

A proposal

RESEARCH STATION AS DISTRIBUTOR OF EDUCATION IN RESEARCH AND THEORY

April, 2020

Mark Mulder, coordinator Research Station

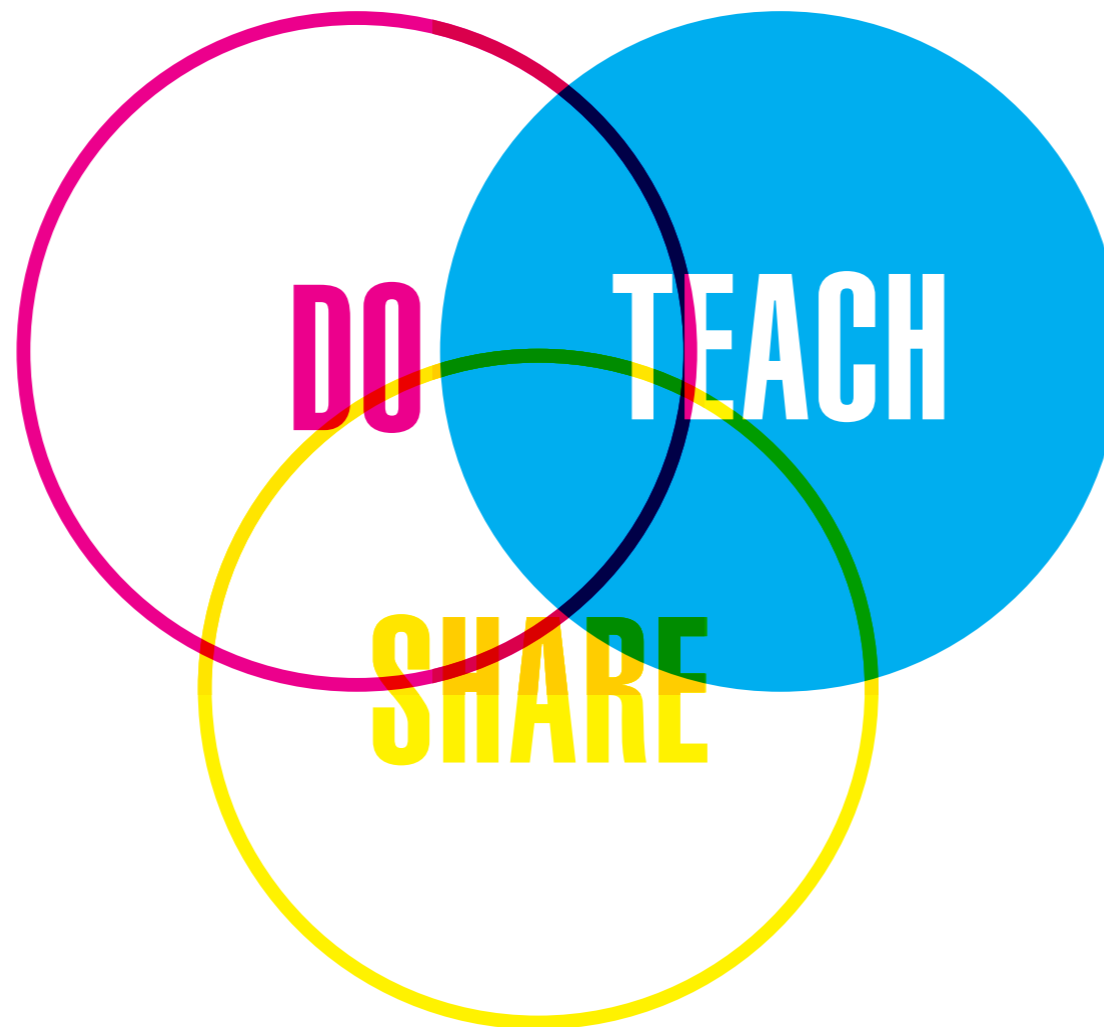
Suzanne Rademaker, coordinator Theory

FIRST: 3 FUNCTIONS OF THE RESEARCH STATION

Research Station.

“Het Research Station speelt een cruciale rol in het verzamelen, bekendmaken en initiëren van onderzoek in Leisure en kunsten. Het is de standplaats van de lectoren en de hoofddocenten. Hoofddocenten vormen de linking pins met de opleidingen. Daarnaast wordt gewerkt aan een eenduidig vocabulaire en een gedeeld repertoire aan onderzoeksinzichten en onderzoeksvaardigheden. Het station werkt niet alleen als werkplek voor onderzoekers maar vooral ook als podium voor presentaties, platform voor discussie en centrum voor bezinning.”

Source: Accenten Verschuiven, Strategisch Plan Willem de Kooning Academie 2020-2024



Do

“While the Lectoraat is focussed on conducting/organising research trajectories (starting from “What kind of research does the WdKA do”), the Research Station is applying this to education (starting from “What kind of research does the WdKA teach”).”

Source: Position Paper Research Station.

Share

“The Research Station aspires to be an experimental space that is open to all possible activities of doing, showing and disseminating research. From texts, to publications, to collections, to exhibitions, to meetings to performances and demonstrations (see more at mywdka/researchstation). By doing so it wants to be an inspiring space that debunks the myth of research.”

[...]

“The Research Station aspires to be a public space that presents and positions research at WdKA to the outside world. This means that we want to create an open and inviting space for the ‘WdKA research community’ to share, show and disseminate. Next to that we want to be a partner in communication-strategies that position research.”

Source: Position Paper Research Station.

Teach

“The Research Station wants to be the interface of educating research in art and design. We want to answer the question “How do we teach research @ WdKA”? The RS wants to be the interface between questions of users and the system of knowledge. The users of this interface are ‘those who want to know and want to learn’, which starts with students but includes the whole ‘learning community’.

When we start from the premise that “research is not exclusively practiced at the Research Station” but “sits in every part of our education at Willem de Kooning Academy” (mywdka/researchstation) the Research Station should function as a repository, a database, an index and a way finder to the other ‘parts’ (stations, majors, masters, practices and partners).

The Research Station supports (via ‘use of sources’ and/ ‘use of writing’) research given in stations, majors, masters, practices and partners. The Research Station also aspires to give direction to research at the WdKA. We want to achieve this by creating a research community that is not only aligned with the research agenda, but also feeds this agenda. This means coordinating people who teach research, connecting the supply of expertise to the demand from the curricula, and developing new expertise that fits future needs.

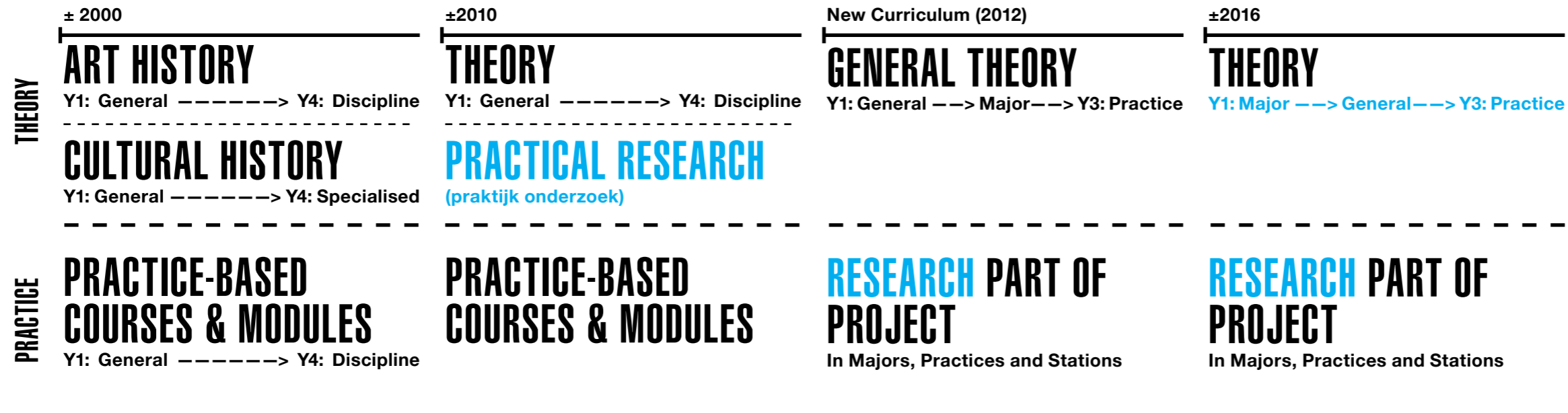
The Research Station furthermore wants to break down the artificial barrier between practice-based research and theory by merging with the theory department.”

Source: Position Paper Research Station.

“If the Research Station is the interface of educating research in art and design and functions as a repository, a database, an index and a way finder for how we teach, then we need to coordinate these teachers. A managerial position in the role of how we teach research. Our proposal: Research Station becomes the repository of all research and theory teachers, the station distributes (based on requests by majors, practices) the expertise over the projects and years.”

Source: Position Paper Research Station.

SITUATION OF THEORY: A HISTORY



Now

THEORY VS. RESEARCH

Our observations:

- Theory tries to do too much within one subject taught by one teacher;
- Theory and practice are still separated from each other: separate subject codes, separate assessments, separate deliverables, separate knowledges;
- While theory often is also about (desk)research, theoretical and practical research (research by making, visual research) are offered as separate parts. This leads to arbitrary discussions about what should be considered research and what should be considered theory.

The way the curriculum is currently structured means a lot is required from the theory courses: stay close to the discipline, but also offer more overarching theoretical perspectives, provide a good (=broad) knowledgebase, but also look for more specific connections with the projects and what the research teachers are doing. And it still partly depends on the teacher where the biggest focus will be.

Theory

Around 2000 our education consisted of a general propaedeutic year, after which a discipline was chosen. The curriculum was divided into more or less clearly divided subjects.

In addition to the practical subjects, there were theory courses: art history and cultural history in year 1, then for example film history and media theory for AV students. The theory courses differed for each department (Major).

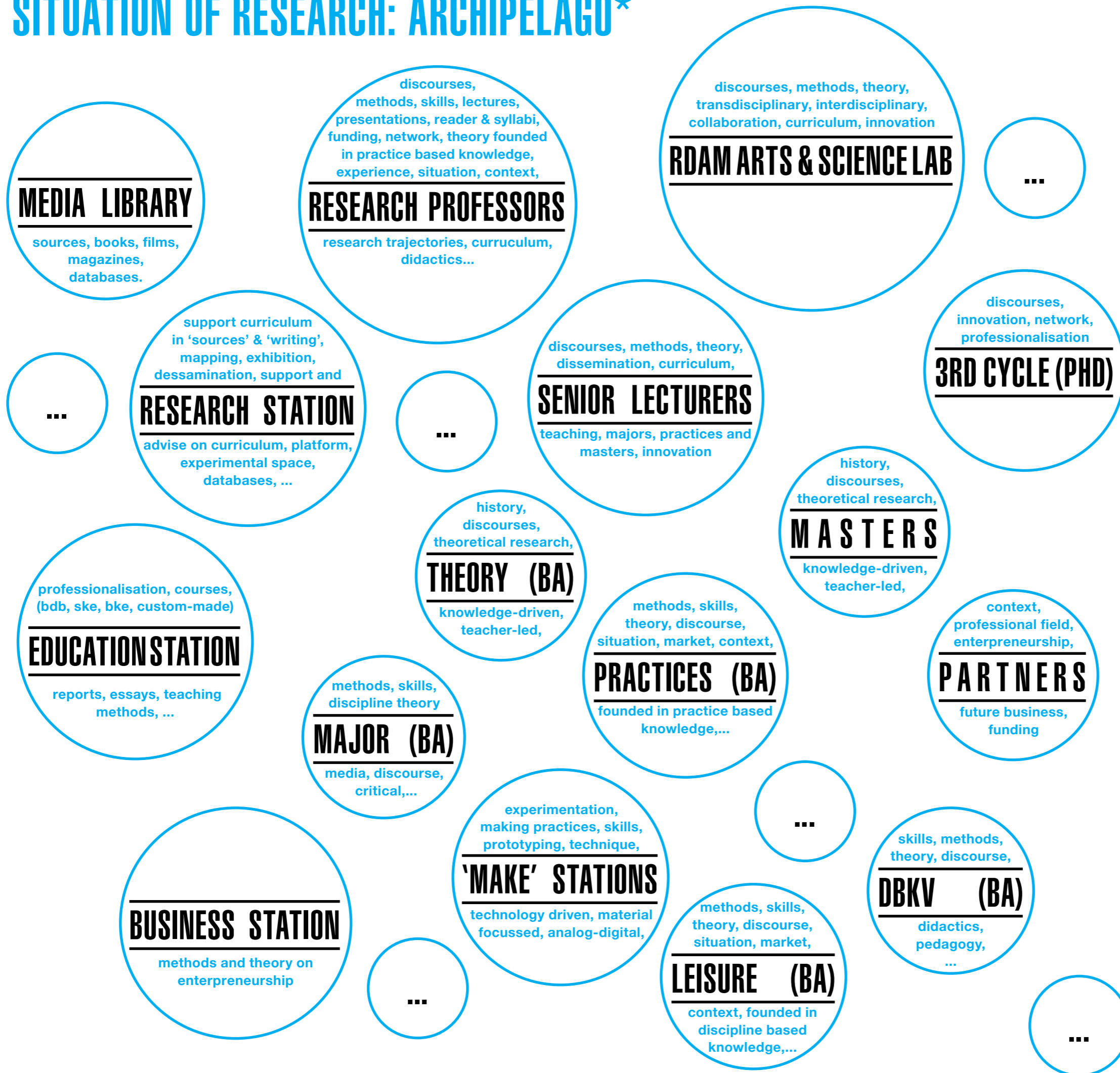
Around 2010 Practical Research was introduced. It was usually given by a teacher with a lot of theoretical background and therefore was still closely related to theory. Around this time we started to make a distinction between General Theory and Disciplinary Theory (vaktheorie).

With the arrival of the **new curriculum** in 2012, we made a shift to only teaching General Theory and Practical Research in the majors. For the practices theory consisted of a **Studium Generale**. General Theory - as the name implies - was general, one size fits all. Soon complaints were raised that the perspective on / from the specific disciplines was missing, so Disciplinary Theory was reintroduced.

Around 2016 we switched to a model in which Disciplinary Theory and General Theory were combined into one course for the majors, to better align with the scope and focus of the projects and to eliminate the one size fits all model that led to a lot of student dissatisfaction and resits. We now start from a more disciplinary perspective and slowly zoom out to broader perspectives and theoretical frameworks. The practices run their own theory program based on their scope and needs.

SITUATION OF RESEARCH: ARCHIPELAGO*

* An archipelago, sometimes called an island group or island chain, is a chain, cluster or collection of islands, or sometimes a sea containing a small number of scattered islands.



1. Education separation leads to

**THEORY
VS.
RESEARCH**

2. Being embedded means that

**RESEARCH=
EVERYWHERE
BUT HAS NO
CENTER**

WE PROPOSE...

...that all research and theory tutors become part of the Research Station. The Research Station thus becomes the central database of –and distribution center for– knowledge, methods, skills and people who embody this expertise. The Research Station will be responsible for the design and coordination of robust learning trajectories for research and theory.

Analysis

1. The current Bachelor curriculum with separate theory and research courses creates an arbitrary divide between theory and research that does not facilitate an easy synergy between the two. This divide does not contribute to a better understanding about the role of theory and research for a students' practice.

2. Spreading research across all educational spaces is seen as an advantage, but it also prevents us from getting a clear overview of what our students are learning. Because everyone is (partly) responsible, there is ultimately no coordination on methods, levels, skills and learning trajectories. In addition, not only does the supply remain (partly) hidden in the curricula of majors, stations and practices, but the demands and needs from the various educational partners and students is also not made explicit.

THEORY= KNOWLEDGE BASED.

1. 'KNOWLEDGE BASICS'

The theory teachers define their expertise (subject, discourse, didactics) and connect this to a educational situation: discipline (major), transdiscipline (practice) or making (stations). This is then translated this into electives / modules of 8 weeks.

2. 'PROJECT KNOWLEDGE'

Need for specific knowledge / theory for doing a project (need is defined by major/ practice/master curriculum), see how this works on the next slide ▶

EXAMPLES OF 'KNOWLEDGE BASICS'

DISCIPLINE	HISTORY OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION (L. Schijvens)	WAT IS CONCEPTUELE KUNST? (J. Gijsen)	ART IN MOTION (S. Rademaker)	SEMIOTICS (C. Somze)	...
TRANSDISCIPLINE	WHAT IS AUTONOMY? (F. Cramer)	INTRODUCTION IN SOCIOLOGY (Erasmus)	NEW ECONOMIC MODELS (C. van Middelkoop)	COPYRIGHT & APPROPRIATION (M. Schotman)	...
STATION	KNOWLEDGE OF FABRICS (E. de Baan)	THE HISTORY OF THE BOOK-PRESS (K. Hospers)	BIOBASED ART AND DESIGN (E. van Leest)	ART IN THE AGE OF MECHANICAL REPRODUCTION (B. Lichtenegger)	...

How does it work?

According to our analysis of the current situation, we can distinguish between roughly two kinds of 'theory' being taught right now; a more overarching theory that deals with a (broad) knowledge base and a more project-oriented theory with a clear link to current projects that students can apply in their work.

We propose to make a clear distinction between these two forms of theory and to offer them in different ways. Project theory can engage in a clearer relationship with research and it can also have a different scope depending on the projects. The theory that deals with knowledge bases can be disconnected and take place in the form of elective modules. We speak of elective modules because we think that it does not make sense anymore that we exclusively choose which knowledge is relevant for students. We think that in the current landscape many theories, histories and knowledges are relevant and every time we choose something, we choose not to do something else. So we propose a system where we offer 6 or 8 modules, for example art histories, media histories and / or theories, philosophy, sociology etc. Students choose what they find interesting and/or relevant. If students in the course of their study find that they have missed something, they can always follow other modules. We can also choose modules that are more in line with the majors in the first two years and modules that are more in line with the practices in years 3 and 4.

RESEARCH STATION AS DISTRIBUTOR OF RESEARCH & THEORY

1 TEACHERS

The research & theory teachers define their expertise (subject/methods/skills) in research and/or theory.

SUPPORT BY RESEARCH STATION IN 2020

Research Station helps teachers in identifying knowledge bases, methods and skills via an unambiguous vocabulary and shared repertoire.

See: "How We Teach Research"

SUPPORT BY RESEARCH STATION IN 2020

Research Station helps majors, practices and masters in identifying fields of knowledge, methodology and skills via an unambiguous vocabulary and shared repertoire.

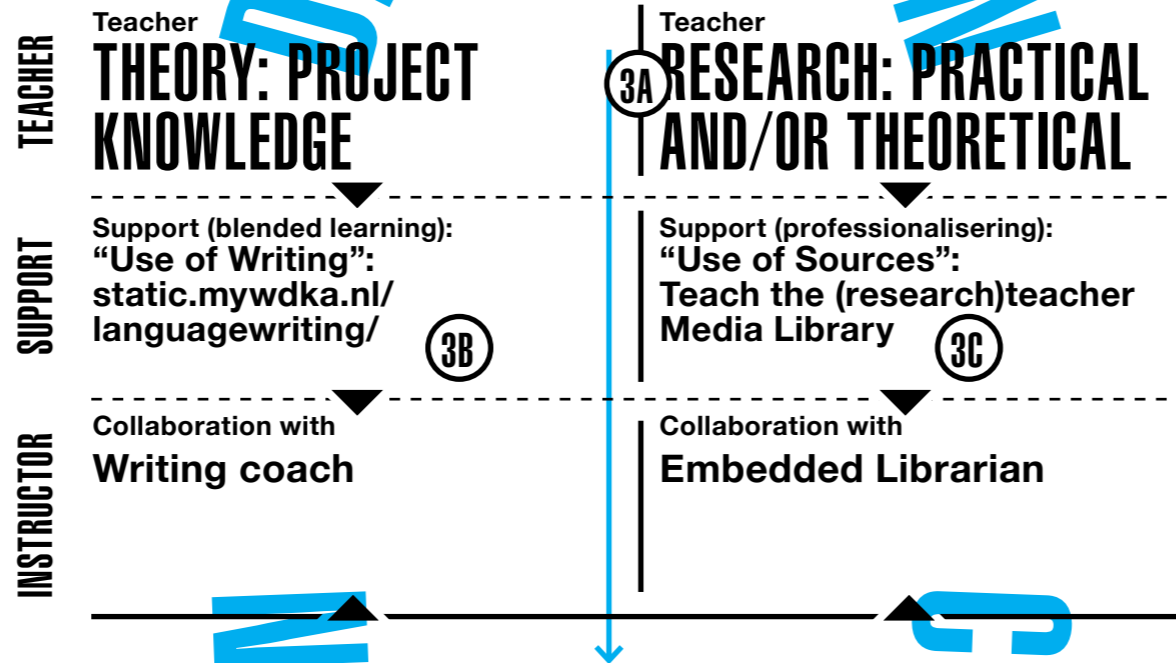
See the pilot: "Research-LearningTrajectories@LTD january 2020"

2 COURSE LEADERS

The course leaders define in the curriculum the specific need for expertise in research and theory in the project.

3 RESEARCH STATION

the research station becomes a database of teachers with their specific expertise in research & theory. This database, made in an uniform vocabulary, catalogues our shared repertoire as an art institute



4 PROJECTTEAM

During preparation practicalities and specifics for research (methods, skills, expertise) and theory that are beneficial for the project.

How does it work?

Similar to how other stations are employed in the projects, Research & Theory become an expertise that education needs to collect at the Research Station.

0 First, research and theory teachers (i.e. teaching hours) are moved from the project team to the Research Station. They have then become part of the Research Station Team.

1 The research & theory teachers of the Majors, Practices and Masters identify and profile themselves as part of a research community.

Out of these profiles a database of research/theory teachers is developed

2 Course leaders from Majors, Practices and Masters mark and identify in the curriculum ('onderwijsaanbod') the specific needs in research and theory: required knowledge, methodology and skills related to objectives and learning trajectories.

3 Every year, while making the 'docentenplanning', they share this need to the Research Station, who then acquires one or more experts (teachers) who can meet this need. Research Station find best matches for request and connects the specific teacher to the projectteam.

3a Research and Theory Teacher discuss how they can work together and add to eachothers knowledges.

3b Theory 'Project knowledge' applies 'Use of Writing' tutorial to class (self or w. help of writing coach)

3c Teacher Research (practical/theoretical) applies 'Use of Sources'-module to class (self or w. help of embbed librarian)

4 Teacher(s) are connected to the teacherteam for this specific project. While preparing during the DD-weeks projectteams collaborate and discuss with the research & theory teacher practicalities and specifics for research (methods, skills, expertise) and theory.

STUDENT JOURNEY: ANIMATION+AUTONOMOUS PRACTICE

	OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4		
YEAR 1	M1: Exploring animation Theory – Project Knowledge Overview history and contemporary animation landscape Research Exploration artistic research	M1: Educational animation Theory – Project Knowledge Current state of thinking about educational animations Research Literature research + visual research + target audience ^[1]	P1: intro into practices Theory – Project Knowledge Introduction transdisciplinary discourses of comm, soc & aut Research Practice specific research methods	M2: Storytelling w. character Theory – Project Knowledge Analysis of storytelling through character Research Experiments in character animation		
	Elective – Knowledge Basics Introd. trends & developments in the current cultural field	Elective – Knowledge Basics Introd. history of visual communication		Elective – Knowledge Basics Semiotics		
YEAR 2	M3: Character versus space Theory – Project Knowledge Visual analysis character in conflict with space Research Visual analytic skills ^[2] + Spatial Experiments	M1: Immersive installations Theory – Project Knowledge Overview current discourse immersive installations Research Field research into immersive installations ^[2] + Experiments	M4: Proposal animated series Theory – Project Knowledge Analysis current media landscape + audience theory Research Specified by role of choice ^[3] : e.g. producer, director,...	P2: Branding (CP) 'Branded Storytelling' Theory – Project Knowledge Theory and strategy of transmedia storytelling Research Visual research + deskresearch different forms of transmedia	P2: AP: Critical studies – The museum in critical perspective. Theory – Project Knowledge Institutional Critique Research Semiotic research into a chosen exhibition	
	Elective – Knowledge Basics What is conceptual art?	Elective – Knowledge Basics Media theory		Elective – Knowledge Basics Ideological systems		
YEAR 3	M5: Portfolio animation Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures ^[4] Research Students organise own need for research and teachers ^[5]	M5: Portfolio animation Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures ^[4] Research Students organise own need for research and teachers.	Internship	Internship		
	Elective – Knowledge Basics Introduction into sociology	Elective – Knowledge Basics Relations of power				
YEAR 4	Minor: Critical studies (AP) Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures based on own needs ^[4] Research Desk research: critical theory and related artistic practices	project on artistic strategy Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures based on own needs ^[4] Research Desk research: critical theory and related artistic practices	Graduation ANI+AP Autonomous animation film project form a clearly defined critical position	Graduation ANI+AP Research Based on the students request for specific research (method, subject, theoretical/practical), a research teacher is assigned to him/her. ^[6]		
	Elective – Knowledge Basics	Elective – Knowledge Basics				

[1] possibly taught by several teachers

[2] icw theory teacher, possibly same teacher

[3] Research could then possibly be taught by different teachers based on specific questions/needs

[4] on request – students try to organize their own lectures through the research station, based on their own questions and needs. Does need to be a group effort, at least 8 students per lecture

[5] students request research teachers based on the specific research they feel would benefit them (research station has maybe about 4 teachers available to choose from?)

[6] Students can only choose research teachers tied to the Autonomous Practice.

STUDENT JOURNEY: PRODUCT+AUTONOMOUS PRACTICE

	OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4	
YEAR 1	M1: Explorative Theory – Project Knowledge Overview history & contemporary product design landscape Research Prototyping + Material research ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics	Design family of objects Theory – Project Knowledge Overview history & contemporary product design landscape Research Prototyping + Material research ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics • What is conceptual art? • Art in motion	P1: intro into practices Theory – Project Knowledge Introduction transdisciplinary discourses of comm, soc & aut Research Practice specific research methods ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics Biobased art and design	M2: Design for Hema Theory – Project Knowledge Market & price awareness in contemporary product design Research Fieldresearch into Hema and comparable brands. ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics	
	M3: How it's made: Theory – Project Knowledge Critical Analysis; role of crafts in the post-industrial world Research material research + desk research use of materials ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics Knowledge of fabrics	New applications for crafts Theory – Project Knowledge Critical Analysis; role of crafts in the post-industrial world Research desk research into environmental effects of materials ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics	M4: Future mass production Theory – Project Knowledge Ideological / critical approach to mass production Research literature research critical theory research production processes ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics Introduction to philosophy	P2: Next design lab (CP) 'New rituals for food' Theory – Project Knowledge Discours: relations between (future of) technology & food, Research Experiments with automation + literature research ^[1] ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics Semiotics	P2: New Earth (SP) 'Reframing the ecosystem' Theory – Project Knowledge Systems thinking Research Small tests and experiments + research for a projectplan -----
YEAR 2	M5: Own project Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures ^[2] Research Students organise own need for research and teachers ^[5] ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics	P3: Practice: Hacking (AP) Theory – Project Knowledge Systems theory/critical theory/theories of intersectionality Research Students organise own need for research and teachers. ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics Copyright, appropriation and authorship	Internship	Internship	
	Minor: Hacking (AP): Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures based on own needs ^[2] Research Students organise own need for research and teachers ^[3] ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics What is autonomy?	intervene in a system Theory – Project Knowledge Student organised lectures based on own needs ^[2] Research Students organise own need for research and teachers ^[3] ----- Elective – Knowledge Basics	Graduation PD + AP A bio-design project with a broad perspective, using many intuitive and associative connections and approaches.	Graduation PD + AP Research Based on the students request for specific research (method, subject, theoretical/practical), a research teacher is assigned to him/her. ^[4]	
YEAR 3					[1] icw theory teacher, possibly same teacher [2] on request – students try to organize their own lectures through the research station, based on their own questions and needs. Does need to be a group effort, at least 8 students per lecture [3] students request research teachers based on the specific research they feel would benefit them (research station has maybe about 4 teachers available to choose from?) [4] Students can only choose research teachers tied to the Autonomous Practice.
YEAR 4					

Planning Implementatie

Mei 2020:

Voorstel 'Research station as distributor of research and theory' uitgewerkt en gepresenteerd

2020-2021: Voorbereidingen:

- 1. d.m.v. implementeren 'How We Teach Research (=een mapping van onderzoeksdocenten en hun methodes en expertises d.m.v interviews)'. voor eerste groep theorie en onderzoeksdocenten**
- 2. d.m.v. Workshops 'Research-LearningTrajectories (= een onderwijsontwikkel-traject waarbij RS ondersteunt in het definiëren van onderzoek in het onderwijsaanbod)' bij majors.**
- 3. Workgroep starten tb.v. coordinatie**

2021-2022 – Implementatie 'Research station as distributor of research and theory' in Majors, jaar 1&2

2022-2023 – Implementatie Research station as distributor of research and theory' in Major jr 3, Practices jaar 3 & 4, Masters

2023-2024 – Implementatie 'Research station as distributor of research and theory' in Practices jr 1 & 2, Masters