

The School of Multidisciplinary Research at the Faculty of Social Sciences:

CITIZENSHIP, ENCOUNTERS AND PLACE ENACTMENT IN THE NORTH (CEPIN)

Programme for research on globalization- and modernization processes in the North.

BACKGROUND AND CREDENTIALS

The University of Tromsø has formulated a “major challenge” that includes the following statement: “Globalization, regionalization and modernization cause society to be pulled between belonging and break-up, tradition and renewal. This makes demands concerning new knowledge of cultural changes, the indigenous question, political framework conditions and health challenges” (University of Tromsø, meeting, 2005). The university has defined a particular responsibility for producing research-based knowledge about the consequences of globalization in the northern regions and the Faculty of Social Sciences has formulated its main strategic theme as follows: “The northern regions in the global era: tradition, belonging, break-up and renewal”.

The central placement of this research school in relation to the Faculty of Social Sciences’ research strategy, with an emphasis on globalization, regionalization and modernization, does not only imply that its starting-point is to be found in areas where the faculty has a solid research competence, and also where the University of Tromsø has a responsibility in following societal development. It also implies that the school programme has a central place in relation to research challenges and academic debate that are absolutely central in social science and humanities scholarship today. Such an aim is also in harmony with political objectives concerning intensive competence development in the northern regions, e.g. those expressed in the Government Report on the Northern Regions (St. meld. nr. 30 (2004-2005)).

The general theme of this research school – a focus on changes in the northern region with regard to citizenship, encounters and place enactment (an explanation of this last term is provided at the following Website: <http://uit.no/gfb/sub/3?SubjectId=1&From=0>) – has its research base in several departmental areas of commitment. Academic staff and research fellows in several departments have been involved in developing this project. In addition, ideas have been discussed in workshops and by means of international networks. Such a scholarly breadth, with a multi-academic approach, will be an asset to being able to study comprehensive processes of change in the northern regions. The research school will be able to release academic synergies precisely by involving researchers and recruited experts with different academic perspectives of a common thematic.

PROGRAMME

Citizenship, encounters and place enactment

Designations such as modernization and globalization demonstrate that society the world over is undergoing processes of change with far-reaching effects in different areas of society. This applies to migration, the development of ideas and cultural expression, new conceptions of identity and belonging, and the development and application of technology, offering a meaningful restructuring of the economy and productive life; it also applies to a re-evaluation of

political borders and state sovereignty. In this sense, globalization consists of many facets: its direction is unclear, and will lead to differing consequences. Within the fields of social science and the humanities, this presents both empirical and conceptual challenges. The term “framegration”, coined by political scientist James Rosenau (2003), indicates a duality by which these processes point in the direction of stronger integration, in certain circumstances, whilst fragmentation predominates in other circumstances. Some approaches place great emphasis on the fact that globalization is concerned with processes that are effected by strong top-down forces, and the fact that globalization must be analysed first and foremost from the starting-point of changes at macro-level. In other instances the emphasis is on the opposite: the fact that globalization is concerned with local processes and new forms of adaptation. This has been encapsulated in the term “glocalization”, developed by the British sociologist Roland Robertson (1995). Research on globalization processes has also forced a renewed reflection with regard to traditional expressions of society and common interests in social science. The “old” expressions seem to build on an assumption that the natural model for society is made up of national, governmental forms of society. This assumption has now become extremely problematic, and we may require expressions that do not make this assumption – a more “fluid” expression of society and the social state, which is not constrained by national/local boundaries and institutions (cf. Beck 2002, Guneriusen 2004, Urry 2003).

The Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) as a platform

By collecting together a large number of different research contributions, the recently-published Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR 2004) illustrates how the situation in the northern regions offers a basis for highly contrasting descriptions. This applies to the *economic environment*, where one dominant understanding of peripheral regions as dependent on economic support channelled from the centre encounters assessments that document their significant value, whether measured in absolute or relative terms. At the same time, economic activity – often based on traditional raw materials – is often one-sided and vulnerable in political and economic framework terms, which are often defined at international level. In the *cultural environment*, too, the northern regions stand out as a vulnerable part of the world. This is partly due to the fact that it affects a small population spread over a large area, but also because these marginal groups have been exposed to strong cultural impulses as a result of marketing activity and political decisions undertaken centrally. At the same time, the northern regions stand out for their ability to integrate different cultures, and the fact that original cultures have demonstrated their endurance, despite being exposed to strong and comprehensive processes of change. In a *political context*, it is usual to maintain that the northern regions, like other peripheries, are backward areas governed by a political and administrative centre that sets down the decisive premises for development. This has been a consequence of national states strengthening their positions, as well as the sensitivity of the northern regions in a national security context. A less noticeable aspect is that the northern regions have been innovative with regard to developing new forms of administration and institutional systems that are relevant to the challenges faced by the regions. This applies with regard to resource management, with regard to establishing systems that offer indigenous people major opportunities to influence their own living situation, and with regard to being active in using the delegated authorities and local political bodies to create business activity and welfare opportunities for the population. Seen in the context of the globalization debate, it is also interesting to note that transnational co-operation has assumed new forms in the northern regions; these have included, amongst others, voluntary organizations and indigenous people’s groups.

Thus, the northern regions are characterized by clear societal conflicts, both with regard to which aspects of development are dominant and also seen in relation to the expressions and models that are best suited to encapsulating this development. Processes of globalization and modernization are particularly interesting in this context because marginalized areas, characterized by conflicting aspects of development, offer opportunities to detect and analyse the effects of independent changes of this kind. At the same time, it should be noted that descriptions of the northern regions indicate that processes and changes often linked to globalization have been present in these areas for a relatively long time. The vitality of different cultures forms one example of this, in that what is local and traditional has been constantly developed by what is new (modern), brought in from outside.

The focus: citizenship, encounters and place enactment

Although the field of intersection between globalization and the northern regions forms an interesting topic of research, these two areas, both together and in their own right, present a formidable task that cannot be contained within a single project. The programme for this strategic project implies a clear limitation to three areas – *citizenship* (citizens in the creation of their own existence), *encounters* (meetings of a contingent character) and *place enactment* (social and symbolic construction of the meaning of places). In the overall plan, these are the themes that occupy a central place with regard to globalization research, and thus the project can aim to occupy a central place with regard to international academic debate. These three sections knit together in different ways. Firstly, they form the basis of a “participant perspective”, to the extent that their point of departure is concerned with how meaning is created and changed, how certain expressions are used to categorize people and phenomena, and how such categorization influences opportunities for action. The principal aim is to understand how processes at a global level shape new possibilities, set limits and are given meaning in a local context. Secondly, there are empirical and analytical points of reference between the different parts of the project, despite its multi-layered academic approach. Local development processes, for example, are central to “citizenship” and “encounters”. A similarly close link between “citizenship” and “place enactment” is to be found in multicultural questions and also in the focus on the expression “citizen”, which is analysed both from the starting-point of relations between people and at different political levels.

A further point relating to these three sections is that they offer the possibility of encapsulating different institutional aspects of societal development, and what happens in the interaction between different sections of modern and complex societies. With regard to the trisection of the state, the market and civil society, the project areas have their centre of gravity in the state and civil society, and the interaction between the two. One central aim of these projects is to study how the *civil society in the northern regions* is changing character, in terms of both internal dynamics and its interaction with economic processes, political arenas and institutions. This also raises the question of what happens when place development is attempted, partly in the direction of a stronger identity and a sense of belonging in civil society, and partly in the direction of welfare politics and business development.

Much of the social policy debate on “regionalization” has taken place at a high political-administrative level, with little infringement on the processes of transformation with which citizens are concerned. The focus of this project will be aimed at places and local/regional arenas as references for action. From this starting-point, regional and transnational patterns and relations

can be clustered together from below, and in this way investigations into the direction of the project can form part of mobilizing and competence-raising processes, and offer a great teaching potential, both within the research society and in the formation of public opinion.

A) CITIZENSHIP

Research leadership: Professor dr. philos Nils Aarsæther, Department of Planning and Local Community Research, and Research Leader dr. polit. Ann Therese Lotherington, NORUT Social Science Research Ltd.

Research programme: citizenship has received significantly increased attention as a result of an enterprising tension between the classic role of the citizen and the steadily increasing emphasis on client/user roles in relation to service production in the public sector (NOU 2005:6). Another reason is the question of the attention paid to citizenship across national borders, with a steadily increasing variety of inhabitants with citizenship or cultural identity outside that of the cultural majority (Hambleton et al 2003). This part of the project will focus on citizenship as a term in two different contexts.

1) Local democracy in a global environment: the starting-point for this study is that the northern regions' local and regional societies are politically governed, and this government is, to a much greater extent than previously, carried out by local or regional elected bodies. The welfare society's penetration of the geographical periphery forms the background for its politicization, and this has been supported by modern society's industrial organization (Giddens 1991). At the crossover into a post-industrial and globalized society, local democratic bodies encounter an enterprising complexity (Urry 2003), at the same time as support for the specific locale is in no way weakened (Aarsæther & Vabo 2002). New requirements and interests emerge among population groups, and local societies become multicultural arenas to an increasing extent. The response of the "welfare community" has not been studied to a great extent. There has been an attempt to handle many of the new requirements that have emerged locally by means of specific state grants, contrary to the norm that income and funding are to be prioritized locally (St.m.nr 17 (2004-2005)). This complexity is also emphasized by the fact that the political parties have been weakened, whilst a series of established new interest groups assert themselves in the local political arena, often interacting with the local media.

The organizational response may proceed in different directions (Finstad & Aarsæther 2003). Complexity tends to be met with attempts to standardize and simplify, sometimes also by means of introducing a clearer hierarchical structure, in which amateur politics is replaced by the allocation of extensive legal powers to a local administrative body, or to a group of professional politicians. However, complexity can also be handled by means of networks that serve as a means of government, and by bringing in new groups and participants in policy formulation – today tentatively analysed as *governance* (Sørensen & Torfing 2005). Parallel with the government response, a challenge to the traditional citizen's role is taking place, moving towards the role of user/client, in which the individual is becoming involved in politics and administration according to needs determined by his or her stage in life. This is taking place in a context in which citizens' interests in territorial development and the direction of local communities and town centres are also being expressed more strongly (Bogason et al 2004).

In real terms, this section of the project will be based on comparative case-studies of processes and local democratic policies in different-sized locations, if possible, but where complexity, in the form of the new needs and elements of other population groups, shapes the challenges. From a theoretical point of view, the project will build on recent theories within the fields of geography, sociology and political science; at the same time, the historical dimension will occupy a central position.

2) Multiculturalism and citizenship. Both the indigenous element and migration between national states present a challenge in terms of the idea of a common citizenship, with rights and obligations within the national state, which establishes clear boundaries in terms of who is included. In North Norway, this is illustrated in the debate about the Sami Parliament and Sami rights compared to those of Norwegians, as the discussion about the Finnmark Law has shown very clearly. Another example is the discussion about the rights of Russian women and their children who move to this country. Internationally, debates of this kind have led to a rapprochement between hitherto isolated areas of research, such as political theory/philosophy, feminism, and indigenous and development questions. A large-scale debate is underway, for example, about which relationships offer, or should offer, recognition, both from the perspective of the liberal idea of rights and with regard to the role of fellow citizens in specific communities (Kymlicka 1995, Kymlicka og Norman 2000).

The main aim is to examine and discuss what provides recognition, how the boundaries for inclusion and exclusion should be drawn, and how challenges linked to boundary establishment should be tackled. In this project, one specific theme will be how the debate about self-regulation and claims for increased autonomy influence the performance of different groups, and their internal consequences. How is self-regulation handled in groups that have gained acceptance in such matters? What consequences do new boundaries have, for example, on women and young people? (Benhabib 2002, Fraser og Honneth 2003). Recognition is a consequence of the fact that increased democratization offers the possibility of political protest, and the fact that globalization offers the possibility of establishing new alliances. Above all, there are different indigenous peoples who have received recognition, but within this project it is natural to examine what consequences this has had for other minorities and groups in society. Does the recognition of indigenous people stimulate other groups to seek self-regulation or rights? (Benhabib 2004, Gutmann 2003). This project will partly take its starting-point from Scandinavian studies, but it will also be important to compare this with the situation in Canada and Greenland.

Research network: the work in this area will be linked to several projects funded by the Norwegian Research Council (*Norges forskningsråd*, hereafter NFR) within the Faculty of Social Sciences. This includes “Globalization from below”, a faculty project that is based in the Department of Planning and Local Community Research. Another link is “Democracy and Indigenous People’s Rights”, a collaboration between the Department of Political Science and the Sámi University College. A third project is “When Women Cross Borders: Russian Female Immigration to North Norway”, which is a collaboration between the Department of Sociology, the Department of Philosophy and the Department of Planning and Local Community Research, together with NORUT Social Science Research Ltd. The collaboration with Tornio River Valley Network, which organizes 14 municipalities in northern Sweden, northern Finland and Troms/Finnmark will be used to facilitate the execution of the empirical work.

Participating researchers within the faculty: Professor dr. philos Petter Nafstad (Department of Philosophy), Associate Professor dr. polit. Hans-Kristian Hentes (Department of Political Science), Post-Doctoral Researcher Gunhild Hoogensen, Ph.D. (Department of Political Science).

B) ENCOUNTERS

Research leadership: Professor Einar Niemi (Department of History) and Associate Professor dr. polit. Anne Britt Flemmen (Department of Sociology).

Research programme: multiculturalism, analysed as encounters between people with different ethnic and cultural backgrounds, provides the focus for this research group. With the help of theoretical and empirical studies, a specific focus is aimed at how such encounters may best be discussed and defined. Some of the most important questions are: How can multicultural and multi-ethnic encounters between individuals be structured? Which categories and expressions should be used to differentiate between minority and majority population groups? (Kymlicka 1995, 1999; Barry 2001). How has this changed over time? What do these categories tell us about the relationship between the majority and the minority? To what extent are the “identification” and “naming”, by means of these types of categories, political processes? What similarities exist between categorizations and policy formation at different periods? (cf. Niemi 2002, 2005). How do encounters at institutional level and in political life turn out, compared with encounters in daily life? (Billig 1995, Brubaker 2004). In what way do expressions and understanding on the part of the majority versus the minority influence relations between the different groups? Finally, to what extent does it make sense to consider ‘multiculturalism’ and ‘multi-ethnicity’ independently of other differentiating relations between individuals, such as economics, gender, lifestyle, age, politics, religious convictions and perceptions of the past? (Thuen 2001, Berg & Niemi 2004, Lykke 2003, Nagel 2003, de los Reyes & Mulinari 2005).

Categories such as ‘foreign’, ‘immigrants’ and ‘indigenous’ are used when we want to describe the groups that make up a ‘multicultural society’ (Gullestad 2002; Brochmann et al. 2002). ‘Ethnicity’, ‘race’, ‘citizenship’ and ‘nationality’, together with expressions like ‘culture’ and ‘minority’ are other expressions used to differentiate between different groups both within and between states and within and between regions, national as well as transnational (cf Niemi 2001, 2004). But which expressions are relevant in which specific contexts? In concrete empirical analyses, the multiplicity of categories can make the task of using appropriate categories and expressions in a precise and reflective manner extremely challenging. According to our understanding this is one of the main challenges in this field, in terms of the knowledge required. The research group therefore wishes to contribute to the development of theory in this field by means of both theoretical and empirical studies.

In order to be able to study multicultural or multi-ethnic encounters, we accordingly need to make a systematic theoretical and empirical study of the expressions we use. An interdisciplinary approach will greatly strengthen this study, enabling a multiplicity of different means of expressions from this mode of enquiry to enrich, illustrate and challenge one another. Different academic forms of expression will thus offer the possibility of being confronted with data from different groups and regions over different periods of time. In order to bring this about, however, a tighter and more binding structure that can adjust to establish a focused, interdisciplinary form of activity is necessary. This project will provide the opportunity to establish more systematic and focused work to advance a better understanding of multicultural and multi-ethnic encounters. In

our judgement we shall also be able to supply this debate with an important academic contribution, with the help of this region's specific history.

The significance of the questions outlined above is underlined by the fact that NFR has recently decided to re-establish its own research programme for research into international migration and ethnic relations (IMER). The previous IMER programme was concluded in 2001. NFR's Division for Strategic Priorities committee has now agreed that the new programme period will extend from 2005-2010.

Research network: this group will consist of researchers who have been involved in different academic approaches to the study of multicultural and multi-ethnic encounters, and who have studied different ethnic groups, both within Norway and in other parts of the world. The work of this group may also rely on the project "When Women Cross Borders: Russian Female Immigration to North Norway", a co-operation between the Department of Sociology, the Department of Philosophy, the Department of Planning and Local Community Research and NORUT Social Science Research Ltd.

Participating researchers from the faculty: Professor George Midre (Department of Sociology), Professor Trond Thuen (Department of Social Anthropology), Professor Halvard Tjelmeland (Department of History), Associate Professor Stuart Robinson Ph.D. (Department of Political Science).

C) PLACE ENACTMENT – PLACE UNIQUENESS

Research leadership: Professor dr. philos Willy Guneriussen, Department of Sociology, and Associate Professor dr. polit. Gry Paulgaard, Department of Education.

Research programme: this is a field that is in the process of attracting attention in international research – and a theme that has increasing relevance in our time, when North Norway and the Arctic region are being "caught up"/integrated in different globalization processes: political, cultural, economic and technological. One starting-point for this is the ambiguity of globalization both pulling in the direction of comprehensive *homogenization* and provoking new and powerful tendencies in the direction of accentuating (or *constructing*) *differences and dissimilarities* (Friedman 1994, Giddens 1991:15 ff, Robertson 1995). This manifests itself, amongst other things, in attempts to build up places' "special characters" or identities through the use of narratives, symbols, mythology, history, material traces and the remains of ancient culture, and nature – with tourism in mind, for example, but also with regard to the local population's sense of identity and belonging (cf. Kraft 2003). So it is particularly interesting to study how what is particular or unique today is in the process of acquiring an important (sales) value – which is characterizing "place enactment" (or place construction) in many parts of the world. Such a symbolic "place construction" may, on the one hand, be a matter of recreating places/regions as "branded goods" for a global market (e.g. tourism, the sale of products, investment) (cf. Kearns & Philo 1993), or may, on the other hand, be concerned with reforming self-perception on the part of those involved locally. The formulation of a Winter Olympics bid in Tromsø demonstrates both these aspects: developing North Norway as a unique "brand" for the national and global marketing of, amongst other things, "spectacular and magical experiences", and obtaining support within the region for the idea that North Norway and northerners represent a unique, resource-rich, modern region with "a wild and arctic nature". This is also an example of another,

central global trend – that of arranging so-called “mega-events” linked to special places/areas on the basis of the unique, local character they have adopted (Urry 2003:86). The Winter Olympics is a “mega-event” that is typical of its time, involved with place and identity constructions in complex ways. Other studies have shown how small communities in the northern periphery are the object of a cultural (re)construction of place identity on the part of the inhabitants themselves, who are challenging traditional centre-periphery thinking (Paulgaard 2000).

One principal concern is whether any stable elements or use of symbols or strategies exist that can be used in different attempts to construct places’ attractive uniqueness? Are features of a kind of “global pattern of symbols” visible in this field, where nature, culture, mythology, history, material traces of an earlier culture and contrasts between tradition and modernity are used as common, meaningful elements in order to construct that which is unique? This field offers many opportunities for thematic formulation:

- An analysis of economic discourses in which places’/regions’ economic and resource advantages are accentuated as crucial in a globally competitive situation. What significance, for example, does the tension between oil extraction in the north, fishing and tourism have for the profiling of the region, and for identity and self-perception?
- Town-life and urbanization: there is a tendency for a number of “populated areas” or regional centres in the north to seek “town” status. What lies behind this type of symbolic urbanization? Why is it felt to be important to be defined as a “town”?
- Studies of concrete localities that are/have been the object of symbolic (and material) reconstruction – for example Vega (classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004) and “Artscape Nordland”, where a series of artworks were installed in the landscape, unleashing fierce debate about “art” and a place’s identity, and the Winter Olympics project in Tromsø. What consequences do such things have for place experience on a local basis, and how is it thought that a place can be “sold” on a global basis?

Research network: this area of research will be linked to the faculty project “Globalization from below”, funded by NFR. This involves several Nordic researchers, including Associate Professors Jørgen Ole Bærenholdt (Roskilde), Cecilia Waldenström (Uppsala) and Gestur Hovgaard (the Faroe Islands). The project will be additionally based on a co-operation with several well-known international researchers, including Professors Jonathan Friedman (Lund/Paris), John Urry (Lancaster) and Seppo Aho (Rovaniemi).

Participating researchers within the faculty: Associate Professor dr. art. Siv Ellen Kraft (Department of Religious Studies), Associate Professor dr. polit. Torill Nyseth (Department of Planning and Local Community Research).

ORGANIZATION

Research leadership and international expertise

CEPIN research school will be led by the following **steering committee**: Associate Professor dr. polit. Anne Britt Flemmen (Department of Sociology), Professor dr. philos. Willy Guneriussen (Department of Sociology), Associate professor dr. polit. Hans-Kristian Hernes (Department of Political Science), Research Leader dr. polit. Ann Therese Lotherington (NORUT Social Science Research Ltd.), Professor dr. philos. Einar Niemi (Department of History), Associate Professor

dr.polit. Gry Paulgaard (Department of Education), Professor dr.philos. Nils Aarsæther (Department of Planning and Local Community Research).

Head of research: Professor dr.philos. Willy Guneriusen

Administrator: Hege Folkedal

The steering committee possesses significant research competence, administrative experience and experience of the research leadership of large-scale projects, and members have experience of doctoral-level research in the form of supervision, the development of research courses and evaluation.

Those collaborating on the project have an individual and collective involvement in significant international research networks that are relevant to this project. In addition, the academic environments and the university in general have international collaborative structures that can be used to build up our own network with broad international levels of contact around CEPIN.

The Faculty has established 2 positions as **visiting professors** for CEPIN:

Professor **Jonathan Friedman** (University of Lund)

Professor **Kirsten Simonsen** (University of Roskilde)

They will participate in various activities: workshops, lectures and in an overall advisory capacity for the research school.

CEPIN is about to announce and appoint 6 **research fellows (doctoral candidates)** and 2 **post.doc.-positions** – partly financed by funds from the university and partly by the Faculty. We will apply for the further funding of new positions from NFR (Forskningsrådet) and other sources.

ACTIVITY

Through different ventures – such as seminars, courses, workshops and supervisory meetings – this project will also attract research fellows and senior researchers involved in research projects that have a specific association with this major project. We have particularly singled out three NFR-funded projects that are relevant. “Globalization from below”, in the Department of Planning and Local Community Research, to which a number of researchers within the faculty have a specific link. “Democracy and Indigenous Rights”, a collaboration between the Sámi University College and the Department of Political Science within the Faculty of Social Sciences. “When Women Cross Borders”, involving three departments, in addition to NORUT Social Science Research Ltd. Within the Faculty of Social Sciences there are now approx. 20 doctoral candidates involved in projects that are extremely relevant to this major project. Several of them will be involved in different ventures in the course of the project.

The faculty and the various departments regularly offer courses at doctoral level. Some are permanent, such as the scientific theory and method courses. Others on offer vary from year to year. Those appointed as research fellows within this project will encounter a broad selection that can form part of their doctoral training. The project will also offer course elements in its own right to doctoral candidates: courses, seminars, workshops, supervisory meetings, guest speakers, and so on. This will form an important contribution in presenting the project’s research to a relatively large audience.

The way this research project will work is by an individual Ph.D. student being taken on by the most relevant department in terms of academic background and doctoral project and the appointed candidate will be supervised by the department concerned. In order to stimulate this initiative further supervisory groups will be established, in which doctoral students will be able to receive collective academic follow-up. Such groups are common in American universities, amongst others, but there is less experience of this system within the humanities and social science fields in Norwegian academic institutions.

Within the project the following ventures are planned:

- **Doctoral courses.** The aim is that the project should be responsible for arranging at least one research course each year. This responsibility will be shared between the three co-projects, and the courses will be available to all those interested. Research fellows within CEPIN are expected to take an active part throughout their research fellowship Workshops and guest lectures. At least once a year the project will be responsible for a major guest lecture or workshop. Guest lectures will be open to all and extend over a whole day. Workshops will be arranged on a restricted basis, with a limited number of participants presenting papers to one another.
- **Associated seminars.** These will be offered first and foremost to doctoral students linked to CEPIN – both research fellows appointed to the project and other doctoral candidates who wish to collaborate. This will also be a forum for permanent members of academic staff involved in the project network. Both doctoral students and members of academic staff will be able to present their work.
- **Conference.** A major national/international conference is planned at some stage in 2009/2010, in which results from projects and research objectives will be presented and discussed in an international, multi-disciplinary context.

ARRANGEMENTS

The researchers behind this objective are working on projects that will result in scientific publications – articles and books. Several have also contributed by more popular scientific means, through newspapers, radio/TV, lectures, etc. Once this project gets going we shall aim to organize and secure publications in the form of

- Doctoral theses.
- Articles in scientific journals. The aim is to secure contributions from senior researchers and doctoral candidates.
- Conference papers from seminars and conferences in the course of the project.
- An academic book. A summary of central findings from the project.
- Popular science means, in the form of feature articles, as well as radio and TV appearances.
- The Internet. The project will have its own homepages for the presentation of the project and those involved. Electronic publishing will form part of the homepages content.
- Open theme days with lectures. Invitations to the press, public and private institutions and political groups outside the university.
- Contributions to/involvement in public conferences/political gatherings with a topic orientation towards the field that we are researching.

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