

# 94

## *Annual Report*



Stiftelsen

**RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND**

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

*Annual Report*  
1994

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## 1994 in brief

- At the beginning of 1994, in accordance with the government decision, the 92-94 Fund granted SEK 1,500m to support research in the humanities and social sciences.
- SEK 85.4m was distributed as research funds for 185 projects; of this sum, SEK 16.7m was granted to 18 projects from the donation to Humanities and Social Science.
- Thanks to the additional contribution for research in the humanities and social sciences, the Foundation was able to distribute considerably more to new projects than in the preceding year: SEK 42.5m (1993: SEK 13.1m). Around half of the funds distributed were allocated to 76 new research projects (41 more than the previous year).
- Within the framework of the Humanities and Social Science donation, 16 applications (of a total of 52) for support for seminars, symposia, network establishment and research-information inputs were approved.
- Rejected applications in the Tercentenary Foundation (432) represented a total sum requested of SEK 300m (1993: SEK 295m). From the Humanities and Social Science donation, 317 of the 335 applications processed were rejected, representing an amount requested of SEK 387m.
- At a prize-giving ceremony in Östersund on 11 January 1994, Richard F. Cowburn received from the hand of donor Erik Rönnerberg his scholarship for scientific studies at the Karolinska Institute within the field of ageing and age-related illnesses.
- At the end of the year, the Foundation received a further donation of SEK 2.25m from Erik Rönnerberg. The annual return from this donation will go to postdoctoral scholarships at Karolinska Institute for research on illnesses during the early childhood years.
- The first two scholarships from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund for international research exchange were awarded to Dr Med. Sc. Anders Berggren of Sahlgrenska Hospital, Gothenburg, and Fil Dr Thomas H. Brobjer of the University of Uppsala.
- Professor Dr Michael Stolleis of Goethe University and Director of Max Planck-Institut für European Rechtsgeschichte in Frankfurt am Main was selected as a scholarship recipient within the framework of the agreement with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, with Professor Kjell Åke Modéer of Lund University as host for his stay in Sweden.
- The Foundation took part in seminars in conjunction with the exhibition on Swedish research in Stockholm, Malmö and Gothenburg from 15 June to 5 October under the title "Horizons of Knowledge – Towards Swedish Research".
- The Foundation's *sector committee for Research on Parliamentary Function and Procedure* arranged a Nordic research conference at Hässelby Castle on 28-29 April on the subject of "Parliamentarianism in the Nordic Countries".
- The Foundation's *sector committee for Comparative Research on Changes in Society* held a seminar on the theme of "Changes in the Welfare State" in cooperation with Collegium Budapest, whose establishment the Tercentenary Foundation supports.
- The Foundation's organization for preparing research was modified by a decision to phase out the special priority group for medicine, natural science, technology, etc with effect from 2 June 1995, and the decision on a closer connection in terms of cooperation between the Bank of Sweden's donation and the Humanities and Social Science donation.
- The Foundation's office moved during the year to new premises at Tyrgatan 4 in Stockholm. The premises were shown at an "Open House" on 4 October 1994.

## The Foundation's tasks, inception and aims

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, RJ) is an independent foundation with the objective of promoting and supporting scientific research.

The Foundation was instituted in 1962 by means of an endowment from the Bank of Sweden, which wished thereby to commemorate its tercentenary in 1968 and, at the same time, to advance "an important national cause". The annual return on the anniversary donation was to be used for promoting scientific research linked to Sweden.

The Foundation's statutes were adopted in December 1964. The present statutes (adopted on 1 January 1988) state, for example,

*that priority shall be given to those fields of research whose funding requirements are not adequately met in other ways;*

*that the Foundation's funds shall be used especially for supporting major, long-term research projects;*

*that special attention shall be paid to new research requiring prompt, vigorous action; and*

*that the Foundation shall seek to promote contacts with international research.*

The Riksdag decided in 1993 that another donation would be made to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. Attached to the decision was a memorandum drawn up in the Cabinet Office. This memorandum emphasized some guidelines that were to characterize the activity initiated by using the donation. The areas of use specified included the following:

- support for projects and programmes involving a multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary approach
- establishment of networks or more permanent forms of cooperation, nationally and internationally, eg, by starting an international programme of exchange for researchers
- promotion of researcher training and recruitment
- promotion of researcher mobility internationally and between universities/colleges and other activities.

The first grants from the Foundation were awarded in the autumn of 1965. Since then, a sum of around SEK 2.6bn (in 1994 monetary value) has been awarded to scientific research. The Foundation's assets at year-end 1994 amounted to SEK 2.2bn, which in real terms is equivalent to the basic endowment of SEK 250m in 1962. Over and above the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation donation, the Foundation administers funds deriving from another four donations, of which that for humanities and social science is the largest. The Foundation's total assets amounted to SEK 3.7bn at year-end 1994.

## Managing Director's comments

During the year under review, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation took further important steps towards a research foundation focused more on humanities and social sciences. The past year was very much characterized by work on the donation for humanities and social science research. The new humanities and social science priority group, with its international composition, was charged by the Board of Trustees with drawing up proposals for instructions for announcing funds available for an extra round of applications. This work was conducted at great speed and with a strong sense of commitment by the group's members. In complete unanimity, they issued the guidelines that formed the basis for distributing this very substantial addition to resources to research in the humanities and social science in particular. Prior to this first round of applications, two themes were formulated: The fundamentals of Humanities and Social Science, and Social Changes in Time and Space. It is interesting to note with hindsight that roughly an equal number of research projects were approved within each theme.

The return on the Bank of Sweden's donation and the humanities and social sciences donation meant, for 1994, that the amount of funds distributed to new projects more than trebled. One must go back to the 1970s to find a comparable level of the Foundation's distribution capacity for new projects. Despite this relatively significant improvement, competition for the Foundation's research funds may be said to remain very stiff. Thanks to the donation for humanities and social science research, the research community's expectations of additional resources from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation also rose. The application pressure increased very markedly. Despite the boosted grant capacity, only just under 6% of the sums applied for for new projects could be granted. It is, of course, possible that, as a result of last year's debate on the enormous flow of resources to research, expectations in the research community were also exaggerated concerning the direct availability of this addition to resources. Nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact that the Foundation's importance as a research financier will increase considerably over the next few years, not least as a result of the reduction in government grants that, it is proposed, will hit similar state-owned bodies that support research. For the 1995/96 budget year, when the budget year is to be revised to consist of one calendar year, the spending restrictions for the research council and other research activities involve a saving of some 6.1% over an 18-month period. Naturally, these strains will entail a high application pressure on the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in the future as well.

In my last Managing Director's comments, I questioned whether it was reasonable for a large number of researchers to set aside a great deal of time annually for preparing outline applications that are scrutinized minutely by our preparatory groups, with the final result that only 5-10% can be awarded relatively small annual grants. Owing to two circumstances there is already, one year later, reason to adopt a different view of this situation, since certain minor changes in the Foundation's working forms have been taken. First, there are no longer small annual grants. The grant level for new projects has risen considerably from the previous year. Furthermore, grants are guaranteed for two years initially where grants from the humanities and social science donation are concerned. Secondly, a larger number of planning grants were awarded in 1994. This should mean that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation will gradually obtain fewer and more carefully worked-out applications. Among the novelties in the nature of the activities to support research, we may also note that we saw examples, during the year, of universities and colleges being able to participate in project financing for major and very important projects.

The preparatory organization and work procedure that were developed during the year in the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation proved to be highly suitable for their purposes. It is a major advantage that the Board members are also, in various ways,

involved in the preparatory phase of matters to be determined by the Board. To process research applications, the kind of experience exchange that takes place between research expertise that is represented on the Board and the preparatory groups is highly valuable, as is the wide-ranging expertise regarding society represented by the Riksdag members. When the humanities and social science priority group was appointed in December 1993, the starting-point was that this group was to be kept more or less separate from the Foundation's other activities. The first year's experience of this kind of preparatory model involved considerable complications. In the light of this, the Board has now taken a decision to integrate the humanities and social science donation with the Bank of Sweden's donation in preparatory contexts. This means that members of the humanities and social science priority group will also be linked to the previous preparatory groups.

Before the government decision on the donation for the benefit of humanities and social science research, the Board stated that inputs in the fields of natural science, technology and medicine would be reduced in consequence of the emphasis on the Foundation's humanities and social science profile. As a result, the preparatory organization will be adapted to this situation. Owing to the additional contribution from the humanities and social science donation, it has once more become possible for the Foundation to distribute grants for research on two occasions every year. Application times have been adapted to the rescheduling of the state fiscal year and to the dates on which the state research councils have consequently agreed, ie, 1 May and 1 November.

Erik Rönnerberg, the farmer from Jämtland who is 85 this year, has again made a generous donation of SEK 2.25m to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. The annual return on this donation "is to be distributed in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships to young researchers at the Karolinska Institute (KI) in Stockholm for scientific studies of illnesses in the early childhood years." I would like to express, in the same way as my predecessor Nils-Eric Svensson did after the first donation, heartfelt and warm thanks to Erik Rönnerberg on behalf of the whole research community for this generous donation.

It is my hope that Erik Rönnerberg's efforts will serve as a model for others and inspire more donations to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in the future. A prospective donor is guaranteed professional management of the capital donated at an extremely low administrative cost — approx 0.3% — and with the highest conceivable degree of expertise in distributing grants for the purposes specified.



Dan Brändström

## Operations in support of research

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation supports advanced research in the form of project grants to individual researchers (or groups of researchers) who have applied for funds.

Ever since the inception of the Foundation, a certain preference has been shown to research in social science and the humanities. In 1994 nearly 50% of the available funds were allotted to social science projects, 20% to the humanities and the remainder to research in medicine, natural science and technology. Thanks to the new contribution in support of research in the humanities and social science, the Foundation's profile in these fields will acquire an even more distinct stamp. On the first grant occasion, the humanities received more than 50% while just over 20% of the funds went to the social-science subject areas. The remainder — just under 30% — was awarded to inputs that are of fundamental importance for humanities and social science research in the future.

In the first place, priority is given to projects whose requirements are not met normally in other ways, eg, by means of grants from state research councils or other public authorities, each of which operates within a relatively well-defined sector.

The Foundation's interests include multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary research and projects in which researchers from different disciplines, faculties, localities or countries collaborate. The Foundation's catalogue of grants awarded to date shows many examples of research projects of these kinds.

### Procedure

The Board of Trustees makes decisions about the award of grants by the Foundation. Incoming applications have previously been assessed and ranked in order of priority by one or, usually, more preparatory committees). Permanent and deputy Board members, and also external scientific experts, serve on each of these committees. As a rule, the applications have also been assessed by one or more external experts in Sweden or abroad.

Each application is initially assessed according to international standards as well as on the basis of intra- and extra-scientific criteria. Two main questions are pursued thoroughly before a decision is taken:

- Is the proposed research a case of advanced research?
- Is the research in question of importance to society?

Decisions about grants for new projects are taken in two stages:

- 1) Assessments in the first stage are based on applications presenting brief overviews, or project outlines. The preparatory committees then select the applications that they consider to show the highest scientific quality, to be of greatest interest to the Foundation, and to have been prepared by scientists adjudged competent and suitable for conducting the project in question. These researchers are then given an opportunity to submit complete applications. Other applications (project outlines) are rejected.
- 2) In a second stage, complete applications are assessed and arranged in order of priority (as a rule after examination by external experts) before the final ruling by the Board.

When applications relate to research that is ethically questionable, they are evaluated according to the same criteria and in the same manner as in the state research councils.

Where work involving the humanities and social science donation is concerned, the first year was somewhat in the nature of a "trial run", owing to the use of new application routines, handling order and assessment criteria. The applications were

assessed in accordance with the criteria in the instructions issued by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, which meant that the projects were scrutinized from the following viewpoints:

- their connection with the themes formulated in the instructions on "The fundamentals of Humanities and Social Science" and "Social Changes in Time and Space"
- the interdisciplinary nature of the project, ie, how cooperation is intended to proceed across the boundaries of institutions, faculties or universities
- participation of doctoral students
- ideas concerning research-information inputs.

In certain fields, which are regarded as important but which have not received sufficient attention, the Foundation sometimes appoints special sector committees. The task of these committees is to review research needs, encourage scientific research and promote exchange of information. These committees consist of researchers from disciplines of importance for the field, as well as representatives of disciplines of importance to society. The activities of these committees may be described as advanced work preparatory to research. These activities cease when sufficient attention has been gained from the research community and/or from the authorities that are responsible for ensuring that resources are provided for the field in question.

The Foundation also arranges conferences or symposia (occasionally in collaboration with some other research-promoting agency in or outside Sweden) for the purpose of presenting or reviewing the state of knowledge in a certain field or for identifying research needs. The Foundation has an extensive range of contacts with foreign foundations, which in recent years have predominantly been European organizations.

### Research grants

In 1994 the first grants from the humanities and social science donation were approved. Owing to this new addition to resources, it has become feasible to support major interdisciplinary and long-term research projects. Among such outstandingly important projects that would have found it difficult to obtain financial resources of the kind now made possible, the following are some examples.

*94-5131, Hans Davidsson, School of Music and Musicology, Gothenburg University.*

The largest sum granted was allocated to this project, which sets out to investigate the processes of change in the Northern European art of the organ between 1600 and 1970, and also the connections between the instrument and the repertoire. Within this project researchers, doctoral students and international guest researchers will cooperate with technicians and instrument builders. Musicians will also take part in the project work. It would not have been possible to implement a project on this scale at Gothenburg University without support from the Humanities and Social Science donation.

*94-5265, Barbara Hobson, Department of Sociology, Stockholm University.*

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has also been able to grant funds for a major research programme for comparative genus research at Stockholm University. The programme comprises interdisciplinary research, teaching and international researcher exchange. From a genus perspective, the emergence of various modern welfare states will be studied and compared. The strong international emphasis of the programme may come to provide further aspects of genus research and promote the development of Swedish research in the field.

In addition, the Foundation has been able to support a number of projects that are considered to be highly important for future research inputs. The following are two examples:

*94-5046, Folke Sandgren, The Royal Library, National Library of Sweden.*

Bernhard Vilhelm Lundstedt's bibliography in three volumes, "The Periodic Literature of Sweden 1645-1899" (in Swedish), is a standard work. The "New Lundstedt"

project aims to continue this work by compiling a bibliography of the Swedish daily press in the 20th century. The project is of fundamental importance to humanities and social science and also has considerable value for future research. It is an important project that has become practicable thanks to the Humanities and Social Sciences fund.

*94-5209, Bengt Jonsell, Center for History of Science, The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.*

Thanks to a scientific edition of Carl von Linnæus' correspondence made possible by grants from the Humanities and Social Science donation, these letters have become accessible. The lack of commentaries on and an expert edition of the letters, which are often difficult to read, is a major gap for researchers and others wishing to study the collection. The project is important and, like the "New Lundstedt" project, of fundamental significance for continued research in the fields of humanities and social science.

In a special section, "New research projects in 1994" (pages 31-50), all the new projects for which grants were approved during the year are described.

During 1994, the Foundation approved a total of 185 project grants, as well as travel grants and salary-cost increments, and also overhead increases, value-added tax, etc, totalling SEK 85.4m. As a rule, the majority of these grants were administered by state universities and colleges. In addition to an overhead increase of 13.6%, grant funds disbursed after 1 July 1991 incur a supplementary charge of nearly 8.7% for value-added tax, calculated on the project grant. For grants after 1 July 1994 that are administered via state university departments under the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, the Foundation must now also expect to pay a supplementary charge of 10% on the amounts calculated for costs of premises for the research projects themselves. Accordingly, this entails a total supplementary charge of the order of 33%. If fees for vetting by experts and costs of providing certain information are added to the total in the table, the Foundation's grants for research amounted to SEK 89.1m (see note 8, page 22).

Approved grants are utilized in accordance with special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. As mentioned above, the majority of grants are administered by state educational institutions, which also act as the employers of the staff paid from the grants. In the section entitled "Statistical information on research grants" (pages 51-53) certain data concerning the applications dealt with and grants awarded are reported in tabular form.

### Exchange of information, follow-up, etc

Many of the research projects supported by the Foundation shed light on problems of general social interest. It is therefore important that, if possible, the findings obtained should also be made known to society outside the research community, so as to become the subject of discussion, critical review and utilization. Agencies that support research can, and should, take part in facilitating such exchange of information. Several activities of a national as well as an international character were carried out during the year for the purpose of following up and disseminating knowledge about the research that is supported, and of stimulating an exchange of information about research findings between various groups in society. Some examples will be given.

With state research councils, sectorial bodies and a number of researchers, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation took part in a research festival, "The Horizons of Knowledge". This was arranged in Stockholm, Malmö and Gothenburg during the period from 15 June to 5 October 1994. In conjunction with the presentation of interdisciplinary research projects in exhibition form, seminars was held. The Foundation's contribution was seminars concerning the "Lule River project". At these seminars, researchers involved in the project took part and Kjell Lundholm's new essay "The Lule River Valley from the Stone Age to the 20th Century" (in Swedish) was

also presented. Copies of this essay have been distributed to school classes in the area closest to the exhibition and to schools in northern Sweden. The number of visitors to the exhibition and attendance at the seminars was, in view of the very beautiful summer weather, satisfactory.

A few meetings, which were well attended, were arranged in the Riksdag building by the sector committee for research on parliamentary function and procedure, within the framework of the "Social Issues in a Research Perspective" lecture series.

On 5 May Sverker Gustavsson, Associate Professor of Government at Skytteanum, Uppsala University, held a lecture entitled "How is Joint Democracy Possible in the European Union?"

On 7 December, Professor Sören Holmberg and Associate Professor Peter Esaiasson, of the Department of Government at Gothenburg University, gave lectures on the subject of "Campaigns and Opinions". Chief Editor Olof Kleberg gave the introductory comments on this analysis of last autumn's general election in Sweden.

In this sector committee, the following activities and arrangements were also carried out.

On 28-29 April, at Hässelby Castle, a research conference was held to establish the research situation in the Nordic countries in conjunction with Assistant Professor Björn von Sydow's work on the development and application of Swedish parliamentarism. After an introduction by Professor Nils Stjernquist entitled "Why is Nordic Cooperation in Parliamentary Research Needed?" the application of parliamentarism in Denmark was described by Professor Erik Damgaard of Aarhus University, in Finland by Professor Jan-Magnus Jansson of Åbo Academy, in Norway by Professor Björn Erik Rasch of Oslo University and, finally, in Sweden by Professor Leif Lewin of Uppsala University.

The work proceeded under the leadership of Björn von Sydow. A publication with the lectures given at the conference is being issued.

Proceedings at the seminar arranged on 1 December 1993, on the theme of "Election Systems in a Comparative Light", were published in an offprint of "Theme: Election Systems" from the journal *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* (1994:1 and 1994:3). During the year, Bengt Wieslander's book *The Parliamentary Ombudsman in Sweden* was also published by Gidlunds Bokförlag.

In the sector committee for comparative research on changes in society, a half-day seminar was held on 17 February 1994, under the chairmanship of former Cabinet minister Gertrud Sigurdson and member of the Riksdag Britta Bjelle, on the theme of "Welfare in Sweden 1968-1991: Surveys of Living Standards". The questions mainly elucidated on the basis of current research were (1) changes in welfare according to age, sex and class, but also changes in the role of the family in society and also family relations, and (2) health and welfare among the most elderly members of society. After the introduction by the Professor of Sociology focusing on living standards, Robert Erikson of Stockholm University, Assistant Professors Johan Fritzell and Olle Lundberg of the Department of Social Research presented changes in welfare, which were commented on by Professors Erik Allardt of Åbo Academy, Anne-Mette Sørensen of Max Planck Institut für Bildungsforschung in Berlin and members of the Riksdag Birgitta Dahl and Daniel Tarschys. The person introducing the section on health and welfare among the most elderly members of society was Mats Thorslund of Stockholm University, the Professor of Social Work focusing on the elderly. His contribution was commented on mainly by Professor Elianne Riska, head of the Institute of Women's Studies Research at Åbo Academy, and Marianne Schroll, senior medical consultant at the Geriatric Department at Copenhagen University, and also by members of the Riksdag My Persson and Maj-Lis Lööv.

This sector committee also arranged two seminars – one in collaboration with Collegium Budapest on 13-14 October in conjunction with the start of the 1994/95

academic year, and an international seminar in the Riksdag building on 30 November, on the theme of "Opinions on Welfare and Justice – Comparative Perspectives".

The seminar in cooperation with Collegium Budapest and Hungarian researchers was held under the guidance of one of the leading researchers at the college, Professor Helga Nowotny of the Institute for Theory and Social Studies of Science, University of Vienna. The theme for the seminar was "Comparisons and Changes in the Welfare Systems in Hungary and Sweden". Those introducing the first session were Professor Walter Korpi of the Department of Social Research, Stockholm University, Professor Zsuzsa Ferge of the Institute of Sociology and Eötvös Lóránd of the University of Budapest. During the second session, which concentrated on comparisons of opinions about and attitudes towards these two countries' social and welfare policies, it was Rune Åberg, Professor of Sociology at Umeå University, and Professor Lajos Géza Nagy of the Hungarian Gallup Institute in Budapest who opened the discussions.

In conjunction with the seminar in Budapest, the sector committee was invited to meet Jan Lundvik, the Swedish Ambassador, who provided an informative introduction to developments in Central and Eastern Europe, with the emphasis on Hungary.

The purpose of the international seminar arranged in November, which was mainly intended for researchers, representatives of the authorities concerned and magazine editors, as well as for other representatives of the mass media, was to provide an insight into the rapidly expanding research field of comparative attitude and evaluation studies. Thanks to such data and material as the International Survey Program, the World Values Study, Eurobarometer and the Social Justice Project, it is now possible to compare evaluation structures and changes in a completely different manner from a mere ten years ago. In the international part of the seminar, two British researchers provided the opening addresses, which were followed by comments from Nordic researchers active in similar problem areas. Professor Peter Taylor-Gooby of the University of Kent spoke on the subject of "Who Wants the Welfare State? Support for State Welfare Provision in European Countries". His lecture was commented on by Professors Olli Kangas of Turku University and Per Arnt Pettersen of Trondheim University. Professor David Miller of Nuffield College, Oxford, spoke on "Popular Beliefs About Social Justice: A Comparative Approach". The commentators during this session were Professor Thorleif Pettersson of Uppsala University and Associate Professor Stefan Svallfors of Umeå University. The seminar leader was Rune Åberg, Professor of Sociology at Umeå University. The day was concluded with a popular-science lecture for the seminar participants and members of the Riksdag who had been invited. Thorleif Pettersson's lecture was entitled "Swedish and European Evaluation Systems". The essays of the seminar are to be published in book form in spring 1995.

By way of conclusion, it may be mentioned that the sector committee's seminar on 17 February 1993 on the theme of "What Determines Our Way of Life?" has been published as a theme issue of *Socialmedicinsk Tidskrift* (1994:4).

In 1988, to encourage Swedish researchers to write articles for the popular-science press, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation instituted two prizes for the year's best articles in the magazine *Forskning och Framsteg* in the following subject areas:

*Social Science – Behavioural Science – Humanities*  
and  
*Natural Science – Medicine – Technology*

The prizes (SEK 25,000 each) for the best articles in 1993 were awarded on 24 March 1994, at a meeting attended by the Board of Trustees and a number of specially invited guests, to

1. Carl Olof Cederlund, Assistant Professor of Marine Archaeology at Stockholm University, for his article "King Waldemar's Sailing Route: Researchers at the Helm Map Sea Routes from the 13th Century".

2. Jan-Erik Nylund, Assistant Professor of Forest Mycology and Pathology at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala, for his articles "An Ancient Trick for Survival" and "Forest Trees and Fungi Feed One Another".

The prizewinners were selected by members of the Foundation's Board of Trustees – in the former case Lena Hjelm-Wallén, Berit Löfstedt, Lars Engwall and Lars-Göran Stenelo (chairman), and in the latter case Barbara Cannon (chairman), Viola Furu-bjelke, Per Björntorp and Rune Rydén.

At the same prize-giving ceremony, the recipients of the first two scholarships from "Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund to promote exchange of young researchers in Europe" were also honoured. These scholarships were awarded to

1. Anders Berggren of the Department of Thoracic Surgery, Sahlgrenska Hospital, Gothenburg, to travel to, and stay at, the Hôpital Laënnec in Paris, France.
2. Thomas H. Brobjer, Department of History of Science and Ideas, Uppsala University, for travel to and staying at the Nietzsche Library in Weimar, Germany.

The travel scholarships (SEK 50,000 each) were presented by Ulla Kalén-Svensson. The jury for the selection of scholarship recipients comprised Professors Inge Jonsson (chairman), Barbara Cannon, Lars Engwall, Lars Göran Stenelo and Jarl Torbacke, with Managing Director Dan Brändström presenting the recipients.

A third scholarship recipient from Spain, for the purpose of travelling to and staying at a Swedish research department, had been nominated under the aegis of The Hague Club. Unfortunately, this candidate was obliged to renounce this opportunity because he was unable to receive approval from the university for his leave of absence. New proposals for names are expected to be presented in the near future.

The Hague Club, which comprises representatives of the major European research and cultural foundations, had decided to hold its 35th meeting in 1994 in Stockholm. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation were hosts for this meeting. The Chairman of the former, Inge Jonsson, gave a talk on "Sweden as a Part of European Cultural History", which was particularly appreciated.

By collaborating with the European Foundation Centre in Brussels, the Foundation has been able to expand its contacts with corresponding bodies in Eastern Europe, of which many are currently being established. Above all, contacts with the newly established research foundations in the Baltic states were developed further by collaborating in a two-day conference in Tallinn on 25-26 April. There, Dan Brändström gave a talk on foundations and their role in the Swedish research-financing system. The conference was attended by representatives of the government, parliament and non-profit-making organizations. Otherwise, information exchange has taken place with foreign research foundations as usual.

As in previous years, several of the recipients of grants from the Foundation were allotted funds to enable them to present and discuss their projects and research results at foreign institutions or at international scientific symposia.

Since 1966, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has taken part in financing the Nobel Foundation's symposia. This was initially done in the form of annual grants. The symposia activities can nowadays be financed entirely from the return on a special symposium fund in the Nobel Foundation. A start was made in 1979 on building up this fund through a basic endowment in the form of a three-year final grant from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, through contributions and royalties from the Nobel Foundation's own publicity activities, and also through four annual grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation. The symposia are conducted by a committee comprising representatives of the five Nobel Committees, the Economics Prize Committee, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Wallenberg Foundation, with the Nobel Foundation's Managing Director as chairman. To date, nearly 100 Nobel symposia have been held. They have been devoted to

areas of scientific breakthroughs of central cultural or social importance, and have acquired a very high international reputation.

As before, the Foundation's priority groups paid several visits to grant recipients. Besides reviews and discussions related to individual research projects, the committee members try on such occasions also to acquire knowledge of the current conditions and prospects of research and researcher training.

Individual researchers or groups of researchers are often invited to the Foundation's offices to present, and engage in discussions on, their current projects. At Board meetings, the research fields concerned are regularly presented by the scientific members.

Activities, of which the above are merely examples, are included as regular and self-evident elements in the Board's endeavour to promote contacts with international research and to stimulate the exchange of information between researchers from different fields, and also between researchers and the community outside their own. As pointed out above, the purpose is of course to try to help enhance understanding for and knowledge of the prospects, procedures and results of research, thereby providing the basis for assessments of past and present efforts using available research funds. The meetings attended by decision-makers, representatives of various social interests and also researchers are considered particularly valuable.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation is actively engaged in broad fields of scientific research. The range of expertise among the researchers on the Board and in the preparatory committees illustrates this fact. In addition, the Board comprises people with expert economic and political knowledge. This composition means that the Board represents an unusually large field of experience, and thereby has a unique position as an all-round contact agency between different fields of research, and also between research and other important public interests.

### Donations

As mentioned in this section of the previous annual report, the government decided to give the Foundation a donation amounting to SEK 1,500m to support research in the humanities and social sciences. These funds were transferred to the Foundation at the beginning of the year for collective management and separate accounting in accordance with the distribution instructions issued by the Board.

The current statutes of the Foundation (valid since 1 January 1988) state that "there is nothing to prevent additions to the Foundation's funds in the form of donations from individual persons".

An endowment of this kind was received in 1992 from farmer Erik Rönnerberg of Fagerdal, Hammerdal. This donation now forms part of the Foundation's total assets and is managed with the Foundation's other assets. The value of the donation amounted at year-end 1994 to almost SEK 8m. The return on this donation is to be distributed by the Foundation "in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute (KI) in Stockholm, for scientific studies of ageing and age-related illnesses."

The first scholarship was, according to proposals from both faculties at KI, awarded to Richard F. Cowburn, Ph.D. The diploma was presented to the recipient by Erik Rönnerberg at a ceremony in Östersund Hospital on 11 January 1994. Representatives of the county administrative board, Mid-Sweden University College, the Expert Group for Research in Regional Development (ERU) and other government authorities, as well as the county council and the mass media, had been invited to the ceremony.

Another donation was received from Erik Rönnerberg at the end of 1994. This donation amounted to SEK 2.25m and is, like the previous donation, to form part of the Foundation's overall assets and to be managed in conjunction with the other assets. The return on the new donation is to be distributed by the Foundation "in the form of



*three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm for scientific studies of illnesses during the early childhood years".*

On the sudden demise of Nils-Eric Svensson, the former managing director of the Foundation, the family expressed a wish that those who wanted to honour his memory should, instead of giving flowers, do so by contributing to a fund in his name. Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund thereby received SEK 53,000, and at year-end the fund amounted to around SEK 436,000. When the fund was established in 1993, the Board decided that it should be retained until the end of the year 2015 and that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation should make an annual allocation that would permit SEK 150,000 in terms of 1994 monetary value to be distributed annually.

The purpose of Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund is, by awarding scholarships, to promote a reciprocal exchange of researchers in Europe. Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund aims, first, to enable young Swedish researchers with doctorates to travel to and spend brief periods in outstanding European research environments and, secondly, to allow young European researchers to engage in research at Swedish research institutions.

Thanks to the donations received by the Foundation over the past few years and managed there jointly with the basic endowment, the Foundation is approaching the stature of similar major funds in such countries as Finland, France and Germany. This form of joint management, exemplified by these funds, promotes efficient asset management while professional allocation of grants for scientific research can be guaranteed. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation would welcome further donations.

## Financial administration

### *Investment activity by the Foundation*

For virtually all financial markets, 1994 was a poor year. The precipitating factor may be said to be the US Federal Reserve Bank's first interest increase of 4 February – one that was to be followed by others. This marked the beginning of a general and steep rise in interest rates virtually throughout the world. Both the American and the German bond rates rose by about 2 percentage points during the year, and those in the UK by 2.5 percentage points. In Sweden, the upturn in interest rates was even more marked: some 4 percentage points. The rate on a five-year mortgage bond rose from roughly 7% to roughly 11%. This steep rise in interest rates meant that bondholders incurred substantial losses (realized or unrealized) on their portfolios.

Under pressure from the rapidly rising interest rates, the trend on the world's stock markets was very poor. In terms of Swedish kronor, the world index fell by 8% in 1994. In general, it was only the Scandinavian stock exchanges that showed an increase. On the Stockholm Stock Exchange, the general index rose by 5%.

In the first few days of 1994, the Foundation received a donation of SEK 1,500m to promote research in the humanities and social science. Just over SEK 1,100m of this capital contribution consisted of Swedish shares. The Foundation's holdings of Swedish shares thereby became excessive from the viewpoints of strategy and risk diversification. During the year, the objective was therefore to expand holdings of foreign shares, parallel to a reduction in the Swedish share portfolio. However, the sentiment in foreign stock markets hardly encouraged any great net acquisition of foreign shares. In terms of acquisition value, the Foundation's foreign share portfolio rose from SEK 295m at year-end 1993 to SEK 509m at year-end 1994.

Meanwhile, the Foundation restructured its Swedish share portfolio. Through the contribution from the donation at the beginning of the year, the Foundation's Swedish share portfolio came to comprise almost 40 different shares. During the year, the number of different shares was reduced to 26.

Ever since the early summer of 1994, Swedish bonds (mortgage bonds) have provided a two-figure interest return. At the same time, the Swedish rate of inflation has hovered around 2.5%. Real interest rates may therefore be said to have been 7-8%. Despite the evident risk of incurring substantial – unrealized – losses in the short term (1994 Annual Report), the Foundation increased its bond holdings during the year from SEK 770m at the beginning of 1994 to SEK 1,250m at year-end. The average interest rate on the Foundation's bond portfolio amounts to almost 11%.

During the year, the Foundation acquired more housing properties in central Stockholm. In one of the properties, the tenants – the tenant-owners' association – utilized their pre-emptive right and the purchase was cancelled. The net addition to the Foundation's property holdings was two new properties.

All in all, the Foundation acquired properties for SEK 53m in 1994.

Another property – a housing property in central Stockholm – was acquired. Since the date of taking possession was not until 1 February 1995, this property acquisition is not included in the 1994 annual accounts. The purchase price is SEK 18.5m.

In these property acquisitions, the Foundation took over existing loans. The Foundation's loan debt therefore rose from SEK 145m at year-end 1993 to SEK 183m at year-end 1994.

Of the Foundation's total assets (valued at market value), the proportion of shares was 45% (31% at year-end 1993) and that of properties 11% (16%). The remainder, 44% (53%), consisted of Swedish interest-bearing assets.

*Book profit*

The result of the Foundation's investment activity in 1994 is reflected in the income statement. The total of all income, including realized capital gains/losses on the sale of various securities, less current expenses, is termed "Book profit before grants for research" in the income statement. This book profit amounted to SEK 286m for 1994. This is considerably more than that for 1993, when book profit totalled SEK 162m — the Foundation is more than SEK 1.5bn larger than at year-end 1993.

Although the Foundation's holdings of interest-bearing assets increased sharply during the year, total interest revenue in 1994 amounted to roughly the same sum as in 1993 — approximately SEK 144m. The main reason for this is that in 1994 relatively large amounts of bonds that were acquired at higher interest rates than those prevailing in 1994 reached maturity.

The Foundation's strikingly larger shareholdings in 1994 are reflected in the fact that share dividends in 1994 totalled SEK 27m, against only SEK 8m in 1993.

The restructuring of the share portfolio reported in the previous section resulted in substantial capital gains during the year. In net terms, the realized capital gains in the securities portfolio amounted to SEK 140m.

The Foundation's enlarged property holdings are reflected in larger income, but also in heavier costs in the property business. Property costs for 1994 were unusually high. They include renovation costs for the Foundation's own premises, but above all renovation of the property in Kungsträdgårdsgatan. The Foundation's housing properties were also refurbished in 1994.

With the exception of properties acquired during the financial year, the Foundation has market valuation of all its properties performed annually. In both 1992 and 1993, this market valuation necessitated extraordinary write-downs. No such need exists for 1994.

Of the year's book profit of SEK 286m, SEK 197m remains after grants approved for research. This amount was transferred in its entirety to the profit-equalization reserve.

During the year, the Foundation received additional funds in the form of donations. The humanities and social science donation of SEK 1,500m was mentioned above. In 1994, an additional SEK 53,000 flowed into Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund. This fund now stands at a total of SEK 436,000. During the very last days of the year, the Foundation received another donation from Erik Rönnerberg of SEK 2,250,000. The return on this donation is to be used for research on illnesses during the early childhood years.

All the funds donated have been added to the Foundation's equity capital.

*Real profit*

The accounts of a financial institution like the Bank of Sweden Tercentary Fund would be incomplete if they were not supplemented by the change in the value of assets, "Increase/decrease in unrealized capital gains/losses".

In principle, the Foundation has assets of three kinds that are exposed to changes in value — bonds, shares and property. Moreover, certain parts of the Foundation's assets are denominated in foreign currency. Accordingly, changes in exchange rates also affect the value of the Foundation's assets expressed in Swedish kronor.

The net of the changes in unrealized capital gains/losses in 1994 turned out to be a deterioration of as much as SEK 193m.

The massive rise in interest rates during the year of some 4 percentage points strikingly reduced the value of the Foundation's bond portfolio. The previous year's surplus value (market value minus acquisition value) changed to a small deficit value. This deterioration was SEK 91m.

For the Foundation's share portfolio the surplus value of 1993 changed to a deficit value, and this deterioration amounted to SEK 128m.

For the Foundation's properties, however, the value trend was positive in 1994. The previous year's deficit value has now given way to a surplus value. This improvement amounts to SEK 25m.

In 1994, as before, the Foundation also made an allocation in the real annual accounts corresponding to the deterioration in monetary value. For 1994 this allocation was SEK 78m.

Thus, SEK 74m was withdrawn from the profit-equalization reserve in the real accounts. The surplus in the profit-equalization reserve thereby fell from SEK 131m in 1993 to SEK 57m in 1994.

*Performance*

A summary consisting solely of financial items can be made from the income statements (and the various notes). These items have been grouped in a table by type of asset (see page 18).

The Foundation's interest-bearing assets gave a positive result of SEK 65m (including the unrealized deterioration in value) for 1994. A very rough calculation, in which the profit is divided by the average holding during the year (opening + closing value/2) yields a return of just under 4%.

In the same way, the Foundation's share management gives a profit of SEK 28m. The same kind of rough calculation as above yields a return of just under 2%.

The Foundation's properties gave a total return of 7.5% during 1994, according to a similar calculation.

The financial result must also be charged with financial costs in the form of interest expense and financial overheads.

The overall financial result for 1994 is shown in the table at SEK 103m. In terms of total opening capital, this represents a yield of just under 3%.

The financial result has to cover research grants of SEK 89m, administrative expenses of SEK 10m and also the increase in the donation capital — SEK 78m — required for it to keep abreast of inflation. The financial result for 1994 is insufficient for all this. The profit-equalization reserve must therefore be charged with SEK 74m, leaving a subsequent balance of SEK 57m in the reserve.

## Financial result (SEK m.)

Asset	Income/expense	1994	1993
Bank funds	Interest income	17	8
	Realized gains/losses – foreign exchange	-2	3
Commercial paper	Interest income	13	27
Bonds	Interest income	114	109
	Realized gains	18	18
	Realized losses	-4	-
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	-91	40
		65	205
Shares, convertibles and options	Dividends and interest income	28	9
	Option premiums	-	1
	Realized gains	156	110
	Realized losses	-28	-64
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	-128	166
	28	222	
Properties and shares in property companies	Income	35	27
	Depreciation/write-downs	-6	-44
	Other expenses	-24	-9
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	26	-6
		31	-32
	Interest expense	-20	-18
	Financial overheads	-1	-6
		103	371

## Income statement (SEK '000)

	Note	1994	1993
<i>Book profit</i>			
Interest income	1	144,609	144,826
Share dividends		27,465	7,907
Option premiums		-	1,265
Income, properties	2	34,688	26,736
Interest expense, properties		-19,934	-18,060
Depreciation, properties	3	-6,049	-3,887
Write-down, properties		-	-40,000
Other expenses, properties		-24,124	-8,645
Realized capital gains	4	174,357	130,723
Realized capital losses	4	-34,042	-64,490
Other income	5	390	186
Financial overheads	6	-780	-6,117
Administration expenses	7	-9,907	-8,274
<i>Book profit before award of research grants</i>		<b>286,673</b>	<b>162,170</b>
Grants approved for research	8	-89,131	-60,581
<i>Book increase in equity capital after award of research grants</i>		<b>197,542</b>	<b>101,589</b>
Increase/decrease in unrealized capital gains/losses	9	-193,224	201,038
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	10, 20	-78,581	-92,997
<i>Real increase/decrease in equity capital after award of research grants</i>		<b>-74,263</b>	<b>209,630</b>

## Balance sheet (SEK '000)

	Note	31 Dec. 1994		31 Dec. 1993	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<i>Assets</i>					
Liquid funds		275,072	275,072	134,072	134,072
Commercial paper etc.	11	156,397	156,397	236,571	236,571
Bonds	12	1,251,630	1,242,384	770,600	852,397
Shares and convertibles	13	1,804,571	1,768,962	647,658	740,098
Shares in property companies	14	61,370	51,353	61,370	62,835
Properties	14, 15	375,455	399,250	326,655	313,100
Accrued interest income		65,032	65,032	48,257	48,257
Equipment	16	1,505	1,505	-	-
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		486	486	427	427
Other claims	17	5,416	5,416	5,330	5,330
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,996,934</b>	<b>3,965,857</b>	<b>2,230,940</b>	<b>2,393,087</b>
<i>Liabilities and equity capital</i>					
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Trade creditors		2,223	2,223	219	219
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	18	12,928	12,928	9,007	9,007
Other current liabilities	19	624	624	950	950
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		56,340	56,340	33,770	33,770
Secured loans		183,484	183,484	145,504	145,504
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>255,599</b>	<b>255,599</b>	<b>189,450</b>	<b>189,450</b>
<i>Equity capital</i>					
Donation capital	20	3,009,207	-	1,506,904	-
Donation capital indexed upwards	10	-	3,652,714	-	2,071,830
Profit-equalization reserve		732,128	57,544	534,586	131,807
<b>Total equity capital</b>		<b>3,741,335</b>	<b>3,710,258</b>	<b>2,041,490</b>	<b>2,203,637</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity capital</b>		<b>3,996,934</b>	<b>3,965,857</b>	<b>2,230,940</b>	<b>2,393,087</b>
<i>Pledged assets</i>					
Property mortgages		195,319		153,583	
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>					
Pension obligation		2,553		3,410	
Grants approved to be disbursed from return in 1995		16,200			

## Notes (amounts in SEK '000)

<i>Note 1</i>	<b>Interest income</b>		1994	1993
	Bank		16,646	8,082
	Commercial paper		13,133	27,312
	Bonds		114,232	108,823
	Convertibles		598	609
			<b>144,609</b>	<b>144,826</b>
<i>Note 2</i>	<b>Income, properties</b>	Of property income, SEK 515,000 constitutes an estimated internal rental of the Foundation's own premises during the second half of 1994. See also Note 7.		
<i>Note 3</i>	<b>Depreciation, properties</b>	Depreciation according to plan is based on acquisition values and spread over the estimated economic life. Depreciation on buildings is effected at 2% annually.		
<i>Note 4</i>	<b>Realized capital gains/losses</b>		1994	1993
			Gains	Losses
	Bonds		17,986	3,624
	Shares and convertibles		156,371	27,967
	Options		-	404
	Currencies		-	2,451
			<b>174,357</b>	<b>34,042</b>
			<b>130,723</b>	<b>64,490</b>
<i>Note 5</i>	<b>Other income</b>		1994	1993
	Income from publications		11	28
	Unutilized grants		280	158
	Miscellaneous		99	-
			<b>390</b>	<b>186</b>
<i>Note 6</i>	<b>Financial overheads</b>		1994	1993
	Brokerage fees		-	5,059
	Safe custody charge		440	684
	Stock-exchange and Reuter screens		340	374
			<b>780</b>	<b>6,117</b>
		For 1994, transaction costs in the form of brokerage fees have been charged to realized gains/losses. For 1993 and previous years these transaction costs were reported separately. During 1994, total brokerage fees amounted to SEK 8,519,000 (1993: SEK 5,059,000). See also Note 4.		

<b>Note 7 Administrative expenses</b>	1994	1993			
Salaries and other remuneration to – the Board and Managing Director	1,590	1,243			
– other staff	2,595	2,320			
Occupational pensions	799	800			
Payroll costs	1,259	1,209			
Travel and allowances, office and Board	442	362			
Audit and auditing consultation	307	300			
Other consultancy services	261	159			
Costs of premises	1,218	1,334			
Consumable equipment	472	28			
Depreciation of equipment	199	–			
Miscellaneous	765	519			
	<b>9,907</b>	<b>8,274</b>			
The average number of employees during the year was:					
Women	5.5	5.5			
Men	3.0	3.0			
Total	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>			
<b>Note 8 Grants for research</b>	1994	1993			
Grants from the Bank of Sweden's donation	69,548	60,358			
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for age-related illnesses	253	223			
Grants from the donation for Humanities and Social Science	19,330	–			
	<b>89,131</b>	<b>60,581</b>			
<b>Note 9 Change in unrealized capital gains/losses</b>	1994		1993		
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses	Change
Bonds	–	9,246	81,797	–	–91,043
Shares and convertibles	–	35,609	92,440	–	–128,049
Properties and shares in property companies	13,778	–	–	12,090	+25,868
	<b>13,778</b>	<b>44,855</b>	<b>174,237</b>	<b>12,090</b>	<b>–193,224</b>

**Note 10 Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital**

The average value of the consumer price index in 1994 was 248.5. The corresponding value of the index for 1993 was 243.2. Between 1993 and 1994, the consumer price index thus rose by 2.2%.

The allocation for maintenance of the real value of the donation capital is, accordingly,  $0,022 \times (2,071,830 + 1,500,000 + 53) = 78,581$

where SEK 1,500,000 consists of the Humanities and Social Science donation and SEK 53 is the contribution to Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund.

See also Note 20.

<b>Note 11 Commercial paper etc.</b>		Book value	Nominal value		
Commercial paper		106,345	110,000		
Mortgage institutions' subordinated loans in the form of Floating-Rate- Note loans (FRN)		50,052	50,000		
		<b>156,397</b>	<b>160,000</b>		
At year-end 1993, the Foundation held short-term commercial paper of a book value of SEK 236,571,000 (nominal value SEK 240,000,000).					
In the balance sheet, the Foundation has chosen to report as market value the book (= acquisition) value in the case of the above short-term securities.					
<b>Note 12 Bonds</b>		Nominal value	Book value	Market value	
Mortgage bank bonds maturing in					
1995		120,000	108,724	121,000	
1996		280,000	281,165	281,974	
1997		140,000	135,536	134,385	
1998		100,000	106,594	95,842	
1999		630,000	568,678	558,000	
2005		50,000	50,933	51,183	
		<b>1,320,000</b>	<b>1,251,630</b>	<b>1,242,384</b>	
At year-end of 1993, the Foundation held bonds – exclusively mortgage bonds – of a book value of SEK 770,600,000 (nominal value SEK 795,000,000).					
<b>Note 13 Shares and convertibles</b>	Share	Number	Acquisition value	Market value	Currency
	AGA A	995,500	67,802	67,196	
	AGA B	10,790	758	734	
	ASEA A	296,319	163,405	159,123	
	ASEA B	1,952	1,154	1,050	
	Astra A	1,020,000	183,535	195,840	
	Bergman & Beving	66,092	8,262	9,319	
	BPA B	800,000	10,812	11,440	
	Cloetta	30,000	3,321	2,850	
	Elekta	52,200	7,836	8,352	
	Ericsson B	383,473	129,730	157,224	
	Esselte B	164,000	19,886	15,498	
	Euroc A	85,000	11,217	12,835	
	Gränseverken	210,650	71,147	63,406	
	JP Bank A	360,000	14,588	10,980	
	JP Bank B	390,000	15,725	11,583	
	LIC Care	10,000	7,300	5,900	
	MODO A	70,400	17,786	24,640	
	Perstorp	160,000	43,607	43,840	
	Sandvik A	224,946	26,546	26,994	
	Sandvik B	314,185	37,324	37,545	
	SCA A	55,958	7,834	6,575	
	SCA B	636,477	85,371	74,150	
	SEB A	730,500	38,487	30,827	

## Note 13 Shares and convertibles

Share	Number	Acquisition value	Market value	Currency
SHB A	150,000	16,090	14,625	
Skandia	413,632	62,901	53,152	
Skanska	346,809	63,244	59,304	
SKF B	50,000	6,921	6,125	
Sparbanken A	300,000	17,111	15,600	
SSAB A	50,000	14,819	16,250	
Stadshypotek A	401,652	35,151	39,161	
Stora A	126,742	48,140	56,780	
Volvo	350,000	45,292	48,825	
<b>Total Swedish shares</b>		<b>1,283,102</b>	<b>1,287,723</b>	<b>SEK</b>

## Foreign shares

Share	Number	Acquisition value	Market value	Currency
American Express	48,000	1,463	1,416	USD
Arvin Industries	42,700	1,330	993	USD
Bank America	25,000	1,089	988	USD
Bay Networks	81,200	2,882	2,375	USD
Best Buy	15,000	518	469	USD
Clearnet	50,000	556	375	USD
Great American	850	230	1	USD
Home Depot	50,000	2,058	2,300	USD
King World	25,000	988	863	USD
Liberty	45,000	1,301	1,142	USD
McDonalds	37,000	1,001	1,082	USD
Pacific Forest	100,000	1,415	882	USD
Philip Morris	41,000	2,475	2,358	USD
Quest	130,806	2,000	2,123	USD
Sprint	86,000	2,672	2,376	USD
Temple Inland	33,800	1,599	1,525	USD
Toys R Us	30,000	1,121	915	USD
Walt Disney	68,000	2,858	3,137	USD
Danske Bank	31,000	12,012	10,292	DKK
Tele Danmark	12,000	3,720	3,708	DKK
Amer	16,500	2,109	1,353	FIM
Enso Gutzeit	170,000	6,975	6,919	FIM
Huhtamäki B	22,000	4,114	3,432	FIM
Kemira	60,000	2,280	2,040	FIM
Outokumpo	83,000	7,540	7,221	FIM
Repola	111,000	12,511	9,491	FIM
Barclays	2,165	12	13	GBP
Burma Castrol	100,000	868	815	GBP
Glaxo	83,614	554	554	GBP
ICI	115,000	827	861	GBP
Siebe	141,794	820	791	GBP
Air Liquide	6,600	4,909	4,712	FRF
Alcatel	9,766	7,137	4,453	FRF
Bouygues	6,847	4,191	3,499	FRF
Carrefour	2,300	4,913	5,088	FRF
General Des Eaux	8,377	5,072	4,348	FRF
Lafarge	13,495	5,094	5,128	FRF

## Note 13 Foreign shares

Share	Number	Acquisition value	Market value	Currency
Legris	8,500	4,607	2,792	FRF
LVMH	8,500	7,309	7,166	FRF
Paris Development	50,000	5,000	1,800	FRF
Saint Gobain	6,148	4,103	3,775	FRF
Schneider	13,500	6,013	4,779	FRF
Société Général	9,350	5,896	5,245	FRF
Leifheit	3,000	1,993	2,130	DEM
A Berg Far East	37,636	4,985	5,968	USD
Fleming East Opp.	114,671	2,000	2,361	USD
India Fund	135,000	1,924	1,434	USD
A Berg Japan	255,964	25,000	23,234	SEK
<b>Total foreign shares</b>		<b>509,054</b>	<b>468,022</b>	<b>SEK</b>

## Convertibles

	Nominal value	Acquisition value	Market value	Currency
AGA	587	1,011	938	
Investor	9,497	11,288	12,180	
SEB	95	116	99	
<b>Total convertibles</b>		<b>12,415</b>	<b>13,217</b>	<b>SEK</b>
<b>Total Swedish shares and convertibles</b>		<b>1,295,517</b>	<b>1,300,940</b>	<b>SEK</b>
<b>Total shares and convertibles</b>		<b>1,804,571</b>	<b>1,768,962</b>	<b>SEK</b>

## Note 14 Properties and shares in property companies

Shares in property companies	Foundation's share	Book value	Market value
Peachtree Place, L.P. USA	40 %	27,802	17,862
Reindeer Realty, L.P. USA	90 %	33,568	33,491
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>61,370</b>	<b>51,353</b>
<b>Properties</b>			
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100 %	47,282	54,000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100 %	86,063	95,000
Adam och Eva 9 & 13, Stockholm	50 %	137,979	130,000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100 %	17,625	21,000
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100 %	12,043	13,000
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100 %	9,195	14,000
Trädgården 2, Stockholm	100 %	11,702	19,000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100 %	28,318	28,250
Snöklockan 1, Stockholm	100 %	25,248	25,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>375,455</b>	<b>399,250</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>436,825</b>	<b>450,603</b>

Properties acquired in 1994 have been assigned a market value equal to the acquisition value.

For other properties and shares in property companies, the market values are based on external valuations performed by reputable valuation firms.

Note 15 <b>Properties</b>	1994	1993
Acquisition value, buildings	315,211	277,531
Accumulated depreciation according to plan	-14,294	-8,244
Accumulated extraordinary write-down, buildings	-58,258	-58,258
<b>Buildings, book value</b>	<b>242,659</b>	<b>211,029</b>
Acquisition value, land	177,538	160,368
Accumulated extraordinary write-down, land	-44,742	-44,742
<b>Land, book value</b>	<b>132,796</b>	<b>115,626</b>
<b>Total book value</b>	<b>375,455</b>	<b>326,655</b>
<i>Tax-assessment value</i>		
Buildings	154,918	79,715
Land	63,627	40,540
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,545</b>	<b>120,255</b>

The market values of the properties are shown in Note 14. See also Note 3.

**Note 16 Equipment**

Up to and including 1993, all equipment acquisitions were booked as expenses. With effect from 1994, a depreciation plan of 20% p.a. is applied.

**Note 17 Other claims**

	1994	1993
Rent claims etc.	3,259	2,424
Deposit, property	1,800	2,825
VAT, properties	357	81
	<b>5,416</b>	<b>5,330</b>

**Note 18 Accrued expenses and prepaid income**

	1994	1993
Payroll costs	187	136
Holidays earned in advance but not utilized	93	138
Special payroll tax on pension-insurance premiums	97	74
Accrued interest on secured loans	1,821	1,704
Prepaid rental income	7,630	5,872
Miscellaneous, properties	2,901	951
Miscellaneous accrued expenses	199	132
	<b>12,928</b>	<b>9,007</b>

**Note 19 Other current liabilities**

	1994	1993
Employees' tax at source	228	148
Property tax	396	202
Land registration	-	600
	<b>624</b>	<b>950</b>

**Note 20 Equity capital**

<b>Nominal capital</b>	Donation capital	Profit-equalization reserve	Total equity capital
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1993	1,506,904	534,586	2,041,490
Humanities and Social Science donation	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Addition to Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund	53	-	53
Erik Rönberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	2,250	-	2,250
Allocation for the year	-	197,542	197,542
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1994	3,009,207	732,128	3,741,335

**Real capital**

	Donation capital	Profit equalization reserve	Total equity capital
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1993	2,071,830	131,807	2,203,637
Humanities and Social Science donation	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Addition to Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund	53	-	53
Erik Rönberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	2,250	-	2,250
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	78,581	-	78,581
Real decrease in equity capital after award of research grants	-	-74,263	-74,263
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1994	3,652,714	57,544	3,710,258

**Donations**

The funds administered by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are derived from five different donations:

- Donation from the Bank of Sweden to promote and support scientific research
- Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund
- Erik Rönberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses
- Erik Rönberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years (with effect from 29 Dec. 1994)
- Humanities and Social Science donation.

(For a more complete description of the purposes of the various donations, please refer to the section on "Operations in support of research".)

All the funds donated to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are managed jointly. The return on the various donations is, however, destined for different purposes. The Foundation's total return on managed funds must therefore be split up between the different donations.

At the beginning of 1994, the market values of the various donations were as follows:

Bank of Sweden's donation	SEK 2,195,409,000	(59,2763%)
Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund	SEK 436,000	(0,0118%)
Erik Rönnberg's donation for age-related illnesses	SEK 7,845,000	(0,2118%)
Humanities and Social Science donation	SEK 1,500,000,000	(40,5001%)
	SEK 3,703,690,000	(100,0000%)

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 1994 (book result + increase/decrease in unrealized capital gains/losses = SEK 286,673,000 - 193,224,000 = 93,449,000) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

**1. The Bank of Sweden's donation, including Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund**

SEK '000	
Opening value	2,195,845
Allocation for the year	+55,404
Grants for the year	-69,548
Market value, 31 Dec. 1994	2,181,701

The grants from Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund have no direct link to the return on managed funds. The Board of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has undertaken to ensure that the grants made each year can amount to a particular sum - which, for 1994, is SEK 150,000. The donation is to be regarded as used up by the end of 2015. In this summary, Nils-Eric Svensson's Fund has therefore been combined with the Bank of Sweden's donation.

**2. Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses**

Opening value	7,845
Allocation for the year	+198
Grants for the year	-253
Market value, 31 Dec. 1994	7,790

**3. Humanities and Social Science donation**

Opening value	1,500,000
Allocation for the year	+37,847
Grants for the year	-19,330
Market value, 31 Dec. 1994	1,518,517

**4. Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years**

In the very last few days of 1994, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation received another donation from Erik Rönnberg of SEK 2,250,000.

Stockholm, 7 February 1995

Inge Jonsson Chairman	Lars F. Tobisson Deputy Chairman	Elving Andersson
Barbara Cannon	Lars Engwall	Lena Hjelm-Wallén (until 7 Oct. 1994)
Arne Kjörnsberg	Berit Löfstedt	Bertil Persson
Åke Smids	Jarl Torbacke	Sten Wikander
Dan Brändström Managing Director		

**Audit report**

We have examined the annual report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees and the Managing Director for the year 1994. Our examination was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The examination did not call for any criticism of the annual report, the accounting records or the administration of the Foundation's business by the Board of Directors and Managing Director. In our view, the accounts are correct and were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Stockholm, 8 February 1995

Ernst & Young AB  
Per Björngård  
Authorized Public Accountant



## New research projects in 1994

As in previous annual reports, summaries of the new research projects awarded grants during the year are given below (pages 31-50). The texts, written by the researchers themselves, are taken from the section headed "Summary of purpose, importance and implementation of the project" in the application forms for grants. The project titles are also taken from the same source.

## Economic History

**Anders Nilsson, University of Lund**

**SEK 467,176**

Reg. no. 94/351

*Literate Peasants – The Entrepreneurs of the Agricultural Transformation?*

The aim of the project is to examine the role played by literacy in the transformation of the Scanian countryside during the 19th century. The theoretical framework stems from the neoinstitutional paradigm. The project contains two major areas. The first deals with the school as an organisation and studies the connection between the growth of the informal and formal school system, changes in literacy, and other changes of institutional and organisational character in the economy (increasing commercialisation, the land parcelling reforms, etc.). In the second area we study the role of the literate farmer. A number of testable hypotheses have been formulated e.g. to what extent the diffusion of literacy was dependent upon the degree of commercialisation; or to what extent literate farmers were over-represented in commercial activities or as applicants for land parcelling.

## Business Administration

**Claes Svensson, University of Lund**

**SEK 266,958**

Reg. no. 94/109

*Board behaviour – causes and effects: a study of Swedish publicly listed stock companies.*

The purpose of the project is to generate knowledge about the behaviour of boards of larger Swedish firms in order to make a categorization of patterns of board behaviour. Further, the aim is to investigate the reasons for and consequences of different board behaviours.

A number of hypotheses are derived from a conceptual framework based on a literature survey. Data is collected through a survey to all directors and CEOs of 100 companies listed on the Stockholm stock exchange. Additional information is collected from annual reports and other open data sources.

**Nils Kinch, University of Uppsala**

**SEK 400,436**

Reg. no. 94/165

*Assumptions of management and leadership in the Swedish business community.*

The aim of the study is to investigate what assumptions of management and leadership are institutionalised in the Swedish business community. In this vein we try to describe what is generally taken for granted in relation to how companies and organisations function, develop and should be governed and controlled. The purpose is to make a contribution to theory based on substantial empirical research of a number of Swedish companies in different industries. The material will be collected with interviews and analysis of various written material collected in companies.

**Sven-Erik Sjöstrand, Stockholm School of Economics** **SEK 494,400**

Reg. no. 94/326

*The Non Profit Sector in Sweden.*

Several aspects of the Swedish non-profit sector have been neglected in earlier research. Therefore, the main objective of this project is to deepen the understanding of the role and structure of the Swedish sector. A basic interest of this research effort

will be to present the size and structure of the sector, and to indicate the importance of the sector in society. Another objective will be to study the sector and its different components from a historical and political perspective. Further, the project will analyze special forms and features of the organizing and management of various organizations and activities in this field.

**Jan-Erik Vahlne, Stockholm School of Economics** **SEK 494,400**

Reg. no. 94/414

*Evolution of International Business Institutions – Modes of Involvement in Eastern Europe by Corporations of Advanced Industrial Countries.*

The extreme conditions in the former planned economies with a large potential market, access to raw material and cheap labour in combination with highly uncertain conditions could be expected to significantly affect the behaviour of western firms entering the region. It could be expected that foreign firms' behaviour in this region is significantly different from what has been observed in other regions in terms of, for example, mode of involvement.

A Japanese, a U.S., and a Swedish research team cooperate in this project focusing their efforts on studying:

1. Multinational firms' establishment mode in the region.
2. Monitoring and control of operations in the region.
3. Learning effects over time in terms of 1 and 2.
4. Differences and similarities in terms of 1, 2 and 3 between the Japanese, U.S. and Swedish firms studied.

**Nils Brunsson, Stockholm School of Economics** **SEK 494,400**

Reg. no. 94/464

*Why does the purchaser-provider-model lose its popularity?*

In the early 1990s the so called purchaser-provider-model was introduced into many Swedish local governments. The model quickly achieved the status as an exemplary model for the organizing of efficient public administrations. However, after only a few years the model seemed to lose much of its popularity. This is not unique for this model. Previously several other models have gone through the same history.

In a recent project we have studied the rise of the purchaser-provider and similar models. In the current project we will study the fall of the purchaser-provider-model as an exemplary model for the organizing of local governments. Theoretically the project leans heavily on neo-institutional discourse in and around local governments.

## Economics

**Henry Ohlsson, University of Uppsala** **SEK 433,806**

Reg. no. 94/94

*Equality of Opportunity, Inheritance, and Altruism.*

Inequalities in welfare and wealth can be transferred between generations by inheritance. A first descriptive objective of the project is to compare inheritances in Sweden and the United States. A second analytical objective is to study the determinants of inheritances in Sweden and whether inheritances are intentional, also in comparison with the United States. We will do this by estimating econometric models for inheritances and lifetime income.

**Bo Södersten, University of Lund** **SEK 302,996**

Reg. no. 94/137

*International diffusion of knowledge and economic growth.*

The project takes its departure in the endogenous growth theory. This branch of theory stresses the important role of knowledge in determining economic growth. Although there has been a multitude of theoretical work on knowledge and growth, few empirical studies have been conducted in the area. The purposes of our project are threefold. Firstly, we examine the extent of international knowledge diffusion. A second related area is through which channels the potential knowledge diffusion is taking place and which factors affect this diffusion. Finally, the economic effects of international diffusion of knowledge are examined.

**Henrik Horn, University of Stockholm** **SEK 756,824**

Reg. no. 94/270

*Competition Policy under International Competition and Imperfect Information.*

The economic rationale for competition policies is provided by the subfield in economics "The Theory of Industrial Organization". This body of theory is in many respects rich, but suffers from two deficiencies when taken as a basis for the design of competition policies. One weakness is that the theory very rarely takes international competition into consideration. This obviously limits the applicability of the theory to a country such as Sweden. Secondly, the theory often presumes that the regulating body has access to all relevant information, or at least to the same information as the parties in the market. In actuality, firms involved in anti-trust investigations typically have considerably more knowledge of the circumstances of the case. The purpose of this project is to contribute to the remedy of these deficiencies in the existing theory.

**Anders Vredin, Stockholm School of Economics** **SEK 494,400**

Reg. no. 94/273

*Macroeconomics and financial markets.*

The recent macroeconomic development in the industrialized countries shows that there is a need for deeper understanding of the interaction between the economy's real and financial sectors. To analyze all transmission mechanisms between real and financial variables within a single economic model is probably not possible, nor is it desirable. This research program is organized into subprograms dealing with well-defined problems in the area of macroeconomics and financial markets. The subprograms study relations between exchange rates and prices of goods and assets; questions of optimal exchange rate policies; the dependence of inflation and other financial conditions on business cycle conditions in general; bank regulation; and finally, relations between financial markets and fiscal policy.

## Human Geography

**Gunnel Forsberg, University of Uppsala** **SEK 667,394**

Reg. no. 94/197

*Countryside in Transition*

The aim of the project is demographic, social and cultural restructuring of the countryside in the Mälaren region, due to increased in-migration to this countryside from surrounding urban areas. The result of this counter-urbanisation process is a complex map indicating an ongoing differentiation of the countryside in this area.

The purpose of the study is to analyse the course and effects of this process of restructuring. The hypothesis is that some part of the countryside is transforming from a stationary and closed society into a dynamic and open place with increasing land use conflicts, while other parts (even those close to urban areas) are lagging behind.

## Education

**Kjell Rubensson, University of Linköping** SEK 533,914

Reg. no. 94/252

*Togetherness in Distance Education: Analysis of Interaction in the Teaching and Learning Processes.*

Distance Education (DE) has had to face new tasks and new demands during the last decades. That has led to research and developmental work on technological applications in DE and to a growing interest in models for educational planning. This project focuses on the teaching and learning processes and the learning outcomes from an educational standpoint. The interplay between different contexts and students is of special interest. Especially the more affective components in that interaction will be studied.

## Psychology

**Tommy Gärling, University of Gothenburg** SEK 467,176

Reg. no. 94/12

*The role of uncertainty in conflicts between self-interest and collective interest.*

The aim of the project is to investigate how different forms of uncertainty affect the extent to which people act in self-interest when, as is often the case, this interest is in conflict with the collective interest. People with a cooperative social-value orientation are assumed to act spontaneously in the interest of the collective (cooperate), even though the beneficial outcomes are uncertain. In contrast, uncertainty is assumed to influence people with an egoistic or competitive social-value orientation, whether they act in self-interest or cooperate when the situation forces them to. If uncertainty increases or decreases cooperation depends also on the degree to which individuals are willing to take risks. In a survey the assumed relationships between social-value orientation, risk taking, cooperation, and evaluations of outcomes will be investigated. Different forms of uncertainty associated with outcomes for the individual or the collective will be systematically varied in subsequent experimental studies.

**Carl Martin Allwood, University of Gothenburg** SEK 133,478

Reg. no. 94/68

*The development and handling of research problems by scientists and graduate students.*

The project analyzes, mainly through interviews, how scientists and graduate students develop research issues and communicate them to the research community. The project takes its point of departure in psychology and theory of science and in a natural/social epistemological point of view. It analyzes how the different opportunities offered to the scientist and the different expectations from the scientific community influence the scientist's development of issues and their treatment. By focussing on two different disciplines, psychology and social anthropology, we can analyze and compare the impact of different characteristics of the disciplines on scientists' problems.

**Lars-Göran Öst, University of Stockholm**

SEK 467,176

Reg. no. 94/138

*Cognitive Therapy and Behaviour Therapy in the Treatment of Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia.*

The primary purpose of this project is to compare the treatment effects of Cognitive Therapy, Behaviour Therapy, and no treatment (Wait-List Control) for patients with the diagnosis Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia. The secondary purpose is to study the effects of the maintenance program given to patients completing the treatment. The study will comprise a total of 75 patients (25 in each group), recruited from psychiatric clinics and out-patient facilities in Stockholm county. Treatment is individual for 16 sessions of 60-90 min, once a week. Before, after and at the one year follow-up the patients are assessed with a large battery of assessment instruments including independent assessor ratings, self-report scales, self-observation diaries, behavioural avoidance tests and process measures. Besides panic and agoraphobia the assessments will also tap general anxiety, depression, personality disorders, social adjustment and quality of life.

**Lennart Sjöberg, Stockholm School of Economics**

SEK 618,000

Reg. no. 94/345

*Risk perception and implied life values.*

The purpose of the project is to survey the range of implied life values revealed in decisions made by Swedish authorities. These data will form the basis for further work in which these life values will be related to risk perception by the public and authorities, described in a number of dimensions.

Furthermore, mutual perceptions, i.e. decision makers' view of the public and vice versa, will be mapped, in order to further improve understanding of the range of implied life values.

**Sven Ingmar Andersson, University of Lund**

SEK 734,132

Reg. no. 94/365

*Psychological health and health behaviour in common diseases and conditions – Health psychology studies.*

The project is concerned with similarities and differences between various diseases and conditions studied longitudinally in terms of the health, well-being and coping of the individuals involved. Matters of age, sex, family support, duration of disease or symptoms, type of care treatment and additional demographic, functional and structural factors of health psychological relevance are considered. The transactional stress and coping model of Lazarus and Folkman (1984) serves as a theoretical starting point. Among the patient groups included are those with

1. upper abdominal problems (dyspepsia)
2. arthritis
3. renal failure
4. cancer.

The selection of the patient groups aims at encompassing diseases and conditions of different prognoses and durations.

**Aila Collins, Karolinska Institute****SEK 800,000**

Reg. no. 94/454

*Women's health and employment in the transition years*

The aim is to carry out a longitudinal analysis of the connection between health and employment during the perimenopausal years, with respect to a population-based material. In biological and psychological terms, the menopause entails a re-adaptation that takes place gradually over a number of years. Many women complain of tiredness and also difficulties in adjusting at work during this period. Women in physically strenuous jobs and service occupations are particularly prone to hot flushes. At the same time, studies show that employment helps to protect women against menopausal symptoms. The nature of the work and the degree of autonomy may play a considerable role. The plan is to monitor the group of around 2,000 women who were studied previously and are now aged 51. They will receive a questionnaire relating to their general and reproductive health, menstruation, bleeding patterns and any menopausal symptoms they have experienced, and also their attitudes towards hormone therapy and matters relating to working life. The intention is to compare the same women before and after the menopause. The cohort of 150 women who were studied in greater detail will be followed up by means of gynaecological and general health examinations, bone-density measurements, and blood samples for analysis of sex hormones and blood fats.

**Statistics****Yuri Belyaev, University of Umeå****SEK 533,932**

Reg. no. 94/32

*Statistical inference for complexly structured data with applications.*

The aim of the project is to develop methods for statistical inference, appropriate to large collections of incomplete and differently structured data, e.g. reliability data, biomedical survival data and demographical data.

The essential part of the research will be related to nonparametric inferences and smoothing techniques applied to e.g. estimation of probability densities or hazard functions. Attention will be paid to the analysis based on modifications of models of counting processes which combine differently structured statistical data subsets with different types of censorings and explanatory variables. Computationally intensive statistical methods will be applied. The estimators related to the maximum likelihood method, e.g. to the maximum spacing method and its generalizations will be considered.

**Political Science****Leif Lewin, University of Uppsala****SEK 533,932**

Reg. no. 94/17

*Problems of Parliamentarism.*

Which government we should have and who should cooperate with whom is not only a standing issue in the mass media. It is a central topic in political science research. In a comparative setting and a theoretical framework Swedish Parliamentarism is analyzed in terms of the Westminster Model, "winner takes all", contrasted with the Negotiation Model implying that "the loser too, gets something". The arguments presented by archetypical politicians in modern Swedish political life are reconstructed and tested. The practice that has emerged when parties have seized, executed and lost power is studied and explained.

**Olof Petersson, University of Uppsala****SEK 400,450**

Reg. no. 94/142

*Freedom of opinion.*

According to the introductory article of the Instrument of Government Swedish democracy is founded on freedom of opinion. Hitherto most research has been devoted to the legal, philosophical, and sociological aspects of freedom of opinion. This project concentrates on the political dimension of the concept. By confronting the general idea of freedom of opinion with theoretical and empirical studies of democracy deeper knowledge could be reached with regard to freedom of opinion as well as democracy. Special attention is devoted to the foundations and the boundaries of freedom of opinion. An important question is how the inherent dilemmas of an open society have been dealt with in practical constitutional politics.

**Magnus Isberg, University of Stockholm****SEK 400,450**

Reg. no. 94/160

*Selection of Parliamentary Candidates and Leaders in the Swedish Political Parties.*

The aim of this project is to study the leadership selection of the seven Swedish political parties represented in parliament. The project consists of two connected investigations. The first one deals with the selection of candidates for the 1994 parliamentary election, the second one with the leadership selection for the parliamentary party groups after the election. It is hypothesized that the criteria of selection change with the number of leaders selected. The candidate selection study is planned to be repeated after the 1998 election when the Swedish proportional system of representation will be changed in order to allow the voters' choice of a preferred candidate on the party list to influence the outcome of selection process.

**Peter Esaiasson, University of Gothenburg****SEK 400,450**

Reg. no. 94/202

*The Swedish Riksdag and Representative Democracy in the 1990s.*

The aim of this project is to analyze the political position of the Swedish Riksdag in the turbulent political situation of the 1990s. The project studies the Riksdag's relationship to citizens as well as to lobbyists, news media and party organizations. Empirically, the analysis is based mainly on a mailed questionnaire to the Riksdag members, following up on three earlier mailed questionnaires from 1969, 1985 and 1988.

**Sten Berglund, Åbo Academy University****SEK 175,000**

Reg. no. 94/293

*ECPR Research Sessions, October/November 1994*

ECPR (European Consortium for Political Research) has, since the end of the 1970s, offered annual Research Sessions with the purpose of providing a forum for young political scientists with an interest in comparative politics. Every Research Session is arranged around a theme determined in advance. The theme of the 1994 Research Session will be "Citizenship in the New Europe", and the three or four working groups invited to participate are expected, during the course of the conference, to refine their project applications with a view to reporting and analysis of their findings in ECPR's series of publications.

**Jörgen Hermansson, University of Uppsala**

Reg. no. 94/424

**SEK 133,482**

*Political Institutions and Strategic Actions.*

Swedish government has been characterized by a blend of parliamentarism and corporatism. Today it is generally acknowledged that the corporatist component has declined or lost its previous importance. The purpose of "Political Institutions and Strategic Actions" is to contribute to the understanding of this change in Swedish government. Broadly speaking the project will focus on three different but interrelated questions:

1. How should one describe the new post-corporatist government in terms of institutions that structure political action?
2. What is the explanation of the decline of corporatism in terms of strategical action?
3. What are the consequences of this change in government?

**Torbjörn Larsson, University of Stockholm**

Reg. no. 94/460

**SEK 533,932**

*The political power of courts of law and its consequences in Sweden and in other countries.*

This research project has a comparative approach. The purpose of the study is to ascertain whether the law courts' influence has increased in the countries in questions and in the EU, and if that is the case, whether the results of this increase are centralisation, more control, and more standardised politics. The hypothesis is that when the political state reduces its ambitions to control the system this trend is counterbalanced by the judicial state's increased activities in the same areas. Consequently, this also gives rise to the question: "Does this shift of balance of power affect the relationship between the judicial and the political state, and if that is the case, in what ways?" The study will comprise two countries – Sweden and the Republic of Ireland – and the European Union.

## Law

**Per-Henrik Lindblom, University of Uppsala**

Reg. no 94/59

**SEK 400,450**

*Legal interest as a precondition for civilization in competition cases – the function of individual legal subjects in Swedish civil procedure in the light of EC law.*

This project is aimed at identifying some problems related to the application of Community competition law by Swedish courts in civil litigation. The following questions will be dealt with:

1. What is the effect of EC competition law on civil litigation in Sweden; that is, under what criteria are Swedish courts to apply the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome?
2. What objectives are fulfilled by Swedish courts applying Community competition law?
3. In what way and to what extent are Swedish rules on civil procedure affected by the application of the competition rules?

In answering the last question, particular attention will be paid to the adversary character of Swedish civil procedure, Swedish rules on standing and the prejudicial effect of administrative decisions.

**Bengt Lindell, University of Uppsala**

Reg. no. 94/61

**SEK 333,708**

*Exclusion of Evidence in Swedish Criminal Procedure.*

It is provided in the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure that – in principle – all kinds of evidence may be presented at trials. The purpose of the study is to investigate the exceptions from this principal rule as far as criminal cases are concerned.

**Marianne Levin, University of Stockholm**

Reg. no. 94/301

**SEK 333,708**

*Trade secrets in the light of new technology.*

This project concerns secrets in business life. Secret information may be protected as a trade secret. The project deals especially with the protection of trade secrets in the light of new technology and the age of information technology, IT. New technology might call for changes in the view upon the protection of trade secrets. New problems may arise, not only as a result of the functioning of different technologies, but also as a consequence how we use them.

## Sociology

**Boel Berner, University of Linköping**

Reg. no. 94/188

**SEK 133,478**

*Technology Choice: Entrepreneurship in a Cultural and Institutional Context.*

This is a study of how entrepreneurs in the small-scale industrial sector in Tanzania perceive their situation and take decisions about technology choice. It seeks an understanding of the actors' world-views and strategies, taking into account both the family context, local culture and a changing institutional framework, as Tanzania tries to redirect its incitement structures from socialist to market oriented ones. These changes should, in principle, give local entrepreneurs a better chance, something which is studied for three cases in intensive field work during 1994-95.

**Sven-Åke Lindgren, University of Gothenburg**

Reg. no. 94/300

**SEK 400,436**

*Economic crime: A social problem with obstacles.*

The primary aim of the project is to describe and explain the controversies about economic crime and thus give an answer to the question why this "conflict crime", in opposition to "consensus crime", is so difficult to get established as a permanent social problem. A second objective, attained through this analysis of conflict, is to reveal the determining factors of current crime policies regarding economic crime. A theoretical model with three different accents is applied: A constructionist approach, a perspective of group conflict, and an ecological model directed towards relevant public arenas. The project is designed as a case study with several analytic units, and data consist of the discourse manifest in various documents (printed as well as archival) and information from focused interviews. The project starts on 1 July 1994 and will be completed on 30 June 1997.

**Erik Norberg, *The Swedish National Archives*****SEK 700,000**

Reg. no. 94/132

*Research in Russian archives.*

The limited use of Russian or Soviet records in Swedish historical research can be explained by the very limited access to these archives but also by the limited knowledge on the part of Swedish scholars as to what kind of records to ask for. The aim of this project is for a couple of Russian-speaking Swedish historians to go through inventories in archives in Moscow keeping records from the period after 1917: the party archives, the Government archives, Archives of the Foreign and Defence Ministries. The survey of records of Swedish interest in Russian archives after 1917 will be an excellent help to research in modern history and other disciplines within the wide field of historical sciences.

**Johan Lundberg, *University of Uppsala*****SEK 266,966**

Reg. no. 94/155

*Swedish Symbolism and Decadence. Studies into Anders Österling's, Sven Lidman's and Sigfrid Siwertz' early poetry.*

The present study deals with the short period (c. 1903-1907) when a number of Swedish poets appeared as symbolists and decadents. After an introductory chapter – in which general traits of decadent poetry are discussed in the light of international findings – three chapters are devoted to the early poetry of Anders Österling, Sven Lidman and Sigfrid Siwertz, respectively. The final chapter summarizes the main results.

The investigation will focus on decadent stylistic features, themes and motifs in the production of the three writers and also demonstrate the specific character of each of them through close readings of individual texts. Special attention will be drawn to æstheticism and the poets' fascination of the worship of beauty and the experience of *ennui* and of being an outsider.

**Britt-Louise Gunnarsson, *University of Uppsala*****SEK 780,876**

Reg. no. 94/217

*Texts in European Writing Communities. A contrastive study of Swedish, English and German text patterns.*

The project aims at a comparison of texts produced within four organizational settings in three European countries: Sweden, Germany and England. Two settings are chosen within the business world – a bank and a construction firm –, and two within the academic world – a history department and a department of occupational medicine. By means of interviews and data collection, the role of communication and text production within each organization is studied, and set of central texts are chosen for a deeper analysis. With a base in description of the history and function each text is analysed at three textual levels: cognitive, pragmatic and content structural. The ultimate goal is a socio-text linguistic comparison of Swedish, German and English academic and non-academic text genres.

**Jan Garnert, *The Nordiska Museet*****SEK 467,190**

Reg. no. 94/321

*In the City After Dark. An ethnological study of technological change and social and cultural processes.*

The object of the research project "In the City After Dark" is to analyse the cultural history of night time in Stockholm, from the 18th until the 20th century. The project's guiding idea is to trace the interrelations between technical changes in the history of

lighting and the changing of milieu and social life in the city. The aim of the project is to write a history of lighting in a big city, using Stockholm as the example. The research will be concentrated on changes in everyday life and changing perceptions of time and space in relation to the history of lighting. "In the City After Dark" is about lighting technology but emphasising cultural and social processes.

**Carin Bergström, *University of Stockholm*****SEK 240,270**

Reg. no. 94/342

*Rural School Teachers prior to the Educational Reform of 1842.*

Formal education become compulsory in Sweden 1842, which meant that every parish was required to provide its inhabitants with both schools and teachers. But even before 1842 there were teachers for children living in rural areas. The ecclesiastical law of 1686 acknowledged three categories of teachers: clergymen, sextons and parents. But there were others too, who sought their fortunes as teachers, which led to the pursuit of that occupation by a wide spectrum of people in rural areas. Both men and women were hired: young girls and old widows, discharged soldiers and well-established men in the local community. Those are the aims of the investigation. Their identities, their life styles and their social standing are studied to see what, if any, changes occurred during the period 1750-1850. It could be assumed that the terms of employment varied depending on the geographical area. To test this assumption teachers in three regions are studied and compared: the deanery of Färs in Scania, the deanery of Oland-Frösåker in Uppland and the deanery of Nyed in Värmland.

**Maria Sjöberg, *University of Stockholm*****SEK 333,708**

Reg. no. 94/356

*Women, inheritance and land in Dalarna 1544-1750.*

The project investigates how the peasantry sold, bought, changed and inherited land in the county of Dalarna during the period 1544-1750. The investigation emphasizes the role of women in the distribution of land, which, in spite of uniformity of the law seems to have been different in different parts of the county.

The degree of public appearance of women probably varied with their opportunities of taking part in the most fundamental transactions during the early modern period, i.e. land transactions. A comparison between localities with different social structures as well as comparisons over time are therefore of vital importance.

**Kenneth Hyltenstam, *University of Stockholm*****SEK 266,958**

Reg. no. 94/395

*Teaching styles and patterns of interaction in the instruction of Swedish as a second language for adult immigrants.*

The aim of the project is to describe different teaching styles and patterns of interaction characteristic of the instruction of Swedish as a second language for adult immigrants and to relate instructional and interactional features of certain teaching styles to learning outcomes. In a first descriptive phase of the project, interaction patterns from different classrooms will be investigated and related to teacher factors such as teacher training, assumptions about learning, view of language as well as to characteristics of the learner group such as educational and cultural background, proficiency level etc. In a second phase the classroom work of a few classes representing clearly distinguishable teaching styles will be followed, studied and analysed in more detail and related to learner outcomes with respect to different aspects of communicative competence. For the present study a combination of methods such as classroom observations, questionnaires, diaries and interviews will be applied.

**Bo Peterson, University of Stockholm****SEK 246,944**

Reg. no. 94/407

*The rise of the independent publishing function in Sweden.*

Publishing work was originally often a part of another business, for example printing and/or bookselling. The growing book market made specialization possible, and a new type of publisher, independent of other businesses, came on the scene. He acquired publishing rights, farmed out the production to subcontractors and concentrated on the marketing and distribution of his titles. The aim of this study is to analyse how this process influenced the publisher's role, publishing policies, book distribution and public opinion in Sweden from the industrial breakthrough in the 1870s to the modern post war era.

**Eva Ejerhed, University of Umeå****SEK 400,450**

Reg. no. 94/411

*Automatic content analysis of unrestricted text in electronic text data bases.*

The objective of the project is to examine the feasibility of a system of automatic content analysis, based on data-driven as opposed to hypothesis-driven methods of analysis. A data-driven system deduces the content of a text from properties of the text that are superficially decidable, thus equating text content with a reader's interpretation of a text.

In the project, Swedish news texts from TT Nyhetsbanken are first subjected to automatic analysis of content, and then to automatic retrieval of answers to restricted questions in the domain of politics.

**Francisco Lacerda, University of Stockholm****SEK 934,382**

Reg. no. 94/435

*The infant's linguistic world. Retrieving linguistic structure from natural speech.*

This project is an experimental study of the infant's ability to retrieve linguistic structure from its ambient language, particularly the infant's ability to extract lexical items out of natural continuous speech. It is known that adults speaking to infants typically use exaggerated melodic variations, emphasising certain words, and that infants prefer to listen to his type of speech. If enhanced words are perceptually more salient, then the infant's sensitivity to segmental changes in emphasised words should be better than to similar manipulations in non-emphasised words. The project uses behavioural techniques (High-Amplitude Sucking and Head-Turn) to investigate how prosodic modifications influence 3-, 6- and 10-month-olds' ability to focus on words embedded in natural sentences. The study will be conducted with 400 subjects.

**Jan Anward, University of Stockholm****SEK 734,158**

Reg. no. 94/446

*Dynamo.*

The purpose of "Dynamo" is to build a precise computer model of language acquisition, a network simulation of the acquisition of definiteness marking and case marking in Swedish, which predicts long-range historical change, genre-dependent variation, and individual variation, given varying conditions of language use. Empirical data for the project will come from a corpus of parent-child interaction, a genre-stratified corpus of modern written Swedish, and a corpus of historical texts.

**Per-Olov Sjöden, University of Uppsala****SEK 600,654**

Reg. no. 94/39

*A longitudinal study of risk and protective factors to the development of eating disorders in girls.*

The purpose is to identify patterns of eating behaviours, study their changes over time, to map eating behaviours in relation to maturation, and to identify risk factors (deliberate weight loss, ideal body image, body estimation, behaviour and emotional problems, self concept, maturity fears, perfectionism) and protective factors (social competence, coping) in relation to eating behaviours in 7-17 year old Swedish girls. The project is designed as a longitudinal prospective study spanning six years. 1000 girls aged 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 (200 in each age group) will be assessed at first every year for three years, and then every other year until year 2000. Two additional cohorts will be assessed to study potential society trends (1997), and possible effects of the repeated measurements in the main cohort (2000). The 7-9 year olds will participate in a structural interview based on questionnaires, and the older girls will fill out the questionnaires on their own. Teachers and parents will also be asked to fill out forms concerning attitudes to eating, ideal body shape and weight loss attempts.

**Peter Allebeck/Tore Hällström,  
University of Gothenburg****SEK 600,674**

Reg. no. 94/119

*Women and alcohol in Göteborg: a longitudinal population based study.*

This is a five year follow-up study "Women and alcohol in Göteborg". From the base line study we have data on substance abuse, psychiatric diagnosis, social conditions and personality traits in a sample of around 800 women in Göteborg, including a general population sample and a clinical sample. Around 480 women were selected and interviewed, based on responses to a mail questionnaire.

The aims of the follow-up are to study

1. the occurrence and natural course of alcohol habits and alcohol related problems,
2. risk factors and protective factors for alcoholism,
3. the outcome of treatment
4. cultural variations in pattern of drinking and risk of substance abuse.

The latter within the framework of an international multicenter study.

The project will provide knowledge valuable for the planning of prevention, to develop methods of early detection and intervention, e.g. in primary care and social services.

**John Wahren, Karolinska Institute****SEK 467,192**

Reg. no. 94/312

*Physiological Effects of C-peptide in Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.*

C-peptide and insulin are formed in equimolar amounts when proinsulin is cleaved in the pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells. C-peptide has since its discovery in 1967 been considered to be biologically inert. However, recent studies have demonstrated that C-peptide when given to patients with type 1 diabetes may improve renal function, stimulate glucose transport and ameliorate the function of the blood-retinal barrier.

The present study is designed to examine the role of C-peptide in the pathophysiology of type 1 diabetes and to determine if C-peptide should be used in the therapy of this disorder. A clinical trial is planned which will focus on the influence of C-peptide on nephropathy and blood-retinal barrier function in diabetes. Other studies will address the effect of C-peptide administration on diabetic neuropathy, especially autonomic neuropathy. The possible mechanism(s) of action of C-peptide will be elucidated in studies concerning C-peptide and  $\text{Na}^+\text{K}^+\text{ATPase}$  activity in renal tissue.

**Rolf Ekman, University of Gothenburg**

**SEK 333,708**

Reg. no. 94/388

*"Miserable people". Psychosocial and neurobiological factors behind the origin and longitudinal course of mood disorders: relevance for treatment strategies.*

Understanding the borders between brain biochemistry, overall brain functioning, and psychology is essential for an advancement in treating depression and other mood disorders. The aim of this project is to explore these areas by way of a broad clinical investigation of recently ill as well as treatment-refractory patients looking through various windows into brain functioning: analyses of psychoendocrine variables, cerebrospinal fluid, neuroimaging, and structured clinical interviews covering diagnoses and symptoms. Emphasis is put on environmental sensitivity to stress and the longitudinal course of these common illnesses.

**Martin Ingvar, Karolinska Institute**

**SEK 667,416**

Reg. no. 94/477

*Functional imaging in antisocial personality disorders.*

Psychopathic behaviour has long been associated with abnormal function in the frontal lobes. The aim of the project is to study the function in the frontal lobes in patients with antisocial personality disorders. Patients will be recruited from forensic psychiatry and will be extensively characterized with neuropsychological scoring. The cerebral perfusion will be measured multiple times both at rest and during activation with tests that relate to the function in the frontal lobes.

The treatment of this patient group is extremely costly and the rate of rehabilitation is very low. It would greatly benefit society if the mechanism behind antisocial personality disorders could be clarified and provide a basis for more effective treatment and a better prognosis.

**Roland Moberg, University of Uppsala**

**SEK 467,190**

Reg. no. 94/29

*Development of the late Prof. G. Degelius' lichen herbarium.*

The Botanical Museum at Uppsala University has received the lichen collection of Prof. G. Degelius comprising about 70,000 specimens. The material is of great scientific importance not only for the lichen taxonomist but also as a documentation of the lichen flora in Sweden and large parts of Europe before the negative impact of human activities totally changed this flora. To make the material easily available to scientists the nomenclature of the collection will be updated, the specimens will be registered in a database and finally included in the lichen herbarium at the Botanical Museum which is one of the largest lichen collections in the world.

**Åke Vallbo, University of Gothenburg**

**SEK 573,968**

Reg. no. 94/40

*Feed-back loops in voluntary movements: interactions between muscles of the human hand and their sense organs.*

Reflex loops from muscle spindles to the motoneurons in the spinal cord are involved in all movements. The purpose of the investigation is to analyse the functional interrelations between the elements of such loops during natural movements, i.e. effects of muscle contractions on muscle spindles, effects on afferent impulses on motoneurons via synapses in the spinal cord, and the presence of beta-effects, i.e. innervation of muscle spindles and main muscle by the same motoneurons. The microneurography technique for recording from nerve fibres will be combined with recently developed mathematical methods for analysis of the coupling between the activities in sensory and motor nerve cells.

**Joseph W. DePierre, University of Stockholm**

**SEK 307,012**

Reg. no. 94/72

*The role of peroxisomes in ethanol metabolism and toxicity.*

The toxic effects of ethanol are not caused primarily by this compound itself, but are a consequence of its metabolism. Alcohol dehydrogenase and the cytochrome P-450 system have long been known to participate in alcohol metabolism, but only recently has it become clear that peroxisomal catalase also plays an important role in this respect.

The aim of our project is to characterize the toxicological significance of ethanol metabolism by peroxisomes in relationship to metabolism by alcohol dehydrogenase and cytochrome P-450. Such characterization should help us to understand the varying susceptibilities of different organs and different individuals to ethanol toxicity, as well as, perhaps, the beneficial effects of limited quantities of ethanol.

**Emma Bergmark, University of Stockholm**

**SEK 200,224**

Reg. no. 94/162

*Mass spectrometric determination of DNA adducts for the quantification of cancer risks - An application on butadiene.*

The aim of the project is to develop mass spectrometric methods for the quantitative determination of DNA adducts from carcinogens. Presently used methods for DNA adduct determinations cannot give information on the identity of an adduct, as specifically as mass spectrometric methods. Butadiene is a common air pollutant and will be used as a model compound. The project will focus on the determination of adducts from diepoxybutane, which is probably the metabolite causing the high carcinogenic potency of butadiene.



**Maurits Lindström, University of Stockholm**

Reg. no. 94/259

*Cosmogenic Geology.*

Cosmogenic Geology is a new branch of earth science. Its principal objective is to define and analyse by geological methods the scope and effects of extraterrestrial matter falling on Earth. Sweden can be in the forefront of such research because it has excellent bedrock structures and relevant knowhow. The project involves young scientists. It includes deep drilling and bedrock geophysics at impact structures, dating of impacts, and processes, biological and geological, related to impacts. It also includes the oldest known meteorites on Earth.

**SEK 800,900****Peter Brodelius, University of Lund**

Reg. no. 94/353

*Increased production of the antimalarial substance artemisinin in the plant Artemisia annua L. by genetic modification of secondary metabolism.*

A new class of antimalarial drugs based on the sesquiterpene artemisinin isolated from the plant *Artemisia annua* L. has been developed during recent years. In order to increase the amount of artemisinin in the plant we are attempting to change the flow of metabolites in the terpenoid metabolism by genetic engineering techniques. Simultaneous upregulation of one or more key enzymes of artemisinin biosynthesis (i.e. 3-hydroxymethylglutaryl CoA reductase, farnesyl diphosphate synthase and/or geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate synthase, GS) and downregulation of squalene synthase by antisense technique to reduce sterol biosynthesis are expected to result in increased production of artemisinin. The isolation, partial characterization and molecular cloning of GS are key tasks for our laboratory in this collaborative project.

**SEK 467,192****Tomas Ljungberg, University of Stockholm**

Reg. no. 94/346

*Ethological studies of reconciliatory behaviours in man – the biological background, function, existence and development during childhood and adolescence.*

Ethology is a recently established research field in which behaviour in animals and man is studied from an evolutionary and ecological perspective. Studies of conflict resolution in primates have described reconciliatory behaviours in several primate species. These behaviours decrease tension, aggression and stress responses and re-establish social functioning in primate groups after conflicts. In this research project, we study children of different ages and both sexes, and the existence, function and development of reconciliatory behaviours in man are described and interpreted in a social cognitive and comparative ethological theoretical framework.

**SEK 133,484****Bertil Ringberg, University of Stockholm**

Reg. no. 94/467

*Reactivating and modernising of the activity at the Geochronological Institute in Stockholm.*

The purpose of the project is to reactivate and modernise the scientific work at the Geochronological Institute and to make the Geochronological Museum available for all those who are interested in the history of Quaternary geological science. The institute will be modernised by the creation of a clay-varve chronological database of all the varve series in the c. 13,000 calendar years Swedish Time Scale and varve series from other parts of the world. The purpose is to make a database available for international cooperation and to conduct and initiate research in the fields of chronostratigraphical, paleoclimatical and sedimentological research.

**SEK 427,146****Jan Gauffin, Royal Institute of Technology**

Reg. no. 94/369

*Normal and deviant voice function – acoustic, perceptual and physiological correlates.*

The aim of the project is to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying voice production mechanisms and the corresponding acoustic and perceptual features. A salient voice characteristic is the irregularities in the voice source. These are often an indication of pathology but are also present in normal voices. The irregularities have different perceptual characteristics but current analysis methods, i.e. amplitude and frequency perturbation measures, are not able to indentify the different kinds. The cause of some of these irregularities can be better understood on the basis of recent findings regarding non-linear vibrating systems with chaotic behaviour. Voice synthesis and computer simulations of vibrating vocal folds and glottal flow will be used to test hypotheses regarding the characteristics of different types of irregularities. Observations of vocal fold vibrations (high-speed video recordings) and perceptual assessment will be used to validate the simulations. The knowledge that can be gained from this research can be useful in many areas such as communication research, speech synthesis, phonetics, linguistics and in logopedics and phoniatrics.

**SEK 347,056****Bengt Thulin, Academy of Engineering Sciences**

Reg. No. 94/251

**SEK 175,000**

Contributions to the symposia "The Road to Long-Term Economic Decisions", "Man and Information Technology" and "Technology and the Future of Work", in conjunction with the Academy of Engineering Sciences' 75th anniversary.

**Folke Sandgren,**

*The Royal Library, National Library of Sweden*    **SEK 3,000,000**

Reg. no. 94/5046

*A bibliography of Swedish daily newspapers of the 20th century.*

A comprehensive bibliography of Swedish periodicals up to 1900 was published in Stockholm in three volumes at the beginning of this century by Bernhard Vilhelm Lundstedt. After that, the continuation of this indispensable bibliographic tool has been postponed due to lack of financial resources.

Now that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has made funding available a complete bibliographic description of all Swedish daily newspapers of the 20th century has been secured. The work will start immediately and be administered by and carried out at the newspaper section of the Royal Library in Stockholm, National Library of Sweden.

**Inger Enkvist, University of Lund**

**SEK 1,050,000**

Reg. no. 94/5072

*Identity and Ideology in Spanish Literature. Studies based mainly on Juan Goytisolo's Work.*

The project will examine three main aspects of the work of one of the greatest living Spanish writers during this century:

1. Muslim influence on Spanish identity both in Juan Goytisolo's own work and in the classical literature that he himself refers to.
2. National identity in exile as a problem for both Spaniards and Latin-Americans.
3. The quest for a new identity as a Spanish-speaking intellectual which both Goytisolo and many Latin-American writers from the "boom" embody.

**Magnus Jerneck, University of Lund**

**SEK 1,400,000**

Reg. no. 94/5076

*Stable peace – The case of Sweden.*

The overall aim of the research program is to inquire into possibilities for achieving durable peaceful inter-state relations. The theoretical concept of stable peace – initially understood as a condition in which military violence is unthinkable as means for solving conflicts – will be developed further and used to analyze continuities and change in Swedish foreign policy during 180 years of continuous peace. The analysis will focus on factors explaining foreign policy reorientation. It concentrates on a) Sweden's position in the international environment, b) the dynamics of Swedish inter-state relations, and c) changes in Swedish foreign policy roles and strategies. The program builds on cooperation between researchers at the History and Political Science departments at Lund University.

**Sven Öhman, University of Uppsala**

**SEK 1,100,000**

Reg. no. 94/5095

The aim of this project is to study questions of foundations and method in modern linguistics and philosophical theories of language, using the methods of philosophy of language. Special attention will be paid to those theories which are considered altern-

atives to generative, formal grammar, i.e., those theories which move away from the Chomskian tradition's mathematico-scientific stress on language as a grammatical system, and move towards a humanistic perspective emphasizing language as human, communicative action.

One of the most important tasks of our research will be to investigate the reasonableness and scope of the explanatory role which the theoretical formation of concepts has been given, not only within linguistics and the philosophy of language, but also within many fields of research in the humanities as a whole. Consequently, the project touches upon general and fundamental traits of modern theorizing in the humanities, and therefore, it can prepare the ground for entirely new ways of treating current and central problems within many of its different fields of research.

**Sven Allerstrand,**

*The National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images*

**SEK 700,000**

Reg. no. 94/5118

*The history of the Swedish gramophone record.*

The aim of this project is to document – in a scientific and systematic way – the entire publication of Swedish gramophone records 1899-1988. Primarily the work will be concentrated on collecting data of the records in a database. From the database it will be possible to produce discographies, printed or as CD-ROM. During the first five years the work will cover the period of 78s from 1899 until the mid fifties.

**Hans Davidsson, University of Gothenburg**

**SEK 3,000,000**

Reg. no. 94/5131

*Changing Processes in North European Organ Art 1600-1970 – Integrated Studies on Performance Practice and Instrument Construction.*

The aim of the six-year research programme "Changing Processes in North European Organ Art 1600-1970 – Integrated Studies on Performance Practice and Instrument Construction" is to gain knowledge of the formative influence of several factors contributing to the development of the organ and its repertory. The programme is directed towards, on the one hand, a "macro level", departing from the totality of instrument and music and its links to extra-musical factors, and on the other hand, a "micro level" focusing on individual aspects of instrument and music and their interaction. The research programme thus comprises both specialized and comprehensive projects. The result of the research are intended to be applicable in instrument building and musical performance. The direction towards a new orientation in the fields of source study and textual criticism makes documentation an important part of the programme.

**Bengt Hansson, University of Lund**

**SEK 800,000**

Reg. no. 94/5164

*Individual interests, normative relations, and the structure of society.*

Social philosophy has undergone a remarkable development in the last few decades, in particular with regard to methods and conceptual analysis. There has also been a return to fundamental classic questions, which, however, are now addressed in a wholly new way. Swedish philosophers have produced many individually notable results in this connection, but their efforts have not been coordinated and their results have not penetrated to non-specialists, probably due to their somewhat technical nature. The purpose of this programme is to coordinate and further develop Swedish research in modern social philosophy and to elucidate its relevance for the social sciences and for contemporary intellectual debate.

**Bengt Jonsell, The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences SEK 500,000**

Reg. no. 94/5209

*The Linnean Correspondence.*

A complete edition of the correspondence of Carl von Linné will be published by the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences in collaboration with the Swedish Linnean Society. The edition will be given a scholarly commentary in English by Swedish and foreign specialists and will also contain English summaries of the letters.

The publication of the Linnean correspondence started already in 1907 but was interrupted for several reasons. The new edition will be the first complete edition of Carl von Linné's correspondence.

**Barbara Hobson, University of Stockholm SEK 1,900,000**

Reg. no. 94/5265

*Program: Advanced studies in Comparative Gender Research.*

Transformations in Gender, Citizenship and Welfare States: Contextual Variations and Historical Processes, is the research core for a new program area in comparative gender research that is being developed at Stockholm University. The Program, Advanced Studies in Comparative Gender Research has three integrated components: 1) a research core 2) an international research exchange and collaboration with five European and American universities; 3) interdisciplinary Gender Studies seminars and symposia. The research core consists of coordinated projects that analyze welfare state policy formation across time and space with two general goals: 1) to contribute to a new field of comparative gender studies in analyzing the historical and contextual variations through which gender differences are encoded in modern different welfare states; 2) to extend the theoretical and empirical boundaries in comparative studies of welfare states by incorporating gender as a category of analysis. The research program will be coordinated by a group of interdisciplinary researchers and faculty at Stockholm University in coordination with a distinguished group of international scholars.

**Göran Bexell, University of Lund SEK 2,000,000**

Reg. no. 94/5315

*Conflicting and convergent values in moral traditions in contemporary Swedish society.*

The project will study some problems in connection with the theme "Conflicting and convergent values in moral traditions in contemporary Swedish society". Different areas will be studied: the relationship between Jewish and Christian ethics, between Christian and humanistic ethics and utilitarian and contractual ethics, between male and female ethics and between Lutheran and Catholic ethics. In addition there will be a study on the notion of conscience in different traditions as well as on moral traditions in the free Evangelical churches.

**Statistical information on research grants**

For a number of years, a tabular overview of the distribution of grants in the past financial year and the period in which the Foundation has been active (1965-94) has been presented. Owing to the addition of more donations over the past few years, comparison between one year and another has become more difficult. The information reported in Tables 1-4 includes only particulars concerning the Bank of Sweden's original donation.

The distribution of grants between subject fields for 1994 may be seen in Table 1. If the grants approved in the different years are expressed in the monetary value of 1994, the sum of the Board's research grants to date corresponds to more than SEK 2,600m. Information on the ratio between continuation grants and new grants in 1994 is reported in Table 2. The distribution among different faculty areas for these types of grant is shown in Table 3.

Several of the projects receiving grants, especially the larger ones, are of a multi-disciplinary or interdisciplinary character. For this reason, it is not possible to give an exact breakdown by subject or faculty field. The grants are listed under the subject considered most central, generally that in which the co-ordinating researcher is engaged. In all essentials, the tables provide a correct description of the focus of the Foundation's activities.

The grants listed under social science (see Table 1) accounted for 49% of the total of the grants awarded in 1994, while just under 20% of the grants went to humanities-oriented research and the remainder (just over 30%) to research in medicine, natural science and technology.

The percentage breakdown among subjects may vary considerably from one year to the next. These differences should not, however, be regarded as reflecting changes in the Foundation's allocation policy. As a rule, they may be explained by the fact that some major, multidisciplinary project listed under a particular subject has been either introduced or concluded during the year.

During 1994, 167 project grants were awarded out of a total of 608 applications considered (Table 1). The rejected applications represented a total amount requested of just over SEK 315m. The corresponding figure for applications rejected in 1993 was SEK 295m. Fifty-eight of the project grants approved related to new projects (1993: 35 projects; 1992: 40 projects). Of the funds applied for for new projects, 8% received approval, this being a considerable improvement compared with 1993, when only 4.6% was approved.

New grants accounted for 39% of the total amount approved during the year (Table 2). Thus, it was possible to arrest the downward trend.

Tabel 1. Grant applications and approvals in 1994 (SEK '000)

Field	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	amount sought	number sought	per field/subject
<b>Social science</b>	79	32.674	304	195.648	16,7	26,0	48,9
Economic history	3	1.811	17	10.974	16,5	17,6	2,7
Business administration	9	4.257	59	41.865	10,2	15,3	6,4
Economics	7	3.415	23	20.100	17,0	30,4	5,1
Human geography	3	1.607	11	7.450	21,6	27,3	2,4
Education	4	1.954	29	21.005	9,3	13,8	2,9
Psychology	19	8.043	45	23.638	34,0	42,2	12,0
Sociology	7	2.511	46	31.622	7,9	15,2	3,8
Anthropology	0	0	3	1.122	0,0	0,0	0,0
Statistics	2	730	8	4.170	17,5	25,5	1,1
Political science	15	4.694	29	19.167	24,5	51,7	7,0
Law	10	3.652	34	14.535	25,1	29,4	5,5
<b>Humanities</b>	33	12.868	120	68.485	18,8	27,5	19,3
<b>Medicine</b>	24	10.322	88	68.307	15,1	27,3	15,5
<b>Natural science</b>	22	8.517	69	36.848	23,1	31,9	12,8
<b>Technology</b>	5	1.699	21	11.198	15,2	23,8	2,5
<b>Other</b>	4	688	6	1.333	51,7	66,7	1,0
<b>Total project grants</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>66.768</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>381.819</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Overhead charges on travel grants awarded</b>		<b>29</b>					
<b>Travel grants, salary-grade increments, sector committees</b>		<b>2.000</b>					
<b>Total</b>		<b>68.797</b>					

Tabel 2. Continuation grants/New grants 1994 (SEK '000)

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of		
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	amount sought	number sought	per field/subject
Continuation grants	109	40.812	118	56.557	72,2	92,4	66,1
New grants	58	25.956	490	325.262	8,0	11,8	38,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>66.768</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>381.819</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Tabel 3. Number of final and one-time grants awarded, by duration and faculty, 1994

Duration (years)	Social science	Humanities	Medicine	Natural science	Technology	Other	Total	%
-1	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	7,8
2-3	15	3	2	7	1	0	28	54,9
4-5	6	3	3	3	1	0	16	31,4
6-7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3,9
8-	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Tabel 4. Grants for new projects in relation to total grants approved

Year	%
1990	26,9
1991	23,2
1992	20,4
1993	23,0
1994	38,9

## Publications by the Foundation

Research reviews and documentation from symposia, conferences, etc arranged by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are published either in the form of a series or as independent publications.

The staff at the Foundation's office will be pleased to supply information about the contents of the publications, as well as the addresses to which orders should be sent.

The titles given here are translations of the original Swedish titles. Only those publications followed by an "in English" entry are available in English.

The following titles have appeared to date in the series:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| RJ 1977:1 Working life, economics and the evolution of welfare | RJ 1981:2 The life of women in Swedish society                             |
| RJ 1977:2 Listen, look, read                                   | RJ 1982:1 The risk of becoming an alcoholic                                |
| RJ 1977:3 Hello! Hello!  | RJ 1982:2 Directly contrary to accepted standards                          |
| RJ 1978:1 Where do the strings lead?                           | RJ 1982:3 Changing one's way of life                                       |
| RJ 1978:2 Threat or promise?                                   | RJ 1983:1 Women and men in Swedish society (in English)                    |
| RJ 1978:3 Dialogue   | RJ 1983:2 How are we going to cope with 1990?                              |
| RJ 1978:4 Two-way cable TV and telconferencing                 | RJ 1984:1 Alcohol policy and research                                      |
| RJ 1978:5 Push the button                                      | RJ 1984:2 Eastern bloc research in Sweden 1950-1983                        |
| RJ 1978:6 Attitudes towards technology                         | RJ 1985:1 Research on taxes  |
| RJ 1978:7 Pain and acupuncture                                 | RJ 1986:1 Taxes – a problem for society?                                   |
| RJ 1979:1 Waiting in the wings                                 | RJ 1986:2 Finance theory investigations                                    |
| RJ 1979:2 Planning at the present time                         | RJ 1987:1 Technology and employment in the future                          |
| RJ 1979:3 Research in aid of equality between the sexes        | RJ 1987:2 Social science and humanities research on sport                  |
| RJ 1979:4 Modern times   | RJ 1988:1 Research in aesthetic subjects                                   |
| RJ 1980:1 The value and meaning of work                        | RJ 1989:1 The Swedish Riksdag in an international perspective (in English) |
| RJ 1980:2 Current research on women                            |  |
| RJ 1980:3 Research on working life                             |  |
| RJ 1980:4 Equality perspectives in research                    |  |
| RJ 1980:5 Communication – despite disability                   |  |
| RJ 1980:6 Research on taxation                                 |  |
| RJ 1981:1 Swedish research on taxation 1919-1979               |  |

### Other publications:

Riksdagen genom tiderna (The Riksdag through the ages).

H Schück, G. Rystad, M.F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1985).

The Riksdag: A History of the Swedish Parliament.

H. Schück, G. Rystad, M.F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1987).

Forskning i ett föränderligt samhälle, Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond 1965-1990.

Edited by Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990).

Swedish research in a changing society, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation 1965-1990.

Edited by Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1991).

Riksdagen inifrån. Tolv riksdagsledamöters hågkomster, erfarenheter och lärdomar (The Riksdag on the inside. Twelve Members of Parliament recollect their experiences and the lessons they learned).

Edited by Nils Stjernquist, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1991).

Att åldras (Growing old). Report from a symposium on ageing and on age-related diseases.

Editor: Bengt Pernow, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992).

Riksdagen genom tiderna (The Riksdag through the ages).

H Schück, G. Rystad, M.F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist. Second edition (1992).

Europa – historiens återkomst (Europe – the return of history). Editor: Sven Tägil, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992).

Research Funding and Quality Assurance. A symposium in honour of Nils-Eric Svensson. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1993).

Bengt Wieslander: The Parliamentary Ombudsman in Sweden. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1994).

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