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Andras Mortensen

Hin føroyski róðrabáturin.

Sjómentir føroyinga í eldri tíð.

(The faroese Rowing Boat.

Maritime Culture of the Faroes in old Times).

Annales Societatis Scientiarum Færoensis. Supplementum XXVI. Ph.D. thesis, Fróðskaparsetur Føroya 2001. (352 p.).

Samanumtøka

Endamálið við rannsóknini var at kanna og lýsa hin gamla føroyska róðrabátin og mentanina kring hann í eldri tíð. Rannsóknin er gjörd við atliti at tí søguligu tilgongdini í tíðini frá umleið 1600 fram til umleið 1920, tá ið tíðin hjá róðrabátum í føroyskari fiskivinnu tók at halla.

Kanningin er gjörd við støði í eini funktionalistiskari grundhugsjón, nevniliga teirri fatan, at ein evnisligur lutur, sum t.d. ein bátur, er liður í eini mentanarligari heild, sum er samansett av eindum, ið samvirka og ávirka hvør aðra í tíð. Tískil eigur kanningin av lutinum at verða gjörd við atliti at hesum samspæli. Hildið verður, at

sínámillum ávirkan ímillum mentanareindirnar í tíðarligum høpi er stýrd av sínámillum ávirkan millum tað verandi og innskot, ið fólk fáa, annaðhvørt úr samskifti við onnur, ella úr grundan yvir umhvørvisligar umstøður. Hetta er tað, ið skapar máttin í eini mentan og ger, at mentanin støðugt flytur seg. Henda mátt, sum í royndum er eitt samskifti millum manna, ber til at kanna umvegis ymisháttaðar miðlar, ið flyta sínámillum ávirkanina til eftirtíðina. Hetta rópa vit vanliga *traditión*. Hugtakið ”traditión” kann tí skilmarkast sum ”søgu-gongdarligt samskifti millum innskot elvd av samskifti millum manna ella grundan manna yvir umhvørvisligar umstøður, og tað verandi, ið ávirkar samspælið millum eindir í mentanini”.

Burtur úr samspælinum millum *tað verandi* og *innskotini* kann spyrjast ein *innovatión*, t.e. nýskapan, sum er at meta sum tek-in um mentanarliga broyting. Við kanning av innovatiónum kunnu gerast niðurstøður um t.d. stigið av mentanarligari samskipan, upp- og niðurgangstíðir og sosialar flytingar í tí samfelag, sum kannað verður. Eisini kann ein innovatión knýta seg at eini verandi eind í mentanini, t.d. einum luti, og

geva honum aðra funktiún, uttan at formurin broytist. Staðfesting av tílíkum kann somuleiðis skiljast sum tekin um, at mentanin hevur flutt seg. At staðfesta innovatiúnir í sambandi við bát er eitt av endamállum við ritgerðini.

Eitt annað endamál er at kanna sínámillum ávirkan millum mentan og náttúru, eitt nú hvussu føroyingar mentanarliga og evnisliga hava lagað seg eftir umstøðunum, ið havið hevði at bjóða. Burtur úr tí sjónarhorninum fáast upplýsingar um stigið og slagid av mentanarligari samskipan við atliti at havumhvørvinum, sum tíðir hava liðið. Viðvíkjandi bátinum snýr hetta sjónarhorn seg serliga um, hvussu og um hugleiðingar manna um sjóumhvørvið síggjast aftur í tilevnanini av bátinum, og at meta um stigið av mentanarligari samskipan í tí sambandi.

Við atliti at hesum hugsjónum er kanningin av traditiún í sambandi við bát avmarkað til at fevna um nakrar av miðlum, ið samskiptið frá fortíð til granskara gongur ígjøgnum. Bæði av tí, at kanningin snýr seg um tilgongd í fortíð, og at hon í stóran mun er grundað á eldri innsavningar, ið áður ikki eru allmannagjörðar, og endurminningar, sum flestar eru útgivnar á prenti áður, er høvuðsdentur lagdur á at grunda framløguna á ta traditiún, ið er handað 1) munnliga, 2) í skrift, 3) gjøgnum myndir 4) fornlutir, 5) sosialt lív og í ávísan mun á traditiún, ið er varðveitt 6) gjøgnum gerðir.

Kanningin er skipað í tveir partar. Í fyrra partinum (kap. 1-4) verður róðrabáturin kannaður og lýstur sum lutur í mun til mentanarsøguliga tilgongd. Við atliti at hesum verður sagt frá bátastøddum, báta-

smíði, útbúnaðinum umborð og sambondum og frábrigdum hesum viðvíkjandi í mun til grannalondini. Í seinna partinum (kap. 5-11) verður brúkið av bátinum kannað og lýst, eisini samanborið við ta mentanarsøguliga tilgongdina og við serligum atliti at nýtiðargerðini í 19. og tíðliga í 20. øld. Sagt verður frá um bátatal, fólkatal og fiskiveiði, um siðvenju í sambandi við at fáa sær ein nýggjan bát, um fiskileiðir og fiskiskap, aðra veiðu og flutning við báti, bátsskipan og býtið av fiskiveiðu, bátsband og bátin í modernaðari tíð.

Í einum triðja parti verða 34 gamlir róðrabátar lýstir við tølum og tekningum. Hesin parturin er at fata sum ein liður í próvførsluni til fyrsta partin. Hetta er gjørt við tí í huga, at tøl og strikur betur megna at siga frá enn orð.

Summary

The purpose of the research was to examine and describe the old Faroese rowing boat and the culture attached to it in old times. The research is carried out with regard to the historical development during the period from around 1600 to around 1920 when the role of the rowing boat in Faroese fishing was on the decline.

The research is based on a functional idea, i.e. the notion that a material thing, such as a boat, is part of a cultural whole that is put together of interacting entities influencing each other in the passage of time so that research of the thing in question must be done by taking this interaction into consideration. It is taken for granted that in a temporal sense mutual influence between cultural entities is directed by reciprocal

impact between the existing and ideas that people get either through interaction with others or reflections on environmental situations; and this is what creates the dynamics in a culture and leads to progress and changes. These dynamics, based on human interaction, can be examined indirectly by means of various media influencing each other, thus forming the future, and is what we normally call *tradition*. The concept "tradition" can therefore be defined as "a diachronic interaction between ideas, instigated by human interaction or reflections concerning environmental circumstances, and the existing that influences the interaction between entities in the culture".

From the interaction between the existing and the ideas may result an innovation that is to be regarded as a signal of cultural change. By investigating innovations conclusions can be made, e.g. concerning the stage of cultural organisation, rise in the economy or recession, and social movements in the community studied. An innovation can also be attached to an entity present in the culture, e.g. a thing, and give it another function without altering its form. The identification of such events can likewise be understood as an indication that the culture had moved. The identification of innovations regarding the boat is one of the aims of this thesis.

Another purpose is to investigate the mutual interaction between culture and nature, such as examining how Faroe Islanders have adapted to the cultural and material circumstances offered by the sea. From this view it is possible to obtain information about the level and type of cultural interac-

tion regarding the environmental situation at sea in the passage of time. Considering the boat this view especially concentrates on to what extent men's ideas about the environment at sea are reflected in their mental make-up and to evaluate the stage of cultural interaction in this connection.

With regard to these ideas the research of tradition in connection with a boat is restricted to include some of these media through which the interaction from the past to the researcher passes. Both because the research is concerned with a process in the past and is therefore heavily drawn on older collections that have not been published previously and on memoirs, most of which have been printed before, the main emphasis has been to found the presentation on the tradition handed down (1) orally, (2) in writing, (3) through pictures or illustrations and (4) artefacts, (5) the social life, and to a certain extent on tradition that has been preserved (6) in action.

The research has been organised in two sections. In the first part, chapters 1-4, the rowing boat is examined and described as a thing in relation to the cultural historical process. This process is pictured by chapters about boat and boat sizes, boat building, gear on the boat and contacts and divergence on these matters compared to the development in the neighboring countries. In the second part, chapters 5-11, the use of the boat is investigated and described, also in relation to the cultural historical process while especially bearing the process of modernisation in the 19th and the early 20th centuries in mind. The process is pictured by chapters about the number of

boats, inhabitants and fishing, customs connected to getting a new boat, about fishing grounds and fishing, other catches and transport by boat, the boat's permanent crew and the division of catch, enlisting crew and the boat in modernisation process.

In a third section 34 old rowing boats will be described with numbers and drawings. This account is to be regarded as part of the evidence in the first section, based on the assumption that numbers and lines are better in relating this particular aspect than words.

Eilif Gaard

The Plankton Community

Structure on the Faroe Shelf.

Relationship to environmental conditions, trophic interaction, and comparison with the offshore environment.

Dr. philos thesis. The Norwegian College of Fisheries Science. University of Tromsø. 65 pp + 9 accompanying papers.

Tann 20. apríl 2001 varði Eilif Gaard, lívfrøðingur, doktor philos ritgerð við Universitetið í Tromsø. Ritgerðin hevur heitið "The plankton community structure on the Faroe shelf". Hon lýsir æti á føroyska landgrunninum, hvørji viðurskifti í umhvørvinum ávirka vøkstur av æti og hvussu broytingar í æti kunnu síggjast aftur í tilgongd og vøkstri av fiski og sjófugli á landgrunninum.

Gróðurin á landgrunninum føðir nøringina og vøksturin av smáum djóraæti, ið aftur er føði hjá fiskalarvum og -yngli, t.d. av toski, hýsu og nebbasild. Eisini er gróðurin føði hjá botndjórnum á landgrunninum. Gróðurin kann vera rættiliga ójavnur ymisk ár, og týðiligt samband er ímillum, hvussu nógvur gróður er, og nøring og vøkstur av fiski og sjófugli. Tey árin, tá gróðurin var lítil, kom lítið undan av fiski og sjófugli. Samstundis kom lítið undan av føði teirra, og vøksturin var lítil. Hinvegin kom sum heild meira av fiski undan tey árin tá nógvur gróður var, meira var av føði, og fiskurin og sjófugurin vaks eisini betur tey árin.

Ritgerðin lýsir sambandið ímillum tey einstøku liðini í føðiketunum og møguligar orsøkir til broytingarnar millum árin.

Abstract

This thesis is a study of the plankton community on the Faroe Shelf during the period 1989-1999. The Shelf essentially has its own plankton community, which is relatively well isolated from those in the surrounding oceanic environment. On the Faroe Shelf, the hydrographic conditions, nutrient concentrations, and the phyto- and zooplankton production, abundance, and species composition are markedly different from those in the oceanic environment outside the Shelf. The water mass is very turbulent and since the pool of nutrients in the Shelf water is limited, the nutrient concentrations may decrease much during spring and summer.

During spring, diatoms dominated among the phytoplankton on the Faroe Shelf. During summers with high nutrient concentrations, diatoms continued to dominate throughout the productive season. However, in years with low nutrient concentrations (1993-1995), diatoms were out-competed during summer by the prymnesiophyte, *Phaeocystis pouchetii*. The zooplankton community is basically neritic. During spring and summer, while the zooplankton in the surrounding oceanic environment is dominated by the copepod *Calanus finmarchicus*, the zooplankton in the Shelf water is largely dominated by neritic copepods, mainly *Acartia longiremis* and *Temora longicornis*. *C. finmarchicus* occurs in interannually, highly variable

abundance in the Shelf water. Meroplanktonic larvae, mainly barnacle larvae, may also be abundant, and decapod larvae and ichthyoplankton are common on the Shelf during spring and summer.

During the period 1989-1997, the mid-summer abundance of *C. finmarchicus* (which originally is advected onto the Shelf from the open ocean) fluctuated between ~ 400 copepods m^{-3} in 1989 and ~ 25 copepods m^{-3} in 1994. During the same time period, the neritic copepods increased from ~120 m^{-3} to 450 m^{-3} . Hence, the system gradually switched from a highly oceanic influence to a much more neritic ecosystem in regards to zooplankton species composition. Consequently, the midsummer zooplankton biomass on the Shelf fluctuated by a factor of ten during the same period. A variable inflow rate (largely induced by wind) is likely a major explanation for the variable abundance of *C. finmarchicus*. The main advective area is considered to be on the western and north-western shelf regions.

Primary production usually increases earlier in spring on the Shelf than offshore. However, the timing of the spring bloom development, as well as the phytoplankton biomass and primary production, may fluctuate considerably between years. An index of the calculated mean potential new primary production in the Shelf ecosystem during spring and early summer showed variability by a factor of four, from very low productivity at the beginning of the studied period to the highest level in 1995. There is a clear inverse relationship between the calculated new primary produc-

tion and the zooplankton biomass, and it is hypothesised that the observed variations in timing of the production development during spring and the calculated new, primary productivity is most likely due to variable grazing. It is hypothesised, moreover, that this effect occurs mainly during the pre-bloom period, when grazing by overwintered *C. finmarchicus* may prolong the lag phase.

First-feeding cod larvae on the Faroe Shelf predate mainly on copepod eggs, of which *C. finmarchicus* eggs are considered to be the main food source. In large part, these larvae occur prior to the phytoplankton spring bloom. Seasonal copepod production on the central shelf region depends largely on the development of phytoplankton production. However, on the western and north-western shelf and slope regions, *C. finmarchicus* shows significant egg production prior to the spring bloom. This is roughly the same area that is considered to be the key advective area of *C. finmarchicus* onto the Shelf in most years. The spawning grounds of Faroe Plateau cod are in the same region also, but are restricted to the area just inside the tidal front that surrounds the Shelf water. Hence during early spring, cod eggs and larvae are advected along the same route as the offspring of spawning *C. finmarchicus*. During spring and summer, as cod and haddock larvae and pelagic juveniles grow, they progressively consume larger prey. First consuming copepod nauplii and small copepodites, followed by larger copepods, they finally add decapod larvae and occasionally even fish larvae to their diet.

Variability in the growth rates of cod and haddock and seabird recruitment co-fluctuated quite well. Long-term data also showed that periods with large fish year-classes generally had higher growth rates than periods with the small year-classes, indicating that food production for fish and sea birds may exceed the increased predation pressure during productive periods. It is hypothesised that variability in fish recruitment during the studied period is largely affected by variable plankton production and abundance, while variable sea bird recruitment and fish growth rates are largely affected by variable production of sandeel.

Gestur Hovgaard

Globalisation, Embeddedness and Local Coping Strategies – a comparative and qualitative study of local dynamics in contemporary social change.

Forlaget Samfundsplanlægning. Ph.D. thesis no. 29/2001.
Roskilde: Roskilde University.

Ritgerðin varð varð á Institut for Samfundsvidenskab, Roskilde Universitetscenter, tann 27. mars 2001. Opponentar vóru: Herman Schmid, lektari, RUC (formaður), Ottar Brox, professari, Norsk Institutt for By og Regionforskning (NIBR) og Bob Jessop, professari, Lancaster University.

Samandráttur

Ritgerðin viðgerð tær avleiðingar, ið globaliseringin hevur fyri norðuratlantiskar fiskivinnubygdir. Serligur dentur verður lagdur á, hvussu strategiir vera mentar til tess at mæta teimum broyttu fyrirtreytum, sum globaliseringin hevur á framleiðsluviðurskifti og sosialt lív. Boðskapurin kann sigast vera, at globaliseringin ikki er ein gongd, sum einans hevur við sær sosiala marginalisering og útilokan, men skal eisini síggjast sum ein modernisering, ið loysir úr sær resursir og skapar nýggjar móguleikar. Hesar resursir og hesir móguleikar kunnu fáast virknir gjøgnum væl tillagaðar og refleksivar strategiir við stóði í lokalum fyrirtreytum. Boðskapurin er eisini, at fiskivinnubygdir ikki eiga at verða roknaðar sum homogenar eindir, men tvørturmóti sum eindir við púra ymiskum fyrirtreytum, grundað á serstøk lokal viðurskifti.

The thesis was defended at the Institute of Social Sciences, Roskilde University, on March 27. 2001. The opponents were: Professor Herman Schmid, Roskilde University (chair); Professor Ottar Brox, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR) and Professor Bob Jessop, Lancaster University.

Resume

The thesis is about the effects of globalisation on North Atlantic fishing communities and the strategies they have developed to cope with the changing conditions they confront in their economic and social life. The message the thesis provides is that globalisation (even in its current neo-liberal form) does not doom these societies to marginalisation and exclusion but, as part of a more general modernisation process, also opens new resources for these communities that can be mobilised by well-adapted, self-reflexive responses based on local resources and autonomous collective action rooted in community traditions.

The empirical documentation in the thesis is based on the historical and current development of two fisheries villages in the North, Klaksvík on the Faroe Islands and Båtsfjord in Finnmark county, Northern

Empiriska grundarlagið í ritgerðinni er ein analysa av søguligu eins og nútíðar menningina í tveimur ógvuliga ymskum fiskivinnubygðum, Klaksvík í Føroyum, og Båtsfjord, í Finnmørkuni í Norðurnoregi. Við at nýta kvalitativu case-metoduna (t.d. Glaser og Strauss; Ragin; Yin) verða tær vinnuligu kreppur og broytingar, sum farnar eru fram gjøgnum nítiárin, lýstar og analyseraðar. Empiriska tilfarið í ritgerðinni er fyrst av øllum bygt á samrøður, umframt eina røð av søguligum og øðrum skrivligum keldutilfari. Søguliga tilgongdin er ein av fleiri mátum at analysera orsökir og mekanismur, ið eru við til at geva lokalsamfeløg síni sereyðkenni í nútíðini.

Til tess at røkka hesum endamáli verður bygd upp ein yvirskipað analytisk ramma, sum byggir á hugtøkini globalisering, sosialt samfelldi (embeddedness) og lokalar "coping strategiir". Henda tilgongdin kann sigast vera "post-disipliner", eftirsum hon dregur saman trøðir frá nýggjari teorium innan sosiologi, institutionellari búskaparfrøði, sosial-búskaparfrøði, umframt at hon hevur íblástur frá antropologiskt inspiraðari kontekstanalysu.

Hugtakið "coping strategies" er tann empiriskt-analytiska ramman, ið verður nýtt at dreggja ta mongd av informáiónum og handlingum, sum ein kontekstanalysa inniber. Hugtakið inniheldur tríggjar dimensjónir, sum eru: 1) Innovasjón, ið er lyklakomponenturin í búskaparligari broyting, 2) Netverk, sum er lyklakomponenturin í sosialum struktutum, umframt 3) Tradisjón, ið er lyklakomponenturin í allari mentan. Analysan vísir, at hesar dimensjónir verða kombineraðar á heilt ymiskan

Norway. By using the qualitative case method (Glaser and Strauss, Ragin, Yin), the economic crisis and changes during the 1990s are described and analysed. The empirical material is based on different sources, such as interviews, and historical and other written material. The historical approach is one of several ways with which to analyse causes and mechanisms which give local communities their specific characteristics at present.

To reach these objectives, an analytical framework is constructed based on the concepts of globalisation, embeddedness and local coping strategies. This approach can be seen as 'post-disciplinary' as it combines aspects from recent thinking within sociological theory, institutional economics, socio-economics and anthropologically-inspired, context-dependent analysis.

The concept of "coping strategies" is the empirical-analytical frame, which is used to capture the wealth of information and actions that a context-dependent analysis implies. This concept consists of three dimensions, which are: 1) Innovation, as the core concept in economic change. 2) Network, as the key factor in the structured relations between individual and organisations within and outside an institutionally defined domain; and 3) Tradition, which is the key factor in culture. The analysis shows how these dimensions are used and combined very differently in the economic actions taken to overcome the structural crisis of these localities.

Even though the point of departure is concrete and empirical, the purpose is to reach analytical generalisation. This is pri-

hátt í teimum búskaparligu loysnum, sum hesi lokaløki menna til tess at vinna á kreppuni.

Hóast útgangsstøðið í ritgerðini er konkret og empiriskt, er endamálið at røkka analytiskari generalisering. Hetta verður primert gjørt við eini komparativari tilgongd, at konfrontera (diskutera og analysera) tey ymisku empirisku úrslitini við teoretisku kategoriirnar. Sostatt verður m.a. víst á, hvønn týdning sosial fyrbrigdi sum álit, sosial sambond, lokalar institusjónir og leiðsla hava fyri búskaparligar tilgongdir. Á hesum grundarlagi verður eisini hugt frameftir, tvs. at mett verður um, á hvørjum økjum ein samfelagsligur innsatur kann vera við til at betra framburðin í fiskivinnusamfeløgnum undir alsamt broytiligum sosialum viðurskiftum.

marily done by comparatively approaching the empirical results with the theoretical categories outlined. By this, the crucial meanings of social phenomenona such as trust, reciprocity, local institutions and community leadership upon economic action are pointed out. On the basis of these findings, the thesis also briefly discusses how social planning can contribute to improve the future of fisheries-dependent communities under a constantly changing social and cultural environment (i.e. globalisation).