



Turun yliopisto  
University of Turku

# Turku Institute for Advanced Studies

---

## Annual Report 2014

## **TIAS Researchers in 2014**

### **Collegium researchers**

Raymond Bertram

Pertti Grönholm

Minna Hannula-Sormunen

Benita Heiskanen

Marika Jalovaara

Patrick Jern

Kimmo Laine

Helena Siipi

Pekka Stenholm

Harri Terho

Mika Viljanen

Annamari Vänskä

### **Post-doctoral researchers**

Andrea Hynynen

Niina Juntila

Heidi Keinonen

Veronika Laippala

Johanna Leinonen

Olli Pyyhtinen

Henry Railo

Anna Salonen

Katja Valli

Elina Valovirta

Valtteri Viljanen

Aleksi Ylönen

## **TIAS Administration 2014**

Director Anne Kumpula ~~1.9.~~ 2014 onwards

Coordinator Silja Laine

## **TIAS Board in 2014**

Prof. Marja Vauras, Dean, Faculty of Education (Chair until 31.7.2014)

Prof. Eija Suomela-Salmi, Dean, Faculty of Humanities (chair 1.8.2014 onwards)

Prof. Markus Granlund, Director, Turku School of Economics

Prof. Heikki Hämäläinen, Faculty of Social Sciences

Prof. Joel Kivirauma, Faculty of Education

Prof. Auvo Kostiainen, Faculty of Humanities (until 31.7.2014)

Prof. Hannu Salmi (1.8.2014 onwards)

Academy prof. Anne Kovalainen, Turku School of Economics

Prof. Jukka Mähönen, Dean, Faculty of Law

Prof. Kimmo Rentola, Faculty of Social Sciences

Prof. Kalle-Antti Suominen, Vice rector, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

## Turku Institute for Advanced Studies (TIAS)

TIAS (founded in 2008) promotes cutting-edge university research in the humanities and social sciences at the University of Turku.

TIAS is a joined enterprise between Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law and Turku School of Economics.

TIAS Researchers are selected through an international competition. The researchers represent two different career stages and are appointed for three- year periods.

Post-doctoral Researchers are able to advance their professional competence after recently being awarded their doctorates.

Collegium Researchers have the opportunity to develop the competence required for demanding research posts or other expert positions after the post-doctoral research stage.

## TIAS Activities in 2014

2014 meant big changes in TIAS. The number of TIAS-researchers more than doubled in 2014. TIAS was able to fund 24 researchers. TIAS also saw changes in the administration as the Professor of Environmental Law, Anne Kumpula, started as a part time director of TIAS in September. Also, Professor Marja Vauras, the longtime chair of TIAS board was succeeded by Professor Eija Suomela-Salmi, who started as a chair of TIAS-board in August.

Regular research meetings and brown bag lunches were held throughout the year. Meetings were spread around the campus and included paper presentations, discussions on research funding, publication practices and academic careers.

A seminar on Academic publishing was held at 3.12. The invited speakers were Janne Pölönen: "The Publication Forum and the evaluation of the quality of the scientific publications", Susanna Paasonen: "Dialogue and impact: on the affordances of journal publishing" and professor Kari Lukka : "True scholarship in the era of publish or perish - mentality"?

## **TIAS Researchers' Selected Contributions in 2014**

TIAS researchers published widely in academic journals, books and professional audiences.

### **Publications**

- 35 peer-reviewed scientific articles
- 8 authored chapters or edited scientific books
- 1 monograph
- 23 publications intended for professional communities or general public

### **Presentations**

- 64 international presentations
- 56 other presentations (on, e.g., non-scientific forums)

### **Educational Contributions**

- 49 supervised PhD students
- 33 supervised Master's degree students
- Teaching at the five faculties and at the University of Turku Graduate School (UTUGS)

## **Academic and Societal impact**

TIAS researchers participated actively in various types of activities within the academic community, such as editorships, manuscript reviewing, memberships in conference organizing or program committees, or confidential posts on the department, faculty or university level.

TIAS researchers had notable societal impact through several media appearances and confidential posts outside the university.

TIAS researchers were also successful in the competitive field of research funding, and many researchers got personal funding or were part of project funding from the Academy of Finland, where they will continue the projects they started in TIAS or start new ones.

## **TIAS Projects in 2014**

**Raymond Bertram,**

**Collegium researcher**

### **Making reading easier**

In this project we investigated the role of syllables and hyphenation at syllable boundaries during reading development. During the first years of Finnish elementary schools children get all polysyllabic words presented with hyphens at syllable boundaries (e.g., ta-lo 'house', man-sik-ka 'strawberry'). This reflects the idea that giving insight into the syllable structure facilitates children's spelling and reading development. In our research we compared how fast 1st and 2nd graders read polysyllabic words with and without hyphens. We found that hyphenation actually slows down reading already in the 1st grade, especially in words with more than two syllables. This indicates that children process hyphenated words in a less effective way than unhyphenated words. We argue that hyphenation enforces children to read polysyllabic words syllable by syllable, whereas they are already capable to process multiple syllables at the same time or even process polysyllabic words as a whole unit. Prolonged use of hyphenation in early reading instruction – especially in longer words – may therefore cause some delay in reading development. Currently we are testing whether other syllable cues are less disruptive to reading speed, e.g., using alternate colours for syllables (red & black). In Häikiö et al. (2014) we also present a model which shows how reading development moves from phonological recoding (transferring every

letter into its corresponding sound) to swift holistic word recognition.

**Pertti Grönholm**

**Collegium researcher**

### **Myths, Cultural Tools and Functions – Historical Narratives in Constructing and Consolidating National Identity in 20th and 21st Century Estonia.**

This research project aims at analysing and understanding the interplay of academic writing of history and political power in Estonia in 20th and 21st centuries. Since the regaining of independence in 1991 the meaning of individual memories, cultural and communicative remembering and historical knowledge have been a subject of heated debate not only among historians but also among politicians, cultural persons and journalists. This project focuses on the various ways in which historical knowledge, narratives and myths have been employed in political speeches, interviews, articles, resolutions and memoirs produced by Estonian politicians. These texts, as well as popular and academic history books will be analysed in the context of uses and functions of history and historical knowledge in the society. Thus the project also aims at producing methodological categories and concepts applicable to other modern societies as well. The theoretical background is a combination of historical-critical, source based method and qualitative analysis of texts. In 2014 I have gathered and analysed source material and worked with two article manuscripts, both to be published in international referee journals

## Minna Hannula-Sormunen

### Collegium researcher

#### Focus On Numbers

Research on mathematical development and number processing, especially the study of early developmental factors, still seriously lags behind the successful identification of the predictors of literacy. The previous studies of the applicant introduced a theoretically and methodologically new concept to the scientific literature of children's early mathematical development: Spontaneous Focusing on Numerosity (SFON). The studies showed that to some children, the world may appear to be full of numerosities and opportunities for practising early mathematical skills, whilst others might focus on other features in the environment and involve themselves much less with premathematical ideas. Thus the differences in the extent to which children focus on numerosity and utilize their number recognition skills in their everyday surroundings explain the differences in the development of the emergence in early mathematical skills.

The novel, previous findings of SFON studies form the basis for this multidisciplinary research project, which uses the methods of experimental and educational psychology and cognitive neuroscience to address three central questions raised by previous research. First, what is the role of individual differences in SFON and other numerical skills during early childhood years for later success in school mathematics? This proposal outlines a study of the longterm effects of both at normally developing and atrisk children's individual differences in SFON tendency and numerical skills recorded before school age on

later success in school mathematics. As a part of a largescale study of preterm and fullterm born children, this study will create an 8year followup to a previous longitudinal study examining the SFON and number skills of children previously studied longitudinally from age 2 years to age 5 years, to examine their math skills at age 10.

Secondly, the proposed research takes a necessary step beyond previous correlational research by, first, specifying more detailed theoretical basis for developmental changes and causality in nonverbal and verbal enumeration and other numerical skills related to the SFON tendency. This will be done by an experimental study aimed at testing the direction of causality between early counting skills, and SFON tendency by using cognitive control training as a control condition. Specifically, the study aims at finding effective ways of producing SFON enhancement in children with a very low SFON tendency. This is critical for developing methods for promoting those children's mathematical development who would not spontaneously involve themselves with mathematical aspects of their surroundings and thus get sufficient practice for early numerical skills.

Thirdly, the research program aims at specifying the role of SFON in exact number recognition by examining whether SFON is related to differences in the encoding of the stimuli, and whether, and how attention can be captured to the aspect of number by intentional and stimulusdriven manners. Precisely timelocked data on encoding and anticipatory phases acquired by brain imaging methods such as EEG with high temporal and fMRI with high spatial resolution will allow us better define the subprocesses of SFON and exact number recognition, as well as explore the role of anticipatory processing for exact number recognition. Finally, throughout all

studies, it will be systematically examined, what qualities of (natural) stimuli attract focusing on numerosity. Critically the tasks with natural stimuli, such as photos of natural settings will allow us to deepen current limited understanding of enumeration. This all, in turn, will help us to design better targeted intervention programs to support numerical development.

## **Benita Heiskanen**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Border Violence: The Case of El Paso-Ciudad Juárez**

"Border Violence: The Case of El Paso-Ciudad Juárez" is an interdisciplinary study of experiences and representations of violence on the El Paso, Texas-Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua border between the United States and Mexico during 2008-2012. Unlike most of the existing research on border violence, which focuses on national security aspects, this research provides a framework for understanding border violence from the perspective of border residents within a transnational context. At the same time, it demonstrates the ramifications of the violence upon urgent issues of human rights globally. This project builds on a six-month pilot research that consisted of interviews with community members in the border region in January-May 2010. A new overture is to examine the spatial aspects of the violence, as it impacts the residents' lives and daily maneuvering within urban public space within the transnational context. With new tools from visual ethnography and urban geography, the interviewees' experiences and cultural representations expand the ways in which violence is visualized and commemorated in urban space.

## **Marika Jalovaara**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Family Dynamics and Social Inequality**

This demographic and sociological project focuses on family dynamics (i.e., the formation and dissolution of cohabitations and marriages, and childbearing) and its interdependencies with social and economic inequalities in life courses and across generations. The first aim is to provide a holistic view of usual family trajectories in contemporary Finland and to explore how they are shaped by life course and structural factors, such as education. The second aim is to analyze interdependencies between family dynamics and socioeconomic inequalities. What are the social and economic obstacles to achieving a stable family life? Are the inequalities increasing? Are they gendered? And, do the family processes further contribute to the inequalities? Do insecurities, instabilities and disadvantages accumulate over life courses and across generations, widening the differentials? High-quality register data and advanced methods are used and developed.

In 2014, the PI worked mainly on four sub-studies: one on the antecedents of union dissolution, one on changes in socioeconomic homogamy, and two papers on the interplay among socioeconomic inheritance, gender, and contemporary family dynamics.



## Patrick Jern

### Collegium researcher

#### **Nature and nurture in human sexuality: An empirical test of the Erotic Plasticity Theory and its implications for sexual function**

The study of human sexuality has been one of substantial ideological controversy, with essentialist theories often clashing with social constructionist views. In 2000, Baumeister proposed the Erotic Plasticity Theory (EPT) as an explanatory framework for gender differences in sexual behavior and function. The EPT proposes that female sexuality is more variable and mostly shaped by sociocultural (environmental) influences, whereas male sexuality is less prone to change and more biologically hard-wired. This theory has generated vigorous, and often infected, debate (465 citations since 2000), but very few studies have published empirical evidence to validate or disqualify its assumptions. The proposed research project provides an exceptional methodological framework to investigate genetic and environmental influences on key aspects of erotic plasticity (sexual desire, sociosexual orientation, and sexual orientation), using a large, longitudinal, population-based sample of Finnish twins and siblings of twins. The data will allow for sophisticated operationalization of erotic plasticity by longitudinal assessments of change in levels of sexual desire as well as variation in sexual and sociosexual orientation. Structural equation models will be applied to the data in order to model additive genetic, shared environmental, and unique environmental contributions to erotic plasticity: men are expected to display temporal stability for all three aforementioned proxy measures of erotic plasticity, and less environmental variance

than women for all measures. We expect readily testable environmental factors, such as change in partnership status, to cause increased erotic plasticity in women to a significantly higher extent than in men. Furthermore, we predict that low erotic plasticity is associated with more stable sexual function, and thus that women's sexual function will be more variable over time. Finally, we will be able to determine causal relations between an environmental factor (relationship satisfaction) and female sexual dysfunction with a design that controls for any genetic influence (the cross-lagged longitudinal discordant MZ twin design). The proposed research project has potential to direct the future of development for treatment interventions for especially female sexual dysfunction, as well as solving important theoretical issues that have been hotly debated in several academic disciplines for more than a decade.

## Kimmo Laine

### Collegium researcher

#### **Towards a Cultural History of Film Style**

The aim of the research project is to seek for ways to analyze Finnish film style from the 1920s to the New Waves of the 1960s. I shall argue for a possibility of a cultural history of film style that is both sensitive to cinematic devices and aware of different (aesthetic, social, economic and political) contextual levels. Also, I shall suggest that interpretation is, along with explanation, an integral part of historical understanding of film style. Methodologically, a cultural history of film style calls for interdisciplinary research, combining approaches and methods of not only formalist film analysis, but also of cultural history, narratology, hermeneutic reception



theory and critical theory. Founding my interpretations on close readings of films, scripts, letters, contemporary film magazines, manuals for film makers etc., I shall attempt to seek for an understanding of film style that is both sensitive to detail and open to contextual factors. I shall mainly concentrate on Finnish film history, but from a decidedly transnational angle: issues of (direct and indirect) influence, borrowing, analogy and cultural resistance are most relevant to film style that develops and transforms in constant interaction between different film cultures.

## **Helena Siipi**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Health Values of Food: Ethical and Philosophical Viewpoints**

**Aim:** The aim of the Health Values of Food project is to conduct a systematic research on different conceptual meanings and justificatory power of the following terms in food context: authenticity, naturalness, eatability, safety, and healthiness. The following questions are answered. (1) What different meanings these terms have in the context of food? (2) Which, if any, of the identified meanings offer good justifications for individual food choices and for local and global food policies?

**Methods and material:** The methods of the Health Values of Food project will be nonempirical. The research material consists of literature review covering relevant philosophical literature, scientific research reports on food, research reports on food policy and consumer views, and popular writings. A method called conceptual clarification is used for answering the first research question. By it the necessary and

sufficient conditions for different senses of the terms are explicated. Drawing analogies and forming examples is central to the method. A method called wide reflective equilibrium is used for answering the second question. In it the views regarding the desirability of healthy, safe, eatable, natural and authentic food are challenged by different meanings given to these terms in conceptual clarification, central moral principles of food ethics, and relevant background theories.

**Significance:** The terms safety, authenticity, naturalness, eatability, and healthiness may to a great extent drive, not only individual food choices, but also national and international food policies. Thus, the understanding resulting from the Health Values of Food project will be of high importance in the near future when changes following from the climate change, population growth, food crises, and development of new biotechnologies force us to face challenging questions regarding local and global food policies.

**Background and the ground breaking nature:** In the last few decades food ethics has concentrated on the viewpoints of justice, environmental harm, and human and animal suffering. These perspectives have left the health related values of food philosophically almost unexplored. The Health Values of Food project contributes to the broadening of food ethics to this relatively neglected area. It further contributes to research on socio-cultural meanings of food in humanities, social and educational sciences, and opens doors for multidisciplinary research.

## **Pekka Stenholm**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Fostering Entrepreneurial Behavior through Institutions**

The research "Fostering Entrepreneurial Behavior through Institutions" is an ambitious research endeavor on the role of institutions in enhancing entrepreneurial behavior across nations. This research fills a gap in the literature by empirically testing the merits of multidimensional measure of national institutional infrastructure and its role in various forms of entrepreneurship. The research is conducted by using a rich, cross-sectional panel data from 2002–2011 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) data comprising over 50 countries. Additionally, the research employs data on institutional arrangements which is separately gathered from different data sources. The research is conducted in close co-operation with colleagues from the US (Professor Zoltan J. Acs, George Mason University, USA), Associate Professor Robert Wuebker (University of Utah, USA) and Chile (Professor Ernesto Amoros (Universitat del Desarrollo, Chile)

## **Harri Terho**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Overcoming Roadblocks to Customer Value Implementation: The interplay between firms' value strategies and sales force**

There is a rich body of literature on customer value in business markets. For many years, customer value has been described as the cornerstone of the whole marketing discipline. While there is general agreement about the relevance of customer value to B2B marketers, it comes as a surprise that, still today, after so many years of research and publications in the academic and business literature, customer value remains a recurring topic in company boardrooms around the globe. The reason of why the debate on customer value seems to never go away lies principally in the fact that, despite the consensus about why firms must focus on customer value, we still lack knowledge of how to practice value-based marketing every day. Clearly, the implementation of customer value concept at the functional level remains challenging at firms. The research project on value-based selling explores the fundamental question how to implement value-based marketing at functional levels. Based on a multilevel analysis of a unique dataset, the project explores the complex interplay between organizational and individual conditions that are needed to make value-based selling a success. Currently, several articles are under review or forthcoming in leading marketing Journals. The project has recently started to explore new related questions relating to salesforce solution transformation and to the customer perspective on buying value. The research is conducted in close co-operation international scholars

## **Mika Viljanen**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Local Basels - Enmeshing Local Multiplicity with Global Polyvalence**

The global financial crisis hit the financial markets with full force in the fall of 2008. Banks, among others, stood in the middle of the global calamity. Despite attempts to constrain and regulate bank risk-taking (Mishkin, 2001), banks had managed to rig their balance sheets to explode. They had misunderstood, mismeasured and mismanaged their risks and, in the process, levered their operation to the hilt. Regulation had failed.

Fall of 2008 saw the first frantic attempts to fix financial market regulation within the ambit of BCBS. The Committee issued a number of reform packages, chief among them Basel 2.5 and Basel 3. The intellectual and technological foundations of banking regulation, however, still stayed intact.

The proposed research project builds on the findings of my previous research on the Basel Accord and the risk, banks and regulatory strategies the Accord performs, both methodologically and thematically. I will focus on the interplay of the global post-Basel 3 regulatory strategies and the local legislative initiatives. The working hypothesis is that the relationships between the global Basel regulations and the local regimes are fraught with tensions and produce an uneven regulatory landscape. The local initiatives add a further layer of complexity into the already formidably complicated regulatory picture. The project consists of three smaller

subprojects the results of which are to be published in a series of articles.

Subproject 1. Charting the scope of local adaptations.

Subproject 2. Disrupting business models as a regulatory strategy.

Subproject 3. Asset quality reviews and ad hoc stress tests: yet another risk?

Subproject 4. Competition on an uneven playing field?

## **Annamari Vänskä**

### **Collegium researcher**

#### **Child Models. Representations and Reality**

My current project, entitled Diamond Encrusted Collar. How Lap Dogs Became Luxury Consumers is about excessive luxury and fashion consumption directed at lap dogs. It is an investigation about the cornucopia of commodities and services aimed at dogs and their humans. The project focuses on consumption practices on dogs at large, and on dog fashions and luxury spending on lap dogs specifically. The project analyses what kind of role fashion plays in the humanisation of dogs and the role commodities play in negotiating the dog-human relationship.

## **Andrea Hynynen**

### **Post-doctoral researcher**

#### **Genre and Gender. Gender and Sexual Normativity and Subversion in Contemporary French Crime Fiction**

My research project studies gender and sexuality in contemporary French crime fiction. Special focus is placed on how the formula and the narrative structures of this genre and its subcategories condition representations of gender, in particular non-normative gender. A central question is what aspects of the narratives other than the characters influence how gender is represented? The project goes beyond earlier feminist studies' preoccupation with female writers and characterization. The corpus includes bestselling mainstream male and female writers published in France.

## **Niina Junttila**

### **Post-doctoral researcher**

#### **Loneliness in childhood and adolescence – intergenerational transmission and prospective consequences (ALONE)**

The aim of the ALONE project is to study intergenerational transmission, developmental pathways and prospective consequences of children's and adolescents' loneliness. The data will be unique, including information from mothers and fathers already during pregnancy and continuing (with a different sample) until their children are 15 years old. The data for children starts at age 3 and continues (also with different samples) until early adulthood (age 19). Three objectives are posed, all focusing on

loneliness as a result of the interplay between the child and the context (families, peer networks, school environment) across time in a sense that the state of one affects the next state of the other in a continuous dynamic process.

The main objectives are: 1) What are the factors enabling the intergenerational transmission of loneliness? Can these be observed based on the interplay between dyadic or family interaction, parents' psychosocial well-being and individual factors of the child during the pregnancy, infancy or childhood? 2) What are the risk- and protective factors for children's and adolescents' loneliness? Through which individual and context related mediators and moderators it converts into a stable and/or accumulative disorder? 3) What are the long-term prospective consequences of children's and adolescents' loneliness? Does the loneliness during the school years affect the later school - and working career? Can we found heterotypic continuity between loneliness, social phobia and depression from childhood until early adulthood?

The results will help scientific community and practitioners by offering new information of the mechanisms inflicting the intergenerational transmission of loneliness as well as accumulation and heterotypical continuum of the parents' and children's psychosocial well-being

## Heidi Keinonen

Post-doctoral researcher

### Television programme format as a site of cultural negotiation

I launched my TIAS project in August 2014. Titled "Television programme format as a site of cultural negotiation" the project studies the import and adaptation of television programme formats in Finland. Originally, the research focused on the practices of television production and cultural adaptation, thus aiming to establish the concept of 'cultural negotiation'. Instead of considering the programme format as a 'container' which can be filled with local contents, cultural negotiation refers to the overall process in which elements of national and transnational television cultures are continuously combined on all levels of television culture: production, text and reception.

However, during the past five months I have been, to some extent, redirecting my research plan. While reading works on format studies and production studies, I became interested in the television industry. I believe that it is impossible to study the import and adaptation of programme formats without considering the global format trade and the national and international institutions involved. Consequently, I am now broadening the scope of my study to include structures, agencies and practices.

## Veronika Laippala

Post-doctoral researcher

### Blog, comment and discuss! A quantitative study of French Internet texts using automatic morphosyntactic analysis

My project aims at a quantitative analysis of the characteristics and distinguishing features of a large collection of different Internet texts, using automatic morphological and full dependency syntax analyses, i.e. the detection of word forms and their functions in the sentence as well as the identification of the entire sentence structure.

During this first (half of a) year, I have concentrated on developing the tools for the morphological and syntactic analyses and methods for the classification of different texts and the analysis of their characteristics. The tools include the application of the French morphological analyser Talismane as well as the participation to the development of the Finnish side of the multilingual Universal Dependencies treebank collection. I have also created the necessary programs to analyse the syntax analyses.

For the text classification and the analysis of text characteristics, I have participated in the development of a new method, syntactic ngrams. I have also used these syntactic ngrams to study the characteristics of some text genres. In addition, I have gathered corpora to be used in the classification of new material.

## Johanna Leinonen

Post-doctoral researcher

### **Hierarchies of Desirability: International Marriages in Finnish Immigration Discourses, 1982-2006**

The post-doctoral project "Hierarchies of Desirability: Transnational Intimacy, Migration, and Nation-Building in Finland, 1980-2010" examines how Finland's national borders have been defined in the context of the formation of intimate transnational relationships between Finns and foreigners during the time period spanning from 1980 to the present. In today's globalizing world, marriages and other intimate relationships that cross national borders are becoming increasingly common. When a person marries a foreigner, marriage seems to lose its private character and an intimate relationship becomes an object of public discussions and assessments. In the current context of sometimes heated discussions over immigration, family reunification, and marriage migration, it is important to ask what is at stake. Why is it that marriage becomes problematic when a border-crossing is involved? My project reveals how relationships involving partners from different nationalities or ethnic/racial groups are seen not just as unions between two individuals: the foreign partner is a potential member of a family and, on a broader scale, a member of a nation. In addition, my research places the current debates surrounding immigration in their historical perspective, showing how today's discussions are informed by timespecific constructions of "Finnishness" and Finland's place in the world.

## Olli Pyyhtinen

Post-doctoral researcher

### **The Art Market as a Market of Singularities: A Study on the Economy of Art**

The research project looks into the peculiar nature of artworks as marketable items. The general aim of the project is to produce knowledge about the market exchange of works of contemporary art especially with regard to the interrelatedness and possible conflict between money and aesthetic sensibilities. During the past decade or so, the

art market has experienced an unprecedented expansion, accompanied by the emergence of art investment funds, art price databases, art indexes, and online art exchange marketplaces, for instance. The research project tries to make sense of this 'economization' of art, which seems to challenge the classical the opposition between art and money. The main research question is: How are artworks made into market objects and how are they exchanged as such?

Theoretically, the project draws especially from the insights of the so-called 'new' economic sociology and sociology of art. The empirical research will be conducted through three case studies. The first one examines the *marketing* of artworks by looking at Sotheby's and Christie's auction catalogues and issues of *Art + Auction* magazine. Observing fine art sales at Sotheby's London auction house and carrying out interviews of specialists, the second case study investigates how the *exchange* of artworks takes place at art auction. Finally, the third case study has to do with the *collecting* of art. To this end, thematic interviews will be carried out of



collectors based in Finland. Methodologically, the research project draws upon a string of so-called 'multi-sited' as well as 'visual' or 'sensory' approaches in ethnography.

Artworks are sensual objects, and therefore it is crucial to pay attention to the sensoriality of the experiences, practices and knowledge both of the people studied and of the analyst. By examining artworks as economic objects, the study will not only produce knowledge of the intermingling of market and culture, but it will also add to our understanding of how consumer markets function. Artworks are at once supercommodities and incommensurable non-commodities. Partial results of the project will be reported in international journal articles. The main outcome is a book to be submitted to an international publisher for publication.

## **Henry Railo**

### **Post-doctoral researcher**

#### **Capacity Limits in Conscious Perception: Cognitive and Neural Mechanisms**

A major debate in the study of the neural correlates of consciousness (NCC) concerns the role of various cognitive processes: They are known to shape the contents of conscious perception, but some have argued that they form the very core of conscious vision. The present research plan aims to elucidate the neural foundations of cognitive capacity limitations in conscious perception: What neural and cognitive factors limit the capacity of conscious perception? Is conscious experience richer than can be at one moment accessed? Is the timing of conscious perception fixed, or subject to processing limitations? A major debate in the study of

the neural correlates of consciousness (NCC) concerns the role of various cognitive processes: They are known to shape the contents of conscious perception, but some have argued that they form the very core of conscious vision. The present research plan aims to elucidate the neural foundations of cognitive capacity limitations in conscious perception: What neural and cognitive factors limit the capacity of conscious perception? Is conscious experience richer than can be at one moment accessed? Is the timing of conscious perception fixed, or subject to processing limitations?

Cognitive psychology distinguishes between fast and unlimited capacity preattentive processes from slower, limited capacity attentive processes. Similarly, in consciousness studies, some researchers have dissociated the rich but fleeting phenomenal consciousness from limited-capacity but more durable access consciousness. Others argue that consciousness is always dependent on access, and thus always limited in capacity and speed.

The present set of planned studies examines the following broad questions, using electrophysiological recordings (EEG), advanced signal processing techniques (ICA), and brain stimulation (TMS).

1) Does the speed of conscious vision depend on attentional demands, or is early phenomenal conscious vision determined solely by the properties of the stimulus? If attentional demands influence the timing of NCC, accessing perceptual contents inseparable from conscious perception.

2) What neural and cognitive mechanisms limit the scope of information that can be accessed? Can these capacity limits be overridden by brain stimulation? That is, can we augment the capacity of conscious access?



3) What factors explain individual differences in conscious processing? Does the NCC of auditory consciousness resemble visual consciousness?

The general aim is to elucidate the various processing steps that are part of sensory consciousness. This will ultimately lead to a better understanding of the way conscious perception is realized in the brain.

## **Anna Salonen**

**Post-doctoral researcher**

### **Service Transition Strategies of Industrial Manufacturers**

This research is aimed at investigating in detail so called service transition strategies of industrial manufacturers with particular emphasis on solution business. As to specific research objectives, this research focuses on issues that facilitate the provider's transition process and help to ensure successful implementation of the resultant solution business model. The specific research questions are stated as follows:

1. How can solution providers simultaneously ensure so called external effectiveness at the customer interface and internal efficiency of operations to ensure that solution business initiatives result in greater value added, both for the provider and the customer?
2. How do solution providers organize themselves to seek access to and integrate resources required for successful solution business?
3. How can firms create sufficient organizational continuity with existing product based business operations when

transitioning to solution business in order to avoid transitional problems?

4. How do transitional issues and the practice of implementing solution business models differ across industry logics?

## **Katja Valli**

**Post-doctoral researcher**

### **Consciousness and Dreaming: The Unresolved Function of Dreams**

Dreaming is the most often occurring altered states of consciousness, yet its function remains unsolved. The project consists of three major lines of research: 1) Content of dreaming; 2) Parasomnias and dreaming, 3) Behavioral genetics of dreaming, and will end with a 4) Review article summarizing the project. The 1) Content of dreaming – subproject focuses on investigating the predictions of the Threat Simulation Theory of the evolutionary psychological function of dreaming. The 2) Parasomnias and dreaming – subproject explores whether and how dream content and nocturnal behaviors in patients diagnosed with REM sleep behavior disorder or somnambulism correspond to each other, and whether the exhibited behavior is appropriate in the context of the dreamed situation. The third line of research, the 3) Behavioral genetics and dreaming, investigates with epidemiological design the environmental factors that affect the frequency of nightmares, and ultimately it aims to identify those regions of the human genome that affect the tendency to experience frequent nightmares.

## **Elina Valovirta**

### **Post-doctoral researcher**

#### **Beside Sense: Encountering Affect across Difference(s)**

This post-doctoral project, "Beside Sense: Encountering Affect across Difference(s)", examines a wide range of global cultural products in English in an attempt to develop meaning-making strategies through affect, i.e. feelings and embodied responses to textual encounters. Phenomena as varied as Caribbean women's writing, a Finnish travel show, popular women's fiction and memoir writing are examined within the project as examples of places wherein cognition and the production of meaning are dependent on affect, and, furthermore, affect provides a means by which politically motivated readers can negotiate across difference.

## **Valtteri Viljanen**

### **Post-doctoral researcher**

#### **Moral Agents of Power, 1628-1889**

All through our lives, we cannot help being involved in nearly constant activity. But what does it mean to act, or to be a moral agent? There is a specific strain in Western philosophy the unearthing of which allows us to give compelling answers to the aforementioned questions: the dynamistic conviction that both the world as a whole and the finite entities that inhabit it are powerful in character, in their essence sources of causal efficacy through which being becomes realized. Focusing on this line of thought enables me to attain the main objectives of my research: (1) to throw new light on the

ways in which the rationalist philosophers, especially Spinoza, reconceived human agency in the upheavals of the early modern period; (2) to offer a philosophically discerning diagnosis of the fate of moral agency from Kant to Nietzsche.

In my research, I argue that there is the following still influential but largely unnoticed strand in modern metaphysics of moral agency. Finding a proper place for human action in the new geometrically conceived Galilean world proved to be an thorny issue in urgent need of solution. Cartesian bodies appear rather passive, but as mental beings we are, Descartes insists, endowed with power to self-initiated action. This, however, severs us as cognitive agents from the rest of the nature – a lamentable condition from which Spinoza attempts to rescue us by arguing that as real entities both our minds and bodies are endowed with striving power to cause effects according to their essences that are conceived after the model provided by geometrical objects; this is the basis of an original theory of human action and moral psychology designed to be free of all final causes – a theory against which Leibniz to a large extent reacted. Much of this comes to be repositioned in Kant's mature thought: in it, morality can only have proper grounding in human agents as noumenal powers freely determining the moral law of action for themselves. This framework receives a new dark twist by Schopenhauer: in itself, the world is blind striving manifested as agents constantly battling each other. Despite this, Nietzsche ends up championing affirmation of life and a view of moral agency based on the notion of will to power – a notion with an immense impact on late twentieth-century intellectual climate.

## **Aleksi Ylönen**

**Post-doctoral researcher**

### **Does Secession Breed Separatism? Exploring the “Domino Effect” of Successful Secessions in Post-Partition Ethiopia and Sudan**

The project explores the so-called “domino effect” of successful secessions. Responding to the claims of existence of such “domino effect”, voiced both by scholars and politicians, it investigates whether and how secessions strengthen separatism elsewhere. The project focuses on the internationally recognized secessions of Eritrea and South Sudan in order to determine if they have caused a “domino effect” among other opposition movements.

Through in-depth research focusing on a selection of opposition groups in Ethiopia and Sudan as “the most likely cases”, it seeks to find out if a “domino effect” existed among them with respect to the successful secessions in the rump and the neighboring state, while seeking to pinpoint the concrete mechanisms through which separatism has extended.