

Summaries

Margaret Mackey: Litteratur og læsning i nye litterære landskaber. (Where in the New Literary World Are We?)

Pages: 7-17

As sales of e-books in the United States have doubled over just six months and Amazon now sells more electronic than paper books, it is time to take stock of where we are and where we are heading. Geographic metaphors abound in such "territory," but it is clear that we are approaching some kind of watershed moment, and some assessment of the implications of our current situation would be an appropriate response. This article, drawing on Canadian and global developments, maps out the lieu of the literary land in 2011. How far have we come towards electronic reading, and what implications for today's readers will carry into tomorrow? This paper supplies a snapshot of the current situation, assesses the significance of a range of contemporary changes, and explores the implications for our future reading habits.

Søren Bro Pold: Den digitale litterære kultur og bibliotekerne. Stram forretningsmodel eller litterær udfordring? En diskussion ud fra to aktuelle bogformater. (Digital Literary Culture and Libraries. Tight Business Model or Literary Challenge? A Discussion Based on Two Contemporary Book Formats)

Pages: 19-29

The e-book has been launched several times during the last decades and the book's demise has often

been predicted. In any case, the media of literature are under transformation and there is a need for an understanding of literature that can discuss it as an art form across media and platforms. This can be explored with inspiration from electronic literature.

This article takes its point of departure in analyses of two electronic book formats and discusses how they support two different literary cultures with significance for the future of libraries. Amazon's *Kindle* provides for a "controlled consumption", while *Påvirket...* uses the digital layer to support the intensity of the reading experience. Libraries have as literary institutions an interest in a digital literature, which is not only designed from the business model of the e-book.

Mette-Marie Zacher Sørensen: Kan man arkivere noget levende? Den digitale poesis komplekse materialitet. (Can Something that is Alive be Archived? The Complex Materiality of Digital Poetry)

Pages: 31-41

By close reading pieces of digital poetry, I am able to define a number of characteristics of the genre. I investigate the notion of "artwork" within the digital field. Could the limits of a work be defined in an environment structured by infinite links? Digital literature explores the wide spectrum for interaction, performance and 'liveness' in the digital field. So, is a single work a unique and ephemeral occurrence, or is it possible to archive a structure? I investigate the complex digital materiality, both on levels concern-

ing relations between the abstract and concrete in the digital field, but also on the level of typography, colors and spatial organization: Digital poems are more or less inseparable from their interactions with images, sounds and animations. The digital poems I have chosen to analyze are experimental and self-conscious and some exaggerate issues concerning archiving. I suggest that libraries might sometimes exhibit “live” digital works instead of merely archiving them when they are “dead”.

Linnéa Lindsköld: Svensk litteraturpolitik i förändring. Debatterna om förlaget En bok för alla 1992 och 2007. (Swedish Literature Policy in Transition: Debates on the Publishing Company 'En bok för alla' 1992 and 2007)

Pages: 43-53

This comparative study of the debates concerning the publishing company *En bok för alla* 1992 and 2007 examines change in Swedish literature policy during the last 20 years. The company was established in 1976 and was state funded with the aim of publishing low-priced quality fiction. When, on two occasions, funding was threatened vociferous debates raged in the press. A discourse analysis of the debate reveals how the debaters formulated their views on the company as well as on literature policy. The result reveals the comparative strength of the hegemonic position in the debate in 1992. This is challenged in 2007 and a struggle emerges around the definitions of key concepts like commercialism. In 2007 the conflict between value arguments for state support of quality fiction and arguments supporting the market as capable of fulfilling aspects of literature policy without state intervention had become increasingly distinct. This can be seen as a technocratisation of Swedish literature policy.

Skans Kersti Nilsson: Reaktionen på emotionellt laddad och moraliskt provocerande fiktion. En studie av unga vuxnas läsning av två noveller. (Readers' Reactions to Emotionally Evocative and Morally Provocative Fiction. A Study of Young Adults' Readings of Two Short Stories)

Pages: 55-65

This reception study concerns young adults' reactions to emotionally evocative and morally provocative fiction. Young adults are at a stage in life when their personality is being developed and also formed by social orientation. What happens to the identity formation in the reading of fiction in today's internet society? An ongoing research project will study this empirically. An exploratory study based on grounded theory is presented. The result shows that the majority read with a focus on themselves. Examples of subjective reading strategies found are existential, interactive and creative reading.

Jofrid Karner Smidt: Når menn leser (When Men Read)

Pages: 67-78

What kinds of attitudes towards literature and reading exist among men in Norway? Is reading books, and reading fiction specifically, in the process of becoming a feminine activity? Cultural statistics invite these kinds of questions. This article deals with a study of men's reading careers and attitudes towards literature. Eight adult men with different occupations, all interested in literature and all living in Oslo, are interviewed about their reading careers. Linking reading to gendered activities is not an obvious approach for these men. Reading and interest in literature is described as an integrated and unreflected part of their masculine identity. An interesting finding, however, is literature's insignificant social and symbolic function after adolescence. These men value book reading as a free and private space where they can cultivate their literary preferences “in peace”. If this should prove to be valid for other male readers as well, it may mean that many men miss out on an important social incentive for reading that exists among women.