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Scandinavian women's football goes global – a cross-national study of sports labour migration as challenge and opportunity for Nordic civil society

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Football is an increasingly popular sport among girls and women in the Nordic countries, and in recent years an increasing number of migrant players have joined women's football clubs in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The project aims to develop knowledge about the ways in which sports labour migration creates new challenges and opportunities for a so-called Nordic civil society model of sport. A model, according to which sports is organised in local sports clubs, driven by volunteers, and built on ideals such as establishing a strong social cohesion in society.

First of all, we will look historically at the ways in which immigration into women's football in Denmark, Norway and Sweden has developed in connection with emerging globalization, professionalization and commercialization processes. Secondly, a management study will inquire into specific women's football clubs' ways of re-organising themselves in the transition between the local and global, voluntarism and professionalism, idealism and commercialism. Thirdly, an anthropological field study will relate the clubs' perceptions of social integration to those of the migrant players.

The project aims to identify and discuss possible new hybrid models for organizing sports and alternative club strategies for integrating different types of members, which may prove useful for the future development of Nordic sports clubs not only in relation to sports labour migration, but also health and ethnic minority issues.

History of Nordic Historiography beyond Methodological nationalism – Comparative and Cross-National Perspectives, c. 1850s onwards

Principal investigator: Pertti Haapala, University of Tampere

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The project studies Nordic historical understanding by investigating the connections between the practices of academic knowledge production and political legitimacy. A special focus is on the role of history and historians in the construction of Norden as a historical region and the role of Nordic networks in the writing of history.

Our interest deals with the methods and theories of the historians, their arguments and evidences, transfers and receptions and in particular, with their normative understandings of their tasks, their ethics and working practices, the knowledge situated in everyday scholarly routines and in the dialogue with broader audiences. Three themes are of particular interest: 1) *Networks: Institutional, Personal and Virtual*, 2) *Theories, methods and practices*, and 3) *Historical master narratives*.

The project forms a network of c. 20 people at all levels from PhD students to postdoctoral junior and established senior academics. By using a cross-national, comparative perspective, the project aims both at the specific development of Nordic historiography and the current international research agendas in this field.

The project contributes to the search of a non-ethnocentric cross-cultural dialogue by focusing on a situated historical knowledge production, entangled in national languages and historical processes. The questions about categorizations as well as narrative and conceptual structures in historiography, have broad cultural and ethical implications.

Food in Nordic everyday life. A comparative survey of change and stability in eating patterns

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This project investigates the everyday eating practices of our four Nordic populations. How do people in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden organise their daily eating? The aim is to understand modern living in more depth and to find out whether eating today is highly individualised largely neglecting old habits and norms regarding proper eating – or, whether these traditions still prevail.

The study of change and variation in food habits is an entrance to explore wider social themes, such as how modern living is structured by time rhythms and organisation of society, how social relations are coordinated, how identity is reflected in daily consumption, how norms may differ from practices and how men and women differ with respect to daily habits and routines.

Current structures and emerging patterns in food purchase (e.g., convenience food), domestic food preparation, and eating away from home are critical not only for the development of new food products or service systems, but also for public policies addressing birth health and environmental issues.

The project will investigate the acquisition, preparation, timing, presentation, location, companionship, and selection of food using survey methodology including representative samples of four Nordic populations.

In addition, the study aims at methodological development to capture trends and social variations in eating patterns over time. It will link up to an earlier Nordic study from 1997, and thus offers a unique opportunity to study social change within a central area of contemporary consumption.

Reading and writing from below. Towards a new social history of literacy in the Nordic sphere during the long nineteenth century

Principal investigator: Taru Nordlund, University of Helsinki

Co-investigators: Matthew Driscoll, University of Copenhagen
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This project focuses on the roles played by the written word in the everyday life of ordinary people during “the long nineteenth century” (roughly from the French Revolution to the First World War). By “literacy” is meant not just the ability to read and write but rather the processes and practices involved in the production of texts, the ways they were distributed and read by others, while the perspective “from below” indicates that the focus is on non-privileged people, their experiences and points of view.

By building bridges between disciplines as diverse as history, folklore, ethnology, literature and language studies the project seeks to provide new insights into the way people with no or little access to formal education entered the world of writing.

Nordic societies underwent enormous changes in the 19th century, experiencing a rapid rise to welfare, and there is today a strong emphasis on education and respect for literary expression in Nordic culture. Research into these developments will enhance the understanding and appreciation of present-day people of the experiences of their forebears, and the writings – diaries, memoirs, letters, hand-written newspapers, song books and so on – which lie hidden in archives and private collections are a wonder in themselves.

Hidden dimensions of teaching/learning in mathematics: The contribution of video studies to comparative analysis and the development of instruction (VIDEOMAT)

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The purpose of this study is twofold:

- a) to document through video recordings mathematics teaching and learning in Nordic and US classrooms in relation to a specific theme (introductory algebra), and
- b) to create a virtual environment to stimulate the dialogue and professional development among Nordic and US mathematics teachers aimed at improving mathematics instruction.

The second purpose implies implementing activities for teachers that seek to promote developmental activities among teachers not through courses as is normally done in in-service training, but through stimulating dialogues and collaborative work with colleagues about mathematics teaching and learning. The issues that will be explored in these collaborations are the same as those that are being observed and analysed in the video documentations from the respective classrooms. The idea is that teachers in this manner will be given opportunities to assume an analytical perspective on their activities by being offered insights into how teaching and learning are organized in other countries. The project includes participants from Finland, Norway, Sweden and California (USA): teachers, researchers, doctoral students and school developers/policy makers.

The collaboration between teams will be organized through a virtual platform in which excerpts from and analyses of sequences of lessons in the different countries are documented and can be accessed and analysed in a systematic manner. This implies that developmental work can be implemented using this platform both at the local level (in the school) but also in international teams meeting through video conferences. This will provide a stimulating environment in which teachers will have access to teaching practices in other countries, and at the same time they will be held accountable for their own traditions of organizing teaching and learning when presenting them to colleagues. An interesting background for this work is the apparent differences in mathematics performance between the four countries on different international comparisons. The empirical research involved will explore how such differences can be related to traditions of organizing teaching and learning in the different countries as documented through video recordings of classroom practices.

Prison-based drug treatment in the Nordic countries. Control and rehabilitation in welfare state institutions.

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This qualitatively based study analyzes and compares prison-based drug treatment in the Nordic countries (DK, F, S, N) which over the last fifteen years has increased enormously. In consequence, the Nordic Prison Services today play an important role in offering drug treatment in all Nordic Countries. Apparently, prison-based drug treatment has become a self-evident response to drug problems, with no one questioning the political frameworks, institutional policies and strategies of inmates related to this growing industry.

The study will integrate three levels of research. First, it compares the different national (prison) drug policies. Secondly, it compares the implementation of these national drug policies into practice in twelve selected prisons focusing on treatment personnel and interaction with inmates. And thirdly, it compares the experiences and strategies of inmates enrolled in drug treatment programs in light of the different national drug policies and the dissimilar programme implementations.

Nordic prisons are exceptional, because they are influenced by Nordic welfare state institutions. The project therefore relates to general perspectives on how troubled social identities are created in Nordic welfare institutions. Especially, we focus on three different modes of regulations: 1) Penal: Punishing and controlling the *criminal* inmate. 2) Medical: Treating the addicted physical *body*. And 3) Moral: Rehabilitation and empowering the *drug user*.