 30.08.2013.

Knutsen, J. & Martinussen, E. (2013). 'Internet of Things'. Guest lecture, Halogen Inspiration Seminar, Oslo. 13.09.2013.

Knutsen, J., Martinussen, E. & Arnall, T. (2013). 'Immaterials'. *Brighton Digital Festival*. Lighthouse: Brighton. 5 September 2013- 13 October 2013. At: <http://www.brightondigitalfestival.co.uk/>

Martinussen, E. (2013). 'Satellite lamps'. Talk at *Oslo Lux*. AHO: Oslo. 7 February 2013. At: <http://oslolux.wordpress.com/>

Martinussen, E., Arnall, T. & Knutsen, J. (2013). Satellite lamps. Artistic and museal presentation/exhibition. Oslo Lux. *Oslo Lux*. AHO: Oslo. 7 February 2013. At: <http://oslolux.wordpress.com/>

Oppslag i massemedia (aviser, radio, TV ..) N = 4

Aspen J. (2013). 'Frykter dødt liv i ny bydel'. *Klassekampen*. 8 June 2013. At: <http://www.klassekampen.no/61684/article/item/null>

Aspen, J. (2013). 'Zombie-urbanisme preger Bjørvika'. By Asle Rønning. *Forskning.no*. 1 July 2013. At: <http://www.forskning.no/artikler/2013/juni/360650>

Aspen, J. (2013). 'Is Oslo in danger of zombie urbanism?' *Science Nordic*. By Asle Rønning. 5 July, 2013. At:

<http://sciencenordic.com/oslo-danger-zombie-urbanism>

Morrison, A. (2013). 'Den usynlige byen blir synlig'. By Arnfinn Christensen. *Forskning.no*. 26 June 2013. At: <http://www.forskning.no/artikler/2013/juni/360534>

Næringsrettede FoU resultater

Ferdigstilte nye/forbedrede metoder/modeller/prototyper N = 3

1 x Streetscape app revised

1 x MAPPA app prototype

1 X AREPO augmented reality prototype (G.Liestøl & A. Morrison) for Oslo Opera, speculative design, fiction and climate change

Ny virksomhet

Nye foretak som følge av prosjektet N = 2

1. CLIMSIM. Applied for and secured pilot funds from CLIMAFORKG. Liestøl with A. Morrison (ClimSim) (NOK 300 000) and UiO support (70 000)

2. MAPPA. Applied for and secured funds for development of app MAPPA (YOUrban project, Engagelab, AHO and Faster Imaging), Verdikt programme, secured NOK 500 000

Nye forretningsområder i eksisterende bedrifter som følge av prosjektet N = 2

Innføring av nye/forbedrede metoder/modeller/teknologi for økt verdiskaping

Bedrifter i prosjektet som har innført nye/forbedrede metoder/teknologi N = 1

Bedrifter i prosjektet som har innført nye/forbedrede arbeidsprosesser/forretningsmodeller N = 2

2.3 Societal relevance: Impact case study (Panel 8: Media Studies)

Institution: Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): JoCliGlo

Name of impact case: Journalism, Climate Change and Globalization (also name of research group)

Summary of the impact. Creation of **global network** of researchers and journalists working with media coverage of climate change. Compiling **datasets** from appr. 20 countries (2007 – 2015) at all continents on coverage of Climate Summits and IPCC reports, interview sets with lead IPCC authors and journalists on media/climate. Taking part in “**green shift**” advisory activities. Developed **high standard international course(s)** on BA and MA levels. Lectured at Ph. D. level and **supervision** of Ph. D. students. **Awareness:** wide dissemination of results to specialists (UNESCO, scientific institutions, trade unions, NGOs) and to general citizen forums locally and transnationally.

The research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.). A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

MediaClimate network is one of the cornerstones in the JoCliGlo (<http://mediacclimate.net>, (2008 -), Eide founding member, co-chair), and analyses climate journalism as a manifestation of the rapidly changing context wherein contemporary journalism takes place and develops, and as an illustration of the political re-formation of the issue of climate change in the late-modern world. The project explores how traditional journalism tasks (transmission of knowledge, crafting of narratives and shared interpretative frames) facilitate public discourse, function as a resource for public action, and are re-articulated in the context of contemporary climate change coverage. Three staff members from IJM are part of this global endeavour, and several other members of JoGloCli have contributed. MediaClimate monitors global media coverage of climate change and involves researchers from all continents. Cases of investigation: climate summits (COPs, from 2007) and IPCC reports, two media in each country. A large quantitative data set (5 COPs) has been created. In addition, several sub-projects are undertaken: climate visuals, digital networks and coverage, on gender and climate, “good practices”, special features of climate coverage in developing countries, in emerging countries (BRICS), etc. (two scientific anthologies: Eide et.al. 2010, 2012). Members have done fieldwork at COPs (2011, 2015), and have interviewed a substantial number of journalists from participant countries as well as IPCC lead authors. In Norway, five group members participated in a NRC-funded project (Climate Crossroads: (2011-2014, <http://climcross.org>). This research included several MA and Ph. D students, one postdoc and several senior researchers (Anthology: Eide et al. 2014).

Ytterstad has, (2012-) conducted co-productive research on transformative change, (energy, societal) connected to climate change, focusing primarily on trade unions, investigated the potential for climate jobs to replace jobs in oil and gas with trade union representatives and has done fieldwork during trade union gatherings at COPs (2012, 2014, 2015). He has published two books and also edited a 60 page report, outlining the potential for Global Climate jobs, (with Spence and Neale), launched at COP21.

Key researchers: IJM: Elisabeth Eide, Harald Hornmoen, Roy Krøvel, Kristin Skare Orgeret, Andreas Ytterstad. Several Ph. D students, MA students, and some BA students have contributed, and all have published scientific works. See Group presentation/CVs for further details.

Abroad: Risto Kunelius, Mofizur Rhaman, Adrienne Russell, Ibrahim Saleh; plus the entire MediaClimate network.

Impact

Awareness. Research shows that most citizens receive their knowledge of climate change through the media. General awareness of media impact and climate change is thus a vital issue. Through wide-spread dissemination of our research, both at national and international levels, we have contributed to a higher awareness of climate change and the role of media. Dialogic dissemination work includes encouraging natural scientists to engage with a wider public. Group members have engaged in disseminating results politicians, NGOs and citizen organizations. We organized a gathering of media researchers and journalists from several countries in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, January 2013. Eide & Kunelius presented results from MediaClimate research on the coverage of IPCC AR5 at the global scientific UNESCO conference in Paris, July 2015, and Eide presented results at a CICERO conference during COP21 in Paris, 2015. Ytterstad spoke in Paris on Climate jobs at the International Trade Union Confederation event. The *awareness of Climate jobs*, can be traced to a broad scope of organizations and movements.

Forging networks. At the political level, there is demand for new inputs to the inevitable “green shift”, envisaged not least after COP21. One of our researchers has been particularly engaged in cooperation with large organizations within the trade union movement, by raising the idea of climate friendly employment opportunities (Ytterstad). Some group members are also members of Concerned Scientists Norway (CSN) where Ytterstad is co-chair.

Education in climate change issues is vital for new generations of journalists. A yearly English language course at BA level, open to exchange students (Ytterstad), is an important result of our research, in co-operation with Boulder University, Colorado. Climate change is also an important part of the 6th semester BA course on global reporting, and an MA course is under way. Krøvel has contributed with climate perspectives in his educational endeavours at three different universities in Latin-America, Orgeret and Hornmoen likewise at partner institutions in Nepal, South Sudan and Uganda.

Engaging with other writers/artists. Eide (also fictional author) is a member of the Norwegian Writers Climate Campaign § 112, preoccupied with § 112 – the ‘Climate Article’ in the Norwegian Constitution and have contributed to their webpage, and to an international blog: <http://www.climatematters.hamburg/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Watchblog.pdf>

Judicial awareness. The engagement linked to § 112 is also important in creating awareness around Norwegian lawmakers’ responsibilities when it comes to climate change (Eide, Ytterstad), and cross-disciplinary research is part of this. See also Eide 2015.

References to the research (scientific publications). Here, we have only included a selection of works related to climate change

Books/anthologies:

EIDE, E., KUNELIUS, R. & KUMPU, V. (eds.) 2010. [Global Climate, Local Journalisms: A Transnational Study of How Media Make Sense of Climate Summits](#), Bochum: Projekt verlag.

EIDE, E. & KUNELIUS, R. (eds.) 2012. [Media Meets Climate: The Global Challenge for Journalism](#), Göteborg: Nordicom.

EIDE, E, ELGESEM, D, GLOPPEN, S & RAKNER, L (2014, eds.) *Klima, medier og politikk. (Climate, Media and Politics)*. Oslo: Abstrakt forlag

KUNELIUS, R, EIDE, E, TEGELBERG, M & YAGODIN, D (eds. 2016, forthcoming) *The Media and Global Climate Knowledge*. London/New York: Palgrave Macmillan

YTTERSTAD, A (ed. 2015) *Broen til Framtiden (The Bridge to the Future)*. Oslo: Gyldendal

YTTERSTAD, A (2013) *100 000 klimajobber og grønne arbeidsplasser nå! For en klimaløsning nedenfra. (100 000 climate jobs and green work places now! Support a climate solution from below)*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk

YTTERSTAD, A, Spence, T & Neale, J (2015). Global Climate Jobs. 60 s. Bridge to the Future, Norway, Campaign against Climate Change, UK Climate Works for All, New York Green Economy Network, Canada One Million Climate Jobs, et al.

<https://globalclimatejobs.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/global-jobs-online-sept-2015.pdf>

Book chapters (not including the many chapters written by group members in the above mentioned books, but contents for the 2012 volume, here: <http://www.gbv.de/dms/ilmenau/toc/734392737.PDF>).

EIDE, E. (2015) Klimaendringer og miljøparagrafen i offentligheten. (Climate change and the Environment Article (112) in the Public Sphere). In Sjøfjell, B & Stubhaug, A (eds.) *Fra ord til handling. Om Grunnlovens miljøparagraf 112*. PrivIus, Journal of Private Law. Oslo: University of Oslo, the Faculty of Law.

SALEH, I. 2014. [Narrating Climate Change Crisis: The Press, Social Imaginaries & Harsh Realities in Africa](#). In: MAXWELL, R., Raundalen, J. & Vestberg, N.L. (eds.) *Media and the Ecological Crisis*. Routledge, pp.161-173.

TEGELBERG, M., YAGODIN, D. & RUSSELL, A. 2014. [#ClimateNews: Summit Journalism and Digital Networks](#). In: CROW, D. A. & BOYKOFF, M. T. (eds.) *Culture, Politics and Climate Change: How Information Shapes our Common Future*. Routledge.

YTTERSTAD, A (2015). Climate jobs as tipping point: Norwegian grassroots challenging the oil and climate change hegemony. Borgnäs, Kajsa Eskelinen, Teppo Perkiö, Johanna Warlenius, Rikard (Red.), *The Politics of Ecosocialism - Transforming Welfare*. chapter 10. s. 163-180. Routledge

YTTERSTAD, A (2016) Vinn, vind eller forsvinn? Klima, miljø og økonomijournalistikk. (Chapter on Climate, Environment and Economy Journalism in Fonn, Birgitte Kjos Bjerke, Paul Strømme, Espen Sørmo (eds.), *Økonomijournalistikk. Perspektiver og metoder*. Chapter 7. pp. 139-163. Bergen: Fagbokforlaget

Articles:

EIDE, E. 2012. [Visualizing a global crisis: constructing climate, future and present](#). *Conflict & Communication Online*, 11 (2).

EIDE, E. & YTTERSTAD, A. 2011. [The Tainted Hero: Frames of Domestication in Norwegian Press Representation of the Bali Climate Summit](#). *The International Journal of Press/Politics*, 16, 50-74.

- HORNMOEN, H. 2016 “Environmentally friendly oil and gas production” Analyzing Governmental Argumentation and Press Deliberation on Oil Policy. *Environmental Communication*, forthcoming February/March.
- KUNELIUS, R. & EIDE, E. 2012. [Moment of Hope, Mode of Realism: On the Dynamics of a Transnational Journalistic Field During UN Climate Change Summits](#). *International Journal of Communication*, 6, 266–285.
- KRØVEL, R. (2012). Setting the Agenda on Environmental News in Norway. NGOs and Newspapers. *Journalism Studies* 2012; Volume 13.(2) s. 259-276
- KRØVEL, R., YTTERSTAD, A. & ORGERET, K. S. 2012. [Objectivity and Advocacy in Global Warming Journalism: Scientific Knowledge, Local Experiences and Concern among Students in Nicaragua, Nepal and Bangladesh](#). *Asia Pacific Media Educator*, 22, 15-28.
- ROOSVALL, A. & TEGELBERG, M. 2015. [Media and the geographies of climate justice: Indigenous peoples, nature and the geopolitics of climate change](#). *Triple C: Communication, Capitalism, & Critique*, 13(1), 39-54.
- ROOSVALL, A. & TEGELBERG, M. 2013. [Framing climate change and indigenous peoples: Intermediaries of urgency, spirituality and de-nationalization](#). *International Communication Gazette*, 75, 392-409.
- RUSSELL, A. 2013. [Innovation in hybrid spaces: 2011 UN Climate Summit and the expanding journalism landscape](#). *Journalism*, 14, 904-920.
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- VITTERSØ, G. & TANGELAND, T. (2015). *The role of consumers in transitions towards sustainable food consumption. The case of organic food in Norway*. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 92, 91-99 doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.12.055
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- YTTERSTAD, A. 2011. Klimakrisen utfordrer objektivitetsidealet i norsk journalistikk The Climate Crisis Challenges the Ideal of Objectivity in Norwegian Journalism. [Norsk Medietidsskrift](#). Vol. 18. <http://hdl.handle.net/10642/1107>
- YTTERSTAD, A. 2015. Seieren følger våre faner? Hvordan gjøre klimakampen til fagbevegelsens jobb nummer én? (How to make the climate struggle job no one in the trade unions?). [Vardøger](#). Vol. 35.
- YTTERSTAD, A. 2014 Good sense on global warming. *International Socialism*. <http://www.isj.org.uk/index.php?id=1007&issue=144>

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Examples. We have here highlighted Eide and Ytterstad: who both have many entries in Cristin (Ytterstad appr. 100) related to speeches, panel participations, lectures, media stories,

on climate and media, and climate jobs. The list here is an indication of the breadth of the awareness on climate jobs (Other members have also contributed in this way). Below links to some of the events and initiatives:

Eide (a selection):

<http://climateneWSnetwork.net/book-review-media-meets-climate/> (book review)

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14782804.2014.942137> (book review)

<http://nordicadaptation2014.net/frontpage/nbsp/presentations/> (conference, keynote)

<http://conventor.no/forskningsradet/klima/prog.php> (conference)

<http://www.filmfrator.no/filmbase/2011/dkr-climate-refugees> (panel)

Concerned students: <http://concernedstudents.no/2015/04/08/concerned-students-dagen-2015/> (panel)

https://en.uit.no/Content/361536/Invitation_Humans%20in%20the%20Arctic_How%20to%20create%20a%20climate%20for%20change_22%20January.pdf (speech)

<http://litteraturhuset.no/program/2014/11/klimapolitikk.html> (Launch)

<http://www.cicero.uio.no/no/posts/klima/vi-folger-klimakunnskapen> (Interview)

<https://radio.nrk.no/serie/verdiboersen/mktr04005112/22-12-2012> (Interview on climate journalism, Norwegian Public Broadcasting)

Ytterstad (a selection)

Call for more climate jobs by the Norwegian Church after the state budget of 2015

<https://kirken.no/nb-NO/om-kirken/aktuelt/etterlyser-kraftigere-kutt-i-norske-utslipp/>

Front page of Natur & Miljø, the membership magazine (2015, no 1) of Norwegian Friends of the Earth

<http://naturvernforbundet.no/getfile.php/Natur%20og%20Milj%C3%B8/Arkiv%20Natur%20og%20milj%C3%B8/2015/N%26M012015.pdf>

Resolution by the Children and Youth Parliament focusing on Climate jobs: “Steget inn I fornybaralderen”

<http://www.lnu.no/politikk/resolusjoner/barne-og-ungdomstinget-2015/>

Campaign videos (esp episode 1) of the Children and Youth Parliament, focusing on 100 000 climate jobs <http://www.politiskvilje.no/seepisodene>

One of many media stories in the Trade Union Press on climate jobs, illustrative of the trade union version of the Green Shift in Norway

<http://frifagbevegelse.no/?app=NeoDirect&com=6/158/174449/ee5919cd77>

Program of the International Trade Union Confederation events in Paris, where Ytterstad spoke: <http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/tuforumclimatejobs.pdf>

Impact case study

Institution: Høgskulen i Volda (HVO) / Volda University College (VUC)

Panel number: 8

Research group: Journalism, democracy and digital aesthetics

Case number: 1

<p>Name of impact case: Media and Protest/Media and the Cold War</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words): The research group has conducted two separate, but related project within the study of the role of the media related to Protest Movements from the 1960s to present day, and the late Cold War. The project explores the media's role in international conflicts and transformation processes, and the role of the media in popular culture in a larger historical perspective. The projects explores the dynamic interplay between social movements, activists, and mass media.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). The Media and the Cold War and Protests projects have had five fundamental goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyzing the media as arena and as actor in global protests, international conflicts and international transition processes during the late part of the Cold War. 2. Strengthen the research community at the Faculty of Media and Journalism. Several researchers will complete their doctorates through these projects and others at the faculty will carry out work of academic merit as part of their career path to qualify as associate professors or for a full professorship. 3. Bringing together national and international scholars from various disciplines for scientific exchange and high-level instruction and establishing of a long-term cooperation and a real functional network. 4. Applying for external funding through the Norwegian Research Council 5. The research group aims to publish several anthologies through renowned international publishing houses. <p>Project period Media and Protest: 2006-2012 Project leader: Associate Professor Rolf Werenskjold, Volda University College (VUC) Research group: Erling Sivertsen, Øystein Pedersen Dahlen, and Gunnar Strøm. Fundings: Internal funding from VUC for organizing an international conference in Volda 2008, and external funding 100 000 Nkr. from the Norwegian Free Speech Foundation (Institusjonen Fritt Ord).</p> <p>Project period Media and the Cold War: 2011-2015 (2016) Project leader: Associate Professor Rolf Werenskjold, Volda University College (VUC) Fundings: Internal research funding from VUC 1,6 million Nkr. over a period of 4 years and external 150 000 Nkr. from the Norwegian Free Speech Fondation (Institusjonen Fritt Ord). Research group: Henrik G. Bastiansen, Erling Sivertsen, Paul Bjerke, Oddbjørn Melle, Stuart Franklin, Hans Fredrik Dahl, Bjørn Sørenssen, Jan Fredrik Hovden, Idar Flo, Thomas Lewe, Andres Mänd, Dave King, Pål Aam, Giuliano Damico.</p>

The research projects have included Media scholars and associates at the Universities of Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, University of Copenhagen, University of Stockholm, University of Hamburg, University of Heidelberg, University of Augsburg, University of New York, London School of Economics and Harvard University. The project has been part of several international research networks: 2004-2006: The Interdisciplinary Research Forum on Protest Movements, Activism and Social Dissent (Interdisziplinäres Forschungskolloquium Protestbewegungen) IFK; 2010-d.d.: Nuclear Crisis project: International network for interdisciplinary studies of the Cold War 1975-1990. Members of the project have been Co-conveners at international research conferences abroad.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Through lectures and different published works, the projects introduce the most relevant theoretical approaches to the different issues dealing with the interaction between Media, activists and the Cold War, and offers a variety of case studies ranging from print media, film, and television to Internet and social media. The projects have extended the perception of the traditional Cold War studies by also include media and culture.

The research projects have organized several internal seminars, four international interdisciplinary conferences and established two different teaching courses within the Media Bachelor and Master programs at FMJ at VUC. The lectures in the Media and the Cold War course are given in English. The course is specialized for Erasmus students.

International conferences organized by the projects and network

The Revolution will not be Televised. Media and Protest Movements Since 1945. Volda University College November 26-28, 2008. (Conveners Rolf Werenskjold, Erling Sivertsen, Martin Klimke, Joachim Scharlot, and Kathrin Fahlenbrach. (30 international scholars from Europe and the United States were participating with papers). Keynote speakers: Professor Bert Klandermans, Professor Sigurd Allern, and Ralph Negrin.

“Shaping Europe in a Globalized World? – Protest Movements and the Rise of a Transnational Civil Society?,” Department of German, University of Zurich, Switzerland June 23-26, 2009. (Conveners Roland Axtmann, Kathrin Fahlenbrach, Joachim Scharloth, and Rolf Werenskjold)

Media and the Cold War, 1975-1991. Volda University College 20-21 November 2014. Conveners Rolf Werenskjold, Henrik G. Bastiansen, and Martin Kimke. (30 international scholars from Europe and the United States were presenting papers). Keynote speakers: Professor Odd Arne Westad and Professor Daniel Hallin.

Nordic Media and the Cold War. Temporary Working Group (TWG) at NORMEDIA2013, Oslo, August 8-11, 2013. Chairs for the TWG: Rolf Werenskjold and Henrik G. Bastiansen. (18 media scholars from all Nordic countries presented papers)

Nordic Media, War, and Conflic. Temporary Working Group (TWG) at NORMEDIA2015 in Copenhagen, August 13-15, 2015. Chairs: Rolf Werenskjold and Paul Bjerke. (9 media scholars from all Nordic countries presented papers)

Presentations of papers at several international conferences: IAMCR (Durban 2012 and Dublin 2013); Nordmedia; The Baltic Audiovisual Archival Council (BAAC). Several members of the projects group have given lectures at Universities abroad. The projects have

established Erasmus Exchange Mobility contracts with, Center of American Studies, University of Heidelberg og University of Augsburg.

Special courses within the media programs at VUC:

1. Bachelor Course 15 credits (200 level): Media and the 1968 Protest movements.
Responsible: Rolf Werenskjold
2. Bachelor Course 15 credits (200 level/Master Course 15 credits (300 level): Media and the Second Cold War
Responsible: Rolf Werenskjold, Henrik G. Bastiansen, Paul Bjerke and Oddbjørn Melle.

References to the research (scientific publications).

The research group have published three anthologies with international publishers and several articles in international journals. Two of these are connected to the current Media and Cold War project (the third anthology is forth coming 2017):

Media and Protest:

2007:

Werenskjold, R. (2007). "1968-opprøret i Polen og Jugoslavia." Nordisk Øst-Forum **21**(2). 183-206.

2008:

Werenskjold, R. (2008). "The Dailies in Revolts: The Global 1968 Revolts in Major Norwegian Newspapers." Scandinavian Journal of History **33**(4). 417-440.

2009:

Werenskjold, R. and E. Sivertsen (2009). "Det globale 1968-opprøret i pressefoto." Norsk medietidsskrift (2). 140-166. (Level 1)

2010:

Werenskjold, R. (2010). A Chronology of the Global 1968 Protest. Rapport Series. Volda, Volda University College and Møreforskning Volda. **no 13**. 1-382.

2011:

Werenskjold, R. (2011). The Revolution will be Televised: The Global 1968 Revolts on Norwegian Television News. Between Prague Spring and French May: Opposition and Revolt in Europe, 1960-1980. M. Klimke, Jacco Pekelder and Joachim Scharlot. New York/Oxford, Berghahn Books. 177-198. (Level 2)

Werenskjold, R. (2011). Chronology: The European 1968. Between Prague Spring and French May: Opposition and Revolt in Europe, 1960-1980. M. Klimke, Jacco Pekelder and Joachim Scharlot. New York/Oxford, Berghahn Books. 283-307. (Level 2)

List of content: (<http://www.berghahnbooks.com/title.php?rowtag=KlimkeBetween>)

Werenskjold, R. (2011). That's the Way it is? Protestene og mediene i 1968. Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo. **Phd-avhandling**.

2014:

K. Fahlenbrach, E. Sivertsen and R. Werenskjold (eds). (2014). Media in Revolt. Strategies and Performances from the 1960's to the Present. Oxford/New York, Berghahn Books. (Level 2)

The anthology contains 23 chapters, introduction included. The chapters are written by 26 authors from different high ranking universities in Europe and the United States.

List of content: (<http://www.berghahnbooks.com/title.php?rowtag=FahlenbrachMedia>)

Fahlenbrach, K., Werenskjold, R. and E. Sivertsen (2014). Introduction. Media and Protest Movements. Media in Revolt. Protest Performances in the Media. K. Fahlenbrach, E. Sivertsen and R. Werenskjold. Oxford/New York, Berghahn Books. 1-16.

Werenskjold, R. and E. Sivertsen (2014). Photos in Frames - or Frames in Photos? The Global 1968 Revolts in Three Norwegian Dailies. Media in Revolt. Protest Performances in the Media. K. Fahlenbrach, E. Sivertsen and R. Werenskjold. Oxford/New York, Berghahn Books. 126-146.

Allern, S. (2014). When Journalists Frame the News. Media in Revolt. Protest Performances in the Media. K. Fahlenbrach, E. Sivertsen and R. Werenskjold. Oxford/New York, Berghahn Books. 91-106. (Professor II, VUC)

Dahlen, Ø. P. (2014). Global Protest in Online News. Media in Revolt. Protest Performances in the Media. K. Fahlenbrach, E. Sivertsen and R. Werenskjold. Oxford/New York, Berghahn Books. 319-335.

Media and the Cold War:

2006:

Werenskjold, R. (2006a). "Utenriksjournalisten Ingebrigt Løberg." Pressehistoriske skrifter (6). 121-140.

Werenskjold, R. (2006b). "Anton Blom: Journalist og utenrikskorrespondent i dagspresse og kringkastning, 1948-1994." Pressehistoriske skrifter (7). 137-173.

2007:

Werenskjold, R. (2007a). "Hans Lauritz Hanssen: Utenrikskommentator og utenrikskorrespondent i Morgenposten og Aftenposten, 1945-1976." Pressehistoriske skrifter (8). 101-139.

2008:

Werenskjold, R. (2008e). "Erik Loe og utenriksavdelingen i Arbeiderbladet, 1949-1989." Pressehistoriske skrifter (10). 106-149.

2014:

Bastiansen, Henrik G.: (2014). "Norwegian Media and the Cold War 1945-1991". *Defending Democracy: Nordic and Global Diversities in Media and Journalism*. H. Hornmoen and K. Skare Orgeret (eds.): Special Issue *Nordicom Review*, Volume 35. Gothenburg, Sweden: Nordicom, University of Gothenburg. 155-169.

The Animated Cold War: Directed and animated by Erasmus students at Volda University College: Sander Joon, P. P. M., Belen Ruiz Palomo, Robi Wan, Anne-Lise Na, Julie Heugue and Eduardo Garcia. (2014). Produced by Werenskjold, Rolf, Andres Mänd and Dave King. Graphic design Lewe, Thomas. Idea and supervision by Rolf Werenskjold. The Cold War in Political Cartoons 1975-1991. Volda: 3 min. animated Cartoon Opening Film at the Media and Cold War Conference November 20-21, 2014. Volda University College.

Digital exhibition: Cold War and Political Cartoons published by the Norwegian Daily Aftenposten 1975-1991. Digital Exhibition at the Media and Cold War Conference November 20-21, 2014. Idea and producer: Werenskjold, Rolf. Graphic Design Lewe, Thomas. English text: Werenskjold, Rolf, Idar Flo and Henrik G. Bastiansen.

2015:

Henrik G. Bastiansen, H. G and R. Werenskjold (eds). (2015). Nordic Media and the Cold War. Gothenburg. Nordicom. Level 1.

The anthology contains 18 chapters, introduction included. The chapters are written by 19 media scholars, sociologists, and historians from all the Nordic countries.

List of content: (<http://www.nordicom.gu.se/en/publikationer/nordic-media-and-cold-war>)

Bastiansen, H. G. and R. Werenskjold (2015). Mapping Nordic Media and the Cold War. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 9-27.

Dahl, H. F. (2015). The Wallenberg Case as a Cold War Issue. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 115-127.

Bjerke, Paul. (2015). The Most Disgraceful of All Crimes. Critical Journalism during the Cold War? A Norwegian Spy Case Study. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 193-214.

Melle, O. (2015). Norway's Olympic Cold War, 1980. A Neighbouring Country's Response to the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 217-236.

Werenskjold, R. and E. Sivertsen. (2015). Soviet and American Leaders in Ice-Cold Lines. The Political Cartoons in the Norwegian Newspaper Aftenposten 1980-1984. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 271-305.

Bastiansen, H. G. (2015). Towards Glasnost? A Case Study of the Norwegian News Coverage of Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet Leader in 1985. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 307-331.

Sørensen, B. (2015). Frozen Kisses. Cinematographical Reflections on Norway's Role. Nordic Media and the Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen and R. Werenskjold. Gothenburg. Nordicom. 333-346. (Professor II VUC)

2016:

Bjerke, P. (2016). "Mediated Spies". (eds.): Christensen, C. L and A. Jerslev (eds.) Special Issue Nordicom Review 2016. Gothenburg. Nordicom. (1-26 Word text) (Forth coming summer/fall 2016).

2017:

Henrik G. Bastiansen, H. G, Klimke, M. and R. Werenskjold (eds). (Forth coming 2017). Media and the late Cold War. New York/Oxford. Berghahn Books. Level 2. (Working title) **The anthology contains 14 chapters, introduction included. The chapters are written by 15 media scholars, sociologists, and historians from high ranking universities from both sides of the former iron curtain in Europe and the United States. The book is still in copyediting process.**

Bastiansen, H. G., Klimke, M. and R. Werenskjold (2017). Introduction. Media and the Late Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen, M. Klimke and R. Werenskjold. New York/Oxford. Berghahn Books. 1-15 (word pages)

Hovden, J. F. and R. Werenskjold. (2017). Reporting the Cold War: The Norwegian Foreign News Journalists and Foreign News Correspondents 1945-1991. Media and the

Late Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen, M. Klimke and R. Werenskjold. New York/Oxford. Berghahn Books. 1-22 (word pages)

Sørenssen, B. (2017). Orions Belte: Birth of the Norwegian “High Concept” Movie in the Shadow of the Second Cold War. Media and the Late Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen, M. Klimke and R. Werenskjold. New York/Oxford. Berghahn Books. 1-16 (word pages)

Bastiansen, H. G. (2017). Reporting Glasnost. The Norwegian Newspaper Aftenposten and the Soviet Union 1985-1988. Media and the Late Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen, M. Klimke and R. Werenskjold. New York/Oxford. Berghahn Books. 1-22 (word pages)

Franklin, S. (2017). The Iconic Photograph and Its Political Space. The Case of Tiananmen Square, 1989. Media and the Late Cold War. H. G. Bastiansen, M. Klimke and R. Werenskjold. New York/Oxford. Berghahn Books. 1-35 (word pages)

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Book/article reviews in international research journals:

Media and protests:

Dan Stone (2012). The Oxford Handbook of Post War European History. Oxford University Press, p. 247.

Eduardo Romanos, University of Navarra (2008). International Review of Social History. Vol. 53, Issue 03, 2008. 525-528

Matthias Dapprich, University of Glasgow (2014). Journal of Cold War Studies, Fall 2014, Vol. 16 No. 4, 266-268 (<http://www.mitpressjournals.org/loi/jcws>) Published by MIT Press/the Harvard project of Cold War Studies. (A ranking in Historical Studies / Policy and Administration (2013 Australian Political Science Association Journal Rankings).

Benoît Challand, Kevorkian Center for Near East Studies of New York University (2013). Memory Studies 6 (1) 108-119.

Sarah Zabic, Kent State University (2013). Peace and Change, Vol. 38, No. 4. October 2013, 488-490

Caroline Hoefflerle, Wingate University (2012). Journal for the study of Radicalism. Vol. 6 No.2, Fall 2012. Michigan University Press.

Rosemary H.T. O’Kane, Keele University: (2013) Revolutions, Revolt and Protest Movements: Focusing on Violence and Transnational Action. Political Studies Review. Article first published online: 10 oktober 2013.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1478-9302.12031/abstract;jsessionid=13513B225FB590C06E5559073434E780.f03t02?systemMessage=Wiley+Online+Library+will+be+disrupted+on+7th+March+from+10%3A00-13%3A00+GMT+%2805%3A00-08%3A00+EST%29+for+essential+maintenance.++Apologies+for+the+inconvenience.&userIsAuthenticated=false&deniedAccessCustomisedMessage=>

Helge Rønning, Universitetet i Oslo (2014). Norsk medietidsskrift, nr. 4 2014, 363-367.

Anderson, Jenny and Eglé Rindzeviciute (2015). The struggle for the long-term transnational Science and Politics. Forging the future. Routledge Approches to History. New York, p. xiv.

(http://samples.sainsburysebooks.co.uk/9781317511458_sample_1067536.pdf); Donatella della Porta and Mario Diani (2015). The Oxford Handbook of Social Movement. Oxford University Press.

Nordic media and the Cold War:

Poul Villaume, Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen, Denmark: Norsk Medietidsskrift, nr. 1/2016; Journal of Cold War Studies, Summer 2016 (forth coming). MIT Press/the Harvard project of Cold War Studies.
 Fabrizio Fenghi, Yale University: Digital Icons Issue 14 (http://www.digitalicons.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/DI_14_full_issue.pdf)

Media Coverage

Members of the research groups Media and Protest/Media and the Cold War have been interviewed several times in national and regional media on the topics. This include radio (Norgesglasset, etc.), television (NRK Møre og Romsdal) and newspapers (Aftenposten, VG and several others). The national media covered the conferences in Volda.

Awards:

The projects groups Media and Protests/Media and the Cold War at Faculty of Media and Journalism received the Volda University College Research Award in 2014.

Application for external funding

The project groups applied for external funding from Norges forskningsråd (The Norwegian Research Council) twice: 2012 – SHP; 2013 – FRIHUMSAM. Although the application received good grading from the expert panels (both 5/7). We did not get any funding. The consequence was that we were not able to connect any Phd-candidates to the projects. The VUC administration decided not to support another new and improved application to NRC in 2014.

Participation in EU-applications:

Members of the research group and FMJ were invited by its international network to participate in an EU-application in 2009. The invitation came as a direct result of contacts made at the international conference in Volda in 2008:

FP7 (Semfe) Organizer: Professor Ralph Negrine, Sheffield University, UK: Supporting and Enhancing Media Freedom in Europa: Independent Media, Civil Societies and Communicative Spaces and Networks.

Project leader FMJ: Rolf Werenskjold. Participants FMJ: Johann Roppen, Lars Nyre, Erling Sivertsen, Henrik G. Bastiansen, and Torill Mortensen. The project did not get any funding, but the participation gave insights to the EU-application system.

Through the projects two participants have qualified for full professorship, one has qualified as doctorate and associate professor. Several have made their first international presentations of papers and served as chairs during conferences.

Impact case study

Institution: Høgskulen i Volda (HVO) / Volda University College (VUC)

Panel number: 8

Research group: Journalism, democracy and digital aesthetics

Case number: 2

<p>Name of impact case: Situated technology – Mediation, experience and journalism</p>
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words):</p> <p>“Situated technology – Mediation, experience and journalism” brings together academics, media professionals and students in an effort to explore the possibilities of location-based journalism and new forms of storytelling on the web.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact (maximum 400 words):</p> <p>As media consumption via smart phones is growing in the general public, traditional media have started to develop their journalism in this direction, mostly by repurposing or adapting journalistic content made for the web (Goggin et al. 2015, Wilken and Goggin 2015, Westlund 2013). The media design research group at Volda University College brings together academics, media professionals and students in an effort to explore possibilities of situated or location-based journalism and media production. The research design is based on an experimental lab setting within the students’ work practice periods or courses designed with an emphasis on project work.</p> <p>The projects are carried out in collaboration with media organizations and businesses in the region, emphasizing the completion of real-life projects. One example is the exploration of new forms of storytelling on the web in collaboration with Sunnmørsposten and the desk for data journalism and visualization. Several BA students in Media, ICT and design and Journalism have been engaged in the projects as part of practice-based courses.</p> <p>Research goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue and further develop the close relations between VUC media education programs and the media industry. • Contribute to the media research at VUC as an environment for personal and collective competence building and academic qualification. • Develop applications for research grants. • Contribute to the ongoing integration of research and education at VUC. Contribute to the international body of media research in the field of “medium design” (Nyre 2012) or “instructive media research” (Fagerjord 2012), seeking to challenge the boundaries between theory and practice in media and journalism studies, and where media researchers are an active partner in innovation processes in the media.
<p>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society):</p>

As the project emphasizes a close relationship between research and media production, the results of the research are both media products and academic publications. The impact of the project is also found in the strong connection to the media education at VUC, involving students in the research process. Some examples are given here:

Project period New methods for situated competence building and documentation offshore: 2011 – 2013.

Project leader: Assistant professor Kjell Antvort, Volda University College (VUC).

Key researchers: Carl Jørgen Nettet, Torbjørn Frantsen, Ivar John Erdal, 4 BA students in Media, ICT and design.

Funding: Internal funding from VUC. External funding from VRI (Virkemidler for Regional Innovasjon) NOK 400.000).

Product: A prototype of a tablet (ipad) application for safety training and documentation offshore.

Project period Situated technology – Mediation, experience and journalism: 2015 – 2020

Project leader: Associate professor Ivar John Erdal, Volda University College (VUC)

Key researchers: Ana Luisa Sanchez Laws, Tormod Utne, Dag Svein Roland, Carl Jørgen Nettet, Kjetil Vaage Øie, 3 BA students in Journalism (2015), 4 BA students in Journalism and Media, ICT and design (2016).

Funding: Internal funding from VUC. External funding from NFR through the BIA-project Organizing for Media Innovation (The VUC part is NOK 600.000 over 4 years). The project is a part of Work Package 4: "Innovation-to-organization connections".

Product: Student productions published in Sunnmørsposten.

Project period P3 Dok: 2016 - 2017

Project leader: Associate professor Ana Luisa Sanchez Laws, Volda University College (VUC)

Funding: Internal funding from VUC. Funding from RAM (NOK 250.000)

Key researchers: Kjetil Vaage Øie, Tormod Utne, Dag Svein Roland, Carl Jørgen Nettet, Ivar John Erdal.

References to the research:

Erdal, I J, Frantsen, T, Nettet, C J, Antvort, K (2014) "Situert teknologi og kompetansebygging: Utvikling av en mobil applikasjon for opplæring offshore" i *Det mangfaldige kvalitetsbegrepet. Fjordantologien 2013*. Forlag 1. ISBN 978-82-8285-078-0. s. 321-334.

Aam, Pål Rune (2014) "Interaktiv historiefortelling med levande bilde. Det neste steget for dokumentarfilm og videonyheter på nett." i: *Hvor går dokumentaren? Nye tendenser i film, fjernsyn og på nett*. Fagbokforlaget ISBN 978-82-321-0389-8. s. 221-241.

Øie, Kjetil Vaage. "Location sensitivity in locative journalism: an empirical study of experiences while producing locative journalism." 2013. *Continuum* 27 (4):558-571. doi: 10.1080/10304312.2013.803307.

Aam, Pål Rune (2013) *Fjernsynsforskaren - frå kritisk til innovatør Som døme: mediedesign av interaktiv video med levande bilde*. Trondheim: NTNU (ISBN 978-82-471-4194-6) (phd-avhandling).

Erdal, I J, Antvort, K, Frantsen, T og Nettet, C J (2013) "Situating technology and competence building. Development of a mobile application for offshore training", paper presentert på *Nordmedia 2013*, Oslo.

Øie, Kjetil Vaage (2012) "Sensing the News: User Experiences when Reading Locative News." *Future Internet* 4 (1):161-178. doi: 10.3390/fi4010161. (Open Access).

Aam, Pål Rune (2012) "Hypertytt – biletejournalistikk på ny". I: *Nytt på nett og brett. Journalistikk i forandring*. Universitetsforlaget ISBN 978-82-15-02074-7. s. 147-161
 Aam, Pål Rune (2012) "Hypertytt - ny videoteknologi for ei ny allmennkringkasting - ein studie av interaktive nyheiter med levande bilde". *Norsk Medietidsskrift*; Volum 19.(3) s. 233-251.

Erdal, I J, Antvort, K, Nettet, C J, Frantsen, T (2012) *A mobile application for situated learning offshore*, Høgskulen i Volda.

Nyre, Lars, Solveig Bjørnstad, Bjørnar Tessem, and Kjetil Vaage Øie (2012) "Locative journalism: Designing a location-dependent news medium for smartphones." *Convergence: The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies* 18 (3):297-314. doi: 10.1177/1354856512441151.

Erdal, I J (2011) "Coming to terms with convergence journalism: Cross-media as a theoretical and analytical concept". *Convergence. The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies* 2011; Volum 17.(2) s. 213-224.

Aam, Pål (2010) "Hypernews: Hypervideo as the Link Between Episodic and Thematic Framing of TV-news". I: *EuroITV '10 Proceedings of the 8th international interactive conference on Interactive TV&Video*. ACM Press ISBN 9781605588315.

Aam, Pål Rune (2010) "TV-reportasjen 2.0: ny teknologi - styrking av samfunnsoppdraget for TV- og videojournalistar". I: *Journalistikkens samfunnsoppdrag*. IJ-forlaget ISBN 978-82-7147-346-4. s. 213-235.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): HF-NTNU-8a

Name of impact case: Film criticism
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) Based on her more than a decade long research on film criticism, primarily the status for reviewing in Norwegian Daily press, Gjelsvik have set the agenda for discussion about the status of Norwegian film criticism in general, and in particular the reception of violence in film and the evaluation of Norwegian films.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included). Anne Gjelsvik, on-going research on film criticism from 2002 until today. The relevant research here is primarily Gjelsvik's PhD from 2004 as well as her book (the first about Norwegian film criticism) from 2002, together with several articles (see below). The research is a combination of empirical studies of Norwegian film reviewer's practises and interviews, over several years, in combination with theoretical studies on aesthetical and ethical evaluations. The PhD focused on violence in American films, but newer research includes the history of Norwegian film criticism, as well as reception of Norwegian films in particular.
Details of the impact (maximum 400 words) (include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society). Gjelsvik has given several courses on film reviewing, ranging from journalists to school kids (Hosted by Institutt for Journalistikk and Tromsø International Film festival. She has been invited to several seminar and meetings hosted by Norsk filmkritikerlag (Norwegian Film Critic's Association), Tromsø International Film festival and Montages (among others) to present her research, and to debate different topics related to film criticism. Last as moderator at Kosmorama's and NTNU's event "50 year argument" March 2016. She is a regular contributor to Montages about Norwegian films and Rushprint on these topics (Se below). She has been invited as jury member, advisor or speaker by different actors in Norwegian film industry, including several film festivals.

References to the research (scientific publications) – selected

Gjelsvik, Anne: “Ethiske lesninger i fiksjonens frirom”, *Kunst & Klasse*, “Receptions (æst)etik”, Medusa forlag 2008.

Gjelsvik, Anne “Mot en verdiforankret filmteori?”, *Norsk Filosofisk tidsskrift* 1/2006.

Gjelsvik, Anne: *Fiksjonsvoldens etiske betydninger*, PhD (Dr.Art) Thesis, NTNU 2004.

Gjelsvik, Anne: *Mørkets øyne, Filmkritikk, vurdering og analyse*, Universitetsforlaget, 2002

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Selected:

<http://www.dagbladet.no/kultur/2002/01/19/307225.html>

<http://www.mediopedagogene.no/2011/02/filmkritikerkurs-i-tromso/>

<http://montages.no/annegjelsvik/>

<http://rushprint.no/author/anne-gjelsvik/>

Impact case study

Institution: University of Bergen

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): E-litLLE

Name of impact case:

Electronic Literature in Libraries and Schools

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

UiB's Electronic Literature Research Group works with libraries to integrate new, digital literary works into library collections, by

1. Curating a series of Nordic exhibitions of electronic literature for children and young adults
2. Contributing to developing a standard of unique identifiers for works of electronic literature, similar to ISBN numbers for books, which will make it easier for libraries and others to find, document and catalogue literary works that use digital technologies in innovative ways.
3. Working with the Norwegian National Library to preserve Norwegian electronic literature for the future.

We also participate in policy shaping and the public debate.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

Research on electronic literature (literary works which make use of computational techniques, e.g. kinetic poetry, generative narratives, hypertext fiction) has a long tradition at UiB, starting with Espen Aarseth's 1995 dissertation *Cybertext*, the *Digital Arts and Culture* conferences in 1998, 2000 and 2002 (funded by the SKIKT program of NFR), and Jill Walker Rettberg's work on hypertext fiction and social media narratives (1998-present). Scott Rettberg, who is an author and a scholar of electronic literature as well as the founder of the Electronic Literature Organization (in 1999), joined UiB in 2006, and led the seven-nation, HERA-funded project ELMCIP (Electronic Literature as a Model of Creativity In Practice, 2010-2013), which brought together European scholarship and creative practice. ELMCIP studied the ways electronic literature had developed in Europe, looking at how prizes and awards, education and publication helped drive innovation in this emergent creative field.

Electronic literature is a relatively new genre, and although it is by now well established internationally, it is little studied or taught elsewhere in Norway. Bergen, however, has become an international hub for this new field, drawing scholars and students from around the world. In 2015, we hosted the Electronic Literature Organization's conference, which drew over 200 scholars and authors from around the world, and included a festival of electronic literature aimed at the general public as well as conference participants, involving art galleries around town and the public library.

Electronic literature is not distributed through the established system for literary publications, but is published online, either by the author herself or on a journal's website. This means that

a whole literary genre has been invisible to libraries and other stakeholders. One of the aims of our research has been to develop ways of increasing the visibility and findability of electronic literature. The ELMCIP Electronic Literature Knowledge Base was developed as part of the ELMCIP project and has become important both for research and as a way for the general public to find out more about electronic literature.

Our research focus has been on using digital methods to understand electronic literature (the ELMCIP database and visualisation techniques), on qualitative, textual analysis of electronic literary texts, on research and development of new ways of telling stories using computation.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

Our research group has

- Made electronic literature an integral part of libraries by
 - Creating **anthologies** such as the Electronic Literature Collection (Scott Rettberg, UiB, was an initiator of this series and co-edited the first volume) and the ELMCIP European Electronic Literature Collection, which have allowed libraries to include electronic literature. This editorial and curatorial work is an important aspect of humanities scholarship, especially in a new field.
 - Led a network of Nordic libraries to find new ways of sharing electronic literary works with the public, leading to a **series of exhibitions** of electronic literature for children and young adults in Bergen, Åby, Helsinki, Jyväskylä and Tampere. Bergen Public Library now has iPads with Nordic electronic literature for children in the library due to this project.
 - Worked with libraries at UiB and at the **Norwegian National Library to preserve Norwegian electronic literature and to make it available to the public** for present and future generations. The National Library has received the first works and is currently establishing the collection.
 - Begun international discussions about a **system for unique identification of works of electronic literature**, similar to ISBNs for books, possibly using the IDs in the ELMCIP Electronic Literature Knowledge Base.
- Participated in **policy making**. Jill Walker Rettberg was an advisor for the City of Bergen's Plan for Art (Kunstbyen 2008-2017), where the city specifically wanted expertise on electronic literature. She was also a co-author of the Official Government Report *NOU2013:2: Hindre for digital utvikling*, where her expertise on electronic literature and digital culture in general were important. When Norsk kulturråd (Arts Norway) embarked upon a three year project to understand how the digital affects literary production in Norway, they sent Øyvind Prytz to our research group in Bergen to learn about electronic literature.
- Written popular **essays** about electronic literature for the Norwegian literary journal *Vagant*, for the Norwegian librarians' journal *Bok og bibliotek*, and for NRK bok, making electronic literature a familiar subject for key stakeholders.
- Scott Rettberg has created and presented works of electronic literature, on topics like climate change (*Toxicity*) and torture (*Hearts and Minds*).
- Raised general **awareness** of electronic literature in Norway through a number of talks to stakeholders such as teachers, librarians, artists, authors and literary critics.
- Made electronic literature part of the **art scene** in Bergen through **exhibitions** at

Galleri 3,14, at Lydverket and at USF Verftet in August 2015.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Rettberg, Scott. Posthyperfiction: Practices in Digital Textuality. I: *Interactive Digital Narrative: History, Theory and Practice*. Routledge 2015

Rettberg, Scott. The American Hypertext Novel and Whatever Became of It?. I: *Interactive Digital Narrative: History, Theory and Practice*. Routledge 2015

Rettberg, Jill Walker [Visualising Networks of Electronic Literature: Dissertations and the Creative Works They Cite](#). *Electronic Book Review*

Seiça, Álvaro [Electronic Literature and Online Literary Databases: The PO.EX and ELMCIP Cases](#). *RISS : magasin for studentar og tilsette ved Institutt for nordistikk og litteraturvitskap, Universitetet i Trondheim 2014 (0806-5063) Vol. 14 (1), s. 89-102*

Rettberg, Scott [An Emerging Canon? A Preliminary Analysis of All References to Creative Works in Critical Writing Documented in the ELMCIP Electronic Literature Knowledge Base](#). *Electronic Book Review (EBR) 2014 (1553-1139)* CRISStin publikasjons-ID: 1222199
Institusjon: UIB
2012

Rettberg, Jill Walker [Electronic Literature Seen from a Distance: The Beginnings of a Field](#). *Dichtung-Digital 2012 (1617-6901) Vol. 43* CRISStin publikasjons-ID: 964504 Institusjon: UIB

Rettberg, Scott; Tomaszek, Patricia; Baldwin, Sandy [Electronic Literature Communities](#). *West Virginia University Press 2015*

Rettberg, Scott; Baldwin, Sandy [Electronic Literature as a Model of Creativity and Innovation in Practice: A Report from the HERA Joint Research Project](#). *West Virginia University Press 2014 (978-82-999089-3-1), 419 ss.*

Memmott, Talan; Engberg, Maria; Prater, David [Anthology of European Electronic Literature](#). 2012.

Seiça, Álvaro [The ELMCIP Electronic Literature Knowledge Base: A Review](#). 2014, 8 ss.
CRISStin publikasjons-ID: 1217084 Institusjon: UIB

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Kid E-Lit Exhibitions in Libraries
Bergen Public Library, August-September 2015

See catalogue for Kid E-Lit, published by Bergen Public Library, August 2015. Edited by Jill Walker Rettberg and Lucas Ramada Prieto. Web version: http://www.kidelit.dk/?page_id=4

The following exhibitions are direct results of the Nordic collaboration initiated by the

Electronic Literature Research Group and use materials from the Bergen Public Library Exhibition:

Denmark:

21.9-18.10.2015. Roskilde bibliotek. Nordens bedste børnelitteratur til iPad / Best Nordic Children's literature for iPads. <https://www.roskildebib.dk/web/arena/nordens-bedste> (Martin Campostrini, martincam@roskilde.dk)

April 2016: Åby bibliotek (Denmark). No information online yet, but contact person is Serena Borsello, sebo@aarhus.dk.

Finland:

30.8.–21.9 The Library of Töölö (Helsinki)

29.9.–25.9 The City Library of Jyväskylä (Jyväskylä)

1.11.–30.11. The City Library of Tampere (Tampere)

The coordinator in Finland is Paula Halkola, director of the Finnish Institute for Children's Literature. paula.halkola@lastenkirjainstituutti.fi

Press Coverage of Bergen exhibition

Stephan, Mari-Louise Uldbæk. 2015. "Papirbøkenes nye naboer." *Bergens Tidende*. <http://www.bt.no/kultur/Papirbokenes-nye-naboer-3411597.html>

Rettberg, Jill Walker. 2015. "KID E-LIT: An Exhibition of Electronic Literature for Children and Youth." *Uib.no*. <http://www.uib.no/en/rg/electronicliterature/89950/kid-e-lit-exhibition-electronic-literature-children-and-youth>

Other Exhibitions of Electronic Literature

- Decentering: Global Electronic Literature. Galleri 3,14. 5-23. august 2015.
- Interventions: Engaging the Body Politic. USF Visningsrommet, 4-7. august 2015.
- Hybridity and Synaesthesia in Electronic Literature. Lydgalleriet, 4-22. august 2015.
- The End(s) of Electronic Literature Festival Exhibition. University Library, Bergen. 4-28. august 2015.

ELMCIP Electronic Literature Knowledge Base

This is a collaboratively edited knowledge base documenting creative works of electronic literature, and is currently the largest in the world. We collaborate with other databases in the field through the CELL network.

Key figures:

- 2644 creative works, 3044 scholarly works, 2837 authors, 427 events documented.
- 382 contributors and editors
- 118,000 page views in 2015
- The top ten countries visitors come from are the US, Ecuador, UK, Canada, Norway, France, Germany, India, Spain and Brazil.
- Special collections of electronic literature have been made for the following language groups or regions: Nordic, Brazilian (Dr. Luciana Gattass, using a SPIRE grant), Ireland (Post.Doc. Anne Karhio, Irish Research Council/UiB), France (Jonathan Baillehache), Portugal (Alvaro Seica, UiB), Spain (Dr. Maya Zabidea Paniagua, SPIRE grant), Poland (Patricia Tomaszek, UiB).

Boards and involvement with public policy

Jan 2012-December 2013: Jill Walker Rettberg was a member of Arts Council Norway's committee for Art and New Technology (KNYT) This committee meets twice yearly to award grants to artist projects. Total grant amount was approximately 2,5 million NOK each

year, and Rettberg's role was as an expert on digital art with particular knowledge of electronic literature.

2007: Jill Walker Rettberg was an advisor for the City of Bergen's Plan for Art, with emphasis on the section for electronic art (Kunstbyen 2008-2017).

Lectures on Electronic Literature for Stakeholders

Rettberg, Jill Walker. 2015. Stiller elektronisk litteratur nye krav til kritikken? 29. mai. Kritikerseminaret, Litteraturfestivalen på Lillehammer. [For literary critics]

Rettberg, Scott. 2014. Electronic Literature in Chicago. [Talk for general audience] Word Weekend. Museum of Contemporary Art; Chicago.

Tomaszek, Patricia. 2013. Litteraturen i en multimediatid, med eksempler fra nordisk elektronisk litteratur. Vossaseminaret 2013; 2013-03-19 [For Norwegian teachers]

Tomaszek, Patricia. 2013. Animated Concrete Poetry Between Stillness and Motion - a Close-Up on Ottar Ormstad's Oeuvre of Works. Oslo Poetry Festival.

2013-14 *Digital Arena Electronic Literature Reading Series* – 8 evening events at Bergen Public Library. See <http://elmcip.net/event/digital-arena-electronic-literature-reading-series>

Rettberg, Jill Walker. 2011 Bloggidyller og Facebookfiksjoner: Å fortelle sitt liv på nettet. (Blog idylls and Facebook Fictions: Telling Your Life Online) Vossaseminaret for Norwegian high school teachers, Voss, 6-7.04.2011.

Articles on Electronic Literature in Popular Press and Journals for Librarians, High School Teachers, and Readers Interested in Literature and Art

Gjersdal, Aud. 2015. Spirende poesi i Bergen. *Bob : Bok og bibliotek*. 1. 62-63.

Gjersdal, Aud. 2015. Hypertekstens hemmelige historie. *Bob : Bok og bibliotek*. 4. 41-42.

Rettberg, Jill Walker. 2012. [Den elektronisk litteraturen kommer! Bloggpost for NRKs bokblogg.](#)

Rettberg, Scott. 2011. Bokstaver i bevegelse: Om elektronisk litteratur. *Vagant*. 1.

Rettberg, Scott. 2011. Å lese med fingrene: Litteratur på iPad. *Vagant*. 3.

Rettberg, Scott. 2011. Lesningens visjoner: Om elektronisk litteratur. *Vagant*. 2.

Rettberg, Scott. 2011. E-Lit. *Som Litt.-Vit. Vagant*. 4. 20-23.

Rettberg, Scott. 2010. Tekst, animasjon og lyd virker sammen i Steve Tomasula og Stephen Farrells TOC – et nytidens Gesamtkunstwerk. *Vagant*. 3.

Rettberg, Scott. 2010. Flukten fra Språkfengselet. *Vagant*. 4.

Rettberg, Scott. 2010. Jason Nelsons hemmelige teknologi. *Vagant*. 2.

Rettberg, Scott. 2010. Gammel vin i nye sekker: Om elektronisk litteratur. *Vagant*. 1.

Rettberg, Scott. 2009. Ord som kan lyse opp et mørkt rom: Om elektronisk litteratur. *Vagant*. 1. 58-65.

Rettberg, Scott. 2007. Fire korte observasjoner omkring Audiatur. *Vagant*. 4. 66-67.

Walker, Jill. 2007. Litteratur på nettet: en innføring i elektronisk litteratur. *Norsklæreren*. 31: 59-60.

Walker, Jill. 2004. Kunst i bevegelse: Elektronisk kunst i offentlige rom. *Ballade*. Publisert 2004-09-15.

Walker, Jill. 2004. Tegnemaskin 1-12: Utsmykking på <http://odin.dep.no>. I: Jahn, Elisabeth Tetens; Torgersen, Anneli. 2004. Utsmykkingsfondet for offentlige bygg: Årskatalog 2003.

Walker, Jill. 2004. Art in Motion: Electronic Art in Public Spaces. *Artikkel*. I:

Dahl, Janne Stang. 2004. *Electronic Art in Public Space*. PNEK/NOTAM, Oslo. 64 sider.

Walker, Jill. 2003. Nettverket som kunstrom - en introduksjon til kunst på internettet. *Kunstkritikk.no*. Publisert 2003-11-07.

Walker, Jill. 2000. Men er det litteratur? *Bob : Bok og bibliotek*. 67: 22-25.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Bergen

Panel number: 8 Media studies

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 1

Name of impact case: Studies into the Norwegian Game Industry

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

The Department's research on videogames, and most importantly, the Norwegian game industry has had impact on cultural policy, trade policy, and on the establishment of enterprises. It has also contributed to increased visibility of Norwegian game development in the public and increased confidence inside the game industry. The work has also had impact on research on Norwegian cultural policy and innovation processes.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)
(include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).

The department has carried out groundbreaking research in the emerging field of game studies since Rune Klevjer's PhD research on avatars (2002-2006), and subsequently Kristine Jørgensen's influential monograph *Gameworld Interfaces* (2013). Today the department has research on the use of videogames in school (*Kringsatt av fiender*), and on how controversial game content is experienced during gameplay (*Games and Transgressive Aesthetics*), expected to have direct impact on teaching practices, and on the regulation of games, respectively. These studies have paved way for a comprehensive understanding of games as a medium and form of cultural expression as well as technology, which is paramount for in-depth insight into the peculiarities and particular challenges of the game industry.

Between 2007-2014, quantitative and qualitative research documenting the Norwegian game industry and evaluating the Norwegian policies on game development has been carried out by Kristine Jørgensen.

Jørgensen 2009 was the very first description the Norwegian game industry. The journal article pointed out strengths and weaknesses of the existing game policies. It stressed the trade potential in the game industry and the fact that cultural policy support is limited.

Based on the work in Jørgensen 2009, Jørgensen conducted two reports on commission of the Norwegian Film and TV Producers' Association (Jørgensen and Tharaldsen 2012, Jørgensen 2014), both intended to be fact-based reports for use by the actions towards policy makers. Jørgensen and Tharaldsen 2009 was the first documentation of the size and activity of the Norwegian game industry. Presenting a new set of data for comparative use, Jørgensen 2014 demonstrated the stability and growth of the industry.

Based on interviews with Norwegian game developers, Jørgensen 2013a was an evaluation of Norwegian game policies of 2012. The research pointed out possible political actions, also

outside of direct funding, that could be taken to support the growth of a sustainable in the Norwegian game industry. These were:

- Legal, economic and practical counselling for game companies
- Supporting game companies in establishing relevant contacts and network
- International launch support
- Increased business competence among developers
- Increased game industry competence among government organs
- A more active trade policy

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

While Klevjer PhD research has had defining impact upon the understanding of the game avatar in game studies and game philosophy, Jørgensen's research on gameworld interfaces has not only affected the view of interfaces in games, but has also had impact on other fields such as information science (Harviainen and Savolainen 2014, Sköld et al 2015). It has also applied relevance on the practical field of game design, and is used in game design classes (Jørgensen 2011, University of Hull 2015).

With respect to research on the Norwegian game industry, Jørgensen and Tharaldsen 2012 and Jørgensen 2014 have created increased attention on Norwegian game development from the public and policy makers, and have been used as source in other reports on game development and the creative industries commissioned by Nordic and Norwegian cultural organs (Marklund n.d., Pedersen n.d., Ryssevik and Vaage 2012, Virke Produsentforeningen 2015). Jørgensen 2013a has also been quoted in other reports directed at Norwegian policy makers (Berentsen et al 2013, Hauge et al 2013).

Jørgensen 2009 and Jørgensen 2013a have also had impact on research on Norwegian cultural policy (Brinch 2014) and research on innovation processes (Jónasdóttir 2014).

In light of Jørgensen's research, the following policy developments have taken place:

- A more active trade policy through strengthening Innovation Norway's game industry competence (Innovation Norway n.d.b)
- Introduction of international launch support through the Norwegian Film Institute (Ministry of Culture 2015, Innovation Norway n.d., NFI 2016)
- Establishment of the publishing company Snow Cannon Games, which will assist developers find investors, and launch their games globally (Søvig 2015)
- Establishment of GameDev Norway, a resource center for counselling developers and help them broaden their network (GameDev Norway n.d.)
- The expansion of Game Makers' Guild into five regional and one national associations (Brønnøysundregistrene 2016)
- Increased cultural support (Ministry of Culture 2013)

The impact of Jørgensen's research is also manifested through her current position on the board of the Game Makers' Guild, West Branch (Spillmakerlauget Vest).

References to the research (scientific publications)

- Jørgensen, Kristine (2009). "Conan eller Josefine? Politikk og økonomi i norsk spillbransje", *Norsk Medietidsskrift* 16, 4. Available: <http://www.idunn.no/ts/nmt/2009/04/art01>
- Jørgensen, Kristine (2011). "The User Interface Continuum: A Study Of Player Preference", in *Gamasutra*, Apr 12. Available: http://www.gamasutra.com/view/feature/134715/the_user_interface_continuum_a_.php
- Jørgensen, Kristine and Jørgen Tharaldsen (2012). *Den norske spillundersøkelsen 1.0*. The Norwegian Film and TV Producers' Association. Available: <http://folk.uib.no/st01206/Spillundersokelse1.pdf>
- Jørgensen, Kristine (2013a). "Mellom næring og kultur: en studie av norsk spillpolitikk", in *Norsk Medietidsskrift* 20, 1. Available: http://www.idunn.no/ts/nmt/2013/01/mellom_nring_og_kultur_en_studie_av_norsk_spillpolitikk
- Jørgensen, Kristine (2013b). *Gameworld Interfaces*. MIT Press
- Jørgensen, Kristine (2014). *Den norske spillundersøkelsen 2.0*. The Norwegian Film and TV Producers' Association. http://medienorge.uib.no/files/Eksterne_pub/Spillbransjen-rapport-2013.pdf
- Klevjer, Rune (2007). *What is the Avatar? Fiction and Embodiment in Avatar-Based Singleplayer Computer Games*. PhD thesis, University of Bergen.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Reports:

- Berentsen, Anne, Monica Larsson, Svanhild Sørensen and Thomas Ottmar (2013). Strategi for utvikling av kulturnæring i Oslo. Kulturmeglerne AS. Available: <http://kulturmeglerne.no/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Strategi-for-kulturnaering-i-Oslo-20131128.pdf>
- Hauge, Atle, Svein Erik Hagen, Birgitta Ericsson, Per Kristian Alnes, Marit Aure, Trine Kvidal, Vigdis Nygård and Dominic Power (2013). "Evaluering av intro-fond i kulturnæringene i Tromsø". *ØF-rapport* 6/13. Available: <http://www.ostforsk.no/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/062013.pdf>
- Marklund, Björn Berg (n.d.). *Game Development, Education and Incubation*. Scandinavian Game Developers. Available: <http://www.scangame.dk/downloads/SGDAnalysis-Final.pdf>
- Pedersen, Joakim (n.d.). *An Overview of the Norwegian Game Industry*. Scandinavian Game Developers. Available: <http://www.scangame.dk/downloads/overview%20of%20norwegian%20game%20industry.pdf>
- Ryssevick, Jostein and Turid Vaage (2012) Spill levende? Report 3/2012. Available: <http://www.ideas2evidence.com/sites/default/files/Kartlegging%20norsk%20dataspillbransje%202012-ny.pdf>
- Virke Produsentforeningen (2015). Spillbransjen 2015. Virke.no, May 28, 2015. Available: http://www.virke.no/bransjer/Documents/Virke_Spillbransjen2015.pdf

Academic publications:

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Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Bergen

Panel number: 8 Media Studies

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): 2

Name of impact case:
Words that work / Virksomme ord
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) <i>Words that work</i> is a research and documentation project examining the history of political speechmaking in Norway. The results have been written and published in ways accessible to the general public. This is evident from the main contributions of the project: The 700-pages commented anthology “Virksomme ord” and the database (http://virksommeord.uib.no) are frequently used both by scholars in various fields and by teachers, students, journalists, politicians, and other citizens interested in rhetoric, history, and political speechmaking. In <i>Words that work</i> research and dissemination are inseparable. Thus the documentation part of the project is not only a service to the general public but also a way of establishing empirical conditions for further research.
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) (include names of key researchers and, if relevant, research groups. A time frame for when the research was carried out should also be included).
<p>The book “Virksomme ord” (2005) was the first major work to document the history of political speechmaking in Norway, filling a gap in the research on the history of political culture and communication. A collection of 100 carefully selected speeches was published with extended introductions accounting for the political circumstances and the rhetorical situation of the speech-event. The first part of the book provided a historical account of political speechmaking in Norway, identifying five distinct phases of development of the political-rhetorical culture, which is now commonly used by researchers.</p> <p>The project was started in 2004 by Anders Johansen and Jens E. Kjeldsen in it is still carrying on. A research assistant is doing most of the practical work scanning and transcribing speeches for the database (http://virksommeord.uib.no). As of today the speech-archive contains more than 2100 texts covering virtually every year from 1814 until today, representing every major party, movement, cause and conflict of that period. The speeches are published as complete texts, in their original writing – either as manuscripts or as stenographically recorded, or as transcribed from audio and video recordings. In this form the database has come to function as an invaluable resource for researchers, teachers, reporters, political activists and others interested in political history, speechmaking and public communication.</p> <p>As a parallel to the continuous work of documentation and dissemination, the project has resulted in a series of academic publications (see below). Kjeldsen’s involvement in the project has led to international studies in political speechwriting: with colleagues from the USA and Denmark he is currently working on a book on the subject. This book addresses not only students and researchers but also professional speechwriters. Johansen is currently writing an extensive study of the culture of political speechmaking in 19th century Norway. A manuscript with the working title <i>Å komme til orde</i> (“Taking the floor”) (550 pages) deals with the period from the constitutional assembly (1814) to the democratic breakthrough of the adoption of female and universal suffrage (1913). This volume will be published on the</p>

imprint Vigmostad/Bjøke in 2016. Like other publications from the project it is intended *both* as a contribution to historical research *and* as a contribution to the general political culture of Norway.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

(include a description of how the research has contributed to the impact on society).

To a certain extent, *Words that work* has succeeded in making the intended double contribution. According to former minister of culture Lars Roar Langslet “the project has undoubtedly contributed to the growing interest in speechmaking which has been evident in Norway in recent years”, ensuring that “rhetoric as a field of study has once again won recognition in our academic institutions” (2011, p. 8). Also, *Words that work* has become a common reference in the public debate. After the terror attacks on 22.07.2011, when the nation united around its central political values, seeking to revitalise its democratic and humanist heritage, both the expression “virksomme ord” and memorable speeches made available by the project were used as rhetorical resources by speakers and commentators (see below).

Referring to the *words that work* database, the online magazine *Vox publica* has published many articles written by members of the project on political speeches related to important historical events or debates and on genres of political speechmaking (see below). Based on the research of the project, both Johansen and Kjeldsen have given many public talks and lectures, addressing teachers, politicians, speechwriters and communication advisers. Thus the project, more or less continuously for a ten year period, has communicated with the general public as well as with the political leadership of Norway.

The database is widely used by various groups and for various purposes. Several anthologies have been made by other writers copying extensively from the database. More important, probably, is the use by schools and pedagogical services for teachers, such as NDLA (Norwegian Digital Learning Arena), and by the political parties and public institutions that link to the site, among them the Norwegian Royal Castle. An indication that the service has now in certain respects become indispensable, is the sheer amount of external links from Wikipedia articles on relevant topics (see below).

The project has organized and participated in many public events, beginning with the release of the book in 2005. The authors then did a presentation of political speeches in the Oslo University Aula, professional actors playing the role of the great orators of Norwegian history. A similar event was organized by the University of Oslo in the central assembly room of the Norwegian Parliament when the centenary of female and universal suffrage was celebrated in 2013. Texts from the *Words that work* archive were performed by actors from the National Theatre while experts, including Anders Johansen, commented on the speeches. An even grander event initiated by the project was organised at the occasion of the bicentenary of the Norwegian constitution in 2014. In the old Church of the Cross in Bergen, where local patriots assembled 200 years ago, speeches from the archive were performed by professional actors of the Bergen theatre. Experts in the fields of political history, law and rhetoric commented on the speeches, and a choir performed patriotic songs that were originally written for the local celebrations in 1814. All this material was later collected in a tastefully got up publication containing specially drawn portraits of the central historical figures. Thus the book *Menn for sitt ord* (“Man of his word”) (2014) was made as a spin-off product from the *Words that work* project; a part of the edition was bought by the University

of Bergen to be used as an official gift by the Rector and Deans.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Scientific publications on the history of political rhetoric by Anders Johansen and Jens E. Kjeldsen

«Prosjekt Virksomme ord» in: *Rhetorica Scandinavica* nr. 32, 2004

Virksomme ord. Politiske taler 1814–2005. Oslo 2005: Universitetsforlaget

«The Broadcasting of Authenticity. How the media transform public politics into personal feelings» in: Ilija Tomanic Trivindza, Nico Carpentier og Hannu Nieminen (red): *Critical Perspectives on the European Mediasphere*. Ljubljana 2011: Univerza v Ljubljani

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«Hvordan blir ordene virksomme?», i: *Nytt Norsk Tidsskrift*, nr. 3, 2006

«Kommunikasjonsteorien», i: *Norsk medietidsskrift*, nr. 1, 2007

«Soria Moria», i: *Norsk medietidsskrift*, nr. 2, 2007

«Talekunst: teknikk og naturlighet i det offentlige rom», i: *Norsk antropologisk tidsskrift*, nr. 3-4, 2007

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«Politisk retorikk etter ca. 1800», i: Helge Sandøy (red): *Norsk språkhistorie*, bd. 1: *Mønster*. Oslo 2016 (forthcoming).

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Jens E. Kjeldsen

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“Speaking to Europe. A Rhetorical approach to Prime Minister Tony Blair's speech to the EU Parliament”, in: *Speaking of Europe. Approaches to complexity in European political discourse*. John Benjamins Publishing Company. 2013, pp. 19-42

“Politisk retorikk: kunsten å overveie, avveie og bestemme seg”, in: *Makt, medier og politikk: Norsk politisk kommunikasjon*. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget 2015, pp. 76-88

“Politisk talekunst: talens gjenkomst og egenart”, in: *Makt, medier og politikk: Norsk politisk*

kommunikasjon. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget 2015, pp. 184-195

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Former cultural minister Lars Roar Langslet on the *Words that work* project in: *Taler som forandret Norge*. Oslo 2011, p. 8.

Bicentenary of the Norwegian constitution, Korskirken, Bergen 05.14.2014:

<http://www.uib.no/grunnlovsjubileet2014/48472/festm%C3%B8te-grunnloven-hundre-%C3%A5r#>

<http://www.uib.no/aktuelt/76962/o-grunnlovsfest#>

Centenary of universal suffrage, Stortinget, Oslo 06.11.2013:

<https://stortinget.no/no/Hva-skjer-pa-Stortinget/Nyhetsarkiv/Hva-skjer-nyheter/2012-2013/Roysterettsfeiring-pa-Stortinget-11-juni/>

Reference to Words that work after the terror attack 22.07.2011:

<http://www.dagbladet.no/2011/07/30/kultur/debatt/breivik/demokrati/17495568/>

Presentation of material from the database in *Vox Publica*:

<http://voxpathlica.no/seksjon/blogger/virksomme-ord/>

Link from The Royal Castle:

<http://www.kongehuset.no/artikkel.html?tid=27604&sek=26944>

Link from NDLA (Norwegian Digital Learning Arena):

[https://ndla.no/nb/search/apachesolr_search/virksommeord?language\[0\]=nb&language\[1\]=und&im_vid_100016\[0\]=76653&fag=27](https://ndla.no/nb/search/apachesolr_search/virksommeord?language[0]=nb&language[1]=und&im_vid_100016[0]=76653&fag=27)

Høgskolen i Bergen:

<http://www.hib.no/bibliotek/fagressurser/virksomme-ord/>

NCOM (Nordicom's Database on Nordic Media and Communication Research):

[http://nordicom.statsbiblioteket.dk/ncom/da/projects/virksomme-ord\(7967fe1d-42ad-43fd-a2ff-08889284e69b\).html](http://nordicom.statsbiblioteket.dk/ncom/da/projects/virksomme-ord(7967fe1d-42ad-43fd-a2ff-08889284e69b).html)

Anthologies partly based on material from the Words that Work archive:

Haakon Harket et al. (ed): *Taler som forandret Norge*. Oslo 2011: Forlaget Press (– with an introduction by former minister of culture Lars Roar Langslet).

Bjørn Magnus Berge: *Talens makt, maktens taler*. Oslo 2013 (– with an introduction by the leader of the Labour party, Jonas Gahr Støre).

Links from Wikipedia biographies:

Jonas Rein: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonas_Rein

Marcus Thrane: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcus_Thrane

Honoratus Halling: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honoratus_Halling
Ludvig Kristensen Daa: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludvig_Kristensen_Daa
Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bj%C3%B8rnstjerne_Bj%C3%B8rnson
Johan Sverdrup: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johan_Sverdrup
Viggo Ullmann: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viggo_Ullmann
Gina Krog: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gina_Krog
Johan Castberg: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johan_Castberg
Katti Anker Møller: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katti_Anker_M%C3%B8ller
Jørgen Løvland: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B8rgen_L%C3%B8vland
Christian Michelsen: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Michelsen
Christopher Hornsrud: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Hornsrud
Martin Tranmæl: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Tranm%C3%A6l
Bertram Dybwad Brochmann: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bertram_Dybwad_Brochman
Einar Gerhardsen: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Einar_Gerhardsen
Peder Furubotn: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peder_Furubotn
Viggo Hansteen: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viggo_Hansteen
Sigurd Evensmo: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigurd_Evensmo
Anders Lange: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anders_Lange
Trygve Bratteli: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trygve_Bratteli
Gunnar Garbo: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunnar_Garbo
Gro Harlem Brundtland: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gro_Harlem_Brundtland
– and many others.

Links from Wikipedia articles on famous speeches:

Kråkerøytalen: <https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kr%C3%A5ker%C3%B8y-talen>

All makt i denne sal: https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_makt_skal_samles_i_denne_sal

Impact case study

Institution: IMK/HF

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Children and the Internet

Name of impact case: Children and the Internet/ online risk, rights and regulation

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

Associate professor Elisabeth Staksrud has through her research informed policy and practice, by:

- Informing EU policy and practices, including consultations with and for the European Commission, the European parliament, the UN and UNICEF
- Directly influencing policy, legal work and practical advice on children and the Internet in general, and digital-/cyberbullying in particular, including research based advice to the Norwegian Parliament, Prime minister and, and several ministers.
- Liaising with national stakeholders (official bodies, educators, NGOs, industry, ministries, religious communities, police, media, parents etc.) disseminating research findings, resulting in substantial changes in practices and protocols.
- Informing several Official Norwegian Reports (NOUs)
- Research dissemination activities on all levels of society

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The impact is related to two research interests/fields: 1) Freedom of expression and censorship, with a particular interest in new media and regulatory legitimacy; 2) Children and online risk and opportunities, including rights-based issues and transgressive online behaviour. The fields inform each other, and both inform international and national policy and practices.

The children and the Internet research has largely been carried out under the umbrella of the *EU Kids Online* research network. EU Kids is a thematic network aiming to coordinate and stimulate investigation into the way children use new media, with a particular interest in evidence on the conditions that shape online risk and safety. Its three phases of work have all been funded by the European Commission's Better Internet for Kids/ Safer Internet programme. The network has been operational since 2006, and Dr. Staksrud has been and still is part of the management group of this project (with the exception of 2009-2011). The network currently includes 33 European countries, as well as affiliates in Australia, the US and Brazil.

The network provides a pivot point for timely findings and critical analyses of new media uses and associated risks among children across Europe, drawing on these to sustain an active dialogue with stakeholders about priority areas of concern for child online safety. The network provides easily accessible thematic reports addressing issues relevant outside the academic sphere. Examples include but are not limited to: disadvantaged families, the meaning of problematic situations for children, comparative analyses of internet safety policy implementation, preventive measures young children's use of the Internet, excessive Internet use, national classification, coping and resilience, evidence for industry and regulation, children's own accounts of risk and national perspectives.

In addition, several policy reports directed towards governments have been produced. Dr. Staksrud has been instrumental in this work, and has also been responsible for the dissemination for the full project.

The network has a special website for policy makers, where both policy recommendations as well as consultation reports (international) can be found.

<http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/News.aspx>

The project and its research finding have had a massive impact on EU and national policy in the field, as well as for various practitioners. It has extended its relevance globally, perhaps most notably via the UNICEF work on “Global Kids Online”, an effort to create a benchmark toolkit for all countries in order to understand and work towards children’s digital welfare and rights. Dr. Staksrud is part of this work and a member of the international expert advisory panel.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Dr. Staksrud has presented her research extensively, on all levels of society, from the UN and EU to local schools and individual parents and teachers from all layers of society. The insights provided by the research of the complexities of children’s online lives and risk and opportunities has resulted in direct changes in international, national and local policies regarding e.g. in not implementing technical regulation on schools and on national level, informing a rights-based understanding of children. Highlights include:

- In 2010 she presented her study on social media and privacy, conducted together with Dr. Bojana Lobe from Slovenia, for the European Parliament, influencing the subsequent “Better Internet for Kids” strategy from the European Commission.
- In 2012 she participated in expert advice meetings for Ms Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children, and became part of her advisory group.
- In 2015 she was invited to a high level expert meeting at the Prime Minister of Norway, and was part of a roundtable work with the PM at the PM’s residence in Oslo.
- Staksrud was a personally appointed advisor to the Minister of administration and reform, as part of Eforum (2007 – 2012)
- She regularly advised different ministers, in particular the minister of Children-, Family and Equality
- She was an invited keynote at the rethinking cyberbullying and bullying conference in Sion, Switzerland, (May 2012), along with Jean Zermatten (chair of the UN Committee on the Rights of the child).

Extensive dissemination activities. Over 1500 registered media contributions to Dr. Staksrud’s name in Norway alone. Also research contribution to international media such as BBC, The independent, The Straits Times, Le Monde etc. Contributed to numerous documentaries, TV debates, children’s television, radio programmes, etc.

Widely used public speaker, with 10+ keynotes *each year* since 2000.

Regularly holds research and training seminars for educators, NGOs, child care workers, police, and other interested stakeholders in Norway. In 2015 she was instrumental in the national school campaign against bullying, and wrote the impact document, distributed to all schools as part of the campaign.

Staksrud coordinates the public dissemination in the EU Kids Online Projects (from 2006). From Nov. 2011 – Nov. 2014 alone this included 289 academic publications, 136 research reports, 263 conference and research presentations, 230 public/stakeholder presentations and 1261 media mentions. A total of 21 302 document downloads (policy- and research reports) were made from the project website.

References to the research (scientific publications):

The following publications have had direct relevance for the policy- and practice field, particularly on European level:

1. Staksrud. (2013). *Children in the Online World: Risk, Regulation and Rights*. London: Ashgate. [print, e-book and Kindle editions]
2. Staksrud. (2013). *Digital Mobbing: Hvem, hvordan, hvorfor - og hva kan voksne gjøre?*

[*Digital Bullying: Who, how, Why – and what can adults do?*] Oslo: Kommuneforlaget.

3. O'Neill, Staksrud, & McLaughlin (Eds.). (2013). *Towards a better Internet for children? - European Policy Pillars, Players and Paradoxes*. Göteborg: Nordicom.
4. Livingstone, Kirwil, Ponte, & Staksrud. (2014). In their own words : What bothers children online? *European Journal of Communication*. published online 3 March 2014 doi: 10.1177/0267323114521045
5. Staksrud, E., & Kirksæther, J. (2013). Content classification & Filtering. In B. O'Neill, E. Staksrud & S. McLaughlin (Eds.), *Towards a better Internet for children? - European Policy Pillars, Players and Paradoxes*. Göteborg: Nordicom.
6. Staksrud, E., & Ólafsson, K. (2013). Awareness: Strategies, mobilisation and effectiveness. In B. O'Neill, E. Staksrud & S. McLaughlin (Eds.), *Towards a better Internet for children? - European Policy Pillars, Players and Paradoxes*. Göteborg: Nordicom.
7. Staksrud, Ólafsson, & Livingstone. (2012). Does the use of social networking sites increase children's risk of harm? *Computers in Human Behavior*(0). doi: 10.1016/j.chb.2012.05.026
8. Livingstone, Ólafsson, & Staksrud. (2013). Risky Social Networking Practices Among "Underage" Users: Lessons for Evidence-Based Policy. *Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication*, 18, 303-320. doi: 10.1111/jcc4.12012
9. Staksrud, E., & Kirksæther, J. (2013). 'He who buries the little girl wins!' - Moral panics as double jeopardy. The Case of Rule of Rose. In J. Petley, C. Critcher, J. Hughes & A. Rohloff (Eds.), *Moral Panics in the Contemporary World*. London: Bloomsbury Academic.
10. Staksrud, E., & Livingstone, S. (2009). Children and online risk: Powerless victims or resourceful participants? *Information, Communication & Society*, 12(3), 364-387.

Also published in italian as:

Staksrud, E., & Livingstone, S. (2009). I bambini davanti ai rischi della Rete. Vittime inermi o partecipanti competenti? *Comunicazioni Sociali*, Settembre-Dicembre(3), 274-298.

11. Brandtzæg, P. B., Staksrud, E., Hagen, I., & Wold, T. (2009). Children's Experiences of Cyberbullying when Using Different Technological Platforms. *Journal of Children and Media*, 3(4).
12. Staksrud, E. (2008). Children, Internet, pornography and policy. *International Journal of Media and Cultural Politics*, 4(3), 387-402.
13. Staksrud, E. (2002). Ytringsfrihet og sensur på Internett. Politisk regulering og kommersiell filtrering [Freedom of Speech and Internet Censorship. Political Regulation and Commercial Filtering] . In T. Slaatta (Ed.), *Digital Makt. Informasjons- og kommunikasjonsteknologiens betydning og muligheter* (pp. 64-94). Oslo: Gyldendal akademisk.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Selected policy books, reports and papers

1. O'Neill, B., & Staksrud, E. (2012). Policy Implications and recommendations: Now what? In S. Livingstone, L. Haddon & A. Görzig (Eds.), *Children, risk and safety online: Research and policy challenges in comparative perspective* (pp. 339-354). Bristol: Policy Press.
2. Staksrud, E., & Ólafsson, K. (2013). Awareness: Strategies, mobilisation and effectiveness. In B. O'Neill, E. Staksrud & S. McLaughlin (Eds.), *Towards a better Internet for children? - European*

Policy Pillars, Players and Paradoxes. Göteborg: Nordicom.

3. Staksrud, E., & Kirksæther, J. (2013). Content classification & Filtering. In B. O'Neill, E. Staksrud & S. McLaughlin (Eds.), *Towards a better Internet for children? - European Policy Pillars, Players and Paradoxes*. Göteborg: Nordicom.
4. Staksrud, Elisabeth (2014). Counting Children. On research methodology, ethics and policy development. In Helene Ingierd & Hallvard Fossheim (Eds.), *Internet Research Ethics* (pp. 98-121). Oslo: Cappelen Damm Akademisk.
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14. Livingstone, Ólafsson, & Staksrud. (2011). *Social Networking, Age and Privacy EU Kids Online*. London: LSE.
15. Staksrud, E., & Lobe, B. (2010). Evaluation of the Implementation of the Safer Social Networking Principles for the EU Part I: General Report. Luxembourg: European Commission under the Safer Internet Programme
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18. Staksrud, E. (2010). Hva slags ungdom vil vi ha? [What kind of youth do we want?] In E. Torp & G. Brækken (Eds.), *Grenser som skaper*. (pp. 85-91). Oslo: IKO-Forlaget AS.

Examples of direct contribution to policy processes in Norway include, but are not limited to:

- Norwegian Meld. St. 22 (2010 – 2011) - Motivasjon – Mestring – Muligheter

- NOU 2011: 20 - Ungdom, makt og medvirkning
- Prop. 123 L (2013–2014) - Lov om beskyttelse av mindreårige mot skadelige bildeprogram mv.
- NOU 2015: 2 - Å høre til. Virkemidler for et trygt psykososialt skolemiljø
- Expert adviser for the government action plan: «En god barndom varer livet ut. Tiltaksplan for å bekjempe vold og seksuelle overgrep mot barn og ungdom (2014-2017)»
- Expert adviser for the national committee on bullying (Djupedalsutvalget)
- Samarbeid med Kronprinsesse Mary av Danmarks fond og Danske Redd Barna om en kampanje og bok om digital mobbing (2015 – 2016)
- Presentations of research findings and policy implications for members of the Norwegian parliament (2015)

See also examples listed under “details of impact”.

Feature articles:

1. Livingstone, Sonia, & Staksrud, Elisabeth. (2015). Please share (because we care). Privacy issues in social networking. *Connect-World*(Europe II 2015), 9-10.
2. Staksrud, Elisabeth (2015, 20.04). Forskningsrådet ser seg blind på biologisk alder. *Aftenposten*.
3. Staksrud, Elisabeth. (2014). Hvordan har du det egentlig på Internett i dag? , Kronikk. *Aftenposten*. Retrieved from <http://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/kronikker/Kronikk-Hvordan-har-du-det-egentlig-pa-internett-i-dag-7689179.html>
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7. Staksrud, & Livingstone. (2011). A-B-Cyberspace. Can children ever be safe on social networking sites?
8. Staksrud, E. (13.01.2011). Barn og Internett: Mye risiko, lite skade, Kronikk, *Aftenposten*.
9. Staksrud, E. (31.10.2006). Uten en tråd. *Dagens Næringsliv*.
10. Staksrud, E., & Asbjørnsen, D. (1999, November). Hvem skal sensurere Internett? [who should censor the Internet?] *Aftenposten*

Impact case study

Institution: IMK/HF

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Clouds & Concerts – revenue models

Name of impact case: Clouds & concerts – revenue models
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Maasø took the findings to several public and business settings, such as IFPI, FONO, Gramart, the Ministry of Culture, at the Berlin Music Week, as keynote on conference at EHES, Paris, and more. The nature of the debate changed, as could be evidenced by multiple press clippings. The findings of the project and the report were not only distributed in several Norwegian (Dagens Næringsliv, Ballade) and international newspapers and magazines (MusicAlly, Record of the Day) but shaped the agenda within the business the next couple of years. There was a session on the topic at By:Larm 2016 with Maasø and international speakers from the business, among them Chairman and Chief Executive of AIM (the UK's Association of Independent Music) and the President of WIN (Worldwide Independent Network). The Norwegian record company organisation (FONO) nominated this the most important issue in the business in 2014.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Hagen, Anja Nylund (2015). The Playlist Experience: Personal Playlists in Music Streaming Services. *Popular Music and Society* (38)5, 625-645

Kjus, Yngvar (2015). Reclaiming the Music: The Power of Local and Physical Music Distribution in the Age of Global Online Services. *New Media and Society*, s.1-17.

Kjus, Yngvar og Danielsen, Anne (2014). Live Islands in the Seas of Recordings: The Music Experience of Visitors at the Øya Festival. *Popular Music and Society*, 38(5), s. 660-679.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Maasø, Arnt: "A better way to cut a cake and it too. On revenue share in music streaming and the value of platform economics." *Medium*, June, 2014.

Maasø, Arnt: "Sky & Scene – et tilbakeblikk" *Ballade*, Mars 2016

Impact case study

Institution: IMK/HF

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Freedom of expression in Norway

Name of impact case: Freedom of expression in Norway

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

As a member of the Freedom of Expression Commission, prof. em. Helge Rønning co-produced the highly influencing white paper that included a proposition for a revised pgf. 100 in Grunnloven, the Norwegian constitution. Prof. em. Hans Fredrik Dahl coproduced a History of the freedom of expression in Norway as input to the commission's work. Following the recommendation of the commission, the pgf. 100 was revised by the Norwegian parliament in 2004. Research projects on the Status of freedom of expression in Norway, in partnership with Institute for Social Research, have continued the work, involving several members of the academic staff at IMK and brought findings to the wider community through white papers and a series of public debates.

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The research project Status for the freedom of expression in Norway (2012-2017) based its work on the Commission's white paper. The project was headed by professor Terje Rasmussen at IMK together with researchers at Institute for Social Research. Several researchers from IMK took part. Based on a varied set of data, the project first explored attitudes towards and experiences of expression in public among different groups in the population, with a particular focus on the social and cultural preconditions for exercising freedom of speech. It also analysed the perspectives of the media industry and journalists on on-going structural change within the mass media. In its second phase, the project focused on "Public boundaries": The project studied selected public debates in more detail, and examined participating players and modes argumentation. One part examined the basis of survey, whether the public's view of freedom of expression changed in the wake of the terrorist attacks in Paris and Copenhagen and the subsequent debate by conducting surveys among the public and among journalists. Another part examined the development of discussions linked to religion, immigration and freedom of expression over a ten-year period. A third part studied how high-profile, vulnerable groups experienced the public space available for freedom of expression and diversity of opinion.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The White Paper on the Freedom of Speech (NOU 1999:27), "Ytringsfrihed bør finde sted" is generally considered to be among the most thorough and influential White papers in recent Norwegian history. Its discussions on the public sphere, personal rights and public responsibilities for a vital democracy is well known. It was produced by the Commission for freedom of expression, which worked on its white paper in the period (1996-1999) Professor Helge Rønning was a member of the commission, and professor Hans Fredrik Dahl co-produced one of most central underpinning commissioned reports, The History of Freedom of Expression in Norway in the 20th century"

The Commission for freedom of expression, which worked on its white paper a new paragraph in the Norwegian constitution, Grunnloven, that was passed by the Norwegian Parliament in 2004. The most important amendment was the passus: "Det påligger statens myndigheter å legge forholdene til rette for en åpen og opplyst offentlig samtale." It is the state authorities' responsibility to make way for an open and enlightened public conversation.

In the subsequent project on the Status for freedom of expression in Norway, several public debates were arranged at the Oslo city centre that attracted a wide public as well as officials and the press. All debate meetings involved policy officials and politicians or culture personalities in order to reach out. The project was successful in reaching the media, and clearly influenced public debate.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Dahl, Hans Fredrik, Henrik G. Bastiansen (1999) Ytringsfrihetens historie I Norge I det tyvende århundre. Ytringsfrihetskommisjonen.

Bernard Enjolras, Terje Rasmussen og Kari Steen-Johnsen (red): Status for ytringsfriheten i Norge: Hovedrapport fra prosjektet, 2014 Available at: www.statusytringsfrihet.no/Publikasjoner

Tore Slaatta og Hanne M. Okstad: Når kunstnere vurderer ytringsfrihet i Norge, anno 2014 Available at: www.statusytringsfrihet.no/Publikasjoner

Elisabeth Staksrud, (et.al.) (2014) Ytringsfrihet i Norge: Holdninger og erfaringer i befolkningen. Available at: www.statusytringsfrihet.no/Publikasjoner

Liv Hausken, Sara R. Yazdani og Trine K .Haagensen (red.) (2014) Fra terror til overvåkning.

Oslo: Bokvennen

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

“Ytringsfrihed bør finde sted.” Forslag til ny Grunnlov pgf. 100. NOU 1999:27

Grunnloven, The Constitution of Norway, Paragraph 100.

Impact case study

Institution: IMK/HF

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Media policy

Name of impact case: Media policy

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

From the 1990s, IMK has had an operative engagement in media policy through research, teaching and external activity in councils, committees, talks, statements to the media, etc. This has influenced Norwegian media policy short term and long term in the direction of empirically grounded decisions at the political level. The impact of IMKs research has been particularly strong on broadcasting policies, ownership regulations, media support instruments, film policies, and Sami media policies. Although the main area of impact has been Norwegian media policies, research at IMK has also been influential at the EU-level (especially broadcasting policies) and UN (UNESCO).

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words)

Very many researchers and research projects at the IMK have had and impact on media policy. We will particularly emphasise the following researchers and and projects as particularly influential:

Professor Trine Syvertsen is highly recognized internationally on areas such as public service broadcasting, media regulation and media convergence. Especially on public service broadcasting, her works have been very influential. Recently, she co-authored the monograph "The Media Welfare State. Nordic Media in the Digital Era". Her previous relevant research projects include "Participation and play in converging media: Institutional perspectives and text-user relations" (funded by NRC 2003-2007), "Beyond cultural policy: Competition, legitimacy and audio-visual culture" (funded by NRC 2000-2003), and her project on new television channels and media policy (funded by NRC 1992-1996).

Professor Eli Skogerbø is a leading scholar on media and democracy, and media policy. She wrote her PhD on Norwegian media policy and has since led and participated in research projects on social and digital media, local media, Sami media, political communication, media and telecommunications policy, and media and democracy. Her research projects on media policy include "Europanization of the audiovisual sector: Convergence of communication policy" (1995-1998) and "Implementation and regulatory efficiency in telecommunications policy" (funded by NRC 2001-2003). Skogerbø is today one

of the chairs of the research group POLKOM (2014-).

Professor Tanja Storsul is recognized for her works on how technology and innovation influence media policy and media markets, and she was the first director of Centre for Research on Media Innovations (CeRMI). She has studied policy- and market changes in telecommunications, Internet, digital tv, and mobile media. Her research projects include: Projects on ownership in digital media (financed by RAM 1997-98), PhD on telecom regulation (financed by RCN 1998-2002), Postdoc on digital tv (financed by RCN 2003-2005), project on mobile services and applications (financed by RAM 2012-2013), and Media innovations (financed by IMK 2010-2013).

Professor Gunn Enli is recognized for her research on developments in media policy, and the effects of media policy, in areas such as radio and television. In addition, Enli has a strong international standing in research on participation in the media, social media, and political communication. Enli's most relevant projects include "Social Media and Election Campaigns" (funded by RCN 2012-2016), her PhD "The Participatory Turn in Broadcast Media" (funded through a RCN project 2003-2007), and studies funded by RAM on radio policy. Enli is co-author of "The media welfare state", mentioned above.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

The research described above has been recognized, not only in academic circles, but also by policy-makers and regulators. IMK's researchers have frequently contributed with analyses and reports commissioned by ministries and directorates, and they have served in expert committees and boards appointed by the Government. This is outlined in more detail in the section "References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact".

The following provides an overview of some of the policy-areas in which IMKs research has had a significant impact.

Public service broadcasting

Research on public service broadcasting conducted by professor Trine Syvertsen and others from the 1990s has been used in several white papers and public reports for NRK, regulatory authorities, and the EU and the Ministry for culture. Syvertsen's elaboration of the concept of Public service broadcasting has been used in white papers defining Norwegian policies for public service broadcasting. On the European level Syvertsen participated in policy work that influenced EUs broadcasting policies.

IMK's research has also influenced decisions on private public service broadcasting. Professor Enli's examination of P4 in 2002 played a significant role in the decline of renewed concession to the national radio station.

Media ownership

When the Board of Complaint under the Media Ownership Act decided to allow the Media Norge merger, Professor Storsul chaired the Board. She was also member of the expert committee to review the media ownership act. This committee commissioned a report of the ownership structure in Norway from Eli Skogerbø. The work both of Storsul and Skogerbø was informed by their own and their colleagues work through many years on media ownership, technological and economic changes in the media markets, changes in media use etc.

Media subsidies

The Norwegian media subsidy system has undergone important changes over the last years. In these processes, IMKs research has been important. This includes Eli Skogerbø's PhD in which the normative foundations of the press subsidy system was analysed, to studies of technological convergence and market change, to studies of changes in media use. Tanja Storsul was member of the media subsidy committee. Some of the changes proposed by the committee have been implemented.

Sami media

Professor Eli Skogerbø's expertise on Sami media and culture has influenced policies, the level of subsidization and the thinking about the Sami media situation. Skogerbø's report on Sami media, commissioned by the Sami parliament (Sámediggi) was instrumental in defining and mapping Sami media.

References to the research (scientific publication):

- Bolin, G. & Skogerbø, E. (Eds.) (2013). Age, generation and the media. Themed issue of Northern Lights: Film and Media Yearbook 11. Intellect.
- Bruns, A., Enli, G., Skogerbø, E., & Larsson, A. & Christensen, C. (2016). The Routledge Companion to Social Media and Politics. Routledge
- Enli, G., & Skogerbø, E. (Eds) (2008). Digitale dilemmaer: nye medieformer, nye utfordringer. [Digital dilemmas: new media forms, new challenges]. Gyldendal akademisk.
- Enli, Gunn (2005). [Fornyelse vil være det normale, kampen om kommersiell riksdekkende radiokonsesjoner](#) (P4), m [Vilde Skanche Sundet](#). publisert i [Nordicom](#).
- Enli, Gunn (2006). [Et hjem for oss- Et hjem for deg? Analyser av TV 2](#) (red. m [Trine Syvertsen](#) og Susanne Østby Sæther). 2. utgave, Kristiansund: Høyskoleforlaget.

- Enli, Gunn (2009): [Kampen om markedsrett i riksdekkende radio - P4 og Kanal 24](#), [Norsk Medietidsskrift](#) nr. 1
- Enli, Gunn (2009). '- Statsråd du lyver!' Kommentarjournalistikk i Ramin-Osmundsen saken, i [Sigurd Allern](#) og [Ester Pollack](#) (red.): [Skandalenes Markeds plass](#). Bergen: Fagbokforlaget.
- Enli, Gunn (2013). Defending Nordic Children Against Disney. PSB Children's Channels in the Age of Globalization. [Nordicom Review](#). ISSN 1403-1108. 34(1), s 77- 90
- Enli, Gunn & Skogerbø, Eli (2013). Personalized campaigns in party-centred politics. *Information, Communication and Society*. 16(5): 757- 774 . GS 42. Reprinted in Moe, H. & Enli G. *Social Media and Election Campaigns - Key Tendencies and Ways Forward*. Routledge 2015
- Enli, Gunn & Staksrud, Elisabeth (2013). PSB Serving Children. Past, Present and Future, In Ulla Carlsson (ed.), *Public service media from a Nordic horizon : politics, markets, programming and users*. Nordicom. ISBN 978-91-89471-85-6. Chapter 7. s 117 - 130
- Enli, Gunn & Sundet, Vilde Schanke (2005). Institutional strategies in times of regulatory change: Radio institutions battling for dominance in a political, symbolic, legal and economic arena
- Enli, Gunn & Syvertsen, Trine (2015). Allmennkringkasting, I: Anne Marit Godal (red.), *Store norske leksikon* ([snl.no](#) 2015). Store norske leksikon AS. artikkel
- Enli, Gunn, Hallvard Moe, Trine Syvertsen og Vilde S Sundet (2010): [TV- En Innføring](#). Universitetsforlaget
- Ihlen, Ø., Skogerbø, E., & Allern, S. (Eds.). (2015). Makt, medier og politikk: Norsk politisk kommunikasjon [Power, media and politics: Norwegian political communication]. Oslo, Norway: Universitetsforlaget.
- Josefsen, E., & Skogerbø, E. (2014). An Indigenous Public Sphere? The Media and the 2009 Sámediggi Election Campaign. *Arctic Review*, 4(1).
- Karlsen, Rune & Skogerbø, Eli (2015). Candidate campaigning in parliamentary systems: Individualized vs. localized campaigning. *Party Politics*. 21(3): 428- 439.
- Skogerbø, E (2012): *Medieeierskap – medievitenskapelig analyse*. Ekstern utredning skrevet på oppdrag fra Eierskapsutvalget. Oslo: Kulturdepartementet.
- Skogerbø, E. (1997) *Konvergens mellom telekommunikasjon og kringkasting: Kultur- og mediepolitiske problemstillinger*. Report for the Nordic Council of Ministers. Kultur/Medie(560).
- Skogerbø, E. (2000) *Samiske medier: bruk, innhold og rammevilkår*. Report for the Norwegian Sami parliament. Oslo: Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon, Universitetet i Oslo.
- Skogerbø, E. & Storsul (2003). *Telesektoren i endring*, Oslo: Unipub forlag
- Skogerbø, E., & Moe, H. (2015). Twitter på tvers - koblinger mellom journalister og politikere. [Twitter as a network between politicians and journalists] *Norsk Medietidsskrift*, 22(3):1- 21

- Skogerbø, E., Bruns, A., Quodling, A., & Ingebretsen, T. (2016). Agenda-Setting Revisited: Social Media and Sourcing in Mainstream Journalism. In Christensen, C., Bruns, A., Enli, G., Skogerbo, E., & Larsson, A. (Eds.) (2016): *The Routledge Companion to Social Media and Politics*: Routledge.
- Skogerbø, E., Josefsen, E., & Bhroin, N. N. (2015). Samepolitikk på dagsordenen [Sami politics on the agenda]. In B. Bjerkli & P. Selle (Eds.), *Samepolitikkenes utvikling [The development of Sami politics]*. Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk.
- Skogerbø, Eli & Karlsen, Rune (2014). Mediatisation and regional campaigning in a party centred-system: How and why parliamentary candidates seek visibility. *Javnost - The Public* 21(2): 75- 92.
- Skogerbø, Eli & Krumsvik, Arne H. (2014). Newspapers, Facebook and Twitter - Intermedial agenda setting in local election campaigns. *Journalism Practice*. (3): 350- 366.
- Skogerbø, Eli & Syvertsen, Trine (2004). Towards an information society? The value of media production and consumption. *Javnost - The Public*. 11(1): 45- 60.
- Skogerbø, Eli & Winsvold, Marte Slagsvold (2011). Audiences on the move? Use and assessment of local print and online newspapers. *European Journal of Communication*. 26(3): 214- 229.
- Storsul, Tanja (1999): "Konvergering og konsentrasjon - om eierskap og mangfold i det nye mediebildet", i Kristin Braa, Per Hetland og Gunnar Liestøl (red) *netts@mfunn*, Oslo: Tano Aschehoug.
- Storsul, Tanja (2002): "IKT - mellom marked og politikk" i Tore Slaatta (red) *Digital makt. Informasjons- og kommunikasjonsteknologiens betydning og muligheter*, Makt og demokratiutredningen 1998-2003, Oslo: Gyldendal Akademisk
- Storsul, Tanja (2008): "[Bakkenettet og allmennkringkastinga](#)" i *Norsk Medietidsskrift* nr 1/2008.
- Storsul, Tanja (2008): "Hvem vokter portene til framtidens TV?" i Rune Ottosen og Arne H Krumsvik (red) [Journalistikk i en digital hverdag](#), Kristiansand: IJ-Forlaget
- Storsul, Tanja (2010): "Television in Cyberspace. The Net Neutrality Tussle in Norway" in Jostein Gripsrud and Hallvard Moe (eds) [The Digital Public Sphere. Challenges for Media Policy](#). Gothenburg: Nordicom.
- Storsul, Tanja (2011): "Mediestøtten må moderniseres." *Norsk Medietidsskrift*, Volum 18.(3) s. 274-282
- Storsul, Tanja 2012: "Mediepolitikk" i Kristin Skare Orgeret (red) *Norske medier - journalistikk, politikk og kultur*, Oslo: Cappelen Damm Høyskoleforlaget.
- Storsul, Tanja og Arne H Krumsvik 2013 (eds). *Media Innovations. A Multidisciplinary Study of Change*, Gøteborg: Nordicom
- Storsul, Tanja og Dagny Stuedahl (red). (2007): [Ambivalence towards convergence. Digitalization and media change](#), Gøteborg: Nordicom
- Storsul, Tanja og Trine Syvertsen (2007): "The Impact of Convergence on European Television Policy: Pressure for Change - Forces of Stability" i [Convergence. The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies](#) Volume 13 nr 3.

Storsul, Tanja og Vilde Schanke Sundet (2006): "Digital Terrestrial Television in Scandinavia" i Fausto Colombo and Nicoletta Vittadini (eds) *Digitising TV. Theoretical Issues and Comparative Studies across Europe*. Milano: Vita e Pensiero

Syvvertsen, Trine (1991) Kringkasting i 1990-åra: Hvem er mest "public service"?. In: Ulla Carlsson (ed.) *Medier, människor, samhälle*. Gøteborg: Nordicom. 183-195. 12 s.

Syvvertsen, Trine (1992) *Public Television in Transition: A Historical and Comparative Analysis of the BBC and the NRK*. PhD-thesis. University of Leicester. *Levende Bilder* 5/92. Oslo: KULT/ NAVF. 377 p.

Syvvertsen, Trine (1997). *Den store TV-krigen - Norsk allmennfjernsyn 1988-96*. [The great TV War. Public service broadcasting 1988-96]. Fagbokforlaget. 278 p.

Syvvertsen, Trine (2004). *Mediemangfold. Styring av mediene i et globalisert marked*. IJ-forlaget. ISBN 8271472348. 242 s. RELEVANT

Syvvertsen, Trine; Enli, Gunn; Mjøs, Ole Johan & Moe, Hallvard (2014). [The Media Welfare State. Nordic Media in the Digital Era](#). University of Michigan Press. ISBN 97

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Public committees:

Trine Syvvertsen:

- Committee to develop strategic scenarios for the NRK in 2010.
- Through the 1990s: Member of several expert committees at national and EU level mainly on the role of public broadcasting.

Eli Skogerbø:

- Member of the Government appointed Committee on Media Responsibility in 2011
- Member of the National Committee of UNESCO (2009-2012), with a special seat in the subgroup on Freedom of Expression.

Tanja Storsul:

- Member of expert committee appointed by the Government to evaluate changes in the Media ownership act (Medieeierskapsloven) in 2011-2012. The committee presented their report in 2012 and proposed changes to the existing regulations.
- Member of a Media subsidy committee 2009-2010, (Mediestøtteutvalget) that produced its report: NOU 2010:14. The government made changes in the media subsidy instruments as a follow-up of this committee.
- Vice chair of Board of Complaints under the Media Ownership Act (Klagenemda for eierskap i media) 2007-2011. Acting chair when deciding on the Media Norge merger that included some of Norway's leading newspaper (2008).
- Technology Council's expert group on software policy (2003-2004).

Gunn Enli:

- Member of the public Media complaints committee (Medieklagenemda).

Reports commissioned by ministries and directorates to inform policy-making:

- Trine Syvertsen and Faltin Karlsen (2004) Media Regulation and Parents: Attitudes to content regulation of audiovisual media. (Norsk: Medieregulering og foreldre: Holdninger til innholdsregulering av audiovisuelle medier). *Kulturdepartementet/ Statens filmtilsyn.*
- Trine Syvertsen and Åse Kringstad (2001) Re-organization of the media regulator (Sammenslåing av tilsyn på mediesektoren). *Eierskapstilsynet.*
- Trine Syvertsen (2001) Commercialisation, globalization and convergence: Challenges for media policy and media regulation (Norsk: Kommersialisering, globalisering og konvergens. Utfordringer for mediepolitikk og medieregulering). *Maktutredningen, Report 31, 2001. Uniopub*
- Trine Syvertsen (1998) Balance between Rights and Obligations and Financial Resources of Public and Private Television. Norway: Country Report. *Consultancy report for European commission, PROGNOS: European Centre for Economic research and Consulting.*
- Trine Syvertsen (1994) How to evaluate public service broadcasting, programme profile. (Norsk: Allmennkringkasting: Evaluering av programprofiler.) For *Kulturdepartementet* to be used in monitoring and control of public service broadcasting.
- Trine Syvertsen (1994) Public service broadcasting: Programming and control. (Norsk: 'Notat om norsk allmennkringkasting: Programprofiler og kontrollproblemer') For *Kulturdepartementet* to be used in «Mediemeldingen 1994» (St. Meld. nr. 42 1993-94 Kringkasting og dagspresse 1993 m.v.).
- Trine Syvertsen (1992) 'Allmennkringkastinga mot år 2000: Problemer og utfordringer'. *Kulturdepartementet* for « Mediemeldingen 1993» (St. meld. nr. 32 1992-93 Media i tida). The report was used to give public service broadcasting a political definition.
- Eli Skogerbø (2000) Report on Convergence for the Nordic Council of Ministers in 1997, discussing the technological impact on liberalization and policy-making on broadcasting and telecommunications policy. The report underlay the definition of convergence used by the Government appointed committee on Convergence (2000).
- Eli Skogerbø 2002, a report on telecommunications policy for the Power and Democracy Project
- Eli Skogerbø (2003) A report on the conditions for Sami Media for the Sami Parliament (Sametinget): Samiske medier. Innhold, bruk og rammevilkår. The report contributed to a new understanding of the sami media-landscape and policy instruments were changed.

- Eli Skogerbø (2012) A report on media ownership structures in Norway for the Ministry of Culture (Eierskapsutvalget). The report shaped the committees understanding of the current situation in the media market.
- Gunn Enli (2002) Report on the radio channel P4 commissioned by the Ministry of culture. The report played a significant role in the decline of renewed concession to the radio station. This is analysed here: <http://bit.ly/1QYefgF>

Impact case study

Institution: IMK/HF

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Security and the Media

Name of impact case: Security and the media
<p>Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Professor Cristina Archetti an internationally recognised scholar on the interrelationship between media technologies and terrorism. For the past few years, prof. Cristina Archetti has served as advisor and educator for NATO, and various international policy institutions such as US Institute for Peace (USIP), US State Department, on how to use media in counter terror strategies. Since she joined IMK/UiO in 2015, she has participated in developing courses and training manuals on how to counter violent extremism and as an expert on social media in international conflicts, and is a recognised expert on the issues, particularly for NATO. Thus she has played a significant role in the growing awareness on the role of media developing (and limiting) terrorism and extremism. She has together with researcher Tina Ustad Figenschou and post-doctoral fellow Mona Abdel-Fadil participated in the founding of Centre for the Study of Right-Wing Extremism (C-Rex) at UiO.</p>
<p>Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)</p> <p>Among Professor Cristina Archetti’s research interests since the beginning of the century, is the intersection between communication and security; more specifically the role the media in radicalization, extremism and counter-extremism. While at University of Salford she took part in projects that included analysis of terror attacks and the limitations of counter-terrorist information. She is the author of a monograph and a series of scholarly articles on the topic. She serves on the editorial board of the journal Critical Studies on Terrorism.</p>
<p>Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)</p> <p>The interest and expertise in security questions has lead prof. Archetti to a wide variety of engagements beyond academia. She was invited twice by the NATO Centre of Excellence Defence against terrorism in Ankara. Her report for them can be downloaded from the NATO website -showing that NAT CoE endorses her work and are willing to share it as "theirs." See appreciation from NAT CoE attached. She has been invited three times to NATO Centre of Excellence Strategic Communication (Stratcom) in Riga, indicating the</p>

same. She taught on 3 separate occasions in Abu Dhabi and further two times in Nairobi for the United States Institute of Peace and the Hedayah centre, as the instructor who took part in all (5) of the training sessions they provided between 2014 and 2015. She has taught about the role of communication in Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) on courses provided to officials and community stakeholders by the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) and the Hedayah Center (Abu Dhabi);

References to the research (scientific publications)

Archetti, C. (2012) *Understanding Terrorism in the Age of Global Media: A Communication Approach* (Palgrave, 2012).

Archetti, C. (in press, 2016) "Narrative Wars: Understanding Terrorism in the Era of Global Interconnectedness," in A. Miskimmon, B. O'Loughlin, and L. Roselle (eds) *Forging the World: Strategic Narratives and International Relations* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press).

Archetti, C. (2015) "Terrorism, Communication and New Media: Explaining Radicalization in the Digital Age," *Perspectives on Terrorism* 9(1): 49-59.

Archetti, C. (2015) "Terrorism and the Media," in C. Kennedy-Pipe, G. Clubb and S. Mabon (eds) *Terrorism and Political Violence* (London: Sage), pp. 134-152.

Archetti, C. (2013) "(Mis)Communication Wars, Terrorism, Counterterrorism and the Media," in David Welch (ed.) *Propaganda, Power and Persuasion* (London: IB Tauris), pp. 209-224.

Archetti, C. (2010) "Comparing International Coverage of 9/11: Towards an Interdisciplinary Explanation of the Construction of News," *Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism* 11(5): 567-588.

Archetti, C. (2004) "Are the Media Globalizing Political Discourse? The War On Terrorism Case Study," *The International Journal of the Humanities* 2: 1301-1308.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Archetti, C. (2014) Expert Assessment "Communication and Counter Terrorism in the Digital Age: Overcoming Outdated Approaches to the Information Environment," in *Strategic Communication in Counter Terrorism: Target Audience Analysis, Measures of Effectiveness and Counter Narrative* (Ankara: NATO Centre of Excellence - Defence Against Terrorism), pp. 9-13, <http://www.coedat.nato.int/publication/researches/01-StrategicCommunication.pdf>. [This assessment was circulated to 550+ institutions within the NATO organization.]

Written evidence "Soft Power, New Media and Diplomacy" submitted to House of Lords Select Committee on "Soft Power and the UK's Influence," 18 September 2013, available <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/soft-power-uk-influence/SoftPowerEvVol1.pdf> (pp.87-94).

Archetti, C. (2010) "Rebranding Terror," *Monocle* 39 (December-January issue). [The London-based magazine has more than 81, 000 international readers.]

Delivery of professional development courses: "Online Security Management: Understanding Cyber Extremism and 'Hacktivism'," 8 May 2013. [This course was attended by police officers (including members of counter terrorism units) from different regions of the UK, staff of security companies and local councils.]

Impact case study

Institution: IMK/HF

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name (max 10 characters): Situated simulations

Name of impact case: Situated simulations
Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words) <p>Professor Gunnar Liestøl initiated and heads the international research project SitsimLab, which experiments with humanities informed media design, and includes design of app-based platforms for mobile (locative) augmented reality. The lab has produced several Sitsim apps exploring new narrative and rhetorical forms focusing on historical sites, such as Forum Romanum, Via Appia, Ancient Phalasarna among others, while additional apps simulate future climate changes and urban planning. Many of the apps are freely available for iOS and Android, and have been downloaded by 10 000+ users. The project has received wide attention in the international museum and cultural heritage communities. The project includes several theoretical issues related to questions of genre, analysis and construction, software and 'meaningware', and ultimately technological development as a humanist field of research.</p>
Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.) <p>Professor Gunnar Liestøl's project on genre development, situated simulation (sitsim) constitutes the centre for reflection and construction. In sitsim, there is approximate identity between the user's visual perception of the real physical environment and the user's visual perspective into a 3D graphics environment as it is represented on the screen. The relative congruity between the real and the virtual perspectives is obtained by letting the camera position and movement in the 3D environment be conditioned by the positioning and orientation hardware. As the user moves in real space the perspective inside the 3D graphic environment changes accordingly. A situated simulation requires a smartphone/tablet with good graphics capabilities, GPS-positioning, accelerometer, electronic compass and gyroscope. A sitsim is closely related to mixed and augmented reality. A situated simulation is a 'clean screen' solution where there is a distinct (although minor) difference between the virtual (audio-visual) perspective via the device and the real perspective of the user. The development in SitsimLab is conducted in close collaboration with Tomas Stenarson at CodeGrind AB and Šarūnas Ledas at Tag of Joy, Elpida Hadjidaki (Phalasarna Association) Larry Friedlander (Stanford University) and colleagues at UiO. The</p>

research has been funded by the VERDIKT-programme (RCN) and the KLIMAFORSK-programme (The ClimSim-preproject), RCN; EngageLab at University of Oslo; Dept. of Media & Communication, University of Oslo; Norway Opening Universities; Arts Council Norway (ABM-utvikling); and Oslo Science Park (Forskningsparken) and is now partly funded by through the project Cross Motion funded by Interreg/EU.

The paper 'Along the Appian Way. Storytelling and Memory across Time and Space' received Best Paper Award at the EUROMED conference 2014.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

Many of the apps are freely available for iOS and Android, and have been downloaded by 10 000+ users. The project has received wide attention in the international museum and cultural heritage communities. Available Sitsim Apps:

'Phalasarna' (v. 1.1) available for iOS.

'Roman Forum' (v. 1.2) is available for download on both iOS and Android!

'Nytt Museum' (v. 2.0) download iOS and (v. 1.0) Android, [financed by Nasjonalmuseet/Statsbygg with 0,6 million NOK after a trial project.]

'Vikingshallen (v 2.0) download iOS and Android!

The Phalasarna App was Unity Award Finalist in 2015 and the Roman Forum App in 2013 (both in the Visualization/Simulation category). Unity is a global software developer business used by some 4.5 million registered developers.

References to the research (scientific publications)

Liestøl, G., Morrison, A. & Stenarson. T. (2015) 'Visualization of Climate Change in situ' in (Eds. Thwaites, H. et al.) Proceedings of the 2014 International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia (VSMM), 9-12 December 2014 Hong Kong. IEEE conference proceedings 2015 ISBN 9781479972272, pp. 251-256. DOI: 10.1109/VSMM.2014.7136657

Liestøl, G., Smørdal. O., Erstad, O. (2015) 'STEM-Learning by means of Mobile Augmented Reality. Exploring the Potential of Augmenting Classroom Learning with Situated Simulations and Practical Activities on Location.' in Proceedings of The EDULEARN 2015 Conference, Barcelona: IATED Publications, pp 6515-6522.

Liestøl, G. & Morrison, A. (2015) 'The power of place and perspective: sensory media and situated simulations in urban design', in de Souza e Silva, A. & Sheller, M. (Eds.) Mobility and Locative Media: Mobile Communication in Hybrid Spaces (Changing Mobilities). New York: Routledge 2015, pp. 207-22

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

The apps are references to themselves. The project has so far been presented at several conferences, some of which are visited by software developers and also museum & heritage management, and cultural policy officials. IMCL 2009, EISTA 2009, ISMAR 2009, ICCE 2009, EDEN 2010, MLearn 2010, CELDA 2010, ScandAR 2010, WARM 2011, ScandAR 2011, Locale & Mobile 2012, CAA 2012, DREAM 2012, MobileHCI2012, EuroMed2012, WARM 2013, Museums and the Web 2013, Nordmedia 2013, Digital Heritage 2013, ISMAR 2013, NODEM 2013, EUROMED 2014, EUscreenXL 2014, VSMM 2014, Condition 2015, EduLearn 2015 and WARM 2016.

Impact case study

Institution: Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education; University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway

Panel number: 8

Case number or short name: WAR/GAME

Name of impact case:

International research group WAR/GAME

Summary of the impact (maximum 100 words)

On April 23-24, 2015 the WAR/GAME research group held an international start-up symposium at UiT Tromsø. The event received significant attention in local media. Feature articles were also published in national channels such as *forskning.no* and on *JoinGame*. October 1-3, 2015, Emil Hammar, UiT Tromsø gave a workshop at the annual meeting of the Danish Teachers' Union.

January 27, 2016, Holger Pötzsch, UiT Tromsø participated in a panel debate on war and games organized by the Fritt Ord foundation.

In 2015 Vit Sisler (CU Prague) launched the serious game for education *Czechoslovakia 38-39: Assassination* (2015) that is connected to his research in the WAR/GAME-project. Further development of the game connected to WAR/GAME group through the EEA Norway grant *Virtual Memories* (CUP-UiT 2016).

Description of the research underpinning the impact: (maximum 400 words.)

The impact described above is based on research carried out by the WAR/GAME-project's international group of scholars (Holger Pötzsch; Christine Smith-Simonsen & Emil Hammar (UiT Tromsø), Vit Sisler (CU Prague), Tilo Hartmann (VU Amsterdam), Kevin McSorley (Univ. of Portsmouth), Phil Hammond & Siobhan Thomas (LSBU), Kristine Jørgensen (UiB), and James Ash (Univ. of Newcastle).

The group combines aesthetic, media psychological, media ethnographic, cultural studies, and practical design-oriented research and development. The work is divided into disciplinary work packages that are combined to enable interdisciplinary synergies and mutual correlation of acquired data and results.

Results have been published in amongst others level 2 journals such as *Games & Culture*, *Communication Research*, *New Media & Society*, and *Game Studies*.

Details of the impact (maximum 400 words)

This part is difficult to assess. However, provided the significant attention garnered by the first project workshop in important local Northern Norwegian media such as *Nordnytt* on *NRK Troms*, (television), *iTromsø* (newspaper), and *NRK P1 Troms* (radio) makes it possible to assume a certain impact of the presented results on local discourses on computer games, effects, and war.

In addition, national dissemination of the presented results has been carried out on a recorded panel debate at the *Fritt Ord*-foundation, on *forskning.no*, and in the Internet -based *join game* network. These contributions imply at least the possibility of wider impact of the presented

results on national discourses and policies regarding computer games.

The research-based workshop for Danish teachers conducted by Emil Hammar with focus on gender and games was directed at an important target group that has the capacity of conveying the presented results further into a variety of Danish classrooms this way reaching out with practical measures based on research to children and young adults.

The same goes for the launch of Vit Sisler's highly acclaimed educational game that carries significant potentials to convey important knowledge on the relation between games, war histories, and education to pupils, students, and wider audiences. The development of *Czechoslovakia 38-89: Assassination* was not part of the WAR/GAME project. However, further development and adaptation to new locations (e.g. *Finnmark 40-49*) is a main dissemination activity of the project.

References to the research (selection of the group's scientific publications 2013-)

Ash, James. 2015. *Ash J. The Interface Envelope: Gaming, Technology, Power*. New York: Bloomsbury.

Ash J. 2013. "Technologies of Captivation: videogames and the attunement of affect", *Body and Society*, Vol. 19(1), 27-51.

Hartmann, T., & Bartsch, A. 2016. "The role of cognitive and affective challenge in entertainment experience", *Communication Research* (forthcoming 2016)

Hartmann, T., Möller, I., & Krause, C. 2016. "Factors underlying male and female use of violent video games", *New Media & Society* (forthcoming 2016).

Hartmann, T., Krakowiak, K.M., & Tsay-Vogel, M. 2014. "How violent video games communicate violence: A literature review and content analysis of moral disengagement factors", *Communication Monographs*, Vol. 81(3), 310-332.

Jørgensen, Kristine. 2013. *Gameworld Interfaces*. Cambridge: MIT Press

McSorley, Kevin. 2014. "Towards an embodied sociology of war", *Sociological Review*, Vol. 62(2), 107-128.

McSorley, Kevin (ed.). 2013. *War and the body: militarisation, practice and experience*. London: Routledge.

Pöttsch, Holger & Sisler, Vit. 2016. "Playing Cultural Memory: Framing History in 'Call of Duty: Black Ops' and 'Czechoslovakia 38-89: Assassination'", *Games & Culture* (forthcoming 2016)

Pöttsch, Holger & Hammond, Phil. 2016. "War and Games", *Game Studies*, editorial for special issue WAR/GAME (planned publication December 2016)

Pöttsch, Holger. 2016. "Investigating the Culture-Media-Security Nexus", in: Eds. Piers Robinson, Philip Seib, and Romy Fröhlich. *Routledge Handbook of Media, Conflict, and Security*. London: Routledge. (forthcoming 2016)

Pöttsch, Holger. 2016. "Materialist Perspectives on Digital Technologies: Informing Debates on Digital Literacy and Competence", *Nordicom Review*, Vol. 37 (forthcoming 2016)

Pöttsch, Holger. 2015. "Selective Realism: Filtering Experiences of War in the First- and Third-Person Shooter", *Games & Culture* (online first)

<http://gac.sagepub.com/content/early/2015/05/29/1555412015587802.abstract>

Pöttsch, Holger. 2015. "The Emergence of iWar: Changing Practices and Perceptions of Military Engagement in a Digital Era", *New Media & Society*, Vol. 17(1), 78-95.

<http://nms.sagepub.com/content/17/1/78.abstract>

Pöttsch, Holger. 2014. "Games and Brains", *Dichtung Digital: Journal für Kunst und Kultur digitaler Medien*, No. 44, <http://www.dichtung-digital.de/journal/englische-artikel/?postID=2527>

Sisler, Vit. 2014. "From Kuma\War to Quraish: Representation of Islam in Arab and American

Video Games”, in: *Playing with Religion in Digital Games*, edited by Heidi A. Campbell and Gregory Price Grieve, Indiana University Press, 109-133.

References to sources to corroborate the claims made about the impact (publications, reports, media items, policy papers, etc.)

Game *Czechoslovakia 38-89: Assassination* (Vit Sisler, CUP): <http://cs3889.com/>
WAR/GAME-symposium UiT Tromsø: <http://wargame-uit.wikidot.com/wargame:theoretical-frames-methodological-approaches>

NRK P1 Troms: <http://radio.nrk.no/serie/distriktsprogram-troms#t=33m3s>,
nrk.no: <http://www.nrk.no/troms/forskere-mener-krigspill-pavirker-oss-1.12328540>,

uit.no: http://uit.no/nyheter/artikkel?p_document_id=415423&p_dim=,

iTromsø: <http://www.itromso.no/nyheter/article10874656.ece>,

JoinGame: <https://joingameblog.wordpress.com/2015/04/30/spillforskningsprosjekt-i-tromso/>

Forskning.no: <http://forskning.no/spill-psykologi-data/2015/05/krigspillene-pynter-pa-krigen>

Foredrag Dansk Lærerlag:

<http://munin.uit.no/handle/10037/8203>

Fritt Ord:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0f1qjDu12A&feature=youtu.be&list=PLqkstWMeLJLvFd1eoxKS1mhQ7ZvWXrxf_

The evaluation of the humanities in Norway:

A preliminary analysis of the impact cases submitted

In the mandate for the evaluation of the humanities in Norway, the Research Council has asked the evaluation panels to assess the social relevance and impact of research in the humanities. The primary sources for the evaluation panels are here provided by the participating institutions in the form of impact case descriptions. In contrast to the norm of scientific quality, it would clearly not be expected that all research has a social impact. The Research Council has thus asked the institutions to submit only a limited number of impact cases, ranging from one case per evaluation panel to a maximum of one case per ten researchers on that panel.

The model for including impact in an evaluation of this large scale and scope, comes from the 2014 Research Excellence Framework in the UK. The 2014 REF definition of impact as "any effect on, change or benefit to the economy, society, culture, public policy or services, health, the environment or quality of life, beyond academia" has been adopted for the evaluation of the humanities in Norway along with the UK case model. In the guidelines sent out to the participation Norwegian institutions, the Research Council asked the institutions to fill in a template for reporting impact cases similar to the template used by the 2014 REF (please see attachments 1 and 2 for guidelines and template).

Impact cases in numbers

The Research Council has received **a total of 165 impact cases** from the participating institutions for the evaluation of the humanities in Norway. Divided into the eight sub-panels of the evaluation, the number of impact cases received are as follows:

Panel 1 (Aesthetic Studies): 13 impact cases

Panel 2 (Nordic Languages and Linguistics): 29 impact cases

Panel 3 (Nordic and Comparative Literature): 7 impact cases

Panel 4 (Modern and Classical Languages, Literatures and Area Studies): 31 impact cases

Panel 5 (Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies): 31 impact cases

Panel 6 (Philosophy and Studies in Science and Technology): 25 impact cases

Panel 7 (Religion and Theology): 14 impact cases

Panel 8 (Media Studies): 15 impact cases

The ratio between the number of impact cases received and the number of researchers ascribed to each of the eight panels, is presented in table 1 below. A general average of 14, 2 researchers per impact case submitted to the evaluation corresponds quite well to the maximum prescribed by the guidelines (1 impact case per 10 researchers).¹ The table shows substantive variations between the panels, ranging from the relatively high number of impact cases submitted to panels 6 (Philosophy and Studies in Science and Technology) and 2 (Nordic Languages and Linguistics) to the lower relative numbers of panels 3 (Nordic and Comparative Literature) and 7 (Religion and Theology).

Table 1: Impact cases per panel

Panel no	Number of researchers	Number of impact cases	Researchers per impact case
1 (Aesthetic Studies)	209	13	16,1
2 (Nordic Languages and Linguistics)	315	29	10,9
3 (Nordic and Comparative Literature)	167	7	23,9
4 (Modern and Classical Languages, Literatures and Area Studies)	392	31	12,6
5 (Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies)	539	31	17,4
6 (Philosophy and Studies in Science and Technology)	258	25	10,3
7 (Religion and Theology)	286	14	20,4
8 (Media Studies)	176	15	11,7
Total	2342	165	14,2

Much greater variations in the number of researchers per impact case will appear when turning the perspective from the panels to the individual institutions participating in the evaluation. Seven institutions have not submitted any impact cases. These include two university museums (at NTNU and UiS), two Christian/Lutheran colleges (NLA and FiH), the Norwegian Academy of Music NMH, the business school BI, and the Lillehammer University College (HiL).

¹ The guidelines (please see attachment 2) specify that each institution with a minimum of 5 researchers on a panel could submit one impact case to that panel, and add one further impact case per every ten researchers to the panel.

Among the institutions which have submitted impact cases to the evaluation, the ratio between the number of researchers and the number of cases submitted vary between 54:1 (The Norwegian School of Theology MF) and 5:1 (HBV, UNI). Table 2 below show that the institutions with the lowest ratio (that is, the institutes with the lowest number of researchers per impact case) tend to have low overall numbers of researchers participating in the evaluation. (HBV and UNI each have 5 researchers in the evaluation).

The four broad universities in Norway, which are also the largest institutions in the humanities, have all submitted a number of impact cases that comes close to the national mean of 14, 2 researchers per case, with UiOHF and NTNUHF slightly below the mean and UiBHF and UiTHSL somewhat above the mean.

Table 2: Impact cases by institution

Institution	Number of researchers	Impact cases submitted	Number of researchers per impact case
AHO	11	2	5,5
ATH	10	1	10
BI	12	0	N/A
DHS	8	1	8
FIH	26	0	N/A
HBV	5	1	5
HiHm	46	5	9,2
HiL	9	0	N/A
HiOA	37	3	12,3
HiOF	8	1	8
HiT	32	2	16
HVO	38	3	12,7
IFS	15	1	15
MF	54	1	54
MHS	25	1	25
NHH	22	3	7,3
NIKU	58	2	29
NLA	79	0	N/A
NMH	31	0	N/A
NTNUHF	304	28	10,9
NTNUMuseum	16	0	N/A
PRIO	12	2	6
SH	20	1	20
UiA	82	5	16,4
UiBHF	330	22	15
UiBMuseum	20	1	20
UiBSV	28	2	14
UiN	25	2	12,5
UiOHF	608	54	11,3
UiOMuseum	32	3	7,7
UiOTF	41	2	20,5
UiSHF	33	3	11
UiSMuseum	31	0	N/A
UiTHSL	212	10	21,2
UiTMuseum	17	2	8,5
UNI	5	1	5
Total	2342	165	14,2

Categories of impact

The evaluation of the impact cases, including an assessment of weaker and stronger cases, belongs to the tasks of the evaluation panels. In order to facilitate this evaluation, the RCN has created a simple and preliminary categorization of the impact cases for each panel. This preliminary analysis rests on our reading of the submitted cases, and should thus not be treated as the final results of the evaluation.

The categories used in the preliminary analysis are unison across panels, and include the following aspects:

- 1) **Research.** Has the research underpinning the impact been carried out by an individual researcher or a group? This is the only category in the analysis which operates with a single, mutually exclusive dimension (the research will be classified as either 'Individual' or 'Group'), and thus a proportional division of the cases will be provided for each panel. The groups vary widely in size, from 2 to 20 + researchers, and in terms of financing and structure (formal organization as well as issues relating to disciplinary composition and international collaboration). These are issues that will probably be discussed in closer details in the evaluation, however for this preliminary analysis only the dichotomy Individual/Group will be applied.

- 2) **Channel.** How could the travel from research to reported impact be described? Several paths are frequently identified within one case, and are identified in the analysis according to the following subcategories:
 - Research dissemination (from general to the specifically targeted dissemination to selected groups. The specific channels include traditional media, new social media, exhibitions, artistic production, and public debate),
 - collaboration with external partners (non-academic or school),
 - policy advice (in dialogue or providing expertise),
 - professional training
 - artistic production

- 3) **Beneficiary.** Who has benefitted from the reported impact? This is the most detailed category within the preliminary analysis, due to the broad spectrum of benefits reported. The guiding analytical principle has been to provide categories that are mutually exclusive. The beneficiary of an impact case will be categorized according to role or institutional belonging, not according to essential descriptions of the individual beneficiary. For instance, 'Children' will not be included as a separate category in this preliminary analysis. An impact case benefitting school children will be categorized as 'School', whereas an impact case benefitting children with medical needs will be categorized as 'Health'. 'School' and 'Health' are both categories which

include a number of institutions, professionals and users/clients. The majority of the categories used in this analysis will refer to broad institutions or sectors in society, and the majority of the impact cases fit in to this scheme quite easily.

Unavoidably, however, a number of impact cases report benefits that do not lend themselves to these broad categories. Thus a number of more specific categories are provided, including 'Minority groups' (nationally and/or internationally), and the impersonal categories of 'Cultural heritage' and 'Environment'. According to the analytical ambition of mutually exclusive categories, the beneficiary will be classified according to the most prominent category described in the impact case. For instance, double entries of 'Minority group' and 'School' will be avoided as far as the impact case could be understood to primarily concern either the group of beneficiaries (Minority group) or the institution (School). However, several independent categories of beneficiaries are frequently registered within the same impact case, and will result in more than one category of beneficiaries being reported in the analysis.

The subcategories of beneficiaries used in the preliminary analysis include the following:

- 'General public' (which differ widely in potential size, according to the reported channels of research dissemination. For instance, the general audience of research disseminated by the channel of an exhibition would of course primarily be the audience of that exhibition. The common denominator for the category of 'General public' is that the channel of research dissemination is public, even though the public may have to pay a nominal fee to assess it – as for instance in the form of an entrance ticket to a museum, or of buying a newspaper.)
- 'Politics' (political institutions, public administration and government agencies. These include local, national and foreign political authorities)
- 'Diplomacy' (international relations in the abstract, national diplomatic institutions)
- 'NGO' (varies in size and scope, from local to international)
- 'School' (includes primary and secondary education, in some cases also kindergartens and adult education. The channels for applying research in schools vary, from research dissemination through exhibitions tailored to school visits through collaboration with teacher associations.)
- 'Health' (including institutions such as hospitals, general health care, professionals and patients)
- 'Cultural institution' (cultural institutions sponsored by national or local government, including most theatres and museums, libraries)
- 'Judicial institutions' (includes the different parties to legal cases)
- 'Private company' (including regular business companies or not-for-profit companies)

- 'Industry' (economic impact not limited to a single company, but rather benefitting a whole trade or industry, for instance the music business or media.)
- Religious community
- Minority group
- Environment
- Cultural heritage

4) Reach. The reach of the impact is simply divided into three categories, which are not mutually exclusive:

- Local: Impact benefits a clearly defined group (either in terms of geography, and/or internal to one institution in Norway)
- National: Impact benefits national groups, institutions and/or the general public in Norway (implying that the reach of the impact is not defined as local and/or restricted, not necessarily that the impact has succeeded to reach a nationwide audience)
- International: The benefits of the impact concern a group, institution and/or the general public outside of Norway

5) Effect. The final category used in the preliminary analysis concern the reported effects of the impact. These effects will to some extent mirror the reported beneficiaries of the impact. One may, for instance, expect that the effect of research benefitting a private company would be economic, or that the effect of research benefitting the category classified as 'Health' would indeed be 'Health'. However, the extent to which the relationship between beneficiaries and effects follows such a predictable path, is a question in need of further analysis and discussions by the evaluation panels. Further, not all categories of beneficiaries are as easy to translate into effect as in the case of health. For instance, the effects on research benefitting 'NGOs' or 'Minority groups' could be multiple. Conversely, the reported impact cases describe effects which do not correspond to a specific category of beneficiaries, for instance 'Empowerment' and 'Security' (please see list below).

The following subcategories are applied in the preliminary analysis to discern between the different effects of the research on society outside of academia. For all categories, the effects will typically come to light in terms of changes in understanding and/or practices for the relevant groups of beneficiaries:

- Educational: This is the broadest subcategory within the effects that the research is reported as having on society. The subcategory includes two large sets of educational impact. The first concerns the impact of research on school education (primary and secondary, in some case also on kindergarten and adult

education). The second concerns the general educational effects of research on society. This is an admittedly broad category, and would typically include impact cases which report research dissemination to a general public – for instance where the researchers have engaged in popularizing science and/ or engaged in public debate to inform and foster reflection among a general audience.

- Political: Effects on policy, regulation, political reform (institutional changes), legislation.
- Diplomatic: Singled out as separate category with definitions largely corresponding to beneficiary 'Diplomacy'.
- Health: Policy, institutional reform, professional development and innovation (including treatment for patients).
- Cultural: Policy, institutional reform, professional development and production, art appreciation, symbolic effects.
- Judicial: Effects on the legal system and legal profession (whereas national/international legislation are categorized as political and/or diplomatic effects).
- Economic: Commercial results for private companies and/or industry, improvements for consumers of commercial products (whereas trade policy and regulations are categorized as political and/or diplomatic effects).
- Religious: Policy, institutional and/or organizational reforms, changes in religious practice, understanding.
- Environmental: Climate and nature protection.
- Empowerment: Impact on the self-understanding of defined groups (including gender equality).
- Security: Policy, institutional reforms, dialogue (reach and scope varies from local to international effects, and may include several groups of beneficiaries, from private companies to the general public).

An overview of reported impact

The analysis of submitted impact cases to a large extent depends on subjective interpretations. The cases are seldom written in a manner that simply translates into the analytical categories accounted for above. The degree of subjective reading required in interpreting each of the submitted cases means that the analysis provided here could indeed be no more than preliminary. As noted above, the proper evaluation of each case will be left to the peers on the relevant panel, who may very well suggest changes in the categories and/or categorizations.

The following table is primarily intended as an aid to the panels in their evaluation of the individual impact cases, by providing an analytical overview of the distribution of impact cases per panel and for the evaluation as a whole according to the categories described above.

Table 3a: Research underpinning the impact, in numbers:

	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6	Panel 7	Panel 8	Total
Research:									
Individual researcher	5	6	1	11	7	12	2	3	47
Group	7	23	6	17	24	13	11	11	112
Cases disqualified from the analysis	1			3			1	1	6
<i>Total number of cases included in the analysis</i>	12	29	7	28	31	25	13	14	159

As is marked in grey in table 3a, a small number of submitted impact cases have been disqualified from the further analysis, due to formal errors. The following tables thus operate with 159 cases.

Table 3b: Research underpinning the impact, as percentages:

	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6	Panel 7	Panel 8	Total
Research:									
Individual researcher	42	21	14	39	23	48	15	21	30
Group	58	79	86	61	77	52	85	79	70

Table 3b clearly shows that the majority of impact cases (70% for the evaluation as a whole) originate in research conducted by groups. This trend is evident in all panels, however panels 1 (Aesthetic studies), 4 (Modern and Classical Languages, Literatures and Area Studies) and 6 (Philosophy and Studies in Science and Technology) all have a substantial proportion of individual researchers.

Table 4: Channels

	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6	Panel 7	Panel 8	Total
Research dissemination	7	18	7	21	18	11	7	7	96
Collaboration with external partner	4	13	0	11	7	6	3	6	50
Policy advice	1	2	0	6	10	10	4	9	42
Professional training	0	2	1	0	2	2	4	2	13
Artistic production	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
Total	12	35	8	41	38	29	18	25	206

Table 4 shows that the most frequent channel from research to impact, is research dissemination, represented in a total of 96 cases (more than half of all cases submitted). Collaboration with external partners is also an important channel for impact, represented in 50 cases (almost a third of the submitted cases). Policy advice follows closely, with 42 entries.

Table 5: Beneficiaries

Beneficiary:	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6	Panel 7	Panel 8	Total
General public	5	9	7	15	16	8	2	3	65
Politics	1	3	0	7	8	8	1	6	34
Diplomacy	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	6
NGO	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
School	2	12	0	6	5	2	4	1	32
Health	3	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	14
Cultural institution	4	3	1	1	3	0	0	1	13
Judicial institution	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Private company	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Industry	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	7	14
Religious community	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	7
Minority group	1	3	0	3	1	0	2	0	10
Environment	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cultural heritage	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total	17	39	9	41	45	27	15	20	213

Table 5 shows that the single largest category of beneficiaries of the research is the general public, with 65 entries (and thus represented in almost half of the submitted impact cases). The two second largest subcategories of beneficiaries are politics and schools, with 34 and 32 entries respectively. Thirdly, the subcategories of health, cultural institutions, industry and minority groups also register substantially in the submitted cases, with entries between 10 (minority groups) and 14 (health and industry).

Table 6: Reach

Reach:	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6	Panel 7	Panel 8	Total
Local	5	3	0	1	5	7	2	2	25
National	8	27	7	20	28	15	10	12	127
International	3	6	2	19	13	8	5	10	66
Total	16	36	9	40	46	30	17	24	218

Table 6 shows that the by far most frequently registered reach of the impact is national, with 127 cases, with international reach registered for 66 and/or local reach in 25 cases.

Table 7: Effect

Effect:	Panel 1	Panel 2	Panel 3	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 6	Panel 7	Panel 8	Total
Educational	2	16	3	7	8	3	6	2	47
Political	2	3	0	11	11	6	0	4	37
Diplomatic	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	5
Health	3	4	0	1	0	7	1	0	16
Cultural	6	11	4	12	15	5	3	8	64
Judicial	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5
Economic	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	7	16
Religious	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	6
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Empowerment	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Security	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
Total	17	40	7	40	40	28	16	23	211

Table 7 shows that the single largest category of effects registered, is 'cultural' with 64 entries. Educational effects (which include all levels in society from kindergarten level and up, excluding universities) constitute the second largest category, with political effects following as the third largest category with effects registered in 37 of the submitted cases.

Conclusions

The preliminary analysis only presents an overview of the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities, with entries categorized according to the criteria specified above. It does not establish whether there are any predominant patterns leading from the research to the impact, which would require a much more complex analysis. However, the tables provided offer a bird's eye perspective of the impact of research in the humanities on Norwegian (and, indeed international) society, where the following observations stand out:

- Research leading up to the reported impact is commonly conducted in groups.
- The most common channel from research to impact is research dissemination, which is reported in a number of forms ranging from museum exhibitions to participation in the public debate.
- The most common beneficiary of the impact is registered as the general public , with the broad institutional categories of politics and schools (including primary and secondary education) following next.
- The reach of the impact is most commonly registered as national, covering more than 75 percent of the submitted cases. Many cases do however report local and/or international reach in addition to the national reach. Indeed, almost half of the cases are registered as having international reach.
- The principal effect registered for the submitted impact cases, is categorized as cultural. This category covers a broad range of effects within the realm of culture, ranging from institutional developments to cultural production and art appreciation. As may perhaps be expected from the registration of the beneficiaries of the impact, where the institutional categories of politics and schools were represented in a large number of cases, educational and political effects follow next. (As has been noted above, educational effects do however encompass more than education within the school system. A number of cases reporting effects on increasing general knowledge, understanding or reflection within society at large are included in this category).

Addition to the analysis of the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of humanities research in Norway:

How do the impact cases relate to the societal challenges defined by the Norwegian Government's *Long-term plan for research and higher education* and the EU framework programme *Horizon 2020*?

The impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities will in the following be analysed in the context of the main priorities set out in the Norwegian Government's Long-term plan for research and higher education and the societal challenges identified in the EU framework programme Horizon 2020.

In addition to an ambition of fostering world-leading academic groups, the Long-term plan for research and higher education (LTP) defines 5 thematic priority areas for Norwegian research in the period 2015-2024:

- 1) Seas and oceans;
- 2) Climate, environment and clean energy;
- 3) Public sector renewal, better and more effective welfare, health and care services;
- 4) Enabling technologies;
- 5) Innovative and adaptable industry.

As one of the pillars in the Horizon 2020 (H2020) programme, the EU has defined a set of 7 societal challenges:

- 1) Health, demographic change and wellbeing;
- 2) Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the bio-economy;
- 3) Secure, clean and efficient energy;
- 4) Smart, green and integrated transport;
- 5) Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials;
- 6) Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies;
- 7) Secure societies - protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens.

Analytical challenges

While the introduction to the LTP states the ambition to adopt "a knowledge-based approach" to "finding solutions that can address many of the challenges facing our society", the Norwegian white paper lacks the clearly formulated societal challenges of the H2020. There will nevertheless be some thematic overlap between the 5 priority areas of the LTP and the 7 societal challenges of H2020. Of particular relevance for the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities are the overlaps between priority area no. 3 in the LTP (Public sector renewal, better and more effective welfare, health and care service) and Societal Challenge no 1 in H2020 (Health, demographic change and wellbeing) and between priority area no. 2 in the LTP (Climate, environment and clean energy) and Societal Challenge no. 3, no. 4 and no. 5 in the H2020, encompassing a broad spectrum of green issues.

Of equal relevance to the analysis are the two last categories of the H2020 Societal Challenges, "Europe in a changing world" and "Secure societies", which lack any clear parallel in the Norwegian LTP. A particular void for the humanities in the LTP is the H2020 category 6, "Europe in a changing world", where a number of the submitted impact cases could be seen to address the expressed H2020 ambition of fostering a greater understanding of Europe, including issues of memories, identities, tolerance and cultural heritage.

The aim of the following analysis is to provide a sketch of how the impact cases from the humanities match the priority areas/societal challenges set out by A) the Norwegian LTP, and B) the EU H2020. The analysis will be guided by two principles:

- 1) The 165 impact cases included in the analysis have been categorized according to whether they fit into one of the 5 priority areas of the LTP (Table A) and/or one of the 7 societal challenges in the H2020 (Table B). The inclusion of a case within one or both tables is solely a categorization of a thematic match, and does not give any indication of quality. Similarly, the fact that a number of cases do not fit into either table should not be read as any assessment of the quality of these cases.
- 2) No individual case is categorized according to more than one of the main thematic priority areas in table A and/or one of the main societal challenges in table B. As discussed above, one case may very well be represented in both tables, subject to thematic overlap between the LTP and H2020.

Given the descriptive character of the impact cases submitted, their categorization rests on the subjective reading of each case. Equally important, both the LTP and the H2020 programmes are subject to interpretation as the framework for categorizing the themes of the impact cases. The tables below should thus be treated as no more than an indication of the thematic distribution of impact cases on the priority areas of the LTP and the societal challenges of H2020.

Of particular relevance for the impact cases submitted to the evaluation is the question of the definition of priority area number 3 of the LTP; "Public sector renewal, better and more effective welfare, health and care services". While the introduction to this priority area in the LTP describes the responsibilities of the public services in broad terms, including the universal schooling system, the more detailed description concerns strategic developments of welfare services and (technological) innovation, with particular attention devoted to public health care. Table A will present the number of impact cases of greatest relevance to the more narrow definition of priority area 3 of the LTP (strategic developments of welfare services, innovation, and development of public health care). The total number of impact cases concerning the public sector (including primary and secondary education) will be provided in a note to the table.

The thematic categorization of impact

The following tables present the thematic distribution of impact cases according to the panel structure of the evaluation. The following 8 panels are represented, with the total number of impact cases included in the analysis indicated in parenthesis:

Panel 1: Aesthetic Studies (13)

Panel 2: Nordic Languages and Linguistics (29)

Panel 3: Nordic and Comparative Literature (7)

Panel 4: Modern and Classical Languages, Literatures and Area Studies (31)

Panel 5: Archaeology, History and Cultural Studies (31)

Panel 6: Philosophy and Studies in Science and Technology (25)

Panel 7: Religion and Theology (14)

Panel 8: Media Studies (15)

A: Impact on the priority areas of the LTP

Table A below shows the distribution of impact cases on the 5 priority areas of the LTP, of which the two categories of "Public sector renewal" and "Enabling technologies" stand out as the most central meeting grounds between the cases submitted and the thematic priorities set by the government.

Table A: The impact cases categorized according to the 5 priority areas of the LTP

	Ocean	Climate	Public sector renewal*	Enabling technologies	Innovative industry	Sum
Panel 1			2	1		3
Panel 2	1		4	2		7
Panel 3						0
Panel 4	1	3	1			5
Panel 5	1		4		1	6
Panel 6		2	5	5		12
Panel 7			2			2
Panel 8		1		8		9
Sum	3	6	18	16	1	44

***Another 12 impact cases concern the public sector at large, including primary/secondary education and the legal system**

As table A indicates, the impact cases from the humanities resonate most closely with priority area no. 3 of the LTP; Public sector renewal. 18 individual impact cases were found to address themes within the area of public health care, the strategic developments and (technological) innovation of welfare services. The cases are spread quite evenly across panels 2, 5 and 6, with additional entries from panel 1, 4 and 7. The majority of the cases concern developments within health care, with additional cases covering impact on administrative reforms and the development of welfare services. A further 12 cases were relevant to the public sector at large, the majority of these concerning the impact of humanities research on primary and secondary education.

The second largest category of impact cases within the thematic framework of the LTP falls under the heading of "Enabling technologies". As is evident from the table, these cases primarily stem from panel 8 (media studies) and panel 6 (philosophy and studies in science and technology). The cases from panel 6 primarily concern research on ethics associated with enabling technologies, including bioethics. The impact cases in panel 8 cover topics from computer games to new social media and the development of a mobile phone app.

In total, 44 impact cases registered as targeting the thematic priority areas of the LTP. This represents little more than a fourth of the 165 impact cases submitted to the evaluation. There is an uneven distribution of registered cases across panels, illustrated by the following table (A.1). The table shows that the share of impact cases addressing the priority areas of the LTP varies between 60 % for panel 8 (media studies) to 0 % for panel 3 (Nordic and comparative literature). (It should be noted that in a wider definition of the public sector priority area of the LTP, panel 3 would be represented with 1 impact case in this category, concerning the legal system).

Table A.1: Share of impact cases addressing the priority areas of the LTP

	No of impact cases submitted	No of impact cases addressing priority areas of the LTP	Percentage of impact cases submitted addressing priority areas of the LTP
Panel 1	13	3	23
Panel 2	29	7	24
Panel 3	7	0	0
Panel 4	31	5	16
Panel 5	31	6	19
Panel 6	25	12	48
Panel 7	14	2	14
Panel 8	15	9	60
SUM	165	44	27

B: Impact on the societal challenges of H2020

Table B below shows the distribution of impact cases across the 7 societal challenges of H2020. The number of impact cases which could be fitted into one of the categories defined as societal challenges by the EU, is more than double the number of cases categorized as relevant to the LTP. A total of 102 impact cases are represented in table B below, suggesting that more than 60 % of the reported impact from research in the humanities is relevant to the societal challenges defined by the EU in H2020.

Table B: The impact cases categorized according to the 7 societal challenges of the H2020

	Health	Agriculture and maritime	Energy	Transportation	Climate	Europe in a changing world	Secure societies	Sum
Panel 1	2					9		11
Panel 2	4		1			6		11
Panel 3						6		6
Panel 4	1	1			3	13	3	21
Panel 5		1				20	3	24
Panel 6	4				2	6	1	13
Panel 7	2					9		11
Panel 8					1	3	1	5
Sum	13	2	1		6	72	8	102

It is evident from table B that the marked increase in the total number of impact cases matching H2020 as compared to the LTP could largely be attributed to the category "Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies". Encompassing 72 of the 102 individual impact cases included in table B, "Europe in a changing world" accounts for 70 % of the thematic match between the reported impact and the H2020.

While the societal challenge of "Health, demographic change and wellbeing" largely mirrors the number of impact cases placed in the LTP category of "Public sector renewal" (with 13 against 18 cases in the LTP), also the third largest category of impact cases in table B lacks any parallel in table A. "Secure societies - protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens" emerges as a more relevant category for the humanities than for instance the green issues of the LTP and the H2020, with 8 entries in total. The cases classified under this heading are primarily based in panels 3 and 4, and include research on terrorism and on peace-building.

Table B.1 below shows that the number of registered entries per panel is more evenly distributed for the societal challenges of H2020 than the LTP. No panel is left unrepresented in this table; indeed the panel which came out without any relevant impact cases in table A.1 comes out on top of table B.1, with 86 % of the submitted impact cases addressing societal challenges defined by the H2020 (panel 3: Nordic and comparative literature). At the opposite end of the table, we find panel 8 (media studies), which came out on top with regards to their relevance to the LTP. The chief explanation for

this inversion is found in the inclusion of the category "Europe in a changing world" in table B.1, which accounts for all of the 6 entries from panel 3, but only 3 entries from panel 8.

Table B.1: Share of impact cases addressing the societal challenges of H2020

	No of impact cases submitted	No of impact cases addressing the societal challenges in H2020	Percentage of impact cases addressing the societal challenges of H2020
Panel 1	13	11	85
Panel 2	29	11	38
Panel 3	7	6	86
Panel 4	31	21	68
Panel 5	31	24	77
Panel 6	25	13	52
Panel 7	14	11	79
Panel 8	15	5	33
SUM	165	102	62

Conclusions:

The impact case descriptions are of a qualitative character and thus subject to interpretation, as is indeed the framework for the analysis provided by the LTP and, to a lesser extent, the H2020 programme. The tables presented above should thus be treated as no more than indications of how far the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities address the societal challenges defined by the EU in H2020, and the priority areas formulated by the Norwegian government in the LTP.

The most interesting finds emerging from the tables as presented above, could be summarized as follows:

- 1) The impact cases submitted to the evaluation of research in the humanities are better tailored to address the societal challenges set out by the EU in the H2020 programme than the priority areas formulated by the Norwegian government in the LTP.
- 2) The category "Europe in a changing world" accounts for the most significant difference between the H2020 programme and the LTP in explaining why more than 60 % of the impact cases match the societal challenges set out by the EU, while less than 30 % of the cases match the priority areas formulated by the Norwegian government.
- 3) The most important categories for impact in the Norwegian LTP are "Public sector renewal" and "Enabling technologies", which find only a partial match in the H2020 programme (in the category of "Health").

- 4) In the H2020 programme, "Secure Societies" emerge as the third most relevant category for the impact cases submitted to the evaluation of the humanities. As is the case with the most relevant category for impact from the humanities within the context of H2020, "Europe in a changing world", this societal challenge lacks any parallel in the Norwegian LTP.

Humanistic research from a users' perspective

A survey among the external referees for the impact cases

The present analysis presents the findings of a survey carried out by the Research Council among the external referees named in the impact case studies supplied by the institutions participating in the evaluation of humanistic research in Norway. The main aim behind the study has been to add a users' perspective within a national context as supplementary information for the assessment of the societal impact of humanistic research in Norway. By basing the survey on the external references supplied in the case studies, the survey could be read as a collective auditing of this impact. However, the survey also aims to provide additional information as to how users got access to the humanistic research described in the impact cases, and on how they assess the relevance of research to their own professions.¹

The referees asked to participate in the survey were selected in the following way: Of the 165 impact cases submitted to the evaluation, 114 named external referees. Following the definition of impact applied to the evaluation, which explicitly excluded effects on other research, or effects within the submitting institution (for instance the effects on teaching within the institution), external references falling within these categories were exempted from the survey. Moreover, provided that the aim of the survey was to provide additional information on the national context for impact, international references were also excluded. In addition, some of the cases lacked sufficient contact information for the external references pointed to. Exempting these three categories of external references, the survey was distributed to 70 referees representing 70 individual impact cases submitted to the evaluation.² Along with the invitation to participate in the survey, the referee received a copy of the impact case for which she/he was named as an external reference. (Specified in the form filled in by the institution as "External references (external users or others who have witnessed the impact and could be contacted to corroborate the claims made in the reported research cases)".)

A total of 37 referees completed the survey, bringing the response rate to 53 %. A further 3 respondents were registered with partial responses, while 30 referees did not respond to the survey. The small number of participants would not allow for any general conclusions as to the uses of humanistic research in Norway. However, the external referees who chose to participate in the survey have contributed with substantial written comments to the questions asked, thus providing qualitative insights into the users' perspective. The following analysis will summarize the main contributions from the external referees, following the structure of the survey conducted.

¹ The survey was conducted in Norwegian, reflecting the aim of shedding light on the national context for the impact studies. The original text and a translation of the survey is attached, please see appendix 1.

² A number of cases included names of more than one external reference. However, only one referee was contacted per case. The selection of referees contacted was based on the following criteria: 1) The first name listed or the reference who was understood to be the most central user of the research described, 2) Overall representability according to the categories of beneficiaries identified in the RCN analysis of impact cases.

1: The educational background of the referees

The first question of the survey asked whether the individual referee had been educated within the humanities. The answer was overwhelmingly positive: 78 % of the respondents answered "yes" to this question. Given the methodological reservations against interpreting this number as indicative for the users of humanistic research in general (filtered as it is through the selection of referees from the institutions, in the selection of those invited to participate in the survey, and, finally, in the 53 % who chose to participate in the survey), the finding would nevertheless provide an important backdrop to the analysis which follows: We can assume that the referees participating in the survey are competent users of humanistic research.

Table 1: Educational background

Q: Do you hold an education from the humanities?³ (<i>Har du selv utdannelse fra humanistiske fag?</i>)	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes (<i>Ja</i>)	31	77,5%
No (<i>Nei</i>)	9	22,5%
Total	40	100,0%

While the simple yes/no question asked in the survey is very broad, 30 of the respondents provided written comments elaborating on their education. These comments confirm the image of the referees as highly educated within the humanities. As a group, they cover subjects within languages, literature, history, media studies, cultural studies, aesthetic studies, philosophy, archaeology, museum studies and religion.

2: Additional information on the transfer from research to use

The impact case descriptions supplied by the institutions only provide limited information on the ways in which the research had travelled from researcher to user. In order to shed some light on how the connection from research to use is made, the referees were asked how they had first encountered the research described in the impact case. The answers confirm the image of a competent user with affiliations to humanistic research. The most commonly given answer as to how the respondent had been made aware of the research points to a direct contact between researcher and user. Only one respondent answered that he/she had first learned about the research through the media, while four had encountered the research in a scientific publication.

³ Please note that the survey was conducted in Norwegian. The original questions and set answers are provided in italics, the English translations were added after the completion of the survey for the purpose of the present analysis.

Table 2.1: First point of contact with the research

Q: How were you acquainted with the research in the case supplied? (Hvordan ble du gjort kjent med forskningen i det aktuelle caset?)	Number of respondents	Percentage
Through the researcher/researchers (<i>Gjennom forskeren/forskerne</i>)	23	59,0%
Through a scientific book or a scientific journal (<i>Gjennom fagbok eller fagtidsskrift</i>)	4	10,3%
Through colleagues (<i>Gjennom kollegaer</i>)	3	7,7%
Through the media (<i>Gjennom medieoppslag</i>)	1	2,6%
Other (<i>Annet</i>)	8	20,5%
Total	39	100,0%

In the survey, respondents who selected the set answer "through the researcher/researchers" were sent on to an additional question regarding how this contact was initiated. The answers in this section were fairly balanced between the initial contact having been made by the researcher and the user having contacted the researcher. More than a third of the respondents pointed to an established professional collaboration as providing the framework for how they had made contact with the researcher(s), and thus having been made aware of the research described in the impact case.

Table 2.2: How was the contact with the researcher established?

Q: How did you get in touch with the researcher/ researchers? (Hvordan kom du i kontakt med forskeren/forskerne?)	Number of respondents	Percentage
The researcher/ researchers made the contact (<i>Forskeren/forskerne tok kontakt</i>)	6	26,1%
I contacted the researcher/researchers (<i>Jeg oppsøkte forskeren/forskerne</i>)	8	34,8%
My employer collaborates with the relevant research network (<i>Arbeidsgiver har samarbeid med det aktuelle forskningsmiljøet</i>)	9	39,1%
Personal acquaintance (<i>Personlig bekjentskap</i>)	0	0,0%
Other (<i>Annet</i>)	0	0,0%
Total	23	100,0%

3: The relevance of the research as seen from the user's perspective

The responses to this question in the survey suggest that the external referees are supportive of the claims about impact made by the institutions. An impressive 89 % of the participants in the survey would describe the research cited in the impact case as largely or highly relevant to their work, while only one respondent would discard the cited impact as irrelevant. The strong support for the institutional claims to impact clearly forms a central finding of this survey. It attests to the relevance of the research described in the impact cases as seen from the user's perspective.

Table 3.1: The relevance of the research to the user

Q: To what extent would you describe the research cited in the impact case as relevant to your work/profession? (I hvilken grad vil du beskrive forskningen i det aktuelle caset som relevant for ditt virke?)	Number of respondents	Percentage
To no extent (<i>I ingen grad</i>)	1	2,6%
To some extent (<i>I noen grad</i>)	3	7,7%
To a rather large extent (<i>I ganske stor grad</i>)	13	33,3%
To a very large extent (<i>I svært stor grad</i>)	22	56,4%
Total	39	100,0%

The respondents who described the research as relevant to their work (either to some extent, to a rather large or to a very large extent), were asked to answer an additional question about the thematic areas of relevance.

Table 3.2: Areas of application

Q: Which of the following areas would you say that the research was relevant to? Multiple answers are possible. (Hvilket av de følgende områdene vil du si at forskningen var relevant for? Det er mulig å krysse av for flere svaralternativer).	Number of respondents	Percentage
Policy development (<i>Politikkutvikling</i>)	17	45,9%
School development (<i>Skoleutvikling</i>)	12	32,4%
Cultural development (<i>Kulturell utvikling</i>)	18	48,6%
Economic development (<i>Økonomisk utvikling</i>)	6	16,2%
Product development (<i>Produktutvikling</i>)	7	18,9%
Development of health services (<i>Utvikling av helsetjenester</i>)	4	10,8%
Development of religious practice (<i>Utvikling av religiøs praksis</i>)	0	0,0%
Other (<i>Annet</i>)	12	32,4%
Total	37	100,0%

The three set answers selected most often (cultural development, policy development, and school development) resonate with the findings of table 7 in the impact analysis. Although the categories of effects applied in the analysis are defined somewhat differently, we will find that the three thematic areas coming out on top of the impact analysis (cultural, political, educational effects) largely overlap with the three categories most commonly selected by the participants in the survey to describe what areas they regarded the research as particularly relevant to. The user survey could thus be read as a confirmation of a rather unsurprising finding of the analysis, namely that the principal areas for the application of humanistic research are covered by the fields of culture, policy and school development.

However, the survey also shows that there is diversity in the impact of humanistic research, with a significant number of referees citing that the research covered in the impact case had been relevant to areas of economic and product development, in addition to the development of health services.

Moreover, the written comments to this section of the survey help fill in some missing details in the large "other" category. The referees describe the research cited in the submitted impact cases as relevant to areas as diverse as kindergarten practices, tourism, artistic development, spurring reflection within the courts of law, and contributing to environmental protection and to promoting gender equality.

The next question of the survey invited the participants to think beyond the submitted impact case, and say something about to what extent they perceive of humanistic research in general as relevant to their professional needs.

Table 3.3: Experienced relevance of humanistic research in general

Q: To what extent do you experience humanistic research in general as relevant to your work/profession? (I hvilken grad opplever du at humanistisk forskning generelt er relevant for ditt virke?)	Number of respondents	Percentage
To no extent (<i>I ingen grad</i>)	0	0,0%
To some extent (<i>I noen grad</i>)	8	21,1%
To a rather large extent (<i>I ganske stor grad</i>)	13	34,2%
To a very large extent (<i>I svært stor grad</i>)	17	44,7%
Total	38	100,0%

The responses registered in table 3.3 place the findings of table 3.1 in a broader context: A substantial majority of the participants would not only describe the research described in the individual case for which he or she acted as a referee as largely relevant, but would also extend this view to humanistic research in general. Written comments to the follow-up question asking the participants to expand on which subjects they regarded as particularly relevant to their professional needs, and on how they make use of such research, add substance to these figures.

The majority of the comments offered described how the referees actively applied research findings to their professional needs. A number of examples were given as to how different subjects were put into use in a rather straight-forwards manner: Research in philosophy was used to help define legal terms, research in cultural studies was applied in risk-assessments and research in a number of foreign languages were used for purposes such as understanding documents and aiding analyses of foreign policy. Language research in Norwegian and research in linguistics found applications in a number of settings, including the development of national language policies and in the development of national lexicography, whereas research in history and archaeology was applied in museum development, but also as a basis for developing policies within fields as diverse as culture, international relations, and defense. Several subjects within humanistic research were also mentioned in relation to school development, both as an essential basis for the production of text books ("If we are to produce scientifically sound and solid text-books, we cannot uncritically reproduce old versions of knowledge", as one editor wrote), and in the development of teaching (one specialist teacher mentioned university seminars and other contact with researchers as ways of staying in touch with the most recent research in the field, and described the dialogue between the school and the university as most valuable to both teachers and students.)

A number of the referees also found humanistic research relevant to encourage professional reflection. History was mentioned as a relevant subject by a public servant, who described how "an

anchoring within history" acted as a valuable check on impulsiveness, and offered depth to professional self-reflection. Similar comments were offered by a professional within the private sector, who described research on internet behaviour as valuable for promoting reflection among the producers of such services. "While we like to believe that we have a positive influence, it is important that there exists independent research on our influence on society and on humans", this referee stated.

This session of the survey concluded with the question of what other research disciplines the participants regarded as relevant to their professions. The answers are presented in table 3.4 below, showing that the large majority of the referees also found relevant research amongst other research disciplines, most notably within the social sciences, but to a perhaps surprisingly large extent within technological subjects and medicine as well.

Table 3.4: Perceived relevance of other research disciplines

Q: What other research disciplines do you perceive of as relevant to your work/profession? Multiple answers are possible. (Hvilke andre forskningsdisipliner opplever du som relevante for ditt virke? Det er mulig å krysse av for flere svaralternativer.)	Number of respondents	Percentage
Social sciences (including economics) (<i>Samfunnsvitenskap (inklusive økonomi)</i>)	33	89,2%
Mathematics, natural sciences (<i>Matematikk, naturvitenskap</i>)	10	27,0%
Technological subjects (<i>Teknologifag</i>)	20	54,1%
Medicine (including psychology) (<i>Medisin (inklusive psykologi)</i>)	19	51,4%
Agricultural subjects and fishery (<i>Landbruks- og fiskerifag</i>)	4	10,8%
None of the above (<i>Ingen av de nevnte alternativene</i>)	2	5,4%
Total	37	100,0%

4. Further comments supplied by the referees concerning the impact of humanistic research

The survey finished with an open-ended question asking the referees whether they would like to add any further comments as to what social impact they believed that humanistic research had and/or should have. A wide range of answers were offered to these questions, also bringing in some more critical comments as to the accessibility of humanistic research, and, indeed, to the underlying notion that humanistic research could or should be measured in terms of impact.

One topic brought up in this session ties in with some of the comments offered to the question concerning the relevance of humanistic research above. These concern the ways in which referees describe humanistic research as an aid to develop professional self-reflection. Research within the humanities was seen to foster essential reflection within professions as different as policy making (where the humanities were seen as having an impact on ethical reflection, empathy, and the ability to develop logical reasoning) and nursery school education ("Humanistic research gives important

reflections to every-day practices. We use it to assess whether our practices/the ways in which we meet with people strengthen them in the short and long run").

However, not all agreed that humanistic research fulfilled its potential to have such an impact on society. Some referees found the research difficult to access, partly because it came across as too far removed from the practical realities of the professional needs (as mentioned in relation to the development of municipal health services), and partly because the researchers were seen as somewhat aloof and not sufficiently interested in communicating with society at large.

One referee also questioned the applicability of the concept of impact when discussing humanistic research: "I think we should be aware that the desire for research to have an impact may lead to narrow and unimaginative understandings of what research should be about. I have many experiences of the broad and important effects of deep and solid scientific knowledge, even if the research at first sight may not seem 'useful'."

The majority of the comments were however supportive of the idea that humanistic research had, and indeed should have, an impact on society at large. Beyond catering for their own professional needs, the referees ascribed important roles for humanistic research in terms of fostering democratic abilities, critical sense and cultural understanding in society at large. One of the referees formulated the broader impact of humanistic research in this way: "That reliable knowledge within all areas of society is available, is in my opinion essential for us as human beings so that we can understand and relate to the world around us and make the right decisions both in personal matters and as participants in political and other social processes".



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