

99

Annual Report



Stiftelsen

RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Annual Report
1999

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The Foundation's tasks, inception and aims

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond) is an independent foundation whose aim is to promote and support scientific research.

The Foundation was created in 1962 through an endowment from the Bank of Sweden to mark its three-hundredth anniversary in 1968 and, at the same time, to advance "an important national cause". The annual return on the Bank of Sweden Donation was to be used for promoting scientific research linked to Sweden. The Foundation's statutes were adopted in December 1964. Among the present statutes are the following:

- priority shall be given to fields of research whose funding requirements are not adequately met in other ways
- the Foundation's funds shall be used particularly to support major, long-term research projects
- special attention shall be paid to new research tasks requiring prompt and vigorous action
- the Foundation shall seek to promote contacts with international research.

In 1993 the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) approved the contribution of a further dona-

tion to the Foundation. Appended to this decision was a memorandum drawn up in the Government Offices, which emphasized certain guidelines that were to characterize the activity initiated by means of the donation. The applications specified included the following:

- *the establishment of research centres or research fields with international significance*
- *support for projects and programmes involving a multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary approach*
- *the establishment of networks or more permanent forms of cooperation, nationally and internationally, e.g. by starting an international programme of exchange for researchers*
- *the promotion of postgraduate education and researcher recruitment*
- *the promotion of mobility among researchers internationally and between universities/colleges and other activities.*

The first grants from the Foundation were awarded in autumn 1965, since when approximately SEK 4 billion (in 1999 monetary value) has been distributed for scientific research. The Foundation's total net assets amounted to approximately SEK 9.3 billion at year-end 1999.

Managing Director's comments

With the close of 1999 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has completed thirty-five years of activity. Final approval by the Riksdag of the Foundation's purpose and aims and the structure of the Board of Trustees came on 2 December 1964. In spring 1965 the appointments took place of the chairman, Professor Torgny Segerstedt, vice chancellor of Uppsala University, the vice chairman, Per Åsbrink, governor of the Riksbank, and the other members of the Board of Trustees to direct the activities of the Foundation. Torgny Segerstedt passed away on 28 January 1999. In connection with an information and planning meeting of the Board and the preparatory committees, a brief oration in his memory was delivered by the present chairman of the Foundation, Professor Stig Strömholm. His speech is reproduced in a special section of the chapter about activities in support of research (page 13).

The first twenty-five years of the Foundation's activities have been described in detail in the commemorative book *Research in a Changing Society*, which was published in 1990. The book was edited by the then chairman of the Foundation, Professor Kjell Härnqvist, and its managing director, Professor Nils-Eric Svensson.

In this annual report, therefore, only some of the events of the last ten years have been brought up to date. It goes without saying that the biggest of these events was the donation of SEK 1.5 billion in support of research in the humanities and social sciences which was made to the Foundation from employee investment funds in 1994.

As a result of this significant injection of capital and other funds donated by individuals, the Erik Rönnerberg and Nils-Erik Svensson Funds have helped to substantially widen and diversify the work of the Foundation.

Instead of taking a retrospective look, I have chosen to reflect on various aspects of the role of the Foundation today and in the future.

New situation regarding knowledge development

During the relatively short time, after all is said and done, that the Bank of Sweden

Tercentenary Foundation has been functioning, there has taken place a very rapid change in the conditions for knowledge development and knowledge production. During its first year, 1965-66, the Foundation awarded about twice as much in grants for research in the humanities and social sciences as the state did through its then funding bodies, the Council for Research in the Humanities (HFR) and the Council for Social Science Research (SFR). At a stroke the Foundation became the largest independent funder of research. In the next few years state grants increased substantially, while at the same time research began to benefit from new funds as a result of the emergence and growth of sectoral research, and new knowledge producers were established in addition to universities and university colleges. There has by and large been a similar trend throughout the West. However, one could justifiably maintain that the degree of endorsement of universities and university colleges as the nation's main performers of research has been much wider in Sweden than in many other western countries.

In most countries, on the other hand, the universities still retain their sole right of providing postgraduate training. In this area, too, there has been a noticeable decrease in the share of state funding. According to the latest OECD analysis of research policy in member countries, the role of the universities as research institutions has in a short space of time changed substantially (University Research in Transition. OECD 1998). The universities, as a consequence of the reduction in direct state funding, have looked to new sources of funding and have increasingly brought their research activities in line with external needs. In this way pressure has also increased on them to modify their institutional forms, which has helped to bring about tensions in the discipline-oriented university structure. The growth of knowledge inside and outside the scientific community which is accelerating at an ever-increasing rate is leading to increased specialization, while at the same time demands are being raised for more interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research activities. In other words, it has become more difficult to combine in the same organizational structure the demands for effective

mass education with high-quality research by international standards.

These increasingly evident trends are discussed by Professor Michael Gibbons et al. in the books *The New Production of Knowledge and Re-thinking Science*, the latter to be published in 2000.

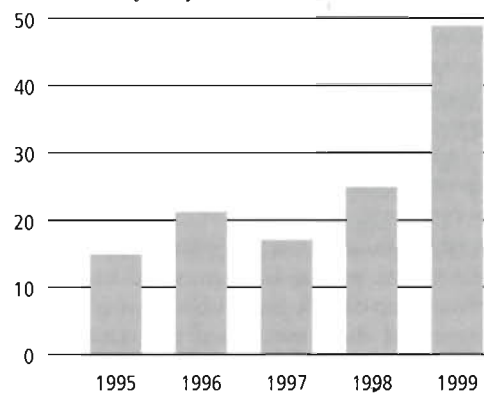
The authors maintain that the existing contract between society and university research is on the way to being renegotiated. This social contract has traditionally rested on the premise that if the universities impart knowledge to society and skills to students seeking knowledge, the state will in return fund basic research activity and also guarantee the universities a high degree of autonomy. Current developments now appear to have retreated from the essence of this contract. Professor Gibbons writes in December 1999 in *Nature* (Vol. 402): "A new social contract is now required. This cannot be achieved merely by patching up the existing framework. A fresh approach – virtually a complete 're-thinking' of science's relationship with the rest of society – is needed" (p. 81). The new social contract must "ensure the production of socially robust knowledge" instead of "sustaining the production of reliable knowledge". The new social contract "will require more open, socially distributed, self-organizing systems of knowledge production that generate their own accountability and audit systems". A new contract must also be based on "the joint production of knowledge by society and science". An important implication of this is the creation by the pattern of cooperation between universities and society of new structures and relationships.

It is very clear that the trends pointed to by Gibbons et al. are also becoming increasingly apparent in Sweden. As a result of the proposals now being considered by the Government Offices which are the outcome of work groups in the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the forms which state research funding takes will become more efficient. None of the commissions of enquiry, however, have dealt with the question of the opportunities and ability of the universities and university colleges to respond to the new challenges entailed by implementation of these proposals. There are demands from the business community and society for research cooperation which requires research know-how

from various disciplines to be put together in new formal or informal structures. The universities will be obliged to finance these changes within by and large defined resource ceilings and through state aid to universities via raised overhead charges for external funding bodies such as the Foundation.

Developments within the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in the past ten years also reflect very clearly these changes in the conditions for research funding. Up until the start of the 1990s the Foundation was a reactive research funder. Since 1994, when it received the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, the Foundation has by degrees increased its activity and taken a number of initiatives in launching ventures which have to a large extent been welcomed by the research community. This has naturally been made easier by the fact that since 1995 the Foundation has enjoyed an excellent overall return on its equity capital.

Figure 1: Total return in % on equity capital at the start of the year

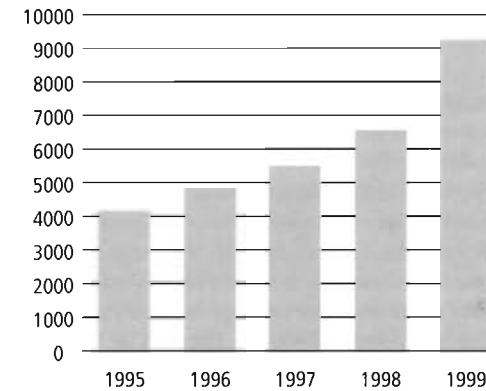


The above figure shows exceptional performance to the great satisfaction of the research community.

In five years the equity capital has more than doubled from just over SEK 5 billion to just over SEK 9 billion.

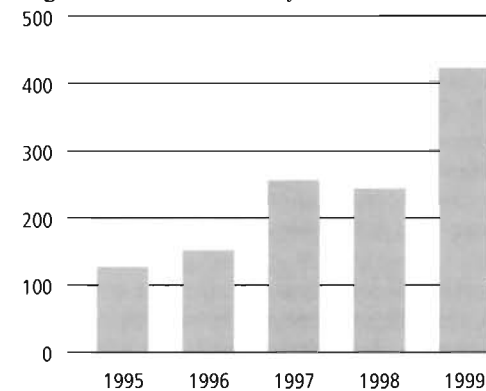
Figure 2: Equity capital (MSEK) (cf. top of page 7)

This welcome result trend, in combination with the mobilization approved by the Board in 1993 on behalf of the social sciences and humanities, has brought a significant expansion in grants for these subject areas. Since 1994 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary



Foundation has become the most active body in Sweden funding the humanities and social sciences. The extra amount awarded each year to the humanities has risen from just over SEK 10 m at the start of the 1990s until last year, when it exceeded SEK 200 m by a wide margin. Overall, the trend for research grants has been remarkable. Once again the Foundation, as in 1965-66, has been able to allocate twice as much as the state via research councils for the same purposes.

Figure 3: Grants awarded for research (MSEK)



For three years in succession the Foundation has been able to make extra allocations which amounted to substantial additions for the humanities and social sciences. In 1997 SEK 60 million was allocated to enable 135 doctoral students to complete their studies over a period of two years. In the following year a similar amount was awarded to a national research school of modern languages for thirty-two postgraduate students. Last year fifty PhDs who had qualified relatively recently were able to obtain employment lasting two to four years. On top of this, significant sums have been allocated for infrastructure ventures, including

grants for the establishment of a centre of organ research in Gothenburg, shared by the University and Chalmers' Technical University, and for an institute of contemporary history at Södertörn University College, which was inaugurated last year. Substantial grants have also been made for work preparatory to research at archives, libraries and museums.

For a number of years I have drawn attention in this section of the Annual Report to the ever-faster growing imbalance between the grants for research which the state allocates to universities and university colleges and the grants which are allocated to universities by research councils, foundations and authorities. With the emergence of new universities and the latest reform concerning posts for university teachers, this imbalance has become especially evident. This has meant that external funders have all of a sudden had to assume new tasks both in order to promote the recruitment of researchers through doctoral training and postdoctoral activities and to take part in the necessary work of achieving a mobilization/concentration, specialization/image creation, and a division of labour within and between the research units concerned. A clearer division of labour between the universities and university colleges in regard to research and research education must entail not only concentration and specialization, but also increased cooperation within the university system.

With its increasingly dominant position where the humanities and social sciences are concerned, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has acquired a more responsible role. There is already a growing dialogue between individual seats of learning and the Foundation about the development of various new research environments. Since there is a tendency for everyone to "jump on the bandwagon", the Foundation has acquired ever-greater influence over how the seats of learning can develop their images in the area of the humanities and social sciences.

Moreover, it cannot be emphasized enough that Sweden is a "small" country and our contribution to the international development of knowledge is marginal. Swedish research in many areas is by and large of very high quality, and this is also true of the humanities and soci-

al sciences. However, greater resources must be allocated for the creation of personnel-related and international bridges which enable greater research cooperation and contribute to our ability to benefit from international research findings. The Foundation has, therefore, embarked on very fruitful cooperation with the Foundation for the Internationalization of Higher Education and Research (STINT) in order to increase international mobility among scientists in the field of the humanities and social sciences.

Meanwhile it is gratifying to see that in recent years the humanities and social sciences have taken on increasing importance. More and more institutions at global, regional and national level are highlighting the significance of the cultural dimension for achieving economic, social and sustainable development from the standpoint of safety and the environment. It is increasingly evident to many people that in a complex society, which is substantially dependent on natural science and technology, knowledge of human values and human behaviour is becoming more and more important. These

growing research tasks are a great challenge for scientists in the humanities and social sciences. It brings me great satisfaction to state that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation now also possesses the financial resources enabling it to effectively take on these challenges originating from the humanities and social science sections of the research community. In other words, the Foundation is well equipped to meet the demands of today and tomorrow for flexibility and the ability to carry through changes. The Foundation, through its Board of Trustees and its preparatory committees, has an opportunity to span the entire field of the humanities and social sciences, with a view of other areas of science. The Foundation must now also be able to combine its strength with the courage to focus on new areas and new approaches in its project activity that can result in new and unanticipated knowledge.



Dan Brändström

Activities in support of research

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation provides support for advanced research in the form of project grants to individual researchers or groups of researchers applying for funds.

The Foundation is actively engaged in broad fields of scientific research, as illustrated by the range of expertise among the researchers on the Board of Trustees and in the preparatory committees. In addition, the Board comprises individuals with expert economic and political knowledge. This composition means that the Board represents an unusually broad spectrum of experience and thereby has a unique position as an all-round liaison body between different fields of research and also between research and other central interests in society.

Ever since the inception of the Foundation a certain preference has been shown for research in social science and humanities. Fairly substantial contributions have been made over the last few years for the benefit of research in the humanities. In 1999 approximately 58% of the Foundation's research budget for project activities was allotted to the humanities and theology, while some 40% went on social science and law. Research in medicine, natural science and technology received about 1%, while the remaining 1% constituted support for scholarships etc. If one also includes the extra provision for modern languages and postdoctoral grants, the percentage for the humanities is even more conspicuous.

Priority is given in the first place to projects whose requirements are not naturally met in other ways, e.g. through grants from state research councils or other authorities, which operate within their own relatively well-defined sectors.

The Foundation is interested in supporting multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary research projects in which researchers from different disciplines, faculties, localities or countries collaborate. If one reviews the Foundation's catalogue of grants awarded to date, one can find many examples of research projects of this kind, especially within the framework of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation.

Procedure

The decision about which grants are awarded by the Foundation is made by the Board of

Trustees. Prior to this, incoming applications are assessed and ranked in order of priority by one or (usually) more preparatory committees. Permanent and deputy Board members, together with external scientific experts from both Sweden and abroad, serve on each of these committees. As a rule, the applications are also assessed by one or more external experts in Sweden or other countries.

Each application is initially assessed according to international standards and in relation to criteria of scientific quality and social relevance.

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 which they consider to be of the highest scientific quality and of the greatest interest to the Foundation and which have been drawn up by scientists adjudged to be competent and suitable for conducting the projects concerned. These researchers are then given an opportunity to submit complete applications. All other applications are rejected.
- 2) In the second stage, **complete applications** are assessed and arranged in order of priority (as a rule after examination by external experts) before the final decisions are made by the Board.

Where 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.

Applications for grants from the *Humanities and Social Sciences Donation* are assessed in accordance with the criteria in the instructions issued by the Foundation, entailing scrutiny of the following aspects of projects:

- their relevance to the themes set out in the instructions, namely *The Fundamentals of the Humanities and Social Sciences and Social Changes in Time and Space*
- the interdisciplinary nature of the project, i.e. how cooperation is intended to take place across the boundaries of institutions, faculties or universities

- the participation of doctoral students
- ideas concerning research-information activities.

In certain fields which are regarded as important but as not having received sufficient attention, the Foundation sometimes appoints special "sector committees", whose task is to review research needs and encourage scientific research and the exchange of information. The committees consist of researchers from disciplines of importance for the field, together with representatives of important and relevant social interests. The committees' activities may be described as advanced work preparatory to research. Their work comes to an end when sufficient attention has been gained from the research community and/or from the authorities responsible for ensuring that permanent resources are provided for the field in question. In 1996 two new sector committees started work – the committee for research on *art and form* and the committee for *capital-market research*. In 1997 the Board also decided to found a sector committee for research on *knowledge and society*.

Follow-up and evaluation

The regular follow-up and evaluation of ongoing and recently completed projects has meant that 22 projects (eighteen from the Bank of Sweden Donation and four from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation) have been the object of special scrutiny. The aim of the follow-up has been to examine the scientific results and make assessments of the structure and resource allocation of the projects. An additional aim has been to ascertain, through conversations with vice-chancellors, deans, researchers and PhD students, existing and future conditions for the development of knowledge in the faculty areas concerned.

During the year 22 project leaders at the University College of Visby and the Universities of Umeå, Stockholm and Lund were contacted and received the following questions, to which written replies have been received:

1. What scientific publications have been generated by the project? A list of publications should be enclosed.
2. Has the project generated ideas for new research (applies particularly to completed projects)?

3. Have those engaged in the project contributed papers at national and international symposia? If so, what papers?
4. Has the project brought an invitation to you or any of your colleagues to spend time at any other seat of learning as a visiting researcher? It would also be of interest to know whether the work carried out in the project has prompted an invitation from your department to guest researchers.
5. What consequences for education have arisen as a result of the project? For example, have PhD students taken part? If so, please give their names and ages. It should also be made clear whether special teaching media have come into existence as a result of the project.
6. What research-information activities have been carried out during the project and/or after its completion?

Finally, a request was made for a financial report on the use of the project funds for:

- salaries
- equipment
- travel
- local overheads (premises, institutional and university costs)
- any other overheads

Visits to the following projects were made at the seats of learning mentioned above.

The preparatory committee for economics, geography etc. visited Lund on 23 November, when it reviewed the following projects:

1997-0182

Fredrik Andersson, The labour market and society under the influence of technological changes.

Grant until 31 December 2000

Total grant SEK 1,200,000

1997-0209

Sven-Olof Collin, Selection and distribution of leaders of industry. The Swedish management-market function.

Grant until 31 December 1999

Total grant SEK 1,270,000

1998-0219

Lennart Schön, Economic growth and productivity from a European perspective since 1870.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant SEK 2 million

The preparatory committee for behavioural science, social medicine etc. visited Stockholm University on 15 November, when it paid detailed attention to the following projects:

1995-0290

Göran Ahrne, Services and private feelings. An investigation of human interaction on the terms of organizations in the service society.

Grant until 30 June 1998

Total grant SEK 1,724,000

1996-0015

Ulf Lundberg, Stress, musculoskeletal problems and psychobiological mechanisms.

Grant until 31 December 1999

Total grant SEK 2,365,000

1996-0800

Jan O Jonsson, Life opportunities and the course of life.

Grant until 31 December 2000

Total grant SEK 3 million

The preparatory committee for political science, law etc. visited the University of Umeå on 19 October, when a review took place of the following projects:

1996-0801

Torbjörn Bergman, Constitutional changes and parliamentary democracy.

Grant until 31 December 2000

Total grant SEK 4,050,000

1997-0097

Yuri Belyaev, Randomization for or comparison of statistical methods of inference applied to heterogeneous data.

Grant until 31 December 2000

Total grant SEK 1,750,000

The preparatory committee for humanities and social science visited Lund University on 12 November to review the following projects:

1996-0645

Christer Platzack, The first grammatical hypothesis.

Grant until 31 December 1998

Total grant SEK 946,000

1996-5178

Birger Olsson, The ancient synagogue – birthplace of two world religions.

Grant until 31 December 2000

Total grant SEK 12,300,000

1998-5061

Kerstin Sundberg, People – Power – Modernity. Estates in Skåne from the height of the middle ages to the present.

Grant until 31 December 2003

Grant to date SEK 6 million

1998-0200

Charlotte Merton, The missing link: the court as an arena for the elites of Sweden, 1500-1800.

Grant until 31 December 2002

Grant to date SEK 1,900,000

On 24-25 August the preparatory committee for humanities and social science visited the University College of Gotland. A review took place of two projects from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation and one from the Bank of Sweden Donation.

1999-7024

Jan Utas, Visby: inventory of the inner city.

Infrastructure support SEK 55,000

1997-5112

Nils Blomkvist, Culture shock or compromise? The significance of regional strategies in the europization of the Baltic area, 1100-1400 AD.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant SEK 14 million

1996-0013

Gunhild Beckman, Prehistoric and historic contacts between Sweden and the Baltic in the light of genetics.

Grant until 31 December 1997

Total grant SEK 592,000

Research grants

The first grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation were awarded in 1994. This additional source of resources has enabled support to be given to a greater number of large-scale, interdisciplinary and long-term research projects. Many high-priority projects for which it would have been difficult to obtain financial resources of the kind now made possible have been started and have enabled more young doctoral students to obtain a meaningful education.

In the past year the Foundation has granted just over SEK 422 m for research purposes, as can be seen in the funds statement and the table *Research grants* on page 42.

Grants awarded totalled about MSEK 180 more than in the previous year. The grants awarded for projects have been increased by almost MSEK 50.

The reason for this large increase lies mainly in the fact that the Board also decided in 1999 to make a one-off provision for the recruitment of fifty young doctorates (SEK 55 m) and for the start of operations of the graduate school in modern languages (SEK 57 m).

New grants from the Bank of Sweden Donation and the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation are described on page 59.

The pressure of applications is substantial. Of the applications received during the year, 796 were new ones (281 more than in the previous year and 363 more than in 1997), the total sum applied for being SEK 804 m. The large number of applications to the Bank of Sweden Donation meant that during the year the Foundation decided to amend the instructions to those seeking grants. In future, only applications from **post-doctoral** researchers will be handled as part of this donation, i.e. doctoral training within the framework of the Bank of Sweden Donation will no longer be allowed. The continuation applications totalled 167, with SEK 205 m applied for altogether. This means that the total number of applications in 1999 came to 963, with the total amount applied for amounting to approximately one billion kronor.

Of the amounts requested for new projects, a lower proportion (about 10%) were approved in 1999 than in the two previous years, compared with 4.6% in 1993, 8% in 1994, 9% in 1995, 7% in 1996, 14% in 1997 and 16% in 1998. The proportion of new applications (32%) and the proportion of approved projects (27%) from female researchers are at about the same level as in previous years.

Within the framework of the Bank of Sweden Donation, 209 new applications were received, of which 33 were awarded grants.

Of the applications approved, three planning grants and ten grants can be put under the heading of infrastructure support, while eleven projects relate to the theme *The Fundamentals of the Humanities and Social Sciences* and fourteen to the theme *Social Changes in Time and Space*.

During the year the Foundation approved 95 new project grants and, in addition, 72 grants for symposia and travel, together with an absorbed overhead and VAT etc. totalling SEK 422.5

m. Within this framework, SEK 137 million has been dedicated to recruitment activities for researchers and increased support for the infrastructure in broad terms of the universities.

Approved grants are made available subject to special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. The majority of distributed grants have been administered by state universities and university colleges, which also then act as employers of the staff who are paid from the grants. In the section "Statistical information on research grants" (page 95), certain data are reported in table form on applications processed and grants awarded. In the case of grants paid out after 1 July 1991, besides overhead costs of 13.6%, there is also now an increment of around 8.7% for VAT, calculated on the project grant. In the case of grants after 1 July 1994 which are administered via state university college departments under the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foundation must now also expect to pay an increment of 10% for costs of premises on the amounts calculated for the actual research projects. This entails a total supplementary charge of the order of 33%.

Infrastructure support

In 1999 SEK 7.5 m was awarded in the form of infrastructure support mainly for work preparatory to research at various archives and libraries. From the applications to the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, nine new grants were approved (see page 100), together with a supplementary grant to **Lennart Karlsson** of the Museum of National Antiquities for the digitalization of the *Picture databank of Swedish medieval art* (reg. no. 1999-7023). Besides this, grants were made from the extra provision amounting to SEK 5 m to **Hans Davidsson**, University of Gothenburg, for the planning and development of a national centre of organ research, *Organ research 2000* (reg. no. 1999-7017), and SEK 2.5 m to **Ulf Göranson**, Uppsala University Library, for the project *Sources of Europe's history of science. Dr Erik Waller's history of science collection at Uppsala University Library* (reg. no. 1999-7018).

Extra contribution 1999

On 25 March 1999, in connection with its budget decision, the Board allocated SEK 80

m, 55 m from the Bank of Sweden Donation and 25 m from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, as a one-off provision for 1999.

The extra provision was apportioned as follows:

- A contribution in memory of the death of the first chairman of the Foundation, Professor Torgny Segerstedt. Five four-year postdoctoral positions, of which about one year is to be spent abroad in a prominent scientific institute. This programme is carried out in cooperation with STINT and is associated with SCASSS in Uppsala. **SEK 10 m**
- Postdoctoral contributions at the universities **SEK 45 m**
- A one-off provision in support of the research programme Swedish in Finland – Finnish in Sweden **SEK 10 m**
- A temporary reinforcement of resources for the infrastructure support grant. The additional resources are to be used for one-off contributions in support of future research. **SEK 7.5 m**
- Follow-up of previous years' contributions in connection with "Promoting Cultural Research for Human Development" and to continued seminar activities relating to the future of representative democracy. **SEK 7.5 m**

The above-mentioned contributions are described in the following section.

In memoriam Torgny Segerstedt

In his welcoming address at the information and planning meeting of the Board of Trustees and the preparatory committees of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation on 9 February 1999, the chairman, Professor Emeritus **Stig Strömholm**, spoke as follows: "In the circumstances it seems only natural to pause for a moment and take a look back. On 28 January this year Professor Emeritus **TORGNY SEGERSTEDT** passed away at the age of ninety.

"Torgny Segerstedt was the first chairman of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, holding this office for a period of ten years, from 1965 to 1974. These years were decisive ones. It is no exaggeration to say that during this first ten-year period the Board of Trustees,

within the broad frame of reference assigned to it by its articles of association, discovered its way forward, its most important goals and its special style. Torgny Segerstedt's clarity and breadth of vision, his foresight and his unique view over the years of the international research community and of the situation and needs of Swedish research made him especially well suited to direct the work of the Foundation during this period.

"Torgny Segerstedt's long-standing and versatile activities as a researcher and a teacher, as an administrator and as a thinker, leader and debater in research and educational policies have already been described and will be depicted publicly in many different contexts. This is not the occasion to add to the many tributes that will rightly be associated with his memory.

"May I merely remind you of his crucial contributions on behalf of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and ask all those present to stand and pay a silent tribute in his memory."

Pro Futura

In memory of the first chairman of the Foundation, the Board resolved to allocate SEK 10 m for five research places from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2003. This resolution at the same time enables the creation of a new, future-oriented programme – Pro Futura – for the recruitment of young postdoctoral researchers of special promise in the humanities and social sciences. The programme will be carried out in association with the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS), situated in Uppsala, and with the Foundation for the Internationalization of Higher Education and Research (STINT).

In the course of discussions held on 6 June 1999 between representatives of the Foundation, SCASSS, STINT and the four faculties concerned (the humanities, law, social science and theology), guidelines were drawn up for the nomination and selection of these young and especially promising researchers. A committee was appointed, which nominated the following five researchers prior to the meeting of the Board on 9 September 1999:

Sara Danius, PhD, Department of Literary History, Uppsala University
Michael Nordenmark, PhD, Department of Sociology, University of Umeå

Ola Sigurdson, DTh, Department of Theology, Lund University

Mats Rosengren, PhD, Department of Theoretical Philosophy, University of Gothenburg

Sia Spiliopoulou Åkermark, DL, Department of Law, Uppsala University

In the next few years these researchers will be pursuing their researches in connection with the Pro Futura programme at SCASSS in Uppsala. The allocation of resources will be such that for the activities over the two years SCASSS will receive SEK 5 million. For the two remaining years, each university will receive one million kronor per researcher (totalling five million). The extra costs for a one-year stay abroad by the researchers will be met by STINT through a separate agreement. These five researchers will be awarded a diploma at a ceremony in Uppsala on 17 February 2000.

Two-year postdoctoral positions

Besides this special contribution in memory of Torgny Segerstedt, the Board allocated SEK 45 m for 45 two-year postdoctoral positions at Swedish universities. It was specified here, too, that the positions were intended for young researchers born in 1960 or later who had obtained their doctorates after 30 June 1996. The Board has assigned the 45 postdoctoral positions according to the following table.

University	Faculty					Total
	Theology	Human- ities	Art	Law	Social Science	
Uppsala	1	3		2	3	9
Lund	1	3		1	4	9
Stockholm		3		1	3	7
Göteborg		2	1		4	7
Umeå		2			3	5
Linköping		1			3	4
Luleå					1	1
Karlstad					1	1
Växjö					1	1
Örebro					1	1
Totalt	2	14	1	4	24	45

Of the above research posts, 21 (47%) have been allocated to female researchers.

The research programme Swedish in Finland – Finnish in Sweden

This programme comprises bilateral research cooperation between Finland and Sweden in

the areas of the humanities and social science. It extends over three years and started on 1 January 2000. The research programme has available to it FIM 15 million from the Academy of Finland and SEK 10 million from each of the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR) and the Foundation, totalling approximately SEK 39 million. The aim of the programme is

- to study the interaction, cooperation, influences and tension between Sweden and Finland from a historical and a present-day perspective,
- to study the majority-minority problem by comparing the situation within the two countries and between them,
- to study the social, psychological, pedagogical, linguistic and other processes created by this problem,
- to encourage comparative studies of Finland and Sweden, and
- to promote cooperation between Swedish and Finnish research environments.

The initiative for the programme was taken in autumn 1997 by the Swedish Literary Society in Finland, which proposed that the Research Council for Culture and Society at the Academy of Finland should start a research programme called "Swedish in Finland – Finnish in Sweden". The Academy of Finland took up the proposal and in spring 1998 commenced preparatory work with a view to creating a Finnish-Swedish research programme. Contact was made with the Foundation and HSFR, both of which decided to take part in the planning and financing of the programme. Besides the Academy of Finland and the Swedish Literary Society in Finland, the Foundation for Åbo Akademi University and the Delegation for the Swedish Cultural Foundation declared their willingness to participate in the financing and implementation.

A bilateral working party was set up in autumn 1998, which drew up the final programme. The Academy of Finland was represented by Professors **Marjatta Hietala** and **Aila Lauha**, lecturer **Erik Allardt** and director-general **Kari Tarkiainen**; the Swedish Literary Society in Finland was represented by Professors **Marika Tandefelt** and **Johan Wrede**; the Foundation

for Åbo Akademi University was represented by Professors **Gustav Björkstrand** and **Krister Ståhlberg**; and the Delegation for the Swedish Cultural Foundation was represented by its chairman, **Per Stenbäck**. From Sweden the HSFR was represented by Professors **Olof Ruin** and **Louise Vinge** and administrative director **Björn Thomasson** and the Foundation by managing director **Dan Brändström** and Professor **Henning Johansson**. The secretary of the working party was scientific secretary **Eili Ervelä-Myrreen** of the Academy of Finland.

The preparations were completed in New Year 1999, after which the funding bodies announced research grants through various channels. To advertise the programme, the Foundation and the HSFR organized a joint conference at Finlandiahuset on 23 February 1999. Applications for grants comprised two stages. The first of these involved the submission of a project outline to one of the funding bodies not later than 12 March 1999. Altogether 89 project outlines were received. From these, the selection took place at a meeting in Helsinki on 20-21 May 1999 of altogether 41 projects, which were invited to submit complete applications by 1 September 1999.

Assessment and selection of the submitted project outlines and the complete applications were carried out by a special preparatory committee, which consisted of researchers appointed by the funding bodies taking part. Prior to its final selection of projects, this committee also had the complete applications assessed by four panels of experts. Representing the Foundation on this committee were Professors **Stig Strömholm** (chairman), **Henning Johansson** and **Gunnar Törnqvist** and Assistant Professor **Mats Rolén**.

At its meeting on 2 November 1999 at the Foundation, the preparatory committee approved funds for seventeen projects. At the same time it was decided that the Academy of Finland should be responsible for the financing of the participation of the Finnish researchers, while the HSFR and the Foundation should between them allocate the grants to the Swedish researchers involved. It was also decided that the funding bodies should nominate representatives to an executive committee which would be responsible for coordination, follow-up and evaluation. The Foundation's

representatives on this committee are **Stig Strömholm** and **Mats Rolén**.

Summarized below are the projects which were supported by the programme. The total amounts in millions of Finnish marks (MFIM) allocated to each project are given. The project grants to be disbursed by the Foundation are given in bold in millions of Swedish kronor (MSEK).

Projects financed under the programme Swedish in Finland – Finnish in Sweden

Gabriel Bladh, Karlstad University

Forest Finns in Sweden – migration, colonization and assimilation. (MFIM 1.8)

Financing: **RJ MSEK 2.628**

Inguar Dahlbacka, Åbo Akademi University

Interaction and identity. The Church and religion in Finland and Sweden, 1809-1999. (MFIM 2.0)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 1.0, HSFR MSEK 1.460

Rita Hjerpe, Helsinki University

Co-operation and competition. Economy, Nation-State and Swedish-Finnish interaction. (MFIM 1.7)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.8, HSFR MSEK 1.314

Göran Hoppe, Uppsala University

Betraying their brothers' hopes and the land of their fathers... (MFIM 1.5)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.5, HSFR MSEK 1.46

Leena Huss, Uppsala University

Linguistic emancipation in Finland and Sweden. (MFIM 1.6)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.9, HSFR MSEK 1.022

Lars Jonung, Stockholm School of Economics

Crises, macroeconomic performance and economic policies in Finland and Sweden in the 1990s. A comparative approach. (MFIM 1.5)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.6, HSFR MSEK 1.314

Olli Kangas, University of Turku

From model to threat? (MFIM 1.8)

Financing: Academy of Finland

Helena Kangasharju, Helsinki School of Economics

Finnish, Swedish or English? Internal commu-

nication: recently merged Finnish-Swedish companies. (MFIM 1.6)

Financing: Academy of Finland

Kaisa Korpijaakko-Labba, University of Lapland

About cultivation rights on either side of the River Torne. (MFIM 1.6)

Financing: Academy of Finland

Lars-Folke Landgrén, Helsinki University

The city and ideas. Urban aspects of the 18th century – and the 18th century today. (MFIM 1.5)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.75, **RJ MSEK 1.095**

Anneli Sarvimäki, Kuntokallio Centre for Gerontological Education and Research, Helsinki

Growing old between two cultures. (MFIM 1.5)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.75, **RJ MSEK 1.095**

Harriet Silius, Åbo Akademi University
Ethnicity and gender. The construction of ethnic identity and gender in Swedish and Finnish contexts. (MFIM 1.2)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.7, **RJ MSEK 0.73**

Hanna Snellman, Helsinki University

Gothenburg – the largest village of the Salla parish. (MFIM 1.4)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.7, HSRF MSEK 1.022

Timo Soikkanen, University of Turku

Between control and integration policy. (MFIM 1.5)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.9, **RJ MSEK 0.876**

Krister Ståhlberg, Åbo Akademi University
Language group, citizenship and local welfare state. (MFIM 1.5)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.5, **RJ MSEK 1.46**

Nils-Erik Villstrand, Åbo Akademi University
Parts in dialogue. Integrative and disintegrative forces and processes in Sweden and Finland (1720-1860). (MFIM 1.7)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 0.9, **RJ MSEK 1.168**

Charles Westin, Stockholm University
Solidarity and asymmetry – self portraits and

portraits of the other. (MFIM 2.1)

Financing: Academy of Finland MFIM 1.0, HSRF MSEK 1.606

Within the framework of the programme, a total of MFIM 1.5 has been set aside for coordination, conferences and research information.

Graduate school in modern languages

In 1998, in order to increase the recruitment of research students in English, German and French, the Foundation allocated SEK 60 m to a national graduate school, of which SEK 3 m was budgeted for courses and planning preparatory to research, while SEK 57 m of the return in 1999 was budgeted for the implementation of the graduate school. The money relates to the financing of thirty-two full-time doctoral posts lasting four years from 1 September 1999, fees to the coordinator/principal, lecturers and other overheads.

In February 1999, through letters to universities, advertisements and its website, the Foundation announced a total of thirty-two doctoral posts at the graduate school. This investment met with considerable interest from the universities and students. By the expiry date for applications, 15 April 1999, no fewer than ninety-two persons had expressed an interest. In the expert review of the applications carried out by the Foundation's planning committee for the graduate school, it was noted that a striking number of the proposed projects for theses were of high or very high quality. The majority of applicants had excellent study qualifications. On 10 June 1999 the Foundation decided to offer thirty-two applicants a doctoral post lasting four years. The prospective PhD students who were chosen were able, as a result of the Foundation's decision regarding financing, to be accepted for research training at their various universities. The graduate school commenced operation in the autumn term of 1999 with a residential course in syntactic language theory (equivalent to 5 credits), split between two course weeks and located at Höllviken in Skåne.

Fourteen of the doctoral posts relate to studies in English, eleven in French and seven in German. They were dispersed geographically so that Stockholm University was allotted seven posts, the universities of Gothenburg and Lund

six posts each, Uppsala University five posts, the University of Umeå four posts, Växjö University two posts, and the universities of Karlstad and Linköping one post each.

Breakdown of doctoral posts in modern languages by seat of learning and language

University	English	French	German	Total
Uppsala	1	3	1	5
Linköping	1			1
Lund	3	1	2	6
Växjö	1	1		2
Göteborg	3	2	1	6
Karlstad	1			1
Umeå	1	1	2	4
Stockholm	3	3	1	7
Total	14	11	7	32

Those attending the Foundation's graduate school are part of a national network and will come together for shared courses for at least two weeks each term. At least twenty of the course credits of the research training of the PhD students are to be completed within the framework of the graduate school, and at least one course qualifying for five credits will be offered by the school. The participants will also, of course, follow the normal research training at their home department. In its first term the graduate school has already helped to bring about a fruitful exchange of ideas between disciplines and between study sites. An additional feature of this was the well-attended seminar of the chief supervisors of the PhD students and the Foundation's steering committee for the graduate school, which was arranged by the Foundation on 1 November 1999 at Spökslottet in Stockholm.

Grants for symposia, seminars, research-information activities, information exchange etc.

In its 1999 budget the Foundation's Board of Trustees allocated SEK 8 m in support of symposia, seminars and research-information activities. In 1999 117 such applications were processed, in 32 of which the main applicant was a woman. 72 applications, of which 21 (29%) were submitted by female researchers, received grants totalling just over SEK 8 m. Seven applications have been postponed.

Many of the research projects supported by the

Foundation shed light on problems of general interest to society. It is important for the research findings to be made known to the community at large and to be the object of discussion, critical scrutiny and utilization. The Foundation has therefore tried by various means to assist in facilitating such information exchange. In 1999 it engaged in several activities, nationally and internationally, for the purpose of monitoring and spreading knowledge about the research it supports and encouraging the exchange of information about research findings between different groups in society.

The Foundation also seeks through grants to symposia, seminars and research networks to afford researchers an opportunity to develop new areas of research. The aim is to encourage researchers through collaboration, preferably with an interdisciplinary focus, to develop new research projects and eventually be able to apply for funds in the Foundation's regular round of applications.

The Foundation also arranges symposia and seminars of its own (sometimes in collaboration with another research-funding body inside or outside Sweden) for the purpose of identifying research needs and surveying or presenting the state of knowledge in a particular field. It also takes part in various research-information activities. A fairly regular activity of this kind is the annual grant for the publication of *Forskning & Framsteg* (Research & Progress).

There follows a brief description of some examples of activities for which the Foundation took the initiative or in which it played an active part in 1999

Attractive and useful

Swedish *hemslojd* (arts and craft products) is an extremely neglected area where research in the humanities and social science is concerned. Handicraft has traditionally been a female pursuit and, as such, fairly hidden from view. In the words of Maths Isacsson, it has "simply not fitted into the picture of the large, modern project, of the kind which has brought the social and welfare developments of the 20th century." For this reason cultural research has also displayed a noticeable lack of interest in handicraft.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has sought to fill this gap in knowledge by supporting for a number of years the Committee

for Handicraft Issues with funds from its provision for symposia, seminars and research-information activities. In 1995 the Foundation contributed funds to a series of seminars with the theme *Handicraft, aesthetics and Swedish social life from an interdisciplinary perspective*. Three seminars were held, attended by representatives of arts and crafts, artistic activities and research. In 1998 the Foundation contributed funds for the publication of the texts of the seminar series, which have recently come out in the anthology *Den vackra nyttan. Om hemslöjd i Sverige* (Attractive and useful. About handicraft in Sweden) (Gidlunds).

In 1999 the Foundation granted additional funds in the form of a planning grant to strengthen the roots of handicraft as an area of research and in order to formulate an interdisciplinary project on the development, activity and ideology of handicraft.

The Swedish History Days

One of the Foundation's more important commitments within the framework of the provision for symposia, seminars and research-information activities has been its support for the annual Swedish History Days. This is a non-profit-making association founded in 1993 to stimulate historical research information and to widen contacts between specialist historians and a public interested in history. Since 1995 the Foundation, as one of many funding bodies, has supported the Swedish History Days, seeking in the process to contribute to this significant research-information activity.

The Swedish History Days were held in 1994 in Örebro, in 1995 in Uppsala, in 1996 in Lund, in 1997 in Kalmar and in 1998 in Stockholm. Last year the event was held in Turku, Finland. Over the years the Swedish History Days has grown and come to establish itself as a central meeting place for those interested in the history of Sweden. The theme for the 1999 event was the long history shared by Finland and Sweden.

Cooperation with the Riksdag

The series of seminars entitled *The Riksdag – the heart of democracy?*, which began in 1998 in association with the Speaker, **Birgitta Dahl**, on the theme the problems and conditions of democracy, was rounded off during the year with a seminar on The future of democratic

government: democracy – ability to act – a state governed by law on 16 February 1999. Taking part in this seminar were Professors **Olof Petersson** and **Jörgen Hermansson** and Ass. Professors **Michele Micheletti** and **Anders Westholm**.

As a postscript to the series, mention may be made of the seminar on *The future of representative democracy*, which was held in Umeå on 18 October at the initiative of the Foundation in association with the Democracy Commission of Enquiry, the Temperance Educational Association (NBV) and the Department of Political Science at the University of Umeå. The active participation of the Riksdag in this particularly well-attended seminar of over one-thousand delegates found expression in the opening address of the conference, which was delivered by Speaker **Birgitta Dahl**, and in the participation by **Per Unckel**, chair of the Standing Committee on the Constitution, in the concluding panel discussion.

Bengt Göransson, chairman of the Democracy Commission, presided over the seminar. In the morning the Commission's research project on the 1998 general election was presented under the title *Parties, voters and the media*. They were reviewed by political scientists **Martin Bennulf**, University of Gothenburg, **Mats Ekström**, Örebro University, and **Anders Westholm**, Uppsala University. The main address on *Values in change and the challenge for representative democracy* was delivered by Prof. **Ronald F. Inglehart** of the Institute for Social Research (ISR), University of Michigan. Prof. Inglehart helped to establish the Euro-Barometer Surveys and is responsible for coordinating the World Value Surveys.

On the question of *Representative democracy in Swedish*, Prof. **Sören Holmberg** of the Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg, summarized the state of knowledge as reflected by a long series of studies of voter behaviour.

The afternoon session began with a speech from Prof. **Gunnel Gustafsson** of the Department of Political Science, University of Umeå, which touched on *The renaissance of local democracy* with the sub-heading *Women and other elected representatives as problem-solvers and "chaos pilots"*. Her address was commented on by **Stig Grauers**, county council

commissioner of the regional board of Västra Götaland.

The day was rounded off by a panel discussion of *Democracy in change* led by editor **Britt-Marie Mattson**. What are the threats to Swedish democracy? What importance do the media have? Why does Sweden have an ever-falling proportion of people voting in general elections? Where does one set the limits in a democracy? These were some of the questions dealt with by the panel in the course of the discussion, which was recorded by the Swedish Educational Broadcasting Company (UR) for showing on TV.

Taking part in the discussion were EU commissioner **Margot Wallström**, Prof. **Drude Dahlerup**, Stockholm University, Prof. **Peter Esaiasson**, University of Gothenburg, **Edna Eriksson**, Youth Board, journalist and author **Anders R. Olsson** and MP **Per Unckel**, chairman of the Standing Committee on the Constitution.

Another major event held in cooperation with the Riksdag and the Bertil Ohlin Institute took place on 31 May to mark the centenary of the birth of Bertil Ohlin. The theme of this full-day seminar – *Globalization, ideology and national policy* – was connected with some of the main lines of Ohlin's contributions as a scientist and politician. Speaker **Birgitta Dahl** opened the seminar by welcoming just over two-hundred delegates to the Riksdag. The former Minister of Finance, senior economist **Anne Wibble**, then introduced the programme by expressing some personal comments on the role of her father, Bertil Ohlin, in Swedish politics. **Ralf Dahrendorf** from the House of Lords then delivered a lecture on the subject *Globalization and democracy*. Lord Dahrendorf took the view that "the heterogeneous national state" had by no means served out its role, but was the best defence up to now of liberal values of the freedom. Prof. **Daniel Tarschys** then gave a talk entitled *Social liberalism – an idea with or without a future?*, emphasizing that social-liberal solutions had dominated the practical politics of Western democracies. Prepared comments were made by Ass. Prof. **Li Bennich-Björkman**, Uppsala University, and **Göran Rosenberg**, editor of the journal *Moderna tider* (Modern times). The next talk was devoted to constitutional issues: Prof. **Olof Ruin** of Stockholm University spoke on the topic *The*

foundations of democracy – a living constitution. Ruin maintained his earlier expressed critical view of the constitutional solution, claiming that both Ohlin and Erlander were ruled too much by short-term considerations of party strategy. Prepared comments were given by MEP **Cecilia Malmström**, Gothenburg, and former minister and county governor Ass. Prof. **Björn Molin**, Gothenburg. **Hans Bergström**, senior editor of *Dagens Nyheter*, then gave the concluding talk of the seminar: *The role of the opposition in a democracy*. He focused on Bertil Ohlin's actions as leader of the opposition over more than two decades, observing that he had had a very difficult task owing to the strong position of social democracy and the to some extent significant differences between the parties on the right. However, Ohlin had succeeded in maintaining confidence in the political system, according to Bergström. The role of commentator was filled by political experts **Anne-Marie Lindgren**, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ass. Prof. **Tommy Möller**, Stockholm University, and **Anne Wibble**. The seminar was brought to a close by **Dan Brändström**. The prepared addresses and comments from the seminar have been published in the volume *Globalisering, ideologi och nationell politik* (Globalization, ideology and national politics). Eleven texts about Bertil Ohlin and social liberalism (editor: Håkan Holmberg, Gidlunds förlag, 1999).

Conference on research into tourism

On 25 February 1999 the Foundation, in association with the Swedish Tourist Authority, held a conference in the Riksdag building on the need to strengthen and develop research into tourism. The conference was aimed at funding bodies, the Riksdag, the Government Offices, relevant authorities and the business community. Invitations had been accepted by almost seventy people. The programme began with a welcoming address from Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, who gave an overview of the operation of the system of financing Swedish research and its ability to identify and support new research specializations. **Göte Ekström**, director of the Swedish Tourist Authority, presented facts about the economic role of the tourist sector in the Swedish economy, stressing that an

extensive research-based bank of knowledge was of considerable importance for industry. The Tourist Authority had therefore drawn up a research programme, which was presented by project leader **Helene Nilsson**, the Tourist Authority, and doctor of economics **Lena Larsson-Mossberg** of the School of Economics, University of Gothenburg. The bulk of the programme was then devoted to brief presentations of close on twenty project proposals regarding research linked to the tourist sector, which had been initiated by the R&D programme of the Swedish Tourist Authority. The programme also included a panel discussion entitled "Cooperation in R&D between university and business". The members of the panel were **Peter Forssman**, chairman of the Swedish Tourist and Travel Industry Federation (RTS), **Kerstin Eliasson**, director at the Ministry of Education, Prof. **Tommy D Andersson**, research director at the European Tourist Research Institute (Etour) at Mid-Sweden University College, Östersund, and **Göran Friberg**, programme manager at NUTEK (the Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development). The panel discussion was led by Mats Rolén of the Foundation.

Sector committees

Sector committee for capital-market research

The sector committee arranged a symposium on the internationalization of the financial sector on 25-26 March. Invitations had been issued to a number of foreign researchers who had submitted their contributions in advance.

The symposium was introduced by committee member Prof. **Clas Bergström**, Stockholm School of Economics, who had been chiefly responsible for its planning, together with **Jonas Niemeyer**, Stockholm School of Economics, who also has links to the Ministry of Finance.

The symposium comprised a description of the importance of the financial sector for the economy and the factors which are influenced by having a financial sector in Sweden.

The symposium was divided into four parts, the first three of which consisted of various accounts of the financial sector from different perspectives, concluding with a panel debate at

the end of the third session. The fourth and last session took the form of a tutorial, where young researchers and PhD students had an opportunity to present their areas of research and have them scrutinized by the researchers present.

The first part of the symposium was chaired by **Lars Nyberg**, deputy governor of the Riksbank. It comprised three sessions, in the first of which Professors **Raghuram Rajan** and **Luigi Zingales** of the University of Chicago spoke on the topic *Financial system, industrial structure and growth*, with comments from **Erik Berglöf**, director of the Stockholm Institute of Transition Economics and Eastern European Economies (SITE) at the Stockholm School of Economics. In the following session Prof. **Zingales** also spoke on *Legal systems and financial development*, which was the object of comments by **Claes Thimrén**, Merita Nordbanken. Prof. **Randy Kroszner** of the University of Chicago then asked *Is the financial system politically independent? Perspectives on the political economy of banking and financial regulation*. The commentator on this session was Prof. **Yrjö Koskinen** of the Stockholm School of Economics.

The chairman for the second part of programme on the first day was Prof. **Lars Engwall**, Uppsala University, also chairman of the sector committee for capital-market research. This also comprised three sessions. Prof. **Arnoud Boot** of the University of Amsterdam first spoke on *Consolidation and strategic positioning in banking with implications for Sweden*, with comments from **Pehr Wissén**, deputy managing director of Svenska Handelsbanken, followed by Prof. **Jonathan Macey**, Cornell University, on *People and institutions: the future of the financial services industry in Sweden*, which was commented on by **Nils Lundgren**, director of Merita Nordbanken. The final part of this session consisted of talks by Professors **Anthony Santomero** and **Richard Herring**, Wharton, on the subject *What is optimal financial regulation?*, with comments from Prof. **Staffan Viotti** of the Riksbank.

The third part was held the next day under the chairmanship of **Thomas Franzén**, director of the National Debt Office. In the first session Prof. **Julian Franks** of the London Business School gave a talk on *The direct and compliance costs of financial regulation – what can we*

learn from London? This was commented on by **Lars Hörngren**, chief economist at the National Debt Office. It was followed by a panel discussion between the above speakers. The moderator was **Thomas Franzén**.

This sector committee has also supported the development of the research activity relating to entrepreneurship in connection with the Connect Programme of the Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA). The aim of this activity is to help entrepreneurs to create and develop new growth companies by equipping them with the knowledge and venture capital they need in order to succeed. This has been done by awarding funds to Prof. **Mary Walshok** of the University of California, San Diego, who took the initiative for this activity in the USA, which Connect now intends to establish in several regions in Sweden.

There are also plans for a workshop on *Economic crime and the controlling power of the national state*, which is scheduled for 1-2 February 2000 at the University of Linköping. The workshop has been arranged jointly by the Foundation and the University in consultation with the Economic Crime Authority and the Östergötland County Administration Board, coordinated by Ass. Prof. **Hans Sjögren** of the University of Linköping, who also serves as coordinator for the capital-market research committee.

The capital-market committee will come to the end of its work during the year 2000. There are proposals to start an independent financial research institute, linked to the university sector, for applied financial research in order to preserve a vital finance sector in Sweden. One of the most important tasks of the sector committees is to promote initiatives whereby the areas which the Foundation wishes to encourage find for themselves an institutional home.

Sector committee for research on art and form

As in previous years, the work of this sector committee has mainly concerned three areas:

Research into cultural policy in the broad sense
Research programmes in architecture, form and design

The relationship between research, cultural institutions, cultural performers and courses focusing on the cultural sector.

Under the first of these areas substantial efforts have been made to follow up the three seminars organized by the Foundation in connection with the UNESCO global *Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies* in Stockholm in spring 1998. The seminars were documented in the report *Promoting cultural research for human development*, published by the Foundation & Gidlunds förlag in 1998, which aroused considerable interest in the research world, among international organizations and foundations and at Swedish civil-service departments and authorities. Professors **Karl-Eric Knutsson** and **Carl-Johan Kleberg** have been responsible for following up and pursuing the issues concerning the need for new research contributions in the area of culture and development, which was also the theme of the first of the three seminars. The Foundation has in international and national contexts called attention to the need for a research agenda in this area, and in the process Knutsson and Kleberg have given speeches at national and international conferences. Knutsson has been the Foundation's "ambassador" at international level, taking part during the year in discussions at the UN, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bellagio Forum on Socially and Environmentally Sustainable Development and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Foundation has also financed and actively participated through **Karl-Eric Knutsson** in implementing the Royal Colloquium on *Employment, environment and development: keys to the eradication of poverty*, which was held at the Royal Palace in Stockholm on 18 November in collaboration with the Royal Academy of Science under the chairmanship of **His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf**.

The second Stockholm seminar was devoted to the problems of global ethics. Here, the Foundation, in association with UNESCO and the Department of Theology, Lund University, and under the direction of Prof. **Göran Bexell** organized on 3-5 June 1999 a well-attended regional UNESCO conference under the name *Universal ethics: from the Nordic perspectives*, an event which attracted a number of prominent Nordic researchers in this area. The seminar will be documented in a special report. In this field questions of values are also of central importance. The Foundation has found it important to guarantee and develop the longi-

tudinal material from a number of countries that has been collected as part of the World Value Studies under the direction of Prof. **Ronald F. Inglehart** of the University of Michigan. During the year, therefore, the Foundation made a start through a grant of SEK 3.2 m on the work of finding a way of transferring responsibility for this global project to Sweden and establishing it at a Swedish research institute. Prof. **Thorleif Pettersson** of the Department of Theology, Uppsala University, is the main scientific director of the Swedish part of this project.

As a direct consequence of the third Foundation seminar, which concerned the role of the foundations in initiating and supporting relevant research on cultural policy, the Foundation, in association with the European Cultural Foundation, Fondation de France, Compagnia di San Paolo and the Association for Innovative Co-operation in Europe (AICE) as the executive body, has decided to start a wide-ranging research project lasting several years on *Creative Europe*. **Dan Brändström**, Prof. **Carl-Johan Kleberg** and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** have participated actively in the preparatory work. Among the areas which the project focuses on is what framework conditions in the form of various types of financing leave their mark on the conditions for creativity in today's Europe. The work is being carried out at the ERICArts research institute in Bonn and is directed by Prof. **Andreas Wiesand** and **Ritva Mitchell**, PhD.

In close connection with this international venture, the Foundation, in association with the Culture of the Future Foundation, held a seminar on 12 February 1999 in Stockholm with representatives of Fondation de France, which presented its programme *Les Nouveaux Commanditaires* (New Patrons). The programme comprises a new type of venture focusing on professional skills and economic resources for the commissioning of public art. Use is made of specially trained curators, who serve as a link between local communities and artists. Taking part in the seminar were from the Foundation **Dan Brändström** and from Fondation de France head of department **François Hers**, curator **Mari Linnman** and art critic **Jean-Christophe Royoux**. From the Swedish side **Göran Christensson**, director of the Malmö Museum of Art, Prof. **Pierre Guillet de Monthoux**, Stockholm University,

and Ass. Prof. and art critic **Lars O. Eriksson**, Stockholm, made prepared contributions.

The seminar was followed up with a study trip to Paris and the Burgundy region in the middle of May 1999, where Fondation de France organized an excursion to some of the places where art projects had been carried out within the *Les Nouveaux Commanditaires* programme as part of the European Medici Programme. Taking part in the study visit were **Dan Brändström** and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** from the Tercentenary Foundation and director **Jonas Anderson** and project leader **Maria Fridh** from the Foundation for the Culture of the Future. The study visit was led by head of unit **François Hers**, curator **Mari Linnman** and head of department **Dominique Lemaître**, Fondation de France, Paris, and Prof. **Xavier Douroux**, University of Dijon. The visit has resulted in a number of contacts between Fondation de France and representatives of Swedish art. In May 2000 the Foundation and the Culture of the Future will be holding a seminar on the above-mentioned French working model, among other things.

In addition, the Foundation has expressed interest in cooperating with the Council on European Responsibilities (COEUR) in developing *a culture of shared causes in Europe*. A major international symposium, which was held on 25 February in Berlin, was hosted by the president of the Council, **Roman Herzog**. This meeting was attended by the Foundation's chairman, **Stig Strömholm**, and managing director, **Dan Brändström**.

Research about architecture, art and form

Within the framework of the sector committee's second area of work, the task of drawing up an inventory was concluded with the publication (in Swedish) of *Architectural research of importance for art and interpretation*, which was compiled by Prof. **Björn Linn**, member of the committee, together with Ass. Prof. **Jan Ahlin** and architect **Gunilla Enhörning** of Chalmers. In connection with the publication of the book, a conference was held on 18 February 1999 in Stockholm on architectural research. The conference was of especial importance in view of the programme recently put forward by the Government for architecture and design, which heralds a national effort aimed at increasing quality in these areas.

The conference was attended by representatives of architectural, town-planning and landscape-planning research. Following the welcome address delivered by **Dan Brändström**, Prof. **Björn Linn**, member of the committee, and Ass. Prof. **Jan Ahlin** of Chalmers Technical University presented the overview they had carried out on behalf of the Foundation of the problems and aims of architectural research. The differing perspectives of developers and planners were then discussed by **Karin Wiklund**, former managing director of the Stockholm Cooperative Housing Association, and **Örjan Wikforss**, adjunct professor at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU). Architects **Nina Ryd** of Chalmers and **Lars Marcus** of the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) gave an account of how they as doctoral students in this field viewed their work tasks and career opportunities. The difficulties often faced by externally financed researchers were touched on by Ass. Prof. **Gudrun Linn** of Chalmers and Ass. Prof. **Ingela Blomberg** of KTH. They often felt exposed to the assessments of various bodies (of varying competence) whose comments about their projects have been sought. **Hans Allan Löfberg**, head of department at the KTH Department of the Built Environment, Gävle, took up issues of research management and the large number of changing duties this involves. These include providing information externally, making use of the competence of the department, having control of finances, allocating basic resources and encouraging international contacts. Here, the professors bear a major responsibility for attracting money, which often hinders their own research and supervision. Architects **Per Eliesson** and **Nilsson Samuelsson** gave examples from actual practice and the head of unit at the Council for Building Research (BFR), **Margareta Gavatin**, set out the Council's policy in regard to research support. She said that BFR was in the process of switching from product support to programme support. The last speech was given by Prof. **Finn Wene**, KTH, who took up questions about problems and ways of getting across research findings.

The place of culture in teacher training

During the year, within the framework of the third area of work, the sector committee for art and form continued its task of illustrating the

position of culture and opportunities for creative discovery in Swedish schools today. An initial seminar took place in spring 1998 under the theme *The school year – a continuous year of culture*. This was followed up by a second seminar on 18 January 1999 entitled *The place of culture in teacher training – visions, problems and opportunities*. The seminar started with addresses from **Eskil Franck**, principal of the Stockholm School of Education, **Lars Haikkola**, former principal of the Malmö School of Education, and **Per Jerrevall**, reader in education at Växjö University. After lunch there was a presentation of the KIL project on types of art in learning, to which project leader **Madeleine Hjort** of the College of Dance contributed. This was followed by a panel discussion and a general discussion. The panel was led by MP **Jan Björkman**, chairman of the 1997 teacher-training committee and vice chairman of the Foundation. The other members of the panel were **Hasse Hansson**, the College of Arts, Crafts and Design, cultural historian **Helena Friman**, **Håkan Sand**, principal of the School of Culture in Södertälje, and **Finn Poulsen**, director of the Gottsunda Theatre in Uppsala. The first two seminars have been documented in the report *Culture and creativity in school and teacher training*. This publication contains the main talks of the seminars.

The third and final seminar in the series was held on 20 January 2000. Its title was *Understanding and insight in learning: the role of art and culture in renewal and creativity in school and teacher training*.

Cooperation with archives, libraries and museums regarding IT and research

On 17 November 1999 the conference ALM (*archives, libraries and museums*), *IT and research* was held at the Royal Library of Sweden. The conference, which attracted close on one-hundred participants, concerned the role of information technology for activities in archives, libraries and museums in relation to satisfying the needs of the research community. Special attention was paid to questions of prioritization by the sector and researchers respectively, the need for a common standard and technical infrastructure, and the views of researchers of the preparatory role of the ALM authorities in regard to research. The conference

was arranged jointly by the Foundation, the Royal Library, CultureNet Sweden, the Nordic Museum, the National Archives, the National Heritage Board and the Foundation for the Culture of the Future. The programme was introduced by national librarian **Tomas Lidman**, who welcomed delegates to the Royal Library, after which **Dan Brändström** delivered a welcoming address. The introductory speech was delivered by **David Green**, executive director of the Coalition for Networked Information, who described the initiatives taken in the USA to make available research data in digital form. The next item on the agenda concerned those types of information which should primarily be made available through IT in Sweden. National librarian **Tomas Lidman**, senior antiquarian **Keith Wijkander** and national archivist **Erik Norberg** presented their respective authorities' strategies in this area. Their contributions were commented on by Prof. **Anna Christina Ulfspärre** of the National Archives in Lund and Prof. **Ulf Sporrang** of the Department of Cultural Geography, Stockholm University. The next session concerned the need for and the opportunities of creating a common structure for the material of the ALM sector. The speakers were Prof. **Donald Broady** of the Department of Teacher Training, Uppsala University, first archivist **Göran Kristiansson** of the National Archives, **Johan Mannerheim**, head of department at the National Library, and **Hans Rengman**, head of IT at Bohuslän County Museum in Uddevalla. **Erik Peurell**, PhD, state counsellor for cultural affairs and member of the Department of Literary Science at Uppsala University, and Prof. **Lena Johannesson** of the Department of History of Art, University of Gothenburg, each then spoke about the expectations held by researchers regarding the preparatory role of the ALM sector in regard to research. The conference concluded with a panel debate between the day's speakers, with questions from the auditorium. Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** of the Foundation was moderator and chairman of the debate. A report from the conference is due to be published in March 2000.

The sector committee has also helped via a conference and planning grant to promote the creation of a new national and interdisciplinary centre of advanced cultural research (ACSIS) at the Working Life Centre/ Norrköping

Campus, University of Linköping. The director of the planned institute is Prof. **Johan Fornäs**. In addition, the committee has actively promoted the project *Schools of art as mediators of knowledge. A study of different approaches to higher education in art in Sweden during the 20th century*. The project is led by **Marta Edling**, PhD, of the Department of History of Art, Stockholm University.

Sector committee for research on knowledge and society

During the year the sector committee, assisted by national and international experts in the area, continued to discuss the needs for scientific studies of education and research and of specialized investigatory activities.

The committee has taken an interest, above all, in current university reforms and their significant for education and research at both national and international level. For example, Dr **Wilhelm Krull**, secretary general of Volkswagen-Stiftung, spoke on the subject of *The German research system: capabilities, collaboration and competition* at the meeting of the committee on 3 June 1999.

The efforts of the sector committee have enabled Prof. **Albert Tuijnman** of the Institute of International Education (IIE), Stockholm University, to contribute to the development of a major project "The International Life Skills Survey (ILSS)" within the area lifelong learning. In addition, through grants from the sector committee's budget, the Royal Academy of Sciences (KVA), with the help of **Lillemor Kim**, PhD, has been able to carry out a study of *Swedish research training from an international perspective*. The study, which was discussed at a work seminar at KVA on 9-10 November 2000, will be presented to the Government prior to a forthcoming research policy decision.

Attention has also been drawn by the committee to the increased use of IT in the education sector. This question will receive special attention at a major international conference which is due to be held in spring 2000.

Re-thinking Science

In 1996 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Council for Research on Universities and University Colleges made a grant to three distinguished international re-

searchers – Prof. **Michael Gibbons**, secretary general of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, Prof. **Helga Nowotny**, holder of the chair of Social Studies of Science at Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH), and Prof. **Peter Scott**, vice chancellor of Kingston University, London – for a book project under the working title *A Re-visioning of Science for the 21st Century*. The project is in part a continuation of the work described in 1994 in *The New Production of Knowledge: The Dynamics of Science and Research in Contemporary Societies* (M. Gibbons, M. Limoges, H. Nowotny, H. Schwartzman, P. Scott and M. Trow; London Sage 1994). This book aroused considerable attention in the international debate on research policy. In Sweden, in particular, it has been controversial through the clear position it adopts in relation to the need for social relevance to be maintained and for research to function in close contact with the society around it.

The new book entitled *Re-Thinking Science: From Reliable Knowledge to Socially Robust Knowledge* is to be published in 2000. In it the authors develop a number of theses from their earlier book. The work on behalf of the new book project has been coordinated by **Roger Svensson**, director of the Foundation for the Internationalization of Higher Education and Research (STINT) and member of the sector committee. A pre-publication seminar was held on 22 September 1999 in the common room of the Royal College of Technology (KTH).

The three introductory addresses were the object of comments by state secretary **Agneta Bladh**, Prof. **Anders Flodström**, vice chancellor of KTH, and Prof. **Björn Wittrock**, director of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (SCASSS) in Uppsala. The chairman of the sector committee, **Dan Brändström**, chaired the seminar.

A similar seminar was held on 25 October 1999 at ETH in Zurich, at which Prof. **Bo Sundqvist**, vice chancellor of Uppsala University, Prof. **Dieter Imboden**, Environmental Sciences, ETH, and **Willi Roos**, president of the Swiss Academy of Technical Sciences, gave their comments under the chairmanship of Prof. **Silvan S. Schweber** of the Department of Physics, Brander's University. Both these events attracted many distinguished participants from the scientific community.

Other events

Swedish Institute for Studies on Education and Research

On 5 May 1999 the inaugural meeting of the Association for studies of education and research was held. At the meeting by-laws were adopted and an interim board was appointed until the annual meeting could be held on 8 October 1999. In association with the Foundation for Strategic Research, the KK Foundation and STINT, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation undertook for a period of five years to provide start-up capital, which in the case of the Foundation amounts to an annual membership fee of SEK 50,000 and an annual operating capital of SEK 250,000. This money comes from the budget of the sector committee for research on knowledge and society.

Besides the above foundations, the Royal Academy of Sciences (KVA), the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities (KVHAA), the Royal Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA) and the Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences (IVA) have also become members. The operational unit of the association has been given the name the Swedish Institute for Studies on Education and Research.

Following an application procedure, the Society appointed Prof. **Sverker Sörlin** to head its activities from 1 January 2000. **Lillemor Kim**, PhD, has been employed as assistant director with research-management duties.

Current national and international ethical and legal guidelines for research

During the year the Foundation, in association with other research-funding bodies in Sweden, draw up a consortium agreement with Ass. Prof. **Mats G Hansson**, director of the unit of Public Health and Caring Sciences, with the aim of drawing up from 1 January 2000 and maintaining from 31 December 2000 a website in English and Swedish for rules, guidelines and recommendations relating to ethics and good practice in carrying out research. In addition, in the case of Swedish research, this will include relevant legislation and international conventions. There will be a link between the Foundation's home page and the new website.

Nobel symposia

Since 1966 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has taken part in financing the Nobel Foundation's symposia. This was originally done in the form of annual grants; nowadays, however, these symposium activities can 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 grant from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, through contributions and royalties from the Nobel Foundation's own publicity activities, and through four annual grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation. The symposium activities are run by a committee comprising representatives of the five Nobel Committees, the Economics Prize Committee, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Wallenberg Foundation, under the chairmanship of the Nobel Foundation's managing director. To date, 115 Nobel symposia have been held. They have been devoted to areas of scientific breakthrough of central cultural or social importance and have earned a very high international reputation.

Collegium Budapest

Apart from its annual operating support to the Collegium, in 1999 the Foundation also awarded it a grant to enable it to carry out the second winter school for young researchers. The theme was Believing, with an ambitious goal: *nothing less than rethinking what social sciences are*.

The big event of the year, however, was the decision by the Wallenberg Foundations to support the construction of the "Raoul Wallenberg Guest House of Collegium Budapest". No fewer than twenty-seven researchers and their families will be able to have an apartment there during their period of residence at the Collegium. Two apartments will be for the use of Swedish guest researchers.

The inauguration is due to take place on 16 August 2000 in the presence of **His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf** and the President of Hungary. **Roger Fauroux**, former minister of industry in the French Government, has been appointed the new chairman of the board of the Collegium. Prof. **Wolf Lepenies** continues

as executive vice president. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that Collegium Budapest has now submitted a major application to the EU's fifth framework programme in support of Centres of Excellence. A decision will be made at the start of 2000.

Presentation of projects

In the guidelines and provisions drawn up thirty-five years ago, it was stated that the activities of the Foundation should, among other things, focus on research whose aim is *to increase knowledge of the consequences for society and for individuals of technical, economic and social changes*. These guidelines and provisions were naturally very typical of their time. In the first half of the 1960s, in circumstances of high growth and large public commitments, it was natural for the development and way of functioning of the welfare society to be illuminated through greater contributions on behalf of research in the social sciences. During its thirty-five years of existence the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has carried out various projects in accordance with these initial guidelines for its activities. From being a national symbol for Sweden, however, the welfare state has in the last decade increasingly come to be perceived as having growing problems. Against this background the Foundation has chosen to mark its thirty-five years of activity by throwing light on the transformation of the welfare state in Sweden and in the OECD countries through a project awarded in 1995 to Professors **Walter Korpi** and **Klas Åmark** of Stockholm University. Since 1996 they have been carrying out an eight-year project on *Welfare state in a time of upheaval* (reg. no. 94-5101). Some of the results of this programme dealing with the history of social science are presented on page 44.

Scholarships

The current statutes of the Foundation state that "there is nothing to prevent additions to the Foundation's funds in the form of donations from individuals".

A donation of this kind was received in 1992 from **Erik Rönnberg**, a farmer in Fagerdal, Hammerdal. It now forms part of the Foundation's capital and is managed with the Foundation's other assets. At the end of 1999

the donation was worth SEK 20.1 m. The return 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 present scholarship holder until 30 June 2002 is **Jan Näslund** of the Department of Geriatrics, Huddinge Hospital.

A further donation was received from Erik Rönnberg at the end of 1994, which was supplemented at the end of 1996. The new donations amounted to SEK 2.5 m and are to be managed and distributed in the same way as the previous donation, except that the scientific studies involved must relate to *illnesses during the early childhood years*. The current scholarship holders until 30 June 2002 are **Dionisios Chrysis** of the Paediatric Endocrinology Laboratory, Astrid Lindgren Children's Hospital, **Ulla Holtbäck**, of the Department of Women's and Children's Health, Karolinska Hospital, **Agneta Nordenskjöld** of Astrid Lindgren Children's Hospital, and **Agneta Rydberg** of the Department of Clinical Science, Huddinge Hospital. All four are affiliated to the Karolinska Institute.

The above scholars received their diploma at a ceremony in Östersund on 1 September 1999. Lecturer **Sven Svensson** handed over the diplomas on behalf of the donator, Erik Rönnberg. In the afternoon the scholars presented their current research to the staff of Östersund Hospital.

The Nils-Eric Svensson Fund was set up in 1993 and, in accordance with the Board's decision, will last until the end of 2015. From this fund the Foundation is to make an annual allocation which permits the annual distribution of SEK 150,000 in 1994 monetary value.

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

At an award ceremony in the Riksdag building on 25 March 1999, the recipients of two of the three scholarships from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund were presented. They were

Carina Gunnarsson of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who is using her scholarship for research at Centre d'étude d'Afrique Noir in Bordeaux and Centre d'études des Relations Internationales in Paris.

Cecilia Kullberg of the Department of Zoology at Stockholm University, who used her scholarship for travel to the Ornithology Group at the University of Glasgow.

The scholarships (worth SEK 100,000 apiece) were handed over by **Ulla Kalén-Svensson**. The jury for the selection of the Swedish scholarships consisted of Professors **Stig Strömholm** (chairman), **Henning Johansson**, **Gunnar Törnqvist** and **Gunnel Gustafsson**, with managing director **Dan Brändström** making the presentations. The third scholar is selected on the basis of recommendations made by independent European research foundations connected with the Hague Club, whose board annually nominates a candidate, whereupon the Foundation's chairman takes the final decision. In 1999 the scholarship was to be awarded to someone resident in Denmark, but it was not until December that **Sofia Pitt Nielsen** could be appointed. She works at the Secretariat of the Network for Children's Culture and will be studying at the University of Gothenburg.

Another scholarship was awarded during the ceremony. The chairman of the Foundation, **Stig Strömholm**, handed over the Foundation's *Forschungspreis für Deutsche Wissenschaftler* (Research Prize for German Scientists) within the framework of the joint exchange agreement with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The award was made to the distinguished German researcher Prof. **Barbara Scholkmann**, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, Department of Prehistory and Early History, Germany. She has been invited to carry out research at the Department of Medieval Archaeology, Lund, with Prof. **Hans Andersson** as host.

In addition, the Foundation has continued within the framework of the same agreement to provide financial support to Dr **Michael Stausberg** at the Department of Theology, Uppsala University.

Thanks to the donations received by the Foundation in the last few years and managed jointly with the basic endowment, the Foundation is approaching the status of similar

major funds in countries such as Finland, France and Germany. This form of joint administration, exemplified by these funds, promo-

tes efficient asset management, while guaranteeing the professional distribution of grants for scientific research.

Financial administration

The Foundation's investment activities

The share markets of the 1990s came to a close with undertones of euphoria. 1999 was one of the best years for shares ever, with the global index rising by 31%. Among the winners were Helsinki and Stockholm, with rises of 162% and 66% respectively. The technology-heavy NASDAQ in the USA rose by 95%. The European exchanges were among the "losers", with an average increase of just under 20%.

However, by no means all shares went up. Those which appreciated in value substantially in 1999 were mainly shares in technology, telecoms and media-related companies. Internet shares were particularly "hot" and in many cases their prices rocketed.

Companies belonging to the "old economy" recorded a fairly mediocre increase. For example, as many as 70% of shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange fell. If one excludes technology and telecoms shares, by far the majority of share markets recorded a fall.

The values put on the companies of "the new economy" have gone beyond the limits of all traditional valuation norms. Market prices scarcely reflect any longer future cash flows, but rather dreams and expectations.

On the other hand, 1999 was a year when investments in bonds brought a negative return, since interest rates on the whole rose. The ten-year bond interest in the USA went up from 4.2% at the end of 1998 to 6.5% at the end of 1999. In Sweden the equivalent bond rate rose from 4% to 5.8%. An interest rise of 200 points (i.e. two percentage points) is equivalent to a fall in market price of approximately 15%.

There were good reasons for the rise in interest rates in 1999. The crises in the so-called emerging-market economies were defused and a sharp economic recovery took place, which carried with it the entire global economy. The central banks responded by increasing short-term interest rates. The US Central Bank, for example, increased its rates by a total of 75 points, i.e. removing the entire reduction in interest rates that had been made during the crisis affecting the emerging markets.

The Foundation gradually increased its share portfolio during the year. In terms of acquisition value, it made net purchases of shares totalling SEK 670 m (see the Funds Statement). Together with the exceptional rise in market prices, the Foundation's share portfolio went up from SEK 3.6 bn at the start of the year to SEK 6.6 bn at year end. In the very last weeks of 1999 the Foundation made net disposals of shares in return for not inconsiderable amounts.

1999 was the year of fulfilment for technology shares. The Foundation has relatively small amounts invested in the true "high-fliers" – internet shares – but even more in the telecoms sector, i.e. Ericsson, Nokia, Motorola etc. The Foundation's share exposure to the traditional engineering industry is relatively small.

The bond portfolio was gradually slimmed down during the year.

In particular, the share disposals at year end led to an increase in cash in hand, which amounted to SEK 705 m at year end.

Of the Foundation's total assets of almost SEK 9.9 bn (valued at market value) at year end 1999, shares comprised 67% (52% at year end 1998), property 7% (9%) and interest-bearing assets 26% (39%).

Foreign currency assets amounted to 33% (26%).

Book profit

The outcome of the Foundation's investment activity is reflected in the income statement, where the total of all income, including realized gains/losses, less current expenses is termed "Book profit for the year before the award of research grants". This amounted to SEK 932 m in 1999 (834 m in 1998).

The Foundation's interest income in 1998 was slightly lower than in the previous year (SEK 128 m compared with SEK 139 m), while share dividends rose from SEK 50 m to almost SEK 54.

The sales from the share and bond portfolios resulted in net capital gains in 1999 of SEK 782 m (648 m in the previous year).

The properties owned by the Foundation gave a surplus of SEK 26 m (21 m).

Of the year's book profit of SEK 932 m, SEK 423 m was used for research grants, while the balance was transferred to the profit-equalization reserve.

Real profit

In principle, the Foundation has assets of three kinds – bonds, shares and properties – and all of these are exposed to changes in value. Moreover, some portions of the Foundation's assets are denominated in foreign currency. Accordingly, movements in exchange rates also affect the value of the Foundation's assets expressed in Swedish kronor.

The financial statements of an institution like the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation would be incomplete if they were not supplemented by changes in the values of assets (see "Increase in unrealized gains" in the income statement).

The net effects of the changes in these unrealized gains in 1999 was an improvement of SEK 2,273 m (437 m in the previous year).

The surplus value in the share portfolio (the market value minus the book value) increased in 1999 by SEK 2,348 m and the previous surplus value in the bond portfolio turned into a small deficit.

For the Foundation's properties, a rise in surplus value of SEK 77 m can be seen.

The Foundation normally makes an allocation in its real annual accounts to donation capital, corresponding to the deterioration in monetary value. In 1999 this allocation was SEK 16 m.

Performance

A summary consisting solely of financial items can be made from the income statement (and the various notes). These items have been grouped in a table by type of assets (see page 31).

The Foundation's *interest-bearing assets* yielded a small loss of about SEK 6 m (about 0.2%). The reason for this is the fall of the value of the bond portfolio as a result of sharply rising interest rates during the year.

The Foundation's *share portfolio*, on the other hand, gave a profit of as much as SEK 3,156 m, which represents a yield of 87.6% calculated on the value of the portfolio at the beginning of the year. The Swedish portion of the share portfolio yielded a return of 82.7% and the foreign portion 92.3%.

The Foundation's *properties* posted a total net profit of SEK 103 m, which represents a return of 14.9%.

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

The overall *financial result* for 1999 is shown in the following table as SEK 3,221 m, which corresponds to a return of just over 49%.

The financial result has to cover research grants of SEK 243 m and also administrative expenses of approximately SEK 17 m. The surplus amounts to SEK 2,781 m.

Financial result (SEK '000)

Asset	Income/expense	1999	1998
<i>Bank funds</i>	Interest income	14,047	24,015
	Exchange gains/losses	-9,418	5,691
<i>Commercial paper</i>	Interest income	-	1,865
<i>Bonds</i>	Interest income	114,084	113,209
	Realized gains/losses	27,415	28,449
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	-152,117	21,461
Total interest-bearing assets		-5,989	194,690
<i>Shares konvertibler</i>	Dividends	53,541	50,255
	Realized gains/losses	754,664	619,539
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	2,348,370	360,755
Total shares		3,156,579	1,030,549
<i>Properties and shares in property companies</i>	Income	47,540	43,742
	Depreciation	-7,061	-7,061
	Capital gain	-14,437	-15,412
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	76,857	91,111
Total properties		102,899	112,380
	Interest expense	-5,365	-14,020
	Financial overheads	-27,041	-2,299
Financial result		3,221,079	1,321,300

Income statement (SEK '000)

	Note	1999	1998
<i>Book profit</i>			
Interest income	1	128,131	139,089
Share dividends		53,541	50,255
Net profit – properties	2	26,042	21,269
Interest expense	2	-5,365	-14,020
Realized gains	3	913,338	790,577
Realized losses	3	-131,258	-142,589
Exchange gains – liquid funds		-9,418	5,691
Other income	4	511	408
Financial overheads	5	-27,041	-2,299
Administrative expenses	6	-16,801	-13,991
<i>Book profit for the year before award of research grants</i>		931,680	834,390
Increase in unrealized gains	7	2,273,110	473,327
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	8, 17	-16,245	3,782
<i>Real increase in equity capital before award of research grants</i>		3,188,545	1,311,499

Balance sheet (SEK '000)

	Note	31 Dec. 1999		31 Dec. 1998	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<i>Assets</i>					
<i>Current assets</i>					
Liquid funds		704,778	704,778	535,009	535,009
Accrued interest income		43,172	43,172	63,382	63,382
Deferred expenses		109	109	142	142
Other claims	9	3,862	3,862	750	750
<i>Total current assets</i>		751,921	751,921	599,283	599,283
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
Bonds	10	1,782,047	1,777,943	1,905,502	2,053,515
Shares	11	3,351,700	6,617,177	2,684,471	3,601,578
Shares in property companies	12	33,569	39,976	33,569	38,180
Properties	12, 13	392,888	674,500	399,949	606,500
Equipment	14	713	713	929	929
<i>Total fixed assets</i>		5,560,918	9,110,309	5,024,420	6,300,702
<i>Total assets</i>		6,312,839	9,862,230	5,623,703	6,899,985
<i>Liabilities and equity capital</i>					
<i>Liabilities</i>					
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Trade creditors		1,601	1,601	1,349	1,349
Securities bought but not yet paid for		-	-	4,731	4,731
Accrued expenses and deferred income	15	31,336	31,336	9,003	9,003
Other current liabilities	16	910	910	958	958
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		396,187	396,187	226,921	226,921
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		430,034	430,034	242,962	242,962
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>					
Secured loans		120,312	120,312	127,346	127,346
<i>Total long-term liabilities</i>		120,312	120,312	127,346	127,346
<i>Total liabilities</i>		550,346	550,346	370,308	370,308
<i>Equity capital</i>					
Donation capital	17	3,009,419	-	3,009,419	-
Donation capital indexed upwards		-	3,794,242	-	3,777,997
Profit-equalization reserve		2,753,074	5,517,643	2,243,976	2,751,680
<i>Total equity capital</i>		5,762,493	9,311,885	5,253,395	6,529,677
<i>Total liabilities and equity capital</i>		6,312,839	9,862,230	5,623,703	6,899,985
Pledged assets					
<i>Pledged assets</i>					
Property mortgages		126,559		133,009	
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>					
Pension obligation		2,309		2,392	
<i>Grants approved to be disbursed from return in the year ahead</i>					
		111,961		111,600	

Funds statement (SEK '000)

	1999	1998
Funds provided		
Funds provided internally from the year's operations (see specification below)	939,219	841,989
Increase/decrease in current assets (excl. liquid funds and commercial papers)	18,690	-15,324
Decrease in current liabilities	185,513	69,735
Total funds provided	1,143,422	896,400
Funds utilized		
Investments in commercial papers	-	-296,925
Investments in bonds	-123,455	581,868
Investments in shares	667,229	462,151
Investments in land, buildings and equipment	263	462
Decrease in long-terms liabilities	7,034	43,236
Research approved	422,582	242,551
Total funds utilized	973,653	1,033,343
Funds provided less funds utilized = change in liquid funds	169,769	-136,943
Specification of funds provided internally from the year's operations		
Book profit before award of research grants	931,680	834,390
Depreciation and write-down charged to this profit	7,539	7,599
Funds provided internally from the year's operations	939,219	841,989

Notes (amounts in SEK '000)**Note 1. Interest income**

	1999	1998
Bank	14,047	24,015
Commercial papers	-	1,865
Bonds	114,084	113,209
	128,131	139,089

Note 2. Net profit - properties

	1999	1998
Income	47,540	43,742
Depreciation	-7,061	-7,061
Other costs	-14,437	-15,412
Net profit	26,042	21,269

Of the property income, SEK 1,826,000 constitutes an estimated internal rent for the Foundation's own premises. See also note 6.

Depreciation according to plan is based on acquisition values and spread over the estimated economic life of the property. Depreciation on buildings is effected at 2% annually.

The interest expense reported in the income statement relates to loans secured against the Foundation's properties. See also notes 12 and 13.

Note 3. Capital gains/losses

	1999		1998	
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Bonds	38,901	11,486	35,043	6,594
Shares	871,708	119,685	744,213	132,517
Options/futures	2,729	87	11,321	3,478
	931,338	131,258	790,577	142,589

Note 4. Other income

	1999	1998
Income from publications	1	3
Unutilized grants	510	405
	511	408

Note 5. Financial overheads

	1999	1998
Safe-custody charge	2,029	1,281
Management fee	24,571	732
Stock-exchange and Reuter screens	441	286
Total	27,041	2,299

Note 6. Administrative expenses

	1999	1998
Salaries and other remuneration to		
– Board and Managing Director	1,528	1,879
– other staff	4,785	3,785
Occupational pensions (incl. special payroll tax)	1,685	1,367
Payroll costs	2,039	1,794
Travel and allowances, Secretariat and Board	811	950
Audit and auditing consultation	340	350
Other consultancy services	2,095	696
Cost of premises	1,845	1,604
Consumable equipment	18	214
Depreciation of equipment	478	538
Miscellaneous	1,177	814
Total	16,801	13,991
The average number of employees during the year was:		
Women	8,0	7,25
Men	5,1	3,10
Total	13,1	10,35

From 1999 remuneration to co-opted individuals is reported under "Research funds".

Note 7. Change in unrealized profits/losses

	1999		1998		Change*
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses	
Bonds		-4,104	148,013	-	-152,117
Shares	3,265,477	-	917,107	-	2,348,370
Properties and shares in property companies	288,019	-	211,162	-	76,857
Total	3,553,496	-4,104	1,276,282	-	2,273,110

Note 8. Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital

The average consumer price index in 1999 was 258.1. The corresponding index for 1998 was 257.0, giving an increase between 1998 and 1999 of 0.43%.

The indexed real value of the donation capital will therefore increase by $0.0043 \times 3,777,997 = \text{SEK } 16,245,000$.

See also note 17.

Note 9. Other claims

	1999	1998
Rental claims etc.	3,476	290
VAT on properties	25	-
Property tax	361	460
Total	3,862	750

Note 10. Bonds

Maturity date	Nominal value	Book value	Market value
Swedish nominal-interest bonds			
2000	80,000	76,869	81,601
2000	50,000	55,392	51,035
2000	12,000	13,452	12,000
2001	40,000	40,954	42,339
2001	50,000	55,114	52,688
2002	50,000	52,499	51,020
2003	50,000	50,490	49,302
2005	100,000	98,812	95,698
2009	210,000	264,738	258,322
2014	100,000	116,561	107,580
Total	742,000	824,880	801,584
Swedish real-interest bonds			
2004	80,000	69,436	72,152
2008	200,000	192,488	210,336
2014	370,000	203,983	214,841
2020	100,000	93,828	101,618
Total	750,000	559,735	598,948
Swedish dollar bonds			
2007	5 MUSD	40,236	39,270
2009	15 MUSD	124,858	117,759
2009	10 MUSD	79,711	74,891
Summa	30 MUSD	244,805	231,919
USA Treasury note			
2028	20 MUSD	152,627	145,491
Total	20 MUSD	152,627	145,491
Total bonds		1,782,047	1,777,943

Note 11. Shares

<i>Share</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
ABB LTD	110,000	67,559	114,070	SEK
Allgon B	192,000	20,120	32,448	SEK
Assi Domän	50,000	7,114	6,925	SEK
Atle	100,000	13,039	13,900	SEK
Avesta Sheffield	100,000	4,095	4,440	SEK
Balder	608,200	59,109	63,861	SEK
Bergman & Beving	28,000	2,890	3,304	SEK
Cardo	403,600	75,500	68,410	SEK
Castellum	168,100	13,308	13,952	SEK
Connova	54,000	4,914	4,914	SEK
Cyber Com B	15,000	934	2,580	SEK
Digital Vision	50,000	3,422	4,000	SEK
Diös	89,600	4,624	4,570	SEK
Effnet	100,000	7,551	30,500	SEK
Ericsson B	2,330,000	376,483	1,274,510	SEK
Europolitan	108,800	11,592	16,320	SEK
FB Industri	230,200	7,182	6,423	SEK
Gränges	100,000	15,772	17,750	SEK
H&M	460,000	62,477	131,100	SEK
Haldex	100,000	12,024	9,900	SEK
Handelsbanken A	958,700	118,707	102,581	SEK
Hemköp B	50,000	3,933	3,875	SEK
Höganäs B	338,000	54,580	62,530	SEK
IFS B	350,000	44,287	64,750	SEK
JM B	150,000	18,987	24,600	SEK
Kinnevik B	72,400	17,091	19,114	SEK
Lindab B	25,000	2,255	2,450	SEK
Lindex	227,000	53,132	53,005	SEK
Modo B	49,000	13,787	15,043	SEK
Munters	82,000	7,590	8,364	SEK
Netcom B	440,000	102,520	263,120	SEK
Nokia SDB	185,000	133,663	285,085	SEK
Nordbanken	500,000	25,516	25,000	SEK
P&U SDB	219,500	99,726	84,727	SEK
Piren	86,800	4,817	5,165	SEK
Poolia B	90,700	9,010	19,501	SEK
Proffice B	283,700	29,685	44,541	SEK
Ratos B	46,800	2,961	3,370	SEK
Sardus	306,700	20,541	17,022	SEK
SCA B	456,139	78,758	114,947	SEK
Scribona B	46,500	1,324	1,409	SEK
SEB A	100,000	8,367	8,600	SEK
Seco Tools B	80,100	18,380	18,583	SEK
Securitas B	1,300,000	160,850	200,200	SEK
Sifo B	180,000	5,622	19,440	SEK
Skandigen	152,700	4,535	5,528	SEK
Skanska B	500,000	120,318	158,500	SEK
Svedala	100,000	13,448	15,600	SEK
Switchcore	167,500	10,247	58,290	SEK
Teligent	101,500	2,707	14,718	SEK

Note 11. Shares (cont.)

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Torner	50,000	5,342	5,900	SEK
WM-data B	100,000	34,465	52,600	SEK
Volvo B	146,800	35,452	32,296	SEK
Total Swedish shares		2,032,307	3,634,328	SEK
<i>Foreign shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
AMD	32,000	1,043	926	USD
AT&T	18,000	1,039	914	USD
Callaway	50,000	1,461	885	USD
Cisco	110,000	2,713	11,784	USD
Compaq	65,000	1,757	1,759	USD
Eli Lilly	6,500	501	432	USD
Extreme Network	6,000	542	501	USD
Hillenbrand	53,100	2,130	1,683	USD
Lucent	31,000	1,946	2,319	USD
MCI Worldcom	33,375	1,913	1,771	USD
Merck	34,800	2,550	2,334	USD
Motorola	100,000	6,632	14,725	USD
Newbridge	43,000	1,600	970	USD
Pfizer	101,700	3,524	3,299	USD
Service Corp	140,000	1,476	972	USD
Sterling Commerce	37,900	993	1,260	USD
Tricon	40,000	1,906	1,545	USD
Walt Disney	30,000	907	878	USD
Tomra Systems	58,000	4,595	7,888	NOK
Cable & Wireless	250,000	2,113	2,625	GBP
Glaxo Wellcome	175,000	2,910	3,073	GBP
Reuters	150,000	1,060	1,290	GBP
Rolls Royce	600,000	1,471	1,290	GBP
Cap Gemini	50,000	4,206	12,600	EUR
Danone	5,000	1,129	1,170	EUR
Essilor	3,950	1,321	1,217	EUR
Hermes	3,000	307	449	EUR
LVHM	1,600	497	712	EUR
Pinault Printemps	5,170	986	1,355	EUR
Suez Lyonnaise	10,000	1,551	1,591	EUR
Vivendi	30,000	1,882	2,690	EUR
Eimo	50,000	720	1,450	EUR
HPY Holding	90,000	2,427	3,357	EUR
Merita A	600,000	3,660	3,510	EUR
Metsä Tissue	82,000	838	1,050	EUR
Nokia	740,000	5,471	133,200	EUR
Perlos	70,000	819	2,450	EUR
Pohjola B	37,700	1,986	2,262	EUR
Falck	50,000	18,521	38,750	DKK
Novo Nordisk	18,800	18,877	18,424	DKK
Tele Danmark	10,000	4,744	5,490	DKK
Aventis	56,264	3,253	3,263	EUR

Note 11. Shares (cont.)

<i>Foreign shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Dialog Semiconductor	4,000	240	304	EUR
Mannesmann	20,000	1,919	4,790	EUR
SAP	20,000	5,052	9,780	EUR
Volkswagen	14,500	976	811	EUR
TIM	240,000	2,043	2,662	EUR
Novartis	2,000	5,220	4,676	CHF
Roche	494	7,511	9,337	CHF
Baring Asset Management (Externally managed share portfolio)	–	233,347	307,465	SEK
SEB America (Externally managed share portfolio)	–	18,766	28,778	USD
Singer & Friedlander (Unit trust)	1,832,120	5,173	8,237	GBP
Total foreign shares		1,319,393	2,982,849	SEK
Total shares		3,351,700	6,617,177	SEK

Note 12. Properties and shares in property companies

	<i>Foundation's stake</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Participations in property companies</i>			
Reindeer Realty, LP, USA	90 %	33,569	39,976
<i>Properties</i>			
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100 %	38,878	112,000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100 %	80,232	95,500
Adam och Eva 17, Stockholm	50 %	127,791	177,000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100 %	16,571	34,500
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100 %	11,327	24,000
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100 %	8,464	21,500
Trädgården 2, Stockholm	100 %	10,793	30,000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100 %	26,542	54,000
Snöklockan 1, Stockholm	100 %	23,335	37,500
Jasminen 4, Stockholm	100 %	15,937	25,500
Apelträdet 5, Stockholm	100 %	14,923	21,500
Hjorten 17, Stockholm	100 %	18,095	41,500
Sub-total		392,888	674,500
Total		426,457	714,476

Market value are based on external valuations performed by reputable valuation firms.

Note 13. Properties

	1999	1998
Acquisition value, buildings	353,040	353,040
Accumulated depreciation	–49,457	–42,396
Accumulated write-down, buildings	–58,258	–58,258
Buildings, book value	245,325	252,386
Acquisition value, land	192,305	192,305
Accumulated write-down, land	–44,742	–44,742
Land, book value	147,563	147,563
Total book value	392,888	399,949
<i>Tax-assessment values</i>		
Buildings	223,867	219,073
Land	82,984	80,951
Total	306,851	300,024

The market values of the properties are specified in note 12, See also note 2.

Note 14. Equipments

	1999	1998
Acquisition value	3,114	2,852
Accumulated depreciation	–2,401	–1,923
Book value	713	929

For equipment, a depreciation plan of 20% per annum is adopted. Computers acquired after 1998 are depreciated at 33.33% annually.

Note 15. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	1999	1998
Payroll costs	399	366
Holidays earned in advance, but not utilized	308	191
Special payroll tax on pension-insurance premiums	324	262
Accrued interest on secured loans	510	656
Deferred rental income	6,510	6,310
Miscellaneous, properties	963	708
Miscellaneous, accrued expenses	22,322	510
	31,336	9,003

Note 16. Other current liabilities

	1999	1998
Employees' tax at source	485	421
VAT payable on rents	–	47
Rent deposits	–	25
Management of funds – consortium agreements	–	40
Management of funds from the Riksdag	425	425
	910	958

Note 17. Equity capital

	<i>Donation capital</i>	<i>Profit equalization reserve</i>	<i>Total equity capital</i>
<i>Nominal capital</i>			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1998	3,009,419	2,243,976	5,253,395
Net profit for the year reported	–	931,680	931,680
Research grants approved	–	–422,582	–422,582
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1999	3,009,419	2,753,074	5,762,677
<i>Real capital</i>			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1998	3,777,997	2,751,680	6,529,677
Allocation for maintenance of the real value of donation capital (see Note 8)	16,245	–	16,245
Real increase in equity capital	–	3,188,545	3,188,545
Research grants approved	–	–422,582	–422,582
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1999	3,794,242	5,517,643	9,311,885

Restricted and non-restricted equity

The conditions of the Bank of Sweden Donation stipulate that the real value of the donation should be maintained over time. The same basic provision applies to both of the private donations received by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (from Erik Rönnerberg). Equity assignable to these donations should primarily be regarded as restricted.

In the case of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, the situation has been formulated somewhat differently. The conditions of the donation state that the equity capital may be used for research grants. However, it is emphasized that, with successful management, an appropriate level of research grants can be maintained without any need to utilize any of the equity capital. Equity assignable to this donation should primarily be regarded as non-restricted.

Grants for research

During 1999 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation approved the following grants for research (information for 1998 is shown alongside).

	1999	1998
Grants from Bank of Sweden Donation	211,602	86,363
Grants from the Nils-Eric Svenssons Fund	300	270
Grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	209,890	155,263
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	600	500
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	190	155
	422,582	242,551

The above amounts include funds for conferences, sector committees and experts. For the distribution of grants awarded, see Tables 1-10 (pages 95-102). Cf. also the comment on page 11.

Donations

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

- The donation from the Bank of Sweden to promote and support scientific research (the Bank of Sweden Donation)
- The Nils-Eric Svensson Fund
- The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation
- Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses
- Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years

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

All funds donated to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are managed jointly. The yields of the various donations are, however, earmarked for different purposes. The Foundation's total yield on managed funds must therefore be split between these donations.

At the beginning of 1999 the market values of the various donations were as follows:

1. The Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund
4,024,091 (61.6277%)
 2. The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation
2,487,366 (38.0932%)
 3. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses
13,904 (0.2130%)
 4. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years
4,316 (0.0661%)
- Total capital at market value on 31 Dec. 1998
6,529,677

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 1999 (book result + increase in unrealized gains = SEK 931,680,000 + SEK 2,273,110,000 = SEK 3,204,790,000) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

1. *The Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund*

Opening value	4,024,091
Share of total yield for the year	1,975,039
Grants for the year	211,902

Market value, 31 Dec. 1999 5,787,228

The grants from the Nils-Erik Svensson 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 1999 is SEK 300,000. The donation is to be regarded as used up by the end of 2015. In this summary the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund has therefore been combined with the Bank of Sweden Donation.

2. *Humanities and Social Sciences Donation*

Opening value	2,487,366
Share of total yield for the year	1,220,807
Grants for the year	–209,890

Market value, 31 Dec. 1999 3,498,283

3. *Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses*

Opening value	13,904
Share of total yield for the year	6,826
Grants for the year	–600

Market value, 31 Dec. 1999 20,130

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

Opening value	4,316
Share of total yield for the year	2,118
Grants for the year	–190

Market value, 31 Dec. 1999 6,244

Total capital at market value, 31 Dec. 1999
9,311,885

Stockholm, 8 February 2000

Stig Strömholm
*Chairman*Jan Björkman
Vice Chairman

Jan Belfrage

Mona Berglund Nilsson

Lars Bäckström

Gunnel Gustafsson

Åke Gustavsson

Henning Johansson

Hillevi Rosenquist

Tuve Skånberg

Gunnar Törnqvist

Per Unckel

Dan Brändström
*Managing Director***Audit report**

We have examined the Annual Report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees for the 1999 financial year. The accounting records and the administration of the Foundation are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Annual Report and the administration on the basis of our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the Annual Report is free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes assessing the accounting principles used and their application by the Board of Trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of information in the Annual

Report. We have examined significant decisions, actions taken and circumstances of the Foundation in order to be able to determine the possible liability to the Foundation of any member of the Board, whether there are grounds for removal from office, or whether the Board member has in any way acted in contravention of the Foundation Act or the Foundation's Articles of Association. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion set out below.

The Annual Report has been drawn up in accordance with the Foundation Act.

The members of the Board of Trustees have not acted in contravention of the Foundation Act or the Foundation's Articles of Association.

Stockholm, 10 February 2000
Ernst & Young AB

Per Björngård
Authorized Public Accountant

The Welfare State at the Crossroads: A historical and social scientific research program on the transformation of the welfare state in Sweden and in the OECD countries.

By Professor Walter Korpi, Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University and Professor Klas Åmark, Department of History, Stockholm University.

During the decades since the end of the Second World War, a well-developed welfare state came to be symbolically identified with the Swedish nation. When young people in eleven countries were interviewed at the end of the 1970s on what aspects of their home countries they were most proud of, only in Sweden did a broad majority of them identify their country's social welfare policies. After the political struggles which took place in Sweden in the 1950s on the introduction of public occupational superannuation (ATP), extensive political support began to emerge for the basic features of what came to be called the Swedish model of social welfare. Internationally, the Swedish welfare state was subjected to intense scrutiny, both admiring and critical in character.

At the beginning of the new millennium, the situation of the Swedish welfare state has changed completely. In the course of the deep economic crisis of the 1990s, unemployment increased dramatically at the same time as the public debt and public budget deficits rose substantially. The character of public debate on Swedish social welfare policy has also changed. From having been seen as a national symbol, the welfare state has more and more come to be viewed as a hotbed of crisis. Many people have come to see the welfare state as being in itself an important cause of social problems and a serious obstacle on the road to reform. The truce between the major political parties in support of social policy has come to an end, with major cleavages now also to some extent dividing the parties internally. Extensive cut-backs have already been implemented in the welfare state, and new ones are being discussed. The social policy consequences of accelerating international economic integration and of Sweden's membership of the European Union are unclear, but may turn out to be important.

Translated by Eero Carroll

Regardless of what normative standpoints one has, the postwar construction of the welfare state and its current crisis must be seen as fundamental changes in Swedish society.

From an international perspective, the problems of the Swedish welfare state in recent years appear to constitute a somewhat belated parallel to changes of a similar nature in the majority of the other OECD countries. A common aspect of these countries' current situation is that unemployment has once again reached the high levels that were usual before the Second World War. In most advanced industrialized countries, including Sweden, the welfare state is thus now going through a period of transition. Transitional periods of other kinds than those currently in progress can also be distinguished in earlier phases of the welfare state's development. Among these we may include the transition from early poor laws to social insurance during the decades preceding the turn of the century, the Great Depression of the 1930s, the "Golden Age" of expansion during the quarter of a century after the end of the Second World War, and the mass arrival of women on the labor market during the 1970s. For historians and social scientists, transitional periods of this kind yield unusually good opportunities to study basic processes of social change. When studied from a comparative perspective, periods of rapid social, political, and economic changes in some sense constitute "natural experiments," with improved opportunities to investigate what roles different kinds of actors, structures, and processes play in transforming society. In research on social change it is very fruitful to employ a long-term historical perspective.

The overall goal of the research program *Welfare States at the Crossroads* is to study the transformation of the welfare state from a com-

parative perspective, through cooperation between historians and social scientists. The period studied extends from the late 1800s to the present day. The research is oriented towards studying the transformation of the welfare state by analyzing the driving forces behind its emergence and institutional development, differences in its structure among advanced industrialized countries, and the consequences of these differences for citizens' living conditions. Within the research program we aim to assess and to develop the forms of and opportunities for cooperation in the above-mentioned research tasks between historians and social scientists. Sweden is compared with up to seventeen other OECD countries, namely Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, (West) Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States. These countries have had an uninterrupted period of democratic rule since the end of the Second World War. A substantial part of the research focuses on Sweden and the other Nordic countries. The program started in 1996 and is to continue for a total of eight years.

The institutions of the welfare state

In the countries included in our research program, welfare states can be seen as having had a common overall goal – to protect citizens against different kinds of economic risks which they meet in the course of their lifetimes. Despite these broad similarities of goals, we find striking differences between countries when we examine the institutional structure of the most important social insurance programs. In some countries the right to support has been dependent on being able to pass a means test administered by the authorities, while in other countries citizens have been encouraged to pursue self-help through voluntary and self-administered funds. In a number of other countries social insurance has been organized in the form of separate programs differentiated by the beneficiaries' occupational affiliation. In these countries, depending, for example, upon whether one is a manual worker, a salaried employee, a farmer, or self-employed, one is incorporated into one of several insurance programs, each having its own conditions for benefits and differing income replacement rates. Yet other

countries have incorporated all citizens into one and the same program, but have granted them flat-rate benefits, usually at a relatively low level. Here, it is left to the individual to take further steps to improve his or her standard of protection beyond the basic level. In some countries, however, institutions have emerged which provide not only basic protection for all citizens, but also clear earnings-related benefits, thereby enabling people to maintain their accustomed standards of living.

In order to profitably sort and categorize the information we have on the development of legislated social insurance programs in our sample of countries, we have developed a typology which reflects aspects of institutional design discussed above. We have here taken as our point of departure three dimensions in legislation on old-age pensions and sickness insurance, namely, criteria for entitlement to benefits, principles for setting benefit levels, and the programs' forms of governance. On the basis of these program dimensions, we can distinguish five ideal-typical institutional forms among the social insurance programs which have existed in our sample of countries since the late 1800s. These ideal-typical models have been designated the targeted, the voluntary state-subsidized, and the state corporatist models, as well as the basic security model and the encompassing model.

The fundamental structure of these ideal types is depicted in Figure 1, which is based on blueprints of the relationship between institutions and the social structure of industrialized societies. The diamond-shaped fields reflect the socioeconomic structure of the population, with the poorest farthest down and the best off farthest up. The shaded areas reflect those portions of the population which have a legal right to support. Shading in horizontal lines reflects the payment of benefits (to those covered) in minimum or flat-rate amounts, whereas vertical lines reflect benefits strongly related to earlier incomes. Here, we must remember, however, that extant institutions reflect the combined effects of multifarious and often contradictory social forces. Hence, we can seldom expect existing institutions to clearly correspond to any single ideal type as sketched out here. Typologies of this kind can give us an overall image of the general contours of the social landscape, thus helping us to get our bearings, but cannot act as a guide in questions of detail.

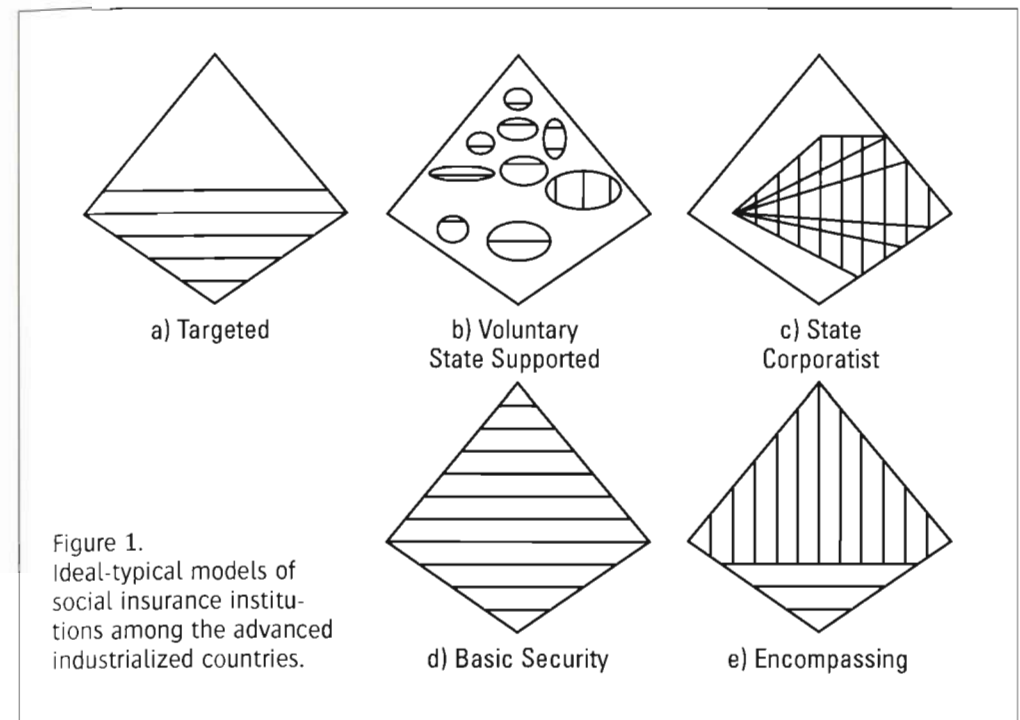


Figure 1.
Ideal-typical models of social insurance institutions among the advanced industrialized countries.

The *targeted model* has precedents in the old poor laws tradition and yields minimum benefits or flat-rate benefits to those who are adjudged to be poor or in need after an administrative test. Remnants of targeted programs are found in all countries. In Australia the right to benefits from all social insurance programs is still founded, in principle, on income and assets testing. The voluntary state-subsidized model also has long-term precedents and has been significant for provision in case of sickness, unemployment, and death. In Sweden, for example, unemployment insurance is still largely organized on this model.

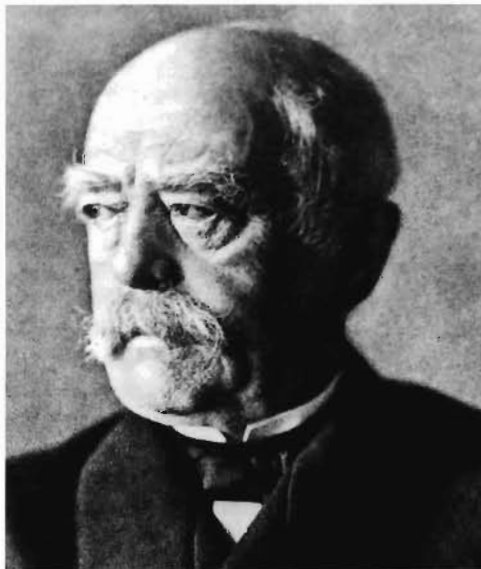
The social insurance programs which began to be enacted in Germany at the initiative of Bismarck in the 1880s broke both with targeting and voluntarism. Compulsory social insurance programs were legislated, with the employed being affiliated to different programs on the basis of which occupational groups they were affiliated to. In this classical *state corporatist model*, programs are administered by elected representatives of wage earners and employers. Beginning with insurance programs for industrial workers, coverage in the model was extended by creating new programs for other occupational groups, such as agricultural workers,

private-sector salaried employees, craft workers, farmers, and the self-employed, all with differing qualifying conditions and benefits. The level of benefits is strongly related to prior incomes (as reflected in the vertical lines in our figure). Since it is, in principle, only the economically active who are included in these programs, significant constituencies are excluded from their purview (housewives, among others). Gradually, however, complementary programs have been enacted for those not active in the labor market. A state corporatist model of this kind may now be said to characterize social policy in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The *basic security model* is based on the principle that the entire population should be included in the same program, but that benefits should not be income-related but instead flat-rate for basically all citizens (as reflected in the horizontal lines of shading), albeit at what is usually a low level. The best-known international advocate of this model was the liberal English social reformer Sir William Beveridge. The basic security model is now found in Canada, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States. Bismarckian and Beveridge-

an ideas are combined in the encompassing model, which first emerged in Sweden in the 1950s. The decisive step taken here was that the People's Pension (i.e., the national basic pension), which only gives basic protection, was complemented by occupational superannuation (ATP), which yields pension benefits clearly related to the individual's previous income. The encompassing model thus yields not only basic security, in principle, for all citizens, but also clear earnings-related benefits to those who have been economically active. This legislation was enacted in 1958 after a protracted and intensive political conflict, including a referendum, dissolution of the Riksdag, and a final vote where one member of the opposition abstained from voting and thereby helped to carry through the superannuation program. This kind of encompassing model has also been instituted in Norway and Finland.

Our typology of the institutions of the social insurance state has shown itself to be very fruitful as a point of departure for historical studies within the framework of our project. This nuanced typology allows each particular social insurance law to be classified in its own right, while at the same time making it possible to capture basic stages and transition periods in the history of particular welfare states. In this



In unified Germany, Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) introduced a state corporatist model of compulsory social insurance programs.

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way the typology becomes usable not only for purposes of precise hypothesis testing and program characterizations, but also for purposes of historical research which aims to establish points of transition and stages in welfare state development.

Typologies of this kind can also help to solve a basic problem for historical case studies regarding the choice of countries for comparative study and also interpretation of the results. The labor-intensive methods of historians usually oblige one to focus on a few countries. A typology of welfare states can then be useful as a guide to localizing cases between which comparisons can be fruitful, as well as for structuring comparisons. In historical studies we can then assess and expand on causal analyses of welfare states' institutional transformations.

One of the results of the historical studies we have carried out thus far is that institutional design choices have often been influenced by the strength of voluntary organizations beyond the public sector. For example, differences in the strength of voluntary sickness insurance funds have played an important role in explaining the differences which have arisen in the development of voluntary state-subsidized sickness insurance in Sweden and in Denmark (with strong voluntary movements), compared to that in Norway, where a compulsory statist policy was enacted early on.

Institutional design choices became central in the development of the Nordic welfare states when three of them broke with the principle of basic security and instead invested in the encompassing model, which made it possible for citizens to maintain their accustomed standard of living also in old age and in sickness. Sweden, Norway, and Finland took these steps between 1955 and 1970. Denmark, on the other hand, was to retain a generous People's Pension instead of enacting a comprehensive income-related employees' pension, and applies income-relatedness only weakly and regressively to sickness insurance benefits.

How can we explain institutional design choices of this kind? Here, cooperation between historians and social scientists gives a rich yield. When historians get to grips with unpublished source materials, they find evidence of a long-term and fascinating power struggle within the Swedish labor movement, with proponents of basic security and income security pitted

against one another. The early postwar Minister of Social Affairs, Gustav Möller, wished to see a Swedish Beveridge model with flat-rate benefits, unrelated to prior incomes (but related to provider responsibilities). Arraigned against him were some of the leading representatives of the blue-collar Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO) and of the sickness and unemployment insurance funds. They wished to see income security instated, and eventually won the power struggle with Möller. The foundations were thus laid for the encompassing model within social insurance. The policy solution forced through by the LO and its allies later became a new main alternative to how welfare politics can be institutionalized in modern capitalist democracies. As an important underlying reason for this political stance, we find within the Swedish LO an entrenched tradition of differentiating various categories of members with regard to membership contributions and benefits. LO had instated its own legitimate order for how different categories of workers were to be seen and treated, which the organization also aimed to integrate into state systems of welfare.

What consequences follow from such choices of institutional design with regard to, for example, levels of income inequality and poverty in the population? Here, it is important to investigate differences in policy consequences for different socioeconomic groups or classes. Many researchers and politicians have argued that redistributive impacts are greatest with means-tested or targeted programs – that is, when benefits paid out by the state mainly go to the most needy. The "War on Poverty" launched by the Johnson administration in the USA in the 1960s was conducted solely by the use of such programs. The targeted model can be said to follow a "Robin Hood strategy" – taking from the rich and giving to the poor. The basic security model, with flat-rate benefits, implies strict equality – equal amounts to one and all. The state corporatist model redistributes mainly within relatively homogeneous occupational categories, but less between such categories. The encompassing model follows the principle contained in the Gospel of Matthew – unto everyone that hath shall be given.

A redistributive paradox seems to obtain here, as indicated by our empirical studies on the basis of comparable household disposable income data in most of our countries at the end of

the 1980s. The paradox can be formulated as follows: the more a country targets benefits at the worst off or limits itself to flat-rate benefits only, the more inequality and poverty tend to result. Inequality in the distribution of household disposable incomes is lowest in countries with the encompassing model, that is, Finland, Sweden, and Norway, and highest in countries with targeting or basic security – among others, the USA, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Countries with the state corporatist model, such as Germany and Belgium, tend to end up in between. The Matthew principle thus appears to generate more equalization and redistribution than either the Robin Hood strategy or the strategy of strict equality. This reflects the fact that the total level of redistribution not only depends on how great a share of redistributed means go to the worst off, but also on the volume of the redistributive process – that is, on how much money is actually in transit. The more redistributive efforts are targeted only at the worst off or provide only basic benefits at what are often low levels, the less extensive these efforts tend to be. Among other things, this depends on the fact that low levels of benefit eventually lead to the better-off citizens' attempting to protect their customary living standards with the help of private insurance programs, collectively bargained insurance, and savings. This often leads to higher levels of inequality than those which are generated by earnings-related public social insurance systems.

The development of social citizenship

The modern welfare state, which originated in the social insurance legislation of Bismarck's Germany, can be seen as an expression of extended social rights as well as duties. Among the duties of citizenship, we may include provision for oneself and for one's family, living a well-ordered life, following societal norms of moral conduct, and paying one's taxes and social insurance contributions. An important part of the rights and duties of social citizenship is codified in the legislation on the major social insurance programs.

International comparative social science research has attempted to illuminate the development of social rights, but has only been able to do so indirectly in the course of the past twenty

ty-five years. This has been done by use of social expenditure data compiled by the ILO and by the OECD. But the figures for social expenditure are affected by many factors of less relevance for our perspective here, such as the age composition of the population, levels of unemployment, and sickness absence, as well as by whether benefits are taxable or non-taxable. As long as comparative research is based mainly on expenditure data, we will get a more or less distorted reflection of the development of social rights.

Within the framework of our research program, we are in the process of building up an internationally unique database, the *Social Citizenship Indicators Program (SCIP)*, which codifies and quantifies the rights and duties associated with the five most important social insurance programs – namely, old-age pensions, sickness insurance, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance, and child benefits. The database covers all eighteen of our countries and codifies national legislation in these five policy domains for the years 1930, 1933, 1939, 1947, 1950, and thereafter for every fifth year until 1995.

The legislation for each program is quantified for three different household types regarding benefit levels (minimum, standard, and maximum), coverage rates in relevant population groups, duration, administrative waiting days, qualifying conditions, financing, and so on. To enable a meaningful comparison of social insurance benefit levels between countries and over time, we have assessed benefit levels as a percentage of the average industrial worker's wage for each country and year (net of taxes and social insurance contributions).

The level of benefit can thus also change through changes in levels of wages and taxation. In those countries which have different programs for different occupational groups, we have assessed benefits in the program which covers metalworkers. This database has proved to be very fruitful as a basis for comparative studies. It can be used not only for descriptive purposes and to test hypotheses derived from social scientific theories, but also to give points of reference for the interpretation of historical studies based on a more limited amount of countries.

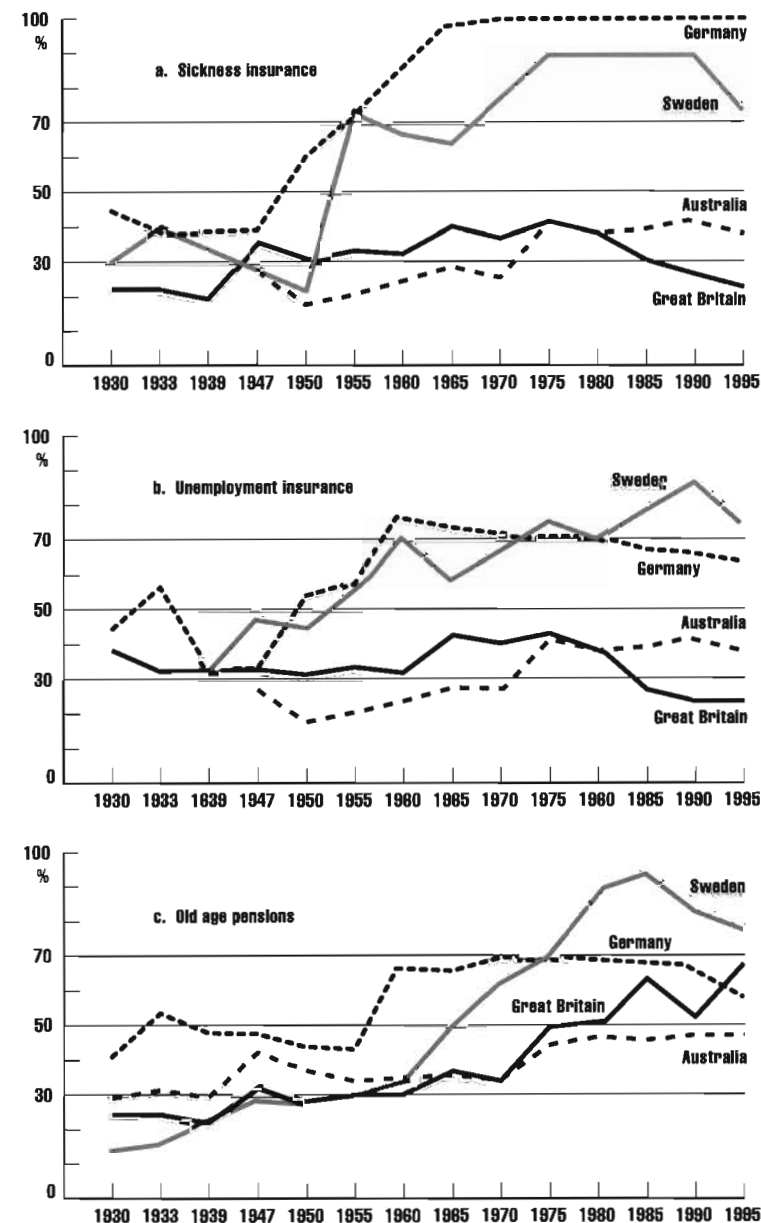
In order to demonstrate how net benefit levels have changed between 1930 and 1995, we

depict here developments in three social insurance programs, that is, sickness insurance, unemployment insurance, and old-age pensions. We have selected countries which during the postwar period have had social insurance programs on the lines of differing models: targeted programs in Australia, state corporatist programs in Germany, basic security in Great Britain, and the encompassing model in Sweden. In sickness insurance, we look at average benefit levels for two representative types of households – that of a single person and that of a family with two underage children where one of the parents works full-time and the other is a homemaker. The duration of benefits varies – here we concentrate on the first weeks of reciprocity.

For sickness insurance, normal levels of benefit were rather low until the end of the Second World War, staying at between 20 and 40 percent of an average industrial worker's wage (Figure 2). Benefit levels were highest in state corporatist Germany, somewhat higher than in Sweden, which at this time had a voluntary state-subsidized model with state-recognized sickness insurance funds. The lowest levels applied in Great Britain, with a basic security model of insurance. As a result of postwar reforms, however, British sickness benefit levels increased to 45 percent by the mid-1970s, only to fall back to the levels of the 1930s by the beginning of the 1980s. Australia did not legislate its targeted sickness insurance program until 1944 and had very low benefit levels all the way into the mid-1970s, when they were raised somewhat. In Sweden the 1955 institutional reform of sickness insurance led to a radical increase in benefit levels – reaching 90 percent levels by 1974, but decreasing to 75 percent during the 1990s. In Germany benefit levels gradually increased during the 1950s and 1960s, yielding 100 percent wage compensation for manual workers after the legislation of full employer financing in 1969 (a system corresponding to that which had long existed for salaried employees).

As far as unemployment insurance is concerned, the state corporatist model in Germany yielded relatively high benefit levels during the first years of the 1930s, but these were cut by Depression-era legislation and remained lower until 1939. After the Second World War bene-

Figure 2: Income benefit levels in sickness insurance, unemployment insurance, and the old age pension system 1930-1995 in Australia, Great Britain, Sweden, and Germany (net of taxes and social insurance contributions.)



fit levels instead increased gradually to about 70 percent during the 1960s and 1970s, only to decrease after 1980, reaching 62 percent by 1995. In Sweden voluntary state-subsidized insurance (according to the so-called Ghent

system) was legislated in 1934. We here depict levels of benefits in the Metalworkers' Union unemployment insurance fund. Starting from low levels, benefits increased gradually, mainly as a result of increases in the maximum daily

allowance. Despite the formally legislated increased level of benefit amounting to 90 percent of prior wages in force from 1974 to 1992, the maximum allowable daily benefit was rather lower than the equivalent daily industrial worker's wage. The actual level of benefit at this wage level was thus lower than the formally legislated rate, reaching its maximum level of 84 percent in 1990. The formal level had been cut to 80 percent by 1995, yielding an actual level of 77 percent. Australian targeted programs yielded benefit levels of about 25 percent up until 1970, which had, however, been increased by 1975. Thereafter, however, levels have declined. In Great Britain they long remained at about a third of the industrial worker's wage, but increased somewhat up until 1975. After 1980 a drastic decrease came along, which forced down benefit levels to 23 percent by 1995 – that is, below the levels obtaining during the 1930s.

With regard to old-age pensions, we here depict benefit levels for those newly pensioned as an average of levels for a single-person household and for a married couple where only one of the partners has been gainfully employed. The benefit levels can vary with the number of years worked – we here depict the pensions to which those who have worked for the maximum allowable number of pension-qualifying years are entitled. The German pensions increase with the number of years worked, although housewives have no rights of their own to a minimum pension. In the beginning of the 1930s, pension levels were lowest in Sweden and highest in Germany (see Figure 2c). In addition, the targeted pensions in Australia were at this time higher than the Swedish basic pensions. Despite increases in the Swedish People's Pension in connection with reforms during the 1930s and 1948, Swedish pension levels con-



In Sweden the law on occupational superannuation (ATP) was accepted by the Riksdag in May 1959. The 114 yes-votes supported a bourgeois proposal against the bill, while the 115 no-votes supported the Social Democratic counter-proposal in favor of ATP. One representative for the Liberal Party, Ture Königson, abstained from voting. Pressens Bild

tinued to be relatively low during the 1950s. The introduction of occupational superannuation (ATP), however, yielded gradually increasing benefit levels for the newly pensioned during the years succeeding 1960. Pension benefits reached a maximum of 93 percent in 1985, but have declined since then – something which reflects, among other things, sizable increases in real wage levels towards the end of the 1980s, but also changes in indexation and marginal tax rates during the 1990s. The income-related pensions in Germany were relatively high for a long time, but the average levels for the two household types studied remains rather low because housewives have not been entitled to a pension of their own. In Great

Britain an income-related supplement to the basic pension was introduced, which has gradually led to an increase in benefit levels. Australia's targeted pensions yielded levels of about 30 percent during the earlier postwar years, although they have increased somewhat since the mid-1970s.

Changes in benefit levels and other aspects of social insurance programs reflect the impact of many factors – political, economic, and demographic in character. It is of special interest in this context to further analyze patterns of cut-backs in different countries, concentrating on the periods of recurring economic crises since 1973.

Gender and inequality

In the course of the last few decades, the gender perspective has yielded very important insights for comparative welfare state research. In this, as in other respects, our research program has combined historical and social-scientific studies. The historical studies are able to engage in in-depth analyses of how different social and welfare state institutions are oriented to men and to women and how they thereby contribute to the construction of the gender order – that is, norms for what society expects of men and of women in different situations. Turn-of-the-century poor law provision and philanthropy made important distinctions between men and women as well as between married and unmarried women, with unmarried mothers and widows also being treated in particular ways. Societal institutions rewarded primarily those women who were or had been married and who lived according to established societal norms. Adherence to norms was also judged to be more important for women than for men.

A similar approach to these problems is also encountered in the development of Swedish child protection service institutions. In 1918 a public authority was created in order to pressure men into taking on the provider's responsibilities which society and the mothers of their children demanded of them. This meant that in this policy domain the Swedish state extended support to single mothers and split families instead of prioritizing support to the nuclear family.

In the 1930s an activation of family policy

occurred in many countries, not least under the impact of declining birth rates. Here, different countries chose different paths. In certain cases policy measures were focused upon women in their capacity as mothers and were designed to support (as effectively as possible) the nuclear family as a social institution. In other countries, including Sweden, there were also policy features which strengthened the position of married and unmarried women in relation to men – among other things, this made it easier for unmarried women with children to provide for them. In the long run this policy seems to have had the effect of keeping poverty rates low among single mothers in Sweden.

Research on inequality between men and women must take a position on the question: inequality with respect to what? Here, many have studied differences in material standards of living within the family. We would argue that the analysis of gender inequality must also look at individuals as players and at inequality in relation to the freedom to attain welfare. As Amartya Sen has emphasized, we must also study the range of an individual's choice – that is, his or her actual possibilities to choose between different courses of action, something which reflects the extent and the diversity of the goals which individuals have capabilities to realize.

In advanced industrial societies the sphere of economic activity and the labor market constitute central arenas for distributive processes and for socioeconomic stratification. Thus, participation in working life will not only determine the distribution of resources basic to material inequality, but also is of significance for the identities of men and women and for the bargaining positions of men and women within families. A changed distribution of bargaining power within the family is likely to be a precondition for changes in the distribution of unpaid caring work within the family. In the advanced industrial societies of today, inequality between the sexes with respect to labor force participation is thus presumably a basic aspect of gender-based inequality writ large.

Since the 1970s the proportion of women in the labor force has increased in almost all industrialized countries. Even so, the difference between the proportion of women and of men outside of the labor force is still great, and the size of this differential varies markedly between

countries. These differentials reflect factors such as cultural and religious traditions, as well as (to a great extent) gendered policy models which have varied cross-nationally.

Within our research program we have developed a typology which distinguishes between three gender policy models: general family support, the dual earner model, and the market-oriented model. General family support directs subsidies to nuclear families and is based on acceptance or neutrality of the state as to whether wives have the foremost responsibility for caring work within the family, acting only temporarily as secondary breadwinners. In the dual earner model, policies are designed to promote women's continuous labor force participation, making it possible for both men and women to combine parenthood with paid employment – attempts are thus also made to steer the distribution of unpaid caring work within the family.¹ In countries where neither of these complexes of policy features is particularly well developed, we may assume that policy choices have been made (or abstained from) so as to let market forces decide family provision, leaving it up to individuals to shape gender relations in accordance with their own capabilities and with market logic. Countries following this tradition can thus be viewed as being market-oriented in their policies regarding gender relations. In these countries various private solutions for caring work become very important.

When we rank our eighteen countries with respect to their policies regarding general family support and dual wage-earner family support in the period 1985–90, it turns out that on both of these dimensions the lowest values are attained in a category of countries which includes Australia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States. These seven countries can thus be said to have a market-oriented gender policy. Policies for general family support characterize Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, and Austria, where the

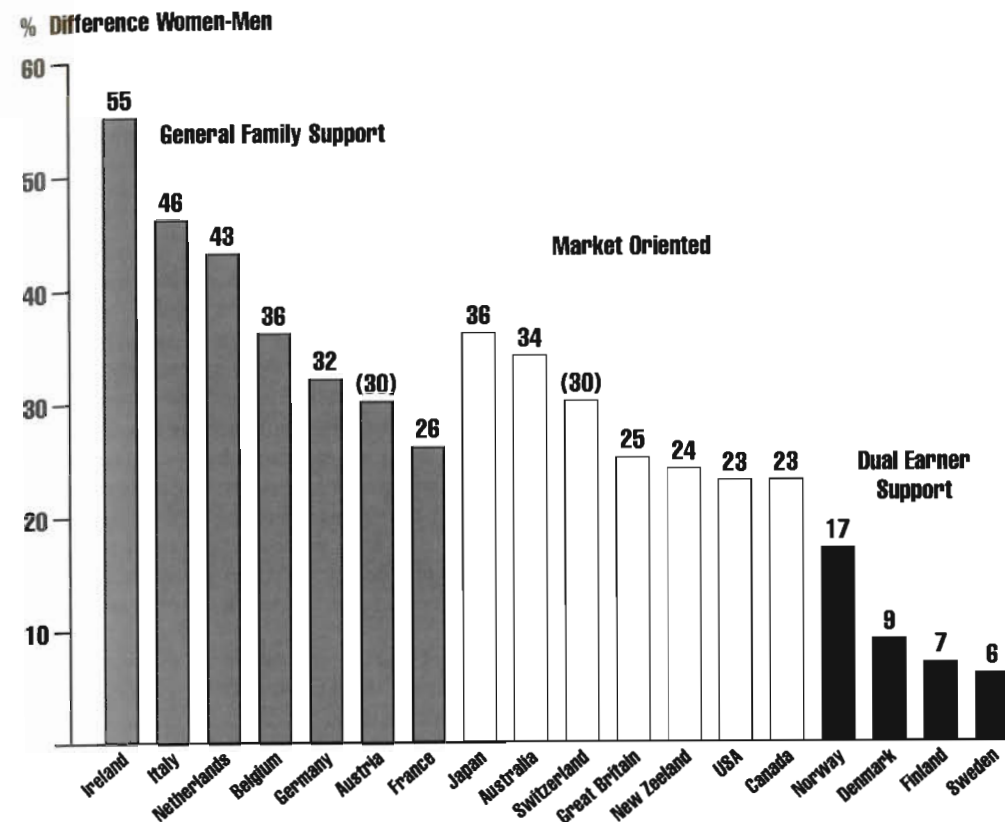
Catholic Church has for a long time had a position of strength and where strong support has been directed to the traditional family. Among these countries, France and Belgium also receive relatively high values on policy codings reflecting support for the dual earner family. The dual earner model can be said to dominate only in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and in Norway.

In order to acquire a perspective on the differences which gender policy institutions make for differences in gender-based inequality, we here depict differences between the proportions of women and men (aged 20–54) outside of the labor force. Those who find themselves outside of the labor force may be presumed to have less freedom of choice – differences in the scope of this freedom may be interpreted as reflecting gender-based inequality. There is a very wide range of variation among our eighteen countries in gender inequality (see Figure 3). The difference between Ireland's and Sweden's gender differentials in participation rates is almost fifty percentage points. As expected, we find the greatest gender differences in participation in the seven countries with general family support and the smallest differences in countries with a dual earner model, whereas countries with a market-oriented policy end up somewhere in between. On the whole, the observed rank order thus confirms our earlier hypothesis to this effect. Some deviations do, however, emerge. Thus, for example, gender inequality is about as extensive in Great Britain, with a market-oriented model, as in France, with a general family support model. Among countries with the dual earner model, Norway has somewhat greater gender inequality than the other countries do.

Inequality in different types of welfare states

The above account indicates that among our eighteen nations there are broad patterns of

Figure 3: Differences between percentages of males and females outside of the labor force in 18 countries, distinguished by dominant models of gender policy (25–54 years, averages 1983–1990).



structural and cultural factors which can be assumed to have indirect impacts on constellations of class-based and gender-based inequality. Influences from such causal factors are mediated through different political movements and organized religious groupings, as well as through welfare state institutions encoding social insurance law and policies on gender equality. Despite the fact that the historical developmental processes involved have been complex and are to a large extent unresearched, we venture to formulate some general hypotheses. The traditional left-right divide in the politics of industrial nations has presumably had the consequence that political interventions in market-based distributive processes, regarding both class-based and gender-based inequalities, tend to be less significant in countries where secular conservative and/or liberal parties have been dominant than they are in countries where

social democratic parties have been strong. The European confessional parties, mostly Catholic in background, have accepted market intervention to a greater extent than secular conservative or liberal parties, if not to the same extent as traditional social democratic parties. At the same time these confessional parties have emphasized the preservation of traditional family patterns more strongly than either social democratic or secular liberal-conservative parties – preserving the status of the housewife and the traditional family has been one of the confessional parties' most important political goals. These differences in political orientation mean that we can expect differential patterns to emerge between nations regarding inequality with respect to both class and gender – these patterns of inequality are mediated through different combinations of class-relevant and gendered sociopolitical institutions.

¹ As indicators of the development of the general family support model, we take the level of cash child benefits and of child-related tax breaks as indicating support for children and for a homeworking wife. Because of insufficient detail in descriptions of the organization of child care in several countries, we also have to use as a measure general family support the extension of institutional child care for older pre-school children. In many Continental European countries, such day-care institutions have mainly aimed to take burdens off the homeworking wife, something which shows itself in that they offer places mainly on a part-time basis, and that most of the childcare centers are closed on Wednesdays. As a measure of the development of the dual earner model, we take extension levels of institutional child care for the youngest pre-school age children (0–2 years of age), benefit levels and conditions of parental insurance, the rules for fathers' leave, and extension of home help to make it possible for the frail elderly to continue living at home.

Among our countries, focusing on the past two decades, we can distinguish different constellations of institutional structures with consequences for class-based inequality (as reflected in the distribution of disposable incomes) as well as gender-based inequality (as reflected in differences between rates of female and male labor force participation). A provisional mapping of the welfare state's combinations or constellations of gendered and class-relevant institutions indicates the following cross-national differentials (Table 1). The combination of basic security social programs and market-oriented gender policy is characteristic of Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland, Great Britain, and the United States. The combination of targeted social programs and market-oriented gender policy exists in Australia. In relation to the rest of our countries, all of these countries have high levels of class-based inequality. However, with the exception of Australia, they lie at intermediate levels of gender inequality. The large proportion of women outside of the labor force in Australia may reflect the fact that this country has solved many of its labor force pro-

blems through immigration. Finland, Norway, and Sweden evidence a combination of general programs with income security and the dual earner model of gender policy – these countries have the lowest levels of both class- and gender-based inequality.

The combination of corporatism and general family support is found in Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria. The state corporatist model's intermediate levels of income inequality obtain in Belgium, Germany, and Austria, whereas the high levels of gender-based inequality following from the general family support model are found in Germany and in Italy. By contrast, levels of income inequality are somewhat higher than expected in Italy, which may reflect, among other things, the sizable regional differences between the north and the south. Here, France presents an interesting deviating case, with higher than expected levels of income inequality but lower levels of gender-based inequality than might have been expected. This partly reflects the fact that although the state corporatist model of social security was constituted in France before the

Table 1: Combinations of institutional models of social insurance and gender policy in relation to relative levels of class and gender inequality in 18 OECD countries, 1985–1990.

Country	Institutional models of Social insurance/Gender policy	Class inequality	Gender inequality
Canada	Basic Security / Market Oriented	High	Medium
Switzerland	Basic Security / Market Oriented	High	(Medium)
United Kingdom	Basic Security / Market Oriented	High	Medium
United States	Basic Security / Market Oriented	High	Medium
New Zealand	Basic Security / Market Oriented	(High)	Medium
Australia	Targeted / Market Oriented	High	High*
Ireland	Basic Security / General Family Support	High	High
Netherlands	Basic Security / General Family Support	Medium*	High
Denmark	Basic Security / Dual Earner	Medium*	Låg
Belgium	State Corporatist / General Family Support	Medium	High
Germany	State Corporatist / General Family Support	Medium	High
Italy	State Corporatist / General Family Support	High*	High
France	State Corporatist / General Family Support	High*	Medium*
Austria	State Corporatist / General Family Support	(Medium)	(Medium*)
Japan	State Corporatist / Market Oriented	–	High*
Finland	Encompassing / Dual Earner	Low	Low
Norway	Encompassing / Dual Earner	Low	Low
Sweden	Encompassing / Dual Earner	Low	Low

* Unexpected levels of inequality, given the type of prevailing institutions. Uncertain estimates in parentheses.)

First World War, the confessional Catholic party movements have always had a relatively weak position and were dissolved in the course of the 1960s. Though France has had state corporatist social insurance institutions, postwar politics there have been largely dominated by secular conservative and liberal parties, which may have contributed to higher levels of income inequality and to lower levels of gender-based inequality.

In Ireland and in the Netherlands, where basic security social insurance is combined with general family support, gender-based inequality is at a relatively high level. In Denmark, with its combination of basic social security programs and the dual earner model, and the Netherlands with its basic security model, income inequality is lower than in other countries with basic social security insurance, but still higher than in countries having the encompassing model. Behind these facts lie, among other factors, continual conflicts between divergent political tendencies in the course of the postwar period. Japan, with a combination of state corporatist social programs and market-oriented gender policy, has high levels of gender-based inequality, reflecting the country's specific cultural traditions and a high proportion of three-generation extended families.

Universalism and social categorization

The historical research and public debate of recent years regarding both the Swedish and, more generally, the Scandinavian welfare states has called into question whether Swedish welfare policies have really decreased inequalities in the conditions obtaining between different categories of citizens. The extensive debate closely followed internationally about forced sterilization in Sweden was based on a strong, if not empirically well-founded, questioning of precisely the equalizing aspects of Swedish welfare policy. Other debates, e.g., about state care institutions for those labeled as feeble-minded, have also questioned the welfare state's concern for all groups of people who are lacking in wherewithal.

Our own research has shown that Swedish welfare policies have been characterized over extensive periods of time by moralist thinking and categorizing, which has historically excluded

several client groups from the purview of universal systems. Alcoholics have, at times, been excluded from receiving the citizens' basic pension (or people's pension), as have clients of care institutions for the poor. Those who have been long-term clients of care institutions for the poor were also excluded from the right to vote in Sweden until 1944. Swedish social policies have not only guaranteed social rights – they have also placed demands upon citizens, and have emphasized the responsibilities of men to take care of themselves and of their families, as well as the responsibilities long ascribed to women for living virtuous lives and caring for their families.

Through our historical studies, we can get a sense of how vulnerable people and groups have been treated within different social policy programs and regulatory frameworks. Poverty has long been seen as a reason for societal intervention through particular policy measures of social support. Radical changes have taken place over time not only in the extent of such programmatic measures, but also in the conditions to qualify for them. In the Swedish industrial city of Norrköping, a broad spectrum of program opportunities for aid to low-income women already existed at the turn of the century, although the benefits they gave were often low and insufficient. They were conditional not only on economic means, but also on the recipient's lifestyle and broader social situation. Society's demands upon neglectful male providers were tightened up from the 1920s. According to the moralizing of the times, people who did not work needed to be brought up to work and responsibility with the help of more or less explicitly coercive methods such as forced work and workhouses.

As our historical studies indicate, we can thus find several special regulations in Swedish welfare policies, generally known for their universalism and for their broad-based popular character, which have made fairly specific demands regarding how people of different kinds should be incorporated into these systems and what level of support they are entitled to. In other countries, too, we find similar kinds of special regulations, whereby state corporatist social programs, for example, categorize people on the basis of their occupational affiliations. These kinds of categorizing regulation are founded on the state's notion of who individuals are and extend specific rights and benefits in

relation to traits hereby viewed as important. The question of who one is and of what one is entitled to is related not least to the labor market position of the individual in question – family affiliation, mainly regarding the extent of caring responsibilities, is also a central identifying criterion. In categorizations on such grounds, there are often aspects of moralism involved: men are supposed to work and to provide for themselves, while women are supposed to live virtuously. Categorical affiliation contributes to structuring individuals' opportunities to choose how they wish to live their lives.

Social insurance systems have thus not been oriented solely to matters of economic redistribution or of social rights and duties. They thus also encode more or less hidden societal texts or messages. When citizens take advantage of their opportunities and rights to protect themselves against basic risks of insecurity, they do not only solve questions of social protection. They thus also choose between different modes of managing relations between different categories of citizens as well as different kinds of relations of dependence. These choices involve dimensions other than the economic, a dimension which we can call legitimacy or social order.

The welfare state cutbacks of recent decades have meant that old questions about universalism and the social rights of individuals have once again moved high up on the political agenda. Questions arise again, for example, about how those who have not yet established a firm foothold on the labor market should be provided for when the unemployment insurance system's already existing character of a re-employment subsidy for core workers is further strengthened and emphasized. Insurance benefit termination and early retirement pensions may be included among the many forms of modern constraints on social rights and also incorporate a moralizing element. Means testing of social assistance can also be redesigned so as to demand more, or less, from individuals. The unemployment crises of the interwar period exposed the democratic regimes of those times to serious crises, which posed a threat to the entire social order. In countries such as Germany and Italy, mass unemployment helped to undermine trust in democracy and prepare the way for Naziism and fascism. In other countries, such as the United States and the

Scandinavian countries, democratic governments succeeded in mobilizing societal resources for extensive programs to combat unemployment, at the same time as the unemployed appeared to have been integrated in society – the belief was instilled in them that social opportunities existed for their rights and interests to be safeguarded. In modern welfare states with comparatively well-developed social insurance systems, re-emerging mass unemployment has become one of the most central threats to the living standards of individuals and social rights, as much as to public finances and economic growth. Here, the situation for increasing populations of immigrants and refugees appears to be becoming especially precarious. The question of how those who have been affected by mass unemployment will react and take action politically is an important one, both for researchers and for politicians. Within our program, doctoral students in history and in sociology have cooperated to analyze the difficulties which the unemployed face in their attempts to organize themselves for collective action. One of our studies examines the problems which the unemployed in Stockholm encountered in 1919, when some of them founded the Unemployed Peoples' Association in order to improve their own living conditions and influence political decision-makers. The unemployed were not nearly as passive as is sometimes assumed, often attempting to organize themselves – their possibilities of doing so were, however, constrained by a pre-existing network of organizations which did not want competitors who were outside their control. A central problem thus became the political conflicts which the unemployed peoples' organizations became involved in.

Another of our studies evaluates how political perspectives and preferred courses of action among the Swedish unemployed were changed by mass unemployment in the course of the 1990s. In order for collective action to arise among the unemployed, it is not enough for the unemployed to interpret their situation as a poor one. They must also have the resources to act collectively, together with confidence in the ability of politics to change the course of unemployment trends. Against the background of generally held expectations on the passivizing influence of unemployment on the unemployed, our results show unexpected changes in unemployed peoples' propensities for collective

action. A study of the organizing attempts pursued by the unemployed in Sweden during the 1990s draws attention to the complicated interplay between different preconditions for collective action, already in motion during the interwar years. Even though seven decades separate the periods studied, many of the problems facing political action by the unemployed have persisted during this century.

Welfare state development reflects social change

In the advanced industrialized countries, the development of the welfare state has often taken place against the background of intensive debates and conflicts. Here, perspectives entertained by people from various social strata have been very different. In discussions preceding the enactment of the first great social reform in Sweden, the 1913 law on People's Pensions, leading economists called the law into question from their theoretical points of departure. Professor Gustav Cassel claimed that the proposed reform would "inevitably end the soundness of public economy which, until now, has been one of our country's special strengths," while Professor Gösta Bagge claimed that the proposal would undermine the Swedish people's drive to independent frugality. On the part

of those elderly persons most directly affected, the perspectives held were often different. In his memoirs the Swedish working class author Ivar Lo-Johansson writes about his grandmother, a farm laborer's widow, who with the arrival of the People's Pension was able to take out a pension of about six crowns per month for the first time in her life as she approached the age of eighty: "The People's Pension was the first cash wage which my grandmother had ever received in her entire life. She received it even without doing work, just because she was old... Now she had... received recompense herself alone, money which she could put away so as to buy a new woolen sweater if she wished, and save what was left over for her burial."²

The emergence and transformation of the welfare state reflect in differing ways processes of central importance for the distribution of wealth between individuals and between groups of citizens. Research on welfare state development thus becomes an area of useful inquiry in shedding light on basic scientific questions about social change. The questions involved deal with the driving forces of social change as well as the processes through which change is played out and the consequences change has. In research on such questions, cooperation between historians and social scientists can be fruitful indeed.

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New research projects in 1999

The texts, written by the researchers themselves, are taken from the section headed "Summary of the purpose, importance and implementation of the project" in the application form. The titles of the projects have also been chosen by the researchers and come from the application form.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation award outline grants, which means that over-

heads, VAT and, where appropriate, costs of premises are included in the amounts specified. For each project, the following details are given: the name of the project leader, the amount of the grant, the university or college responsible, the registration number of the project, its title and a summary. For further information about the project, reference should be made to the project leader.

The Bank of Sweden Donation

Humanities (including Theology)

Archaeology

Pontus Hellström

2000 SEK 400,000

2001 SEK 425,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0058

Cult and ethnicity. Expression of identity in the ancient Greek world.

The aim of the project is to investigate how ethnicity was expressed in antiquity in the area of Greek culture. The theories of ethnicity developed in recent years in archaeology have not yet been applied to archaeological finds from ancient Greek culture. The project seeks to examine whether archaeological remains can be viably interpreted as being of ethnic significance. By studying ethnicity in antiquity, we also hope to contribute to the knowledge of how material culture can be used to express ethnic identity.

The theories of ethnicity will be tested by means of investigations of archaeological material from cult contexts in the fourth century BC in two regions, Messenia in Greece and Caria in what is now Turkey. Messenia, which was not politically and culturally independent in the period immediately preceding, achieved self-independence in the middle of the fourth century. This was emphasized by the use of cults linked to older local tradition. Caria was indeed politically dependent, but in the fourth century BC began to show cultural independence of a local character.

The project will result in two publications – a doctoral thesis about Messenia and a study of Caria. The project is expected to last three years (2000–2002).

Archaeology

Gunhild Beckman

2000 SEK 500,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0154

Genetic-archaeological studies of eastern features of the population of Gotland.

There is currently very active international research in which studies of genetic markers (variations in genetic material or DNA) in living

individuals and in skeletal material found in archaeological excavations are used to illuminate kinship and prehistoric migrations between peoples. In an earlier project supported by the Bank of Sweden Donation (1996:0013), we demonstrated, in association with colleagues from the Baltic states, Finland and Sweden, eastern (Finno-Ugric and Baltic) features in the population of Gotland by the use of genetic markers.

This project aims, through DNA analyses of specially informative genetic markers, to throw more detailed light on the existence and geographical distribution of eastern features of the population of Gotland and to extend the genetic investigations to skeletal material from archaeological excavations.

Blood samples will be collected from altogether one-thousand inhabitants of Gotland, both of whose parents were born on the island, and the DNA will be extracted and analysed in relation to eastern genetic markers. The material will be divided into about ten areas in order to study the geographical variation in the eastern contribution. The skeletal material from Ajvide and other locations will be examined in relation to the same markers as in the population alive today.

Ethnology

Jan Garnert

2000 SEK 930,000

2001 SEK 930,000

Royal Institute of Technology,
Stockholm

Reg. no. 99-0258

Telephone conversations. Cultural and historical perspectives of the telephone.

A precondition of human cooperation and interaction is that people are able to be in touch with one another. In present-day Sweden everyone, irrespective of gender, generation or social position, can in principle get in touch with others by means of the telephone whenever the wish or need arises, even when the geographical distance exceeds the range of the human voice.

Historically, the necessary condition for the ability of people to converse was that they were in each other's presence. Before the advent of the telephone, Sweden was to a large extent a

“face-to-face” society, in which those who needed to converse had to meet in order to find themselves within hearing range of each other.

From a longer perspective the history of the telephone and the telephone conversation stands out as one of the most important phenomena to relate to human communication and, in a wider context, to cultural and social processes, from the first telephone network of the 1880s to the national use of the mobile phone in the 1990s.

The telephone system was initially an exclusive method of communication in business and the public sector, but soon also became a socially important technology of everyday life. But what are the links between the history of the telephone and cultural and social processes? The project aims to gain insights into and an understanding of the links between technical, social and cultural change by analysing the significance of the telephone for communication between people.

Ethnology

Georg Drakos

2000 SEK 670,000

2001 SEK 670,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 99-0370

Illness and living together – in the light of medical advances in arresting HIV and AIDS.

The aim of the project is to investigate by means of a comparative study in Sweden and Greece the way in which persons with HIV and their relatives, together with the nursing staff involved, handle the difficult relationships and life situations to which this disease often leads. A starting point for the study is the introduction of the new AIDS medications in the middle of the 1990s. Particular importance is attached to examining the significance of cultural differences for how relatives handle their own life situations and their relationships with those who are ill. A central area for the comparison of cultural differences involves the relationship between sexuality and society. An overall knowledge goal is to illustrate the link between desire and health.

The field studies are being carried out in parallel at an infection clinic, in support services for HIV-positive individuals and relatives, and in informal contexts.

One important ambition is to contribute know-

ledge which can serve as a basis for social strategies for counteracting the marginalization of those who are HIV-positive and their relatives.

The contribution of the project to the development of theories and methods in ethnology, the study of folklore and related disciplines focuses particularly on analyses of:

- illness and living together from a perspective of power
- illness and living together in a phenomenological framework
- the relationship between bodily experiences and personal narratives.

The project is carried out by Georg Drakos, PhD, who has experience of research in both countries and a knowledge of Swedish and Greek.

History

Maiha Runcis

2000 SEK 530,000

2001 SEK 530,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 99-0143

Power, loyalty and resistance. Compulsory interventions and counter-power between the 1920s and the 1970s.

The reforms of the welfare state presuppose conscientiousness and loyalty to society on the part of the individual. The insistence on conscientiousness is one of the norms that carry power in social organization – violating these norms may bring the risk of repressive social interventions from social authorities. The professionalization of social work emerges in practice as an effective instrument for social categorization in the control of social deviation and moral conformity. Parents and children who have become the object of social measures in the form of compulsory intervention and sterilization are a group of deviants who have exceeded the bounds of common social norms and social practices. My research aims to investigate the room for manoeuvre of these people in connection with intervention by the authorities: how, for example, did parents react who had their children taken away from them against their will. Can their struggle to keep their children and their autonomy tell us anything about the moral values that have surrounded the family or, for example, single mothers? What resources of power were at their disposal? What strategies did parents/single mothers use to

influence the authorities? This bottom-up perspective of history can tell us something about relationships and conflicts between the individual and the general reforms and norms of the welfare state – a field of research which has not previously received the attention of historians to any great extent.

History

Jan Samuelsson

2000 SEK 500,000
2001 SEK 500,000

Mid-Sweden University
College

Reg. no. 99-0256

Female exercise of power and religiosity – a study of the exercise by women of advowson rights in the period 1650–1750.

The aim of the project is to analyse the female holders (“patrons”) of advowson (the right to appoint priests) from a gender perspective in order to illustrate a special aspect of female ownership and exercise of power, as well as to try and obtain a picture of female religiosity. One aim of the project is to examine in detail those who benefited from these patrons. The emphasis is laid on those women who had the right to appoint a priest and on whether it is possible to discern among them preferences other than conventional ones. One important question is whether their exercise of these rights led to opposition from the cathedral chapter, persons of rank in the church or others living in the parish. A study is also made in the project of the role that the female patrons played in connection with the new religious, non-orthodox tendencies in the 18th century.

The question of the relationships of the female patrons with their priests will also be considered, together with their involvement in the parish church and the political life of the parish.

History

Linda Oja

2000 SEK 1,100,000
2001 SEK 1,100,000

Dalarna Research Council Reg. no. 99-0379

Having the strength to proceed. Social healing processes from a local perspective, 1670–1870.

From time to time major disasters, such as war, conflicts and other accidents involving large numbers of casualties, inevitably affect us. One

important question is how to proceed and how to get one's life to function normally again in their aftermath – in other words, how the process of social healing takes place. The aim of the project is to investigate this from a historical and a local perspective. The history of Dalarna and Hälsingland contains many trying conflicts, in which people were pitched against each other in emotionally charged questions of justice, religion and evil: witch trials during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, intensive revivalist movements during the 18th and 19th centuries, and the dramatic valley uprising of 1743.

Our intention is to study in four subprojects what happened in the local communities affected by these crises. How did people pull themselves together after severe conflicts? And what form did the lives of the individuals involved take? The theme is linked to research both in Sweden and internationally into conflicts and conflict resolution, together with the need for early modern people to defend and preserve their honour. Our study of the repercussions of the conflicts from an extended time perspective entails a further development of this focus of research which has mainly dealt with the conflicts in themselves, their background and their immediate resolution. Working on the project are five researchers, including doctoral students and PhDs, from three different research environments. The results will be presented in reports and also in a popular science book.

History

Lars-Göran Tedebrand

2000 SEK 435,000
2001 SEK 420,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0459

Re-immigration, the spread of technology, and enterprise. USA-Sweden, 1890–1940.

The project is linked to strongly growing international research into the interaction between Europe and North America during the 20th century. The aim is to throw light on the repercussions of transatlantic emigration on the countries of origin in terms of enterprise and the spread of technology. The theoretical framework is linked to middle-range theories. One overall hypothesis is that the interaction between re-immigration and the American impulses/spread of ideas has been extensive, but that it must be analysed selectively from sector,

space and gender perspectives.

Re-immigration and the effect on and the significance for Swedish society of American influences constitute for the most part an unexplored area. Although there are many aspects of this problem area – popular movements, politics, science, culture etc., the project concentrates on the spread of technology and on enterprise. For this reason a study is made of individuals who returned to Sweden and later came to set up in business on their own, together with Swedish engineers who worked for a period in America and later returned to their native country. The project focuses on the county of Gävleborg, an area which is important from the standpoint of emigration, democratization and industrialization, although studies are also made at national level. The project may be expected to increase our understanding significantly of the importance of emigration to America for the development of Swedish society during the first half of the 20th century.

The outcome of the project will be a number of articles in Swedish and international journals and a doctoral thesis (in English) at the University of Umeå.

History

Jakob Christensson

2000 SEK 515,000
2001 SEK 515,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 99-0197

Biography of Sven Nilsson (1787–1883). A contribution to the understanding of the scientific culture of the 19th century.

The study of Sven Nilsson aims to apply the method of cultural history within the history of science, something which has not yet been done in Sweden. Sven Nilsson, through his long life and his important contributions in geology, palaeontology, archaeology and zoology, takes on a central role in the scientific culture of the 19th century – including from an international perspective. A study of him is justified on the following grounds: 1) In terms of the history of ideas, in that Sven Nilsson, often in strong pursuit of a thesis, adopts a view about the more important theoretical formations of all periods. 2) In terms of scientific sociology, in that Sven Nilsson, in many respects a polyhistorian, lived during a period when science was being internationalized, professionalized, institutionalized and divided up

into sub-disciplines. 3) The fact that a study of Sven Nilsson's data collection makes it possible to look in greater detail at the little considered relationship of amateur and professional researcher. 4) Sven Nilsson's work also provides a reason for discussing the material conditions of science in the form of pictorial reproductions as well as collections of natural-history specimens and archaeological finds and museum exhibits. 5) All in all, the rich and varied access to materials provides a unique opportunity to portray an overall view of the scientific culture of the 19th century.

History

Peder Aléx

2000 SEK 550,000
2001 SEK 550,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0359

Controlling consumption: needs and taste in Sweden in the period 1890–1980.

The project will investigate the Swedish consumer debate prevailing for almost the whole of the 20th century, in which the concepts of “need” and “taste” have been paramount. The notion of “necessities” has long been used to argue in favour of normative and economical consumption. From the 1930s the notion of “good taste” was actively employed in information campaigns aimed at shaping taste. The study also draws attention to how these concepts have been linked to “modernity” and to social-reform activities. The project discusses cultural theoretical research into consumption; however, unlike the majority of these investigations takes as its starting point the ideal of thriftiness which the discussion of needs comprises. The focus of the study is the gender-related theoretical perspective, which is reasonable since the women/housewife was considered to be responsible for applying the principle of correct taste and reasonable needs. The theoretical starting point of the study comes from the culturally/theoretically inspired research into consumption, in post-structuralist gender theory and in semiotic theories. It may be added that there are extremely few studies of the history of ideas involving consumption.

Classical Languages/ Culture of the Ancient World

Sten Eklund 2000 SEK 900,000
2001 SEK 900,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-0182
Carmina Latina epigraphica dactylica (CLEDE). The Latin, non-Christian inscriptions in dactylic verse of the Roman Empire, translated with notes and digitalized.

The aim of the project is to make available to modern readers and modern research all known Latin inscriptions from classical antiquity which appear in dactylic verse, i.e. hexameters and elegiac couplets, by assembling them in clear and manageable volumes, supplying them with a modern commentary which takes account of literary and linguistic as well as relevant archaeological aspects of the material, and digitalizing them. The digitalized texts will be presented on CD Rom together with a specially written advanced search program. The material published as a result of the project may be expected to be of considerable international interest and help to give the poetry preserved in the inscriptions a clearer role in relation to classic literary Roman poetry.

Classical Languages/ Culture of the Ancient World

Karin Hult 2000 SEK 450,000
2001 SEK 450,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 99-0200
Edition of Theodoros Metochites. "Semeioseis gnomikai 27-60".

The aim of the project is to produce a critical edition in English translation and notes of chapters 27-60 of the collected essays (*Semeioseis gnomikai*) of the Byzantine statesman and polyhistorian Theodoros Metochites (1270-1332). The project is part of the large Metochites project, the objective of which is to publish all 120 essays.

Metochites is one of the most important and most influential authors during the last intellectual heyday of Byzantium. *Semeioseis gnomikai* is his most personal work and regarded by many as the most interesting. A proper critical edition of *Semeioseis gnomikai* has longed been lacking in Byzantine studies. The translation - the first ever - will make the essays of Metochites available to a wider public.

Art/Aesthetic Subjects

Marta Edling 2000 SEK 700,000
Maria Görts 2001 SEK 700,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 99-0413
Colleges of art as conveyors of knowledge. A study of different views of higher education in the visual arts in Sweden in the 20th century.

The courses and supervision offered by a college of art rest on assumptions about what a knowledge of art is. In the discussions about higher education in the visual arts in Sweden during the 20th century, one can distinguish several different views of what such artistic know-how should be and how it should be conveyed. The aim of this study is to survey and throw light on these changing attitudes. It also seeks to examine how the state has influenced by means of educational policy the way in which this teaching is designed. A survey of this kind is justified, not only because it fills a gap in our knowledge of higher education in the visual arts in modern times, but also because it illustrates an elite form of education which is regarded by society as especially important. It also offers the colleges of art that were studied an overall historical/social perspective of their own activities and those of their sister institutes. The project will be carried out with the help of three surveys: 1) A study of the objectives and the activities of education in the visual arts at the five Swedish colleges of art in the 1990s. 2) A study of educational policy strategies for higher education in art from the academic reform of 1977 until today. 3) A historical study of the objectives and aims of the education provided at the Royal College of Fine Arts in Stockholm during the 20th century.

Linguistics/General Linguistics/Phonetics

Kendall A King 2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 850,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 99-0027
Language use, language ideology and the educational experiences of Latin American youths in Sweden.

This project examines language use, language ideologies and educational experiences among Chilean youths in Sweden and among *retornados*, returned migrants from Sweden in Chile.

School-age *retornados*, many of whom have spent their entire lives outside Chile, have faced major cultural and linguistic difficulties upon return, often failing to succeed in Chilean schools. Concomitantly, recent data suggest that Latin American students, including Chileans, have not thrived in the Swedish educational system.

School-age *retornados*, in particular, have reportedly faced a range of difficulties relating to Spanish language proficiency, cultural identity, and educational orientation and achievement. The aim of this project is to investigate the nature of and relationship between these three areas among Chilean youths in Sweden and *retornados* in Chile. Specifically, this study addresses the following four questions.

1. What are the salient features of the Spanish spoken by young Chileans in Sweden?
2. What are the general patterns of language use and distribution among Chilean youths in Sweden.
3. What are the language attitudes and ideologies prevalent among this population?
4. How do these patterns of language use and language attitude/ideology relate to the educational experiences of Chilean students in Sweden and *retornados* in Chile?

Linguistics/General Linguistics/Phonetics

Kenneth Hyldenstam 2000 SEK 490,000
2001 SEK 780,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 99-0383
Starting age and final level of proficiency in learning second languages.

The present investigation aims to investigate systematically the importance of the starting age for the final degree of mastery for the learner of Swedish as a second language, thereby illuminating a central and topical question in international research into second-language learning, namely the existence of a critical period for learning a language. The specific questions which the project seeks to throw light on are as follows:

1. Is it possible to achieve native mastery of a second language?
2. Is it possible to establish an upper age limit before which learning must have commen-

ced in order for native mastery to be achieved?

3. If adult learners cannot achieve native mastery of the second language because of the existence of an upper age limit, what is it then, despite everything, that makes some individuals exceptionally successful learners of a second language?
4. What aspects of the second language cause the biggest problem for those learners who, despite a very high degree of fluency, "still do not achieve their objective"?

Adult learners with "no or almost no accent in the second language" and of different starting ages for learning Swedish will be compared with native Swedish speakers. In order to obtain a multifaceted picture of their language skills, all informants will be subjected to a comprehensive battery of tests.

The results are expected to make an important contribution to the development of the theory of learning a second language. They will be of considerable practical value for language teaching.

Literature/Theatre/Film

Helen Andersson 2000 SEK 580,000
2001 SEK 560,000

Lund University Reg. no. 99-0045
The ethical sphere of fiction. The ethical dimensions of narrative and the narrative dimensions of ethics.

The title of the project specifies a twofold foundation in the topics of ethics and of literary studies. In this way the project also has a double purpose: an ethical one, involving an examination of texts of fiction as a basis for ethical reflection, and one of literary studies, involving a contribution to the understanding of fiction through an ethical way of looking at it.

The project gets into the field of tension between the "linguistic" and the "ethical" approach to research. Through philosophical and literary historical hypotheses, the investigation seeks to show how a literary project can also be ethically defined. This is done by linking the narrative to one aspect of ethics: narration as ethics. Three aspects of the ethics of narrative are formulated.

Firstly, the presentational narrative aspect, the ethics to which the narrator defers in the action of the narrative.

Secondly, the representational text aspect, the ethics depicted by the text: the life that has become text.

Thirdly, the receptional reader aspect, the degree to which the ethics is rooted in the reader: accepting the demand placed on him or her by the narrative of another person.

From this basic model for a common view between ethical and aesthetic research, an analysis is made of fictional material. The emphasis is on modern Swedish prose, written mainly by living female authors.

The project puts forward the thesis that there is an inescapable link between narrative and ethics. This link is formulated as a twofold aspect of ethics: the ethics of narrative and the narrative of ethics. Literary aesthetics is thus linked to the ethical function of aesthetics. At the centre are the ethical dimensions of the subject problem.

Literature/Theatre/Film

Lars Burman 2000 SEK 800,000
2001 SEK 800,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-0395
Rabid radicalism, romanticism and rhetoric.
C.J.L. Almqvist and the art of persuasion.

The aim of the project is to reveal the relationship of C.J.L. Almqvist to classical rhetoric. Rhetoric emphasizes the functionality and goal orientation of language and attaches importance to persuasion. Almqvist's programme of political, social and religious reforms was radical in nature, and the whole of his authorship may be described as a "method of preaching" to a doubting public. His works were goal-oriented and his stylistic ability was considerable. Rhetoric thus offers a means of understanding his literary craft.

The main focus of the survey will be Almqvist's own rhetorical training, his rhetorical instrument of style, realism as a persuasive strategy, preaching ideals and epistolary rhetoric. Particular attention will be paid to seductive, conciliatory and confrontational strategies.

In making the survey my aim is to outline a new interpretation of romanticism, where rhetoric is seen as an inspirational force in the attempts to create a new language. While distancing himself from large parts of the tradition, Almqvist made skilful use of the systema-

tic rhetorical philosophy of the older literary system.

The project rests on modern the Swedish research into rhetoric and on the network comprised by the publishing project Almqvist's Collected Works. A small proportion of the research time of the main applicant is to be devoted to the publication of volume six of the collected works: *Drottningens juvelsmycke* (The Queen's Jewellery).

Associated with the project is a doctoral candidate, who is publishing a scholarly edition of *Menniskoslågts saga* (The Saga of Mankind) and studying this work as an example of the scientific rhetoric of the 19th century.

Modern Languages

Karin Aijmer 2000 SEK 1 million
2001 SEK 1 million

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 99-0366
Contrastive studies from a translation perspective.

The aim of this project is to carry out cross-linguistic studies on the basis of parallel corpora in the areas of pragmatics, discourse, syntax and lexicology and to develop and deepen the methodological and theoretical discussion of these studies. Another aim is to develop new and better tools for parallel corpora that can facilitate the task of methodological development in the contrastive research programme.

Research collaboration on the basis of parallel corpora is already established in Sweden and internationally. The aim of the project is also to coordinate the competence that exists and the activities that are in progress within corpus-based contrastive studies.

The empirical research within the project will be based on the English-Swedish Parallel Corpus. This corpus can be used to compare original texts as well as to compare translations and originals. The topics which are focused on in the programme (e.g. studies of translation effects, passive as a category belonging to language or parole) are central insofar as they give rise to interesting methodological and theoretical questions which can be tested with the aid of the corpus. Another interesting question is how the differences between the languages which are surveyed in the different projects are to be explained.

The project is a four-year one and includes the participation of doctoral students. It is planned to hold two international symposia and annual workshops with research students.

Theology

Chrys Caragounis 2000 SEK 400,000
2001 SEK 400,000

Lund University Reg. no. 99-0109
Diachronic and "acoustic" perspectives of the interpretation of the NT.

Aim: to use material in the New Testament from two neighbouring areas: (1) language development lines in late Greek, which make available to the NT the development of the entire language. This throws light on new phenomena in the NT concerning morphology, choice of words, shades of meaning, syntax, idiom etc.; (2) the pronunciation of Greek at the time, which has influenced the entire communication process, e.g. misunderstandings and plays on words, and sometimes brought spelling mistakes, thereby changing the meaning of the intended message. Significance: The NT comes during the transition of Greek from its ancient to modern variety. New language developments are in evidence for the first time.

In order to interpret the NT correctly, it is therefore important to include not only the older, but also the later linguistic material. The investigation focuses on the diachronic and acoustic dimensions (of pronunciation). With the introduction of the Erasmic pronunciation of Greek in 1528, a sharp break occurred between, on the one hand, ancient and, on the other hand, Byzantine-modern Greek. More than half the history of the language was unknown to NT researchers and has, therefore, not been utilized. By focusing on the continuous development process within the language, the investigation seeks to throw light on the NT through later, unused linguistic material which undeniably lies closer to NT than to classical Greek. Procedure: There will be a focus on three areas of research: the lexical and structural development of late Greek, which explains corresponding phenomena which emerge for the first time in the NT; phonology in the wider sense to recreate the communication process, and text criticism in respect of problems of pronunciation and comprehension.

Theology

Witold Witakowski 2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 600,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-0242
Medieval Hebraic chronicles as evidence of Judaeo-Christian contacts.

According to current opinion, the Middle Ages was an era characterized by conflicts between Jews and Christians. Despite this, there were areas of contact which meant that parts of Jewish scholarship (e.g. in bible research) were taken over by Christians and, in parallel with this, some Christian concepts were embraced by Jews.

The project in question intends to study the Jewish medieval historiographic literature (written in Hebrew), which is a valuable source for this exchange of ideas. Those taking part in the project have previously carried out preliminary work which shows that this topic is worth studying in more detail.

The aim of the project is to trace Christian influences in a selection of Jewish chronicles. The first survey is devoted to searching Christian literary material, especially in Jerahmeel's Chronicle (12th/13th century), Josippon (10th century) and Toledot Jeshu (an ancient text with medieval additions). The second survey will search for Christian influences in the martyr ideology in Salomo bar Simeon's Chronicle, the Mainz Chronicle and Elieser bar Nathan's Chronicle, three Hebrew texts written shortly after the attacks of the Crusaders on the Jews in the Rhineland (12th century).

The results of the first part of the project (literary influences) will be published in a number of articles in specialist journals. The results of the second part of the project (Jewish martyr ideology) will be published as a doctoral thesis in the history of religion.

Anthropology

Alf Hornborg 2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 600,000

Lund University Reg. no. 99-0141
American Indian cosmology and modern environmental ethics: animism, modernity and the cultural phenomenology of intercourse with nature.

In the environmental debate of recent decades, American Indians and other indigenous popu-

lations have often figured as examples when it comes to sensitivity to and respect for the conditions of nature. The project seeks to investigate the background to the widespread intuition that pre-modern cosmologies and attitudes have something important to add to the increasingly topical discussion about environmental ethics and the sustainable use of resources. By integrating a number of different anthropological angles of approach, the project hopes to extend the hypotheses about the cultural phenomenology of intercourse with nature. The research will take as its starting point a) historical and ethnographic material which illustrates the cosmological and phenomenological dimensions of intercourse with nature in two North American Indian tribes (the Lakota in South Dakota and the Mi'kmaq in Nova Scotia) and b) modern environmental debates in which these Indian tribes have figured. The intention is to survey the content of the assertions made about the relationships of the Indians with nature and to compare these assertions with what historical and anthropological research has actually been able to substantiate. Also surveyed is the actual process through which the world in which the Indians lived is transformed into texts with specific symbolic and ideological functions in the Western social debate.

Economic History

Rita Bredendfeldt

2000 SEK 515,000
2001 SEK 515,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 99-0307

Economics, identity and tradition in Jewish women and men, 1920–1970. A gender-dependent assimilation process.

The aim of the project is to compare in the period 1920–1970 the experience of Jewish women and men in the course of the assimilation process against the background of their economic roles and self-perception. The well-known Jewish paradigm of success, the upward social mobility seen as part of the process of assimilation of the Jewish group, has been documented in most countries in the West with Jewish immigrants. The project seeks to investigate whether this picture changes if one attaches a gender perspective to this development. Do the economic and cultural strategies of Jewish women and men differ in this per-

spective? What was the role of women in the life of the community and the family where the Jewish identity was reproduced? The project will examine whether it is possible to find a hitherto hidden historical parallel development of women and men – a gender-dependent assimilation process of the Jewish minority in Sweden. Two models of gender-dependent assimilation are tested: the American single-breadwinner family with the ideal housewife and the traditional Swedish family in which husband and wife both work for a living. A third possible interpretation is that Jewish women and men followed a gender division in economics and culture which was mainly rooted in Jewish cultural tradition and identity. The history of Jewish women in Sweden is completely unexplored, while a gender perspective of the relationship of power between the sexes is a neglected area.

Economic History

Lars Pålsson Syll

2000 SEK 300,000
2001 SEK 300,000

University College of Teacher Training and Communication, Jönköping

Reg. no. 99-0437

Interest-free economy

Interest on capital is a phenomenon of theoretical interest. Historically speaking, the charging of interest has often been condemned, and many people perhaps find it strange that metal coins and notes are able to reproduce. In present-day micro- and macroeconomic theory, interest is without exception taken for granted, although this has not prevented some writers on economics discussing explanatory aspects of the actual existence of interest. In addition, there are several modern examples of interest-free saving and borrowing, particularly in the Islamic world, and also in the secular West, together with a number of experiments with entirely local economies in which interest plays no part. This makes it possible to also have a practical interest in the phenomenon of interest.

The aim of the project is to investigate by means of critical analysis various theories about and the actual application of an interest-free economy (apart from the Islamic world). As a first step, a survey is made of the theories of critics of interest and their mutual effect. An exa-

mination then takes place of the extent to which these critics influence more orthodox theory. The most important task of the research within the framework of the project is then to analyse deeply the most important examples of interest-free activity that have been put forward during the 20th century and to survey how the design of these activities has been influenced by theoretical models of an interest-free economy and more specific historical and economic circumstances. An important task, finally, will also be to assess whether an interest-free economy is feasible and, if so, at what level (regional, national or international).

Business Economics

Pushkala Prasad

2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 700,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 99-0136

Organization legitimacy as a process: a cultural-institutional approach.

The aim of this study is to widen the understanding of the social production of organizational legitimacy, in particular the complex process whereby organizations which take actions that are widely perceived as somewhat illegitimate still manage to maintain their legitimacy. Organizational legitimacy refers to a congruence between the operations of a firm and societal values and/or expectations. Legitimacy can be defined as a generalized perception or assumption that the actions of an entity are appropriate within some socially constructed system of ideas. Organizations losing their legitimacy are likely to incur serious social disapproval that can affect their own survival. We can infer that organizations are likely to refrain from actions that may be seen as deviant or illegitimate and be likely to be severely threatened when engaging in such actions. In actual circumstances this is not always the case. While organizations do strive for legitimacy, many continue to flourish even while taking actions that incur widespread social disapproval. The tobacco industry continues to secure revenues despite serious condemnation from the medical profession and various citizens' groups. The process whereby organizations legitimize controversial and "illegitimate" actions is obviously of significance to the wider society. Our project proposes examining this process in detail.

Business Economics

Lars Norén

2000 SEK 315,000
2001 SEK 315,000

University of Gothenburg

Reg. no. 99-0187

Politics and the market in the public sector.

The idea of the market has come to be an increasingly important feature of the work of change in the public sector in Sweden and the rest of Europe. The market has become an alternative to the traditional administration for regulating the relationship between state and citizens. Markets have become more and more common in the Swedish public sector, and I think that it is important to summarize some of the experience that has been gained in Sweden and compare it with international experience. International studies also point to a need for more developed theoretical approaches in order to understand the public market as a phenomenon. The aim of the study is to describe how the idea of the market has become established in the public sector and how this idea has been translated into practical tools for carrying out political intentions. The study also seeks to contribute to the development of a theoretical framework for understanding the public market. The first stage of the method is a review of the history of the use of the market in the Swedish public sector. The intention is to chart the important players who have sought to introduce the idea of the marketplace to the Swedish public sector. In the second stage, I intend to study three markets in greater detail in relation to how they function today. In the third stage, I intend to compare Swedish experience with experience from elsewhere in Europe through a review of the literature.

Business Economics

Per Andersson

2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 600,000

Stockholm School of Economics

Reg. no. 99-0427

Making the sale – a constructivist study of commercial exchange processes.

The overall aim of the project is to contribute to the development of knowledge about market exchanges, focusing on commercial exchange processes. The starting point is the basic research in the field of marketing into exchanges

between buyers and sellers. The aim of the project is to develop and extend the marketing studies of exchange processes with methods and theories that are new to this research. Three research questions will be answered: 1) How can we describe and understand the process whereby certain elements of the exchange processes are stabilized? 2) Can we observe differences in how elements are stabilized in the exchanges and, if so, why do elements stabilize in different ways? 3) What are the effects of the observed stabilization processes on the players and their behaviour? The project is prompted by two current social debates, which point to the need for further knowledge of the roles and method of functioning of market exchanges: the debate about the role and function of the market economy and the debate about the role of technological development and the links between innovation processes and commercialization processes. The second reason for the project starts from a criticism of the way in which marketing distinguishes between social and non-social elements in exchange processes. There is also a need to extend knowledge of the microprocesses through which the stabilization of certain elements in the exchange between buyer and seller takes place. With the help of method, theory and ontology from research into knowledge and technical sociology, with an emphasis on the network approach of the players (e.g. Latour 1996), the project aims to contribute to the basic research into exchanges in the area of marketing.

Geography

Gunnar Malmberg

2000 SEK 510,000

2001 SEK 510,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0323

The new emigrants.

The background to the project is the dramatic increase in emigration from Sweden during the 1990s. The study deals with the social and population geography effects of contemporary Swedish emigration and individual driving forces behind the decisions to emigrate.

The three aims of the project are:

To analyse the effects of emigration and return on the development and make-up of the population.

Are we suffering a brain drain? What will the regional consequences in Sweden be?

To study the gender-related, age-related and social differentiation of the emigration.

Is the increased emigration a time or generation question? Does today's emigration comprise an increasing number of social groups or is selectivity being strengthened? What is emigration like for men and women and also for different social groups in relation to destination and length of stay abroad?

To analyse through interview studies what factors have influenced the decision to emigrate.

What is the significance of the social environment, personal contacts and experience of stays abroad for the decision to emigrate?

The project proceeds from a quantitative analysis of the emigration based on a unique database of individuals containing detailed information about their income, family situation, education, employment, occupation, nationality etc. The database also contains information about all registered emigration documents, including the destination and date of the emigration and (if appropriate) the return. The project also includes a qualitative interview survey of young people who are just about to move abroad or have just returned from a stay abroad.

Geography

Roger Andersson

2000 SEK 800,000

2001 SEK 800,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0512

Growing Sweden – studies of labour recruitment in expanding businesses, sectors and regions from an ethnic perspective.

Unless the large new addition to the labour force that Sweden has acquired as a result of immigration during the 1980s and 1990s can be successfully integrated in the growth segments of the Swedish economy, the prospects of integration will probably be almost non-existent. The focus on the growing Sweden, on the recruitment of labour in growing businesses, sectors and regions is, in our view, important from the point of view of research strategy in a situation where less than half of the large cohorts of immigrants have no affiliation to the labour market.

Our ongoing research shows that in sectors which have dwindled in terms of employment immigrants from outside Scandinavia suffer

greater job losses than those born in Sweden, whereas in growth sectors the situation is the reverse, i.e. the Swedish-born labour force here shows slightly weaker growth compared with those born outside Scandinavia. These results for the Stockholm region are included in this project as the basis of the hypothesis that growing companies/businesses, sectors and regions are more prone to integration than those that are stagnant and declining.

The project will be run in the form of three subprojects, of which the first makes use of an existing database (Geometro) covering all workplaces and the entire labour force between 1990 and 1995 in the three metropolitan areas in order to study the additions to the labour force in businesses expanding in terms of employment in the public and private sectors (by age, sex, education, economic background and year of immigration). The second project is concerned with a more economically based notion of growth, in which a study is made of a core of some one-thousand growth companies identified by NUTEK, the Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development. The third project comprises case studies of growing public and private organizations in the three metropolitan areas.

Information Technology

Viktor Kaptellin

2000 450,000

2001 800,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0364

Understanding social contexts of IT-based learning environments – a cultural historical perspective.

The aim of the project is to study the change and development of social practice and personal experience in relation to the changes that take place in activities relating to learning based on increased use of information and communications technology (ICT) artefacts.

The basic changes in teaching and learning caused by ICT can only be understood by extending the focus of the analysis from technical/economical aspects to the social context in which the technique is used. The proposed project will be based on a social-science perspective, namely the cultural historical tradition which is based on Vygotsky and the neo-Vygotskian approach and on activity theory. The perspective referred to will be applied to a

number of ongoing pilot projects, including five decentralized university courses in the north of Sweden, 5th dimension places in Sweden, Finland and Russia which concern environments where children's learning is encouraged via computers. Links to other similar project activities in the Nordic countries will also be made.

The study will be based on ethnographic methods and techniques, i.e. field studies, interaction analyses and interviews. The project will focus on development cycles of collective activities in place-independent learning, the emergence of rules, norms and systems of computer-mediated artefacts, and coordination and transfer between individual and collective activities. The project will be closely related to the research efforts which are mainly made in the Nordic countries.

Law

Anna Hollander

2000 SEK 600,000

2001 SEK 600,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 99-0270

The right to be heard. About a child's perspective in matters relating to foreigners.

The main aim of this research project is to analyse how the position of the child is made known in the scrutiny of residence permits and what the principle of the right of the child to be heard involves in this context. The problem area can be divided into questions of the nature of representation, competence and interest, where representation (of the child by adults) can be seen as a link or a filter between what the child puts into words – facts and wishes – and the assessment of the child's competence, and the decision where attention is paid to the interest of the child and what is best for the child.

The project is carried out firstly through a legal analysis of the Alien's Act and the Children's Convention as well as case law and doctrine. Secondly, an analysis is made of case material and decisions by the Aliens Appeals Board and the Immigration Board in order to clarify whether and how the child is heard, what the child has expressed and how this has been reported, interpreted and taken into account. Thirdly, structured interviews are held with a number of administrators/decision-makers and officials in

order to extend our knowledge of how the competence and maturity of the child are assessed, how the child is represented and the extent to which attention is paid to the child's information, together with the way in which the interests of the child are evaluated in relation to other interests in the case.

The subject matter involves jurisprudence, legal policy and social importance. There are no jurisprudential studies in this field. The need for research is reinforced by the fact that the current legal rules are unclear and therefore difficult to apply.

Law

Carl-Erik Herlitz

2000 SEK 450,000
2001 SEK 450,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0464

Culpability of an accessory to a crime – discretion or assessment according to the law?

Whenever someone is guilty of a crime, the punishment, according to section 29:1 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code (BrB), shall be determined on the relevant scale of punishment according to the degree of culpability. The project aims to analyse problems associated with the assessment of culpability in cases where someone is an accessory to a crime. In the text of acts and the literature on criminal law, the assessment of the culpability of the offender has come to be the focal point. The special problems to which assessing the culpability of someone who is an accessory to a crime gives rise have for the most part been neglected. For example, it is to a large extent uncertain how culpability should be assessed with reference to the degree to which someone is an accessory. How is one to assess, for example, the culpability of someone who acquired the weapon, drove the perpetrator to the scene of the crime, took part in the planning stage, held the victim while the perpetrator forcibly removed their wallet etc., etc? It is not merely that these questions are of enormous practical significance in that the courts may on many occasions be regarded here as fumbling in the dark. In actual fact, reasons of legality strongly support the view that it is necessary to a much greater extent than at present to be able to assess the specific punishment that may be imposed on someone who is an accessory to a crime – particularly on the date when the range

of punishment for being an accessory generally extends from at least a fine to the maximum penalty for a crime (see SOU 1996:185). Being an accessory to robbery with violence will thus lead to punishment ranging from a fine to up to ten years' imprisonment! The need for an extensive analysis of the problems involved is thus considerable. The intention is that this topic will be the subject of a small book of about 150 pages, to be printed in the latter part of autumn 2000.

Law

Kristina Ståhl

2000 SEK 520,000
2001 SEK 520,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0468

Taxation in connection with conversions of international companies.

Company conversions which involve companies in different countries have become increasingly common. An important factor when a company conversion is being planned and carried out is the tax consequences entailed by the conversion. For the companies involved, it goes without saying that the rules which govern the taxation of different types of conversion are of considerable practical significance. The legislator, too, has recently drawn attention to the importance of having appropriate regulations for this area of taxation, and with effect from 1 January 1999 a new and very extensive set of rules to govern taxation in connection with company conversions was introduced.

The research project aims in the first stage to investigate how different types of international company conversions are taxed under current legislation. In the second stage the investigation will result in an evaluation of whether existing regulations have been appropriately designed. Within the framework of the project, an investigation will also be made of the regulations in this area in a few selected foreign states.

The evaluation of existing legislation will be made from the basic premise that the tax rules, on the one hand, should not prevent or make difficult commercially motivated restructuring, while, on the other hand, they should not permit restructuring to take place in order to evade tax that would otherwise have been payable.

Economics

Peter Englund

2000 SEK 800,000
2001 SEK 900,000

Stockholm School of Economics

Reg. no. 99-0322

Property prices and financial markets.

The development of the property market during the last decade has illustrated how closely the prices of property – commercial properties as well as condominiums and small houses – are related to prices generally in the financial markets. This relationship has also increasingly been the focus of research in property economics, which has come to a greater extent to borrow methods from financial economics. The aim of this project is to throw light on a number of issues in this area, using data from the Swedish markets for small houses, condominiums and rented property. It is part of our ambition to build up a research environment in property economics at the Department of Financial Economics at the School of Economics. The project is to comprise four parts. Part 1 considers accommodation primarily as a capital asset. From the perspective of the theory of choice of portfolio, the role of these assets in the property portfolio of households is studied. Part 2 aims to identify the importance of the credit restrictions for price trends in the property market during the years immediately before and after the banking crisis. Part 2 develops and tests empirically different theoretical explanations of the link between the sensitivity of house prices to interest rates and regional house prices that has emerged from earlier studies. Part 4 studies prices in the condominium market. The aim in the first instance is to examine what significance the ways in which the housing associations manage and finance their properties have for the transfer prices of the condominiums.

Economics

Anna Sjögren

2000 SEK 560,000
2001 SEK 560,000

Stockholm School of Economics

Reg. no. 99-0505

Inter-generational mobility, choice of occupation and the structure of incentives. How is choice of occupation affected by family background in Sweden and the USA?

The project aims to increase our knowledge of the processes which control the degree of inter-generational mobility and to understanding how these processes influence and are influenced by the distribution of income and economic growth.

Knowledge of these processes is of significance for formulating and evaluating policies which aim to make access to education and opportunities in the labour market less dependent on social background. It is also important in analysing how tax and distribution policies influence the choices of education and occupation made by individuals from different family backgrounds. This knowledge is also important for an understanding of how the structure of incentives in society influences the development of income distribution, the utilization of talent and also, in the long run, economic growth.

The project, which has a theoretic and an empirical part, seeks to develop a theoretical economical model of the mechanisms which govern inter-generational mobility and to link it to how the distribution of income develops, the allocation of talent, the formation of human capital and economic growth. The empirical part of the project sets out to survey by assessing a discrete model of occupational choice how family background guides choice of education and occupation in Sweden and the USA. This comparative study focuses on how the influence of the structure of economic incentives on the individual's choice of occupation and education is affected by the individual's family background and aims to link the relationships between occupation choice and family background to underlying differences in the structure of incentives and income distribution.

Economics**Per Molander**

2000 SEK 500,000

Industrial Council for Social and Economic Studies (SNS) Reg. no. 99-0528
The dimensioning and control of the public sector.

The project aims to discuss in a consistent manner the design of the public sector in Sweden on the basis of recent and previously published research. Its main tasks are:

to analyse macroeconomic, demographic, occupational and other factors which influence future levels of charges

to analyse the effects of increased flexibility of tax bases, in particular in relation to investments in and movements of human capital

to discuss the reasons behind the design of today's public sector policy, especially in relation to so-called general welfare policy

to investigate opportunities

of realising the central goals behind welfare policy (in a wide sense) at a lower socioeconomic cost than with current policy

of describing a credible transition from today's policy to the alternatives which are developed in the project.

The project is run jointly by the Industrial Council for Social and Economic Studies (SNS) and the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) in London. It is also coordinated with other projects on the development of the public sector being carried out under the auspices of SNS, such as the SNS Statute project (directed by Olof Petersson, Per Molander and Birgitta Swedenborg), the SNS Welfare Policy Council (directed by Lars Söderström) and the SNS Economic Council Report 2000 (directed by Assar Lindbeck).

Educational Theory**Roger Säljö**2000 SEK 580,000
2001 SEK 580,000University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 99-0066
Identity creation and institutional names – diagnostics as discursive practice in the Swedish school.

Expressed in general terms, the focus of the project is an interest in how institutions think and act in relation to individuals, their needs

and their circumstances. This classical question of the interaction between discursive categories and institutional measures is considered in the project within the framework of the problem of how the school handles children who find it difficult to cope with the activities they are traditionally offered. Expressed differently, the intention is to analyse those categories which find a footing in the school as an institutional environment and which are used as a basis for decisions of fundamental significance for the school as a collective activity and for the individual. Historical studies show that the question of which body supplies explanations of success and failure at school varies. At the moment it is the medical, the psychiatric and, to some extent, the psychological discourse which has acquired a considerable advantage in terms of interpretation by putting forward biomedical diagnoses. Labels such as DAMP and ADHD, syndromes such as Asperger's and Tourette's etc. have been embraced on a wide front in many school systems as a tool for organizing teaching and as an argument in the management of economic resources. As a result of this development, the number of children who are classified as disabled in some sense has risen dramatically in certain parts of the world. The project aims to analyse how these diagnoses come about and are used, the criteria through which they are initiated and how local circumstances and traditions affect their use. What function is fulfilled by these diagnoses in the school and what do they mean for the creation of children's identity and opportunities in the future? What educational measures are adopted to solve the problems? The studies comprise empirical documentation of how decisions and diagnoses arise, together with analyses of the educational approach which is considered to correspond to the needs that children have.

Educational Theory**Karin Aronsson**2000 SEK 650,000
2001 SEK 650,000University of Linköping Reg. no. 99-0341
Cultural reception and socialization – analysis of conversations from the interaction of fellow pupils in a school environment.

In this work a study is made of the meeting of schoolchildren with their modern cultural heritage. How do children assimilate cultural

expressions and popular culture? Is there a contradiction between the use of a widespread popular culture and an understanding of "good" literature. Questions such as these are best answered, in our view, by investigating the spontaneous conversations by children relating to cultural expressions.

The theoretical point of departure of the study is neo-Vygotskian and discursive assumptions about the significance of social interaction. The focus is on the significance of interaction with fellow pupils for the way in which children interpret and talk about cultural expressions. The project is divided into two subprojects: one which involves completely informal conversations between children at a leisure centre and one about teacher-led group discussions in a school environment. In the first project a study is made of pictures and the use of pictures, while the second project focuses on literature. The project as a whole concentrates on surveying cultural reception and the conveyance of culture in group discussions in the daily lives of children. In what way is use made of the group of fellow pupils as a resource for cultural meetings? By the children themselves? By the teacher? Under what conditions are book conversations also important conversations about the lives of children? How is intertextuality (the meeting) shaped in a wide sense between picture and text and the daily lives of children?

Psychology**Carl Martin Allwood**2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 600,000Lund University Reg. no. 99-0044
The influence of social factors on the realism of confidence assessments of eyewitness statements.

A person's assessment of the validity of their own testimony, e.g. memories, knowledge or predictions, is called a confidence assessment. The aim of the project is to improve our understanding of how different factors of social psychology affect the realism of the confidence assessments made by adults and children of their eyewitness testimony. The studies belong methodologically to what is known as calibration research. Research shows that the most common criterion for the evaluation of eyewitness statements is reliance on the additional information which the witness has given in

relation to how certain he or she is that the reported testimony is correct. This motivates studies of factors which are able to influence the realism of confidence assessments for eyewitness testimony. The few studies that have been made about the realism of such assessments have not made use of the methodology developed within calibration research, which makes the results difficult to interpret. Studies 1 and 2 analyse how the realism of the confidence assessments of adults and children respectively is influenced by the fact that the witness has to interact with someone who has not personally witnessed the course of events in question. Studies 3 and 4 analyse the effect on the realism of the confidence assessments of adults and children respectively of the witness being allowed to become familiar with the reply of another witness (this feedback is varied systematically). Study 5 analyses how the realism of the confidence assessments of adults is influenced by the fact that the witness is heard with the help of a so-called cognitive interview, which has been shown to improve the memory that the witness has of previous events.

Psychology**Andrzej Werbart**2000 SEK 900,000
2001 SEK 900,000Karolinska Institute Reg. no. 99-0071
Young adults in psychotherapy: the significance of the subjective explanatory systems of the patient and the therapist.

The research programme is carried out by the R&D unit at the Institute of Psychotherapy, Stockholm County Council, in association with the Psychotherapy Section of the Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institute. The main aim is to study the importance of the interaction between the patient's and the therapist's conceptions of pathogenesis and cure for the development of a therapeutic bond and for the outcome of psychotherapy in young adults. A coding system for the subjective explanatory systems of patients and therapists is being developed and tested. An investigation is also being made of how the early course of therapy according to the specially developed integrative model (where the patient has access to a personal consultant) differs from traditional psychotherapy. The background lies in the increasing proportion of

young adults among patients in non-institutional and institutional psychiatric care, particularly in the diagnostic groups neurosis and personality disorder, and in the clinical need to develop better methods of dealing with the special stresses experienced by young adults during psychotherapy. The research programme is based on the clinical application of knowledge gained from previous studies of private theories. Hypotheses generated in these studies are tested on larger material employing more reliable processing methods. The programme is expected to yield knowledge of young adult patients' own conceptions of their psychological problems and of what may be of help to them. A pilot project was carried out in the autumn of 1998 and evaluated in the spring of 1999. The collection of data comprises interviews, questionnaires and rating scales before, during and after psychotherapy involving 200 young adults seeking help at the Institute of Psychotherapy in the period 1999–2001, randomized to an experimental group and a comparison group. Treatment costs are covered by the principal.

Psychology

Claes von Hofsten

2000 SEK 800,000
2001 SEK 800,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0175

Development of predictive behaviours in infants.

Successful interaction with moving objects is based on the ability to predict processes. In order to maintain fixation in such circumstances, the movement of the object must be predicted and in order to grasp it, the grasping movement has to be directed at a future position in the direction of movement. Predictive behaviour is based on the capacity for perceptual anticipation and on knowledge of the basic conformity to laws of the environment. It is expected that the child's earliest predictive behaviours are rooted in perception. It is important to ascertain how these roots are acquired and how they change in the course of development. The grant applied for will be used to study this process as reflected in the ability of the child to fixate moving objects and grasp them. The basic questions are to do with how children are prepared to understand and handle processes, when and how predictive behaviours start to occur, and how they change

in the course of development. The answers to these questions are expected to give important insights into perceptual as well as sensorimotor and cognitive development.

Psychology

Peter Juslin

2000 SEK 650,000
2001 SEK 650,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0349

Classical and ecological rationality: the significance of cognitive representation and process.

The aim of the project is to relate investigations of rationality in decision-making to the type of underlying knowledge process. The idea of maximizing expected benefit occupies a central position in social science, not least in economics. In cognitive psychology there has been a focus on investigating whether people are as rational as presupposed in these models, whether they, as it were, possess the cognitive equipment required for this optimization. The usual conclusion of earlier research is that people rely on simplifying, heuristic thought processes which are in conflict with optimization. Recent research, in contrast to the classic norms of rationality (mainly freedom from incompatibility), has also emphasized ecological rationality and the degree to which a thought process is able to exploit the structure of a real environment (ecology). In cognitive science there is a growing consensus about the need to postulate several (to some extent competing) levels of knowledge representations. One level involves manipulation of mental rules, a conscious process which is limited by attention. Another level consists of generalizing from episodic memories (copies), a rapid, memory-based process. A third level is procedural memory which associates responses directly with perceptual inputs. The project studies both classical and ecological rationality separately at each level. The basic idea is that the question of whether or not man is homo economicus is held too generally. The reply depends on what level of cognitive processes underlies the decisions.

Psychology

Robert Weinryb

2000 SEK 500,000
2001 SEK 500,000

Karolinska Institute

Reg. no. 99-0410

The significance in preventing suicide of the therapist's ability and skills in following psychotherapeutic guidelines.

Suicide and attempted suicide are a major public health problem. The project concerns an evaluation of psychodynamic psychotherapy for a patient group shown by experience to be very difficult to treat, namely patients with a so-called borderline personality disorder who have made more than one attempt at suicide. The psychotherapeutic treatment has been incorporated into a manual and has been developed in the USA by Kernberg for patients of this kind. The method has not previously been used in Sweden in systematic form. Manual-based therapy entails the giving of specific guidelines for what is included and not included in the therapy, which enables studies of how well therapists carry out a given treatment. Two concepts are involved here: adherence (how well the therapist follows the stated guidelines) and competence (the competence with which this is done). Results have recently been published which support the view that these factors have a bearing on the result of short-term psychotherapy. The importance of these factors, however, for the effects of long-term psychotherapy on patients who are very difficult to treat has received insufficient clarification in the international literature. The aim of this project is to examine what importance adherence and competence have for the result of long-term psychotherapy of patients with borderline disorder who have made repeated attempts at suicide.

Psychology

Berit Hagekull

2000 SEK 250,000
2001 SEK 200,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0507

Affiliation and religiosity.

The main aim of the project is to obtain an understanding of the development of religiosity in young people. A survey will be made in terms of affiliation theory of how mental representations which involve the individual's rela-

tionship with his or her parents are related to individual differences in religiosity and in the strategies that the individual uses in order to handle problems ("coping"). The aim regarding religiosity is, among other things, to try and understand parts of the psychological components of secularization and to ascertain the psychological foundations of the growing new spiritual interest on the basis of individual differences in mental representations and the socialization by parents of religious values. These phenomena are placed in relation to each other in two longitudinal studies stretching over two years. One is cross-cultural, based in the questionnaire method, and surveys change processes in about 200 Swedish and 80 German young people, while the other will target about 80 young adults and be based on interview and questionnaire methodology. Nothing like the latter study has been previously done before, despite the fact that the interview method in question (the affiliation interview) has proved to have considerable predictive value for various social and emotional phenomena. There is considerable international interest in such a study, to judge by the literature on the foundations of religiosity and of coping.

Psychology

Håkan Stattin

2000 SEK 725,000
2001 SEK 440,000

Örebro University

Reg. no. 99-0525

Problems among young people today. What can the parents do?

Youth crime and violence are topical problems in present-day Sweden – not least in the light of the fact that we are beginning to acquire an increasingly solid knowledge of prevention and intervention. This knowledge emerges largely from short-term and long-term longitudinal surveys. It has been argued that youth-related problems can be prevented in the home before they become a problem for society: if parents are aware of which family interactions and approaches to upbringing reduce behavioural problems and which run the risk of increasing the problems. Research can give parents basic tools with which to prevent problems from spreading or stop them before they become appreciable problems for the child and the family. In the past two years we have assembled an international, interdisciplinary research

team and have carried out a large number of cross-sectional surveys dealing with the question "What can parents do?" The results are in part new and surprising, showing that the most common perceptions of what parents should do are probably mistaken in that they have been based on dubious assumptions about practical research and/or have been based on construct-invalid measures. The research suggests that a radically new way of looking at the role of parents is needed – a new model which needs to focus on the communication between parents and children rather than on the parents' control of the child. We have developed such a model and over the next two years we shall be carrying out a longitudinal survey of changes in problem phenomena over time among young people. It is intended that this should form the basis for tests of causal links in the model.

Sociology

Göran Cigéhn

2000 SEK 1,000,000
2001 SEK 750,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 99-0004

*Class identity 2000 or the class society revived?
Class identity, class consciousness and conditions of work.*

There are many indications that the nineties have increased class divisions. People's subjective experiences of what social class they belong to are in this context of particular interest for study. Since the 1950s the class identity of the working class has steadily declined, although this trend now appears to have turned. Between 1993 and 1997 working class identity increased markedly at the same time as class differences in relation to both class identity and class consciousness also rose.

Class voting is still strong, although its social significance emerges more clearly if one takes account of both class background and class identity. Among those who are stable in terms of class with the "right" class identity one finds class voting which one has to go back a long way in time to find. The classical picture according to which women vote according to the class of their husband also appears to be changing, with women's own class now being more important. It is even the case that men now seem to be basing their party sympathies slightly more on those of their spouse than their own class.

With regard to the attitude of salary-earners to work, the instrumental attitude to work increased strongly within the working class between 1993 and 1997. Another tendency that has been reinforced over time is that working class people lay stress on material values (such as how much they are paid) when it comes to long-term job satisfaction, while the middle classes to a greater extent stress post-material values (such as independence in the job).

The two projects in which the above changes have been observed are called Class Identity 93 and Class Identity 98. The aim is now to perform a follow-up in 2000 by means of a nationwide survey (with a sample of 2000 people aged 24–64) in order to see whether or not these changes were temporary. The increase in working class identity is so remarkable that it should be checked at least one more time. The hypothesis of a link between the revival of the class society, the deterioration in working conditions and subjective class feelings is reasonable, but should be tested further.

Sociology

Boel Berner

2000 SEK 1,000,000
2001 SEK 1,000,000

University of Linköping

Reg. no. 99-0098

The conditions of creativity. Private knowledge, gender and change in technical science.

The aim of the project is to understand how individuals and groups act in order to develop technical scientific knowledge and new technology. More precisely, the project seeks to understand what happens when a traditionally male activity – technically and scientifically creative – has to an increasing extent become something which takes place in settings containing both sexes. How does technical change occur in everyday practice: with what division of labour and skills? What pictures of technology, its aims and use are formed by women and men? What processes at the individual and the social level lead to successful creation and new technical scientific findings?

The project is based on three theoretical perspectives: gender-oriented studies of science and technology, social science microstudies of technical scientific environments and communities, and theories of situated practice and situated learning. It consists of four subprojects,

the first three of which focus on different environments for technical scientific creation and the fourth is of a general and historical nature: 1. Women as innovators – conditions, opportunities and results; 2. From a boyish dream to science involving both sexes: the everyday life and activity of space research; 3. Knowledge development and learning in research companies; 4. The myths and ideals of technology: the theoretical and historical perspectives.

The intention is that the project should result in three monographs, two of them theses, and in a number of articles written by the same authors.

Sociology

Rickard Sandell

2000 SEK 600,000
2001 SEK 600,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 99-0162

Structural dynamics and the course of dispersion in the Swedish economy.

In recent years sociologists have increasingly studied traditional economic questions from a sociological perspective, with an emphasis mainly on the mutual dependence of the players involved. The principal aim of this project is to study in detail different forms of mutual dependencies between Swedish companies on the basis of knowledge of intra- and inter-organizational conditions and structures.

The project concentrates on two main areas – structural dynamics and a structurally determined course of dispersion. Special emphasis will be placed on how different types of social structure intervene in the behaviour of companies. The project will throw light on phenomena such as directors' fees, career paths and strategic decisions. By systematically studying the entire population of Swedish listed companies, we can make an empirically correct assessment of several current explanatory models of company behaviour. The material will comprise a longitudinal database of Swedish listed companies.

Sociology

Johan Fritzell

2000 SEK 1,000,000
2001 SEK 1,000,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 99-0356

Income, ill health and mortality: analyses at micro and macro levels.

The fact that people's health and life chances are literally related to economic resources has been shown by many studies. This project deals with the relationship between income, ill health and mortality at both individual and social level. Despite today's extensive research into income, the distribution of income and health, a number of important questions have been overlooked or have remained unsolved. The choice of measure of income and income inequality which on both theoretical and empirical grounds should serve as the basis of the analyses has often been neglected. The extent to which the processes and mechanisms that operate are the same for women and men is a surprisingly unexplored issue. It also remains unclear whether the link at an aggregate level is a reflection of the absolute level of income or whether it is the relative income which is important. Whether contextual income distribution effects exist anywhere else than in the USA has not yet been established. The intention, therefore, is to carry out studies which are related to the above criticism: (i) is the link between income and health dependent on the choice of income indicator?; (ii) an economic division of resources and health – a gender perspective; (iii) longitudinal microanalyses of relative and absolute income effects on health and mortality; and (iv) contextual income distribution effects – multilevel analyses.

Sociology

Fereshteh Ahmadi Lewin

2000 SEK 500,000
2001 SEK 500,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 99-0438

Islam and feminism: a case study of how Western ideas are treated in Islamic feminism in Iran.

The aim is to illustrate from a sociological point of view the attempts by Islamic feminists to integrate the ideas of Western feminists with Islam. By studying new trends in Islamic feminism in Iran, we intend to investigate the exi-

sence and form of such approaches. The possible influence of Western flows of ideas may be studied, among other things, by seeing how ideas about individualism, gender as a social construct and postmodernistic ideas of the relationship between language and power also seem to be found in Islamic feminism in Iran. The background to why I am focusing on Islamic feminism in Iran is that Iran differs in two important respects from certain Muslim countries. The first is that the country has never been colonized, while the second is that Islam is part of the authority of the state in Iran. There is a lot of evidence to support the view that new and wider feminist strategies will become necessary when Islam no longer has an oppositional role in internal politics. The empirical data consists of textual material. The texts in question are books, journals and contributions to discussions in the daily press by Islamic feminists in Iran.

Statistics

Anders Grimvall 2000 SEK 650,000
2001 SEK 650,000
Reg. no. 99-0273
University of Linköping
Systems analytical basis for follow-up and prediction of material flows in society.

Monitoring of the environment has by tradition focused on chemical and biological analyses of the state of the environment and measurements of so-called point emissions of different substances to the air and water. Research into material flows in society has introduced a new way of looking at things and demonstrated that the use and disposal of goods can give rise to much greater emissions of heavy metals etc. than the production of such goods. The proposed project has in mind a situation where the analysis of material flows is an established tool in the task of environmental protection and the need for standardized methodology has increased. More specifically, the project aims to fuse statistical theorizing and experiences of various case studies into a systems analytical base for the study of material flows. In particular, models are sought after which can: bring together information about material flows both in nature and in society; facilitate comparisons of different types of studies of material flows with different types of system limits;

enable descriptions of how different measures can in the short and the long run influence substance flows in both society and nature; illustrate in an educational manner time-displaced links and feedback in complex systems of material flows.

In order to ensure that the proposed models are of a sufficiently general structure, data relating to flows of nitrogen (chemically bound nitrogen) through a household sector, industry and agriculture & forestry will be used as test data.

Political Science

Lennart J. Lundqvist 2000 SEK 200,000
2001 SEK 400,000
Reg. no. 99-0017
University of Gothenburg
Straddling the fence: Sweden and ecological governance.

Ever since serious attention started to be paid to environmental issues the question "How should collective governance be organized so as to achieve democracy and individual freedom and avoid 'the tragedy of the commons'?" has been on the social science and political agenda. Expressed differently, this is about how society should be structured in regard to power and responsibility for ensuring an outcome shared by existing and future generations which is both ecologically rational and democratically and socially acceptable.

However, there are very few empirical studies of how societies have sought to solve this problem. This project aims to contribute by analysing the political and organizational changes made in Sweden in the latter half of the 20th century up to the year 2000 with a view to achieving an "ecologically sustainable society". The project poses the following main questions:

To what extent are changes in Swedish environmental and resource policies in the 1990s compatible with the criteria for "ecologically rational governance", i.e. a collective strategy organized at several levels which is driven by ecologically rational logic?

What is the role of the state in this development and can changes in the role of the state be distinguished within the framework of how the relationship society – environment – resources is shaped and changes?

From theoretically based descriptions of "governance" and "an ecologically rational

logic", a number of important dimensions of ecologically rational governance are identified: space, time, knowledge, efficiency and power. A number of criteria are formed for when such governance may be said to be at hand. Thereafter an evaluative analysis will be made of the Swedish environmental and resource policy changes of the 1990s with a view to answering the main questions of the project. The intention is that the project should continue for two years and be completed by the end of 2001.

Political Science

Leif Lewin 2000 SEK 665,000
2001 SEK 665,000
Reg. no. 99-0052
Uppsala University
"The potential loser."

The situation in the world after the end of the cold war – and unfortunately also in political science – is distinguished by tentative uncertainty about fundamental questions about democracy and responsibility. Does politics play any role at all? What opportunities do people and their elected representatives have of getting their preferences satisfied? What measures can the potential loser take in order to turn imminent defeat into victory? When can politicians be held responsible for their decisions?

The aim of the project is before an international public to extend and integrate with new, non-Swedish empiricism the various contributions of the Department of Political Science at Uppsala to the discussion of these questions within the framework of rational choice. In a flowchart covering intentions to outcome an analysis is made of a large number of cases where unintended consequences constantly lie in wait, although the players sometimes succeed in asserting their will. The research work can be described as "a process under which we move back and forth between general principles and considered judgements about special cases of application, in which process each is progressively modified in the light of the assessment of the other".

The method is an intentional explanation and a games theory, with a reconstruction of the players' preferences, calculations and strategies.

The publication plans are for the main report to consist of a monograph in English.

Political Science

Svante Ersson 2000 SEK 470,000
2001 SEK 470,000
Reg. no. 99-0075
University of Umeå
How to explain variations in institutional performance? Comparative studies at macro level.

My main questions can be framed as follows: How do political systems vary at macro level in regard to institutional performance, e.g. the development of the public sector, economic growth, unemployment, equality with several social indicators but also phenomena such as democratic legitimacy, confidence in public institutions? How can one understand and explain such a variation?

In this application I put the case for an open approach which does not start out from the idea that a particular factor can explain everything. Instead I take the view that there are different models which can be used to try and explain this variation. These may be political player models or institutional, economic, structural, cultural or historical models.

The material I intend to use has already been collected or in other respects already exists in that they are available from various computer services such as SSD. They comprise, for example, Eurobarometers or OECD statistics. This macrodata is to be analysed in a positivist spirit. I envisage three research areas in which light can be thrown on questions of variations in institutional performance and attempts to explain these variations: 1) Politics and society in Europe; 2) Politics and society in the world; 3) Politics and society in Sweden.

Collaboration with other researchers, my own experience in this research environment and the opportunity of affiliating doctoral student Uldis Cerps to this project mean that the probability of completing this project successfully can be judged to be relatively high.

Political Science

Rune Premfors 2000 SEK 720,000
2001 SEK 720,000
Reg. no. 99-0378
Stockholm University
The official state and dualism.

In descriptions outlining the living Swedish constitution mention is made virtually in every case as a characteristic feature the relatively

independent position which the state administrative authorities traditionally enjoy in relation to the political decision-making bodies. This is sometime referred to as the dualism of the Swedish constitution. This constitutional and organizational division of the structure of the Swedish state has existed for close on 300 years. Our main aim in this project is to try and explain this striking continuity. Our main hypothesis is that this dualism has mainly been able to persist in that it has constantly amounted to a central element in the legitimization strategy of the Swedish state bureaucracy.

The project consists of three studies. The first deals with the public debate about dualism from a long-term perspective, focusing particularly on the 1820s, the period 1905–1920 and the years surrounding 1980. The second study investigates developments in recent years and tests the theory, among others, of a "new dualism" present in the Government Offices. Finally, the third study, which is to a large extent based on the other two, explicitly tests the main hypothesis of dualism as a legitimization strategy of the state bureaucracy.

The project will provide new, fundamental knowledge of a feature in Sweden's living constitution which is often mentioned and discussed, but which has not been explored in any great detail.

Medicine

Medicine

Bertil Fredholm

2000 SEK 500,000
2001 SEK 500,000

Karolinska Institute

Reg. no. 99-0002

The significance of caffeine as a risk factor in drug abuse.

It is now quite clear how caffeine exerts its stimulating effects. The mechanisms show both similarities with and differences from other drugs which stimulate the central nervous system such as cocaine and amphetamine.

The use of caffeine entails very minor health problems in general, although there are certain groups of individuals in whom it has actual or perceived adverse effects. Caffeine is inherently little addictive, although a sudden withdrawal leads to discomfort such as tiredness and headache. Some persons continue to take caffeine

less because of perceived positive effects than because the transient effects of not taking it are experienced as unpleasant. It is possible, though not yet proved, that the use of caffeine can contribute to the maintenance of abuse of strongly addictive central stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamine.

In animal experiments in rats and mice with established models of dependence an investigation will be made of whether the acute or long-term administration of caffeine in doses which correspond exactly to those used by people has the effect of encouraging the intake of cocaine or amphetamine. An examination is made of whether it becomes easier or more difficult to establish the self-administration of these narcotics and of whether the risk of a recurrence in self-administrative behaviour increases after acute withdrawal.

In a population of abusers of central stimulants an investigation is made of whether the short-term intake of caffeine can simulate aspects of the administration of central stimulants and (and not least important) whether the craving for such stimulants is affected.

The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

Torbjörn Nilsson

2000 SEK 3,500,000
2001 SEK 3,500,000

University College of Södertörn

Reg. no. 98-5060

The Right, 1904–2000. Modernization: friend or foe?

The starting point for the project is that modernization confronts an elite party such as the Right with a dilemma: that of maintaining hierarchies as well as contributing to the modernization of society (which threatens hierarchies). The Right organizes itself therefore, despite the negative party approach of conservatism. Modernization has on the basis of this historical theory institutional consequences (e.g. new forms of production, welfare systems and rules). How the Right reacts to these also affects society at large. This interaction may be captured in formative elements, crucial dividing lines where society and party change. Provisionally, it is possible to distinguish five of these: the breakthrough of democracy, the corporatism and authoritarian threats of the 1930s, new thinking in the field of social policy after 1945, the expansion of the public sector in the 1960s, and the philosophy of Europeanization and the market in the 1980s. In this way historical institutionalism is linked to the area of theory.

The objective is to achieve a synthesis, on the basis of new sub-studies and previous research, of the role of the party in the development of society. New light is thereby also thrown on the Swedish political history generally, which as a result of the concentration of research on the labour movement has substantial gaps.

The research team is planning the following sub-studies which range over wide areas, but focus on strategic in-depth studies of formative elements: 1) the ideology and view of history of the Right (the prelude to the synthesis), 2) the Right and welfare policy, 3) the Right and the entrepreneurs, 4) the Right and agriculture, 5) the Right party/Moderate party and social organization, 6) the Right and the world at large, 7) the Right and international models.

Sven-Erik Sjöstrand

2000 SEK 4,200,000
2001 SEK 4,200,000

Stockholm School of Economics

Reg. no. 98-5150

Fields of flow. Art and business, aesthetics, technology and management.

Our intention in this research programme is to create an opportunity to institutionalize research collaboration which involves several simultaneous parallel flows between different research areas.

The first flow consists of collaboration between three scientific institutions: the Economic Research Institute at the Stockholm School of Economics, the Department of Business Economics at Stockholm University, and the section for Industrial Economics and Management (Indek) at the Royal Institute of Technology. We believe that these three universities constitute a solid base for knowledge of entrepreneurship and society, from both an economic and a technological perspective.

In a second parallel flow we intend to cooperate with colleges of art and faculties of humanities. We believe in general that we have a lot to learn from one another. We learn from them about art, artistic production and aesthetics, while we get an opportunity to share a small part of our organizations. The third part is also made up of three themes, of which the first focuses on what happens when art and enterprise meet in specific organizations, the second concerns the flow between the two fields in terms of strategies for European art companies, and finally the third, on design and fashion.

Anders Andrén

2000 SEK 5,000,000
2001 SEK 5,000,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 99-5007

Roads to Midgård. Nordic paganism from a long-term perspective.

The pre-Christian Nordic religion is among the few really international fields of research concerning the Nordic countries and Nordic culture, since religion is an important part of the European cultural heritage. The aim of the pro-

ject is to make a new major Swedish contribution to the international discussion about Nordic paganism and to the general cultural debate about Nordic and European identity.

The project focuses on the modern construction of Nordic paganism and on the ritual and world of ideas of the period, since the Nordic texts defined religion as custom. Through interdisciplinary cooperation between the history of religion and archaeology, the old Norse ritual and world of ideas will be studied in long time horizons with the help of texts, pictures and material culture.

The project is organized in fourteen subprojects linked to three subjects and two faculties at Lund University. The subprojects are gathered in five groups (concepts and research history, pre-historic perspectives, Roman perspectives, paganism and Christendom, and paganism and the popular world of ideas), and these are bound together by the perspectives of place, body and signs as recurring themes. The work has already started through the separate financing of five subprojects. The project will conclude with the publication of individual subprojects, with a synthesis published in English and a well-illustrated, popular summary.

Jonathan Friedman 2000 SEK 1,600,000
2001 SEK 1,600,000

Lund University Reg. no. 99-5008
The future as history: a global historical study of the millennium's end.

The purpose of this project is twofold. First, it aims to further develop and refine the framework known as global historical anthropology which has emerged in Lund and Copenhagen in intensive discussions among anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, sociologists and political scientists over the past two decades, with a great deal of cooperation from colleges in the UK, the United States and, more recently, France. This framework could, we suggest, prove instrumental in the establishment of a powerful multidisciplinary approach in the human sciences. Second, it aims to develop a model of the process of declining hegemony in global systems, focusing on the contemporary situation which is characterised on the surface by increasing conflicts in declining areas. In the West, for example, we have state fiscal crises and the decline of welfare politics, mass migra-

tion, ethnification and rapidly growing class polarization, all involving increasing as well as new forms of violence, at the same time as the centre of gravity of the world economy which has been moving towards the Pacific Rim has suddenly stopped.

The processes of horizontal fragmentation and vertical polarization, of shifting hegemony and increasing globalization, which are evident in the contemporary world, seem to have their (at least partial) forerunners in both the recent and the more distant past. The cultural aspects of this transformation are an absolutely crucial component of this analysis: cultural globalization, ethnic fragmentation, new cultural identities, new holism and antirationalisms, post-modernisms and new elite and cosmopolitan oriented hybridities. These are all phenomena that have interesting parallels in history, both ancient and recent, and which might best be understood in historical processual terms. They are phenomena that are the focus of this comparative historical project. If we can demonstrate the existence and mechanisms involved in such parallels, then the near future may indeed have occurred in some sense in the past and may, therefore, enlighten us as to where we are headed.

Rolf Lundén 2000 SEK 1,200,000
2001 SEK 1,200,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-5028
Literary generations and social authority: an investigation of the background and career of American prose debutants, 1940-2000.

The aim of the project is to study American prose debutants in order to draw conclusions about the social authority associated with literary authorship. The question of literary authority has received a lot of attention in American literary criticism, albeit frequently in abstract and philosophical terms. With this project, the question will be addressed from a more sociological standpoint and along empirical lines. Compiling collective biographies of authors making their debut from the years 1940, 1955 and 1970 will enable us to analyse social shifts in the literary field. Of particular interest will be those cases where authors have used their literary capital in order to express themselves with authority in other, non-literary contexts. The results of the sociological sur-

vey will be contrasted with a critical scrutiny of the debate about the social value of literature that has been conducted with varying intensity in the postwar period.

The project will thus give a new perspective on the question of literary authority during this period of the history of modern American literature. We intend to publish the results in two main volumes and in two doctoral theses devoted to case studies in the area of the project. The prosopographical database created in the course of the project will constitute a valuable tool for future research into American literature in Sweden.

Donald Broady 2000 SEK 1,650,000
2001 SEK 1,650,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-5049
Mobilizing for public life. A collective biography of women in Stockholm, 1880-1920.

The period around the beginning of the 20th century was of crucial importance for the progress of women from the private to the public sphere. In the project a study is made of Stockholm as a meeting place and the importance of the social networks for a number of women who helped to shape modern public institutions. The emphasis is laid on their contribution in the fields of education, philanthropy, healthcare and culture life.

Central questions are: What assets did these women pioneers carry around with them and how did they manage to gain entry into existing public institutions and social spheres?

How did the meeting places and the social networks function? To what extent were they places where assets are accumulated, with separate functions for women of different backgrounds and different types of initial capital?

In what way did the women's networks serve as a base for initiatives in the public debate and for efforts which contributed to the emergence of new social spheres? How are gender, public life and power moulded?

A prosopographic method will be used, i.e. information about the characteristics and assets of these women – social origin, education, symbolic, economic and social capital, social and cultural practices – will be collected and serve as a basis for analyses of their careers and strategies. During the project a personal history database will be created.

Sten Berglund 2000 SEK 2,700,000
2001 SEK 2,700,000

Örebro University Reg. no. 99-5057
The conditions of democracy in Europe.

The project deals with the conditions of democracy in Europe. Its aims are twofold: research and skills development. The theoretical starting part of the research project is the hypothetical notion that the problems faced by the new democracies in Eastern Europe have their counterpart in the established democracies in the West, although the problems here are not of the same size as in the East. The attitude of people to political democracy is seen as a function of three factors: institutions, governance and political culture, and the project is also divided up into three subprojects accordingly. The project about institutions revolves around voting systems, the relationship between executive and legislative power, civil society and local and regional self-government; the governance project focuses on themes such as governability, urban and internationalized governance, and clientelism and local autonomy. The project about political culture contains themes such as civic culture, political generation, national identity and social values that are placed in the foreground.

The project is an comparative pan-European project: the subprojects work with selected countries, comprising countries on both sides of the former iron curtain. Associated with each subproject are at least two doctoral students, who will conclude their work on theses within the framework of a travelling seminar under the auspices of the project. In addition, four monographs are planned. The project will fall back on existing comparative databases and also has in readiness case studies, in-depth interviews etc.

Tomas Riad 2000 SEK 1,200,000
2001 SEK 1,200,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 99-5060
Prosody in the morphology of Swedish

The project aims to investigate in the light of recent theoretical achievements in the area of prosody how prosodic information (stress, tone accent, quantity, syllabic structure) affects lexical representation and morphological processes

(word formation, word inflexion, loan words) in Swedish. Some relevant questions:

1. The Swedish lexicon breaks down into a native and a "foreign" component. Morphological selection and stress distribution mark this historically based division. How can it be explained as a synchronous pattern in modern Swedish?
2. In standard Swedish, compounds always have a grave accent. In other dialects the tone accent varies between acute and grave according to morphological and prosodic parameters. What are the patterns and how has the typological variation arisen?
3. A derivation with the suffix (*i*)sk places morphological, prosodic and segmental demands on the stem to which it belongs: *mekánisk* vs *kubánsk*; *kómisk* vs *hémisk*; *grékisk* vs *fránsk*. **Élegisk* and **aristótelisk* are impossible. What are the conditions and what do they tell us about Swedish grammar? How does other derivation morphology work?

Theoretical research into grammar has been dominated in Sweden by syntax and semantics, while phonology and prosody have been neglected. The project, which is of the nature of basic research, updates the Swedish situation in regard to (empirical and theoretical) research and contributes knowledge of the Scandinavian languages to the international discussion.

The work will be carried out over four years by a research team representing competence in Nordic languages, phonology and general linguistics.

Don Kulick 2000 SEK 2,700,000
2001 SEK 2,700,000
Stockholm University Reg. no. 99-5061
Heteronormativity: an interdisciplinary and ethnographic survey.

The aim of the following interdisciplinary project is to survey definitions of and relationships between sexuality, gender, identity, the body and politics. The purpose is, on the basis of reasoning based on queer theory, to study how heterosexuality functions as a normative and structuring principle. Three disciplines are involved in the project: social anthropology, ethnology and dramatic art.

The seven subprojects can be divided into three areas:

1. the way in which heterosexuality is achieved and experienced (studies of Swedish girls attending upper secondary schools and of single men in Norrland and their contacts with women in Russia);
2. an investigation of the symbolic dimensions of heterosexuality (studies of Swedish dramatic art and the Swedish modelling scene in the 20th century);
3. the way in which heteronormative behaviours and assumptions are reinforced (studies of patterns of consumption among homosexual women and men in Sydney, Australia, funeral rituals for homosexual men in Sweden who had died of AIDS, and Brazilian transvestite prostitutes in Milan, Italy).

The various studies help to give an ethnographic and historical picture of specific contexts in which heteronormativity is produced, reproduces, revealed, negotiated or rejected. The project aims to give queer theory stronger empirical roots. The results will be published in the form of four doctoral theses, three books and a collection of articles.

Birgitta Holmdahl 2000 SEK 1,200,000
2001 SEK 1,200,000
Chalmers University of Technology
Reg. no. 99-5065

Cultural analyses, planning processes, architecture – a research programme about the interpretation and design of architecture.

The field of architecture is characterized by an unfortunate gap between research and practice. Practice has clearly operational ambitions – something is to be built, and this requires plans, project work and costings. Research, on the other hand, has as its main task the production of increased knowledge about the relationships between people and the environment. This task requires extensive analyses and knowledge in the areas of the humanities as well as the social sciences. In order to be acknowledged in the scientific community, architectural research runs the risk of either being narrowly defined or so theoretical and philosophical that it is impossible to apply. There is also another complicating dimension of architectural research – namely that the artistic elements of the architectural work do not

allow themselves to be captured in current forms of knowledge and scientific theories.

The research project aims to bridge to some extent the gap between architectural research and practice by carrying out a number of case studies in different Swedish communities, where we make an extensive study, analysis and interpretation of architecture and community development in order to go on to discuss different conceivable descriptive models and recommendations for future construction, and finally hold a number of workshops and educational projects in which we design new buildings based on these descriptions and interpretations. In other words, the research project contains analyses and attempts at normative descriptions as well as creative and artistic development work.

Sven-Göran Malmgren 2000 SEK 2,500,000
2001 SEK 2,500,000
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 99-5077
The development of Swedish vocabulary, 1800–2000.

The aim of the project is to chart the most important changes in the vocabulary of Swedish in the last 200 years. Four main areas will be distinguished:

- 1) The general contribution made by foreign languages to the development of Swedish vocabulary.
- 2) The development of certain selected technical terms, including legal and mathematical terminology.
- 3) Changes of meaning (metaphorical, metonymic) in Swedish vocabulary.
- 4) Trends in word formation and lexical syntax. In order to carry out the project, convenient access is needed to details of the year in which a word was used for the first time in Swedish. An essential tool for this is the OSA Database, the database version of the dictionary of the Swedish Academy. This has only just become available, allowing advanced searches such as "legal terms of German origin, in chronological order". However, the OSA Database needs to be supplemented, particularly in regard to the early 20th century, and one of the most important tasks of the project is to create a corpus of texts published in 1900–1945.

The four main tasks will be carried out by a research team consisting of six Scandinavian philologists, one expert each on the philology of English, German and the Romance languages, and a computer linguist. The research team possesses expertise in areas such as problems of technical terms and translation.

A basic idea of the project is that changes in vocabulary can be seen as the result of social conditions and that the latter, in turn, can be influenced by changes in vocabulary. In this way the project will not only increase our knowledge of an important part of the history of Swedish, but will also contribute to the history of Swedish culture and history in general. It is also intended to make specific contributions to English philology, German philology etc.

Orvar Löfgren 2000 SEK 1,700,000
2001 SEK 1,700,000
Lund University Reg. no. 99-5078
Conjuring up a transnational region. A multidisciplinary study of the Öresund region.

In 2000 the Öresund Bridge will be completed, and already the future of the new region has been mortgaged with visionary projects, expectations and apprehensions. Our aim, through Swedish-Danish collaboration between ethnologists and business economists, is to analyse how fresh scope for action is formed in this transnational regional development, with a focus on the rhetoric and practice of the future. When, where, how and for whom the region will become a reality, a resource or an obstacle? This application covers the Swedish ethnological project.

In the Östersund region the form and function of the national border will now be tested at a number of levels and in changing situations. Dynamics and tensions will be created between the concepts of transnational, national, regional and local. The aim of our ethnological subproject is to analyse these dynamics in the identification and roots of diverse groups in the region. How is the intense talk about identities confronted with the experiences of day-to-day living? The objective is to provide a better understanding of the development of the region and also to make a critical contribution to the cultural theoretical debate about identity politics, globalization and transnational processes.

The investigation is based on three main themes. From the perspective of cultural analysis selected players and arenas will be studied by means of interviews, observations and media analyses. The interdisciplinary objective is to integrate and develop, in association with the Danish research team at the Copenhagen School of Economics, cultural and organisational theory perspectives of the change process.

Jerker Blomqvist 2000 SEK 2,000,000
2001 SEK 2,000,000

Lund University Reg. no. 99-5079
Athens as the cultural metropolis of the Roman Empire.

The intention of the project is to describe the role of Athens – as a centre of learning and a symbol of education – in the fusion of the Greek philosophical tradition, Roman culture and the Christian religion which went on during the period from the birth of Christ until the end of classical antiquity.

The project concerns a period and a course of events that was of decisive importance for the development of the European cultural tradition. The role of Athens as an intellectual major power during the Roman imperial period comprises several aspects, and many players are involved in the process – Romans and Greeks, pagans and Christians, young students and experienced teachers, responsible persons and fraudsters. The picture of Athens touches on a number of different areas: philosophy, religion, politics, art, former greatness, decline versus prosperity and language. The various subprojects aim to give overall as full and as varied a picture as possible of this process. Such an aim is made possible by virtue of the fact that the project spans subjects and faculties through the involvement of Greek, Latin and patristics.

The role of Athens in this context has not previously been the object of a study which looks at Athens in these roles from Greek, Roman and Christian perspectives. New source material, mainly archaeological and epigraphical, has emerged in recent times and will be considered in the project.

Satu Gröndahl 2000 SEK 1,600,000
2001 SEK 1,400,000
Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-5122
The new literatures in Sweden.

The project aims to survey and analyse the literature of the languages of minorities and immigrants in Sweden. In the last decade there has been a significant increase in literary production, both in the traditional minority languages (Tornedal Finnish and Lappish) and in immigrant languages. The same development is taking place in other European countries, where research has been under way for a long time. Sweden is currently on the point of ratifying the conventions of the European Council on historical and regional minority languages. In view of this, it must be seen as a shortcoming that by and large no research has been carried out on the literary production of long-standing minorities and immigrants. According to the calculations of the Immigrant Institute, there are about 600 immigrant and minority authors in Sweden: about 10% of the members of the Swedish Society of Authors are of foreign origin. Books are extensively published and there are about 250 journals and magazines.

The project consists of the following sub-studies: 1) Producing minority and immigrant literature, 2) Sweden Finnish and Tornedal Finnish literature, 3) Iranian literature, and 4) Sami (Lapp) literature. The project includes a survey of each of these areas in terms of literary sociology, although its aim is also to make comparisons between the literature of the ethnic groups and in relation to society at large. This is summarized in two basic questions: 1) minority and immigrant literature within the literary system and 2) the role of minority and immigrant literature in the formation of identity and the process of integration. The project also aims to widen and redefine the notion of Swedish literature. The project will contribute to a more comprehensive description of Swedish literature and expand the subject areas of literature research in Sweden.

Anita Göransson 2000 SEK 2,000,000
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 99-5131
Gender and the reproduction of the elites from a comparative perspective.

The project will investigate the position of women and men in the various Swedish power elites over time, though with an emphasis on the present day. We have at our disposal power surveys, together with earlier research on exclusion and segregation mechanisms, particularly at the level of occupations and the workplace. So far, these macro-analyses have not been combined with the more extensive area studies.

The project is conceived as a first step in a systematic development of knowledge and a collection through networks of researchers in various places in Sweden. The common foundation includes a questionnaire survey, among other things. In the next stage an international comparison is planned.

David Westerlund 2000 SEK 1,700,000
2001 SEK 1,700,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-5134
*Conflict or peaceful coexistence?
Current relations between Christians and Muslims.*

As a result, among other things, of extensive migrations and a greater global flow of information, questions concerning relations between adherents of different religions have taken on considerably greater importance. The basic aim of the research programme is to focus from a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary perspective on different forms of existing relationships between Christians and Muslims from a global and a Swedish perspective. The programme consists of two closely interwoven main themes. In the first part the aim is:

1. to study the influence of global processes on interreligious relations and contribute to the theoretical discussion about globalisation;
2. to examine a number of influential representatives of Christian and Muslims polemics and dialogue;
3. to specify and critically examine different intellectual attitudes to other religions than one's own, together with the ethical consequences that these positions entail.

In the second main part of the project, the aim is to focus via a number of case studies in Sweden on different types of relationships between Christians and Muslims. This part contains surveys of:

1. how context and attitudes are formed among ordinary members of two Christian and two Muslim local communities when one uses and interprets material of a primarily polemic- and dialogue-oriented nature;
2. reactions to the building of mosques, especially the Södermalm mosque in Stockholm;
3. Muslim notions which are spread in Sweden via the internet.

The research is planned to cover five years and involves seven researchers from four disciplines in religious science and the humanities. Associated with the programme is a graduate school activity. Considerable weight is placed on international cooperation, research information and a social consulting function.

Bengt Nordberg 2000 SEK 2,800,000
Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-5169
The grammar of conversations.

Despite the fact that conversation is the primary form of language communication, grammatical research has by tradition focused mainly on the written language, and insofar as attempts have been made to describe the spoken language, this has often been done in terms of the written language. This project seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the nature of conversation. The aim of the project is to examine the relationship and interplay between the structure of the social interaction and the grammatical structure of the utterances which are made in the conversation. This interaction finds expression in the assumption that the grammar limits and sets up conditions for what form the interaction can take and in the fact that the interaction motivates and influences the grammatical structures.

We approach the research task from two directions: from a (micro)sociological interactional perspective where we take as our starting point different types of social actions and examine how these are grammatically shaped and, using a more traditional linguistic approach, from the

grammar, and then try to link grammatical phenomena to different social functions. In terms of theory and methodology, the project is based on the sociological analysis of conversations and different variants of functional grammar. The empirical material consists of audio and video recordings of, in the first instance, naturally occurring conversational situations. The project is expected to be of importance for Swedish teaching at different levels and thereby for the general view of grammaticality, as well as for the understanding of human-machine interaction. It also makes a Swedish contribution to the international research in this area, which has hitherto been dominated by studies of conversations in English.

Lilli Alanen 2000 SEK 1,400,000
2001 SEK 1,400,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 99-5178
Theories about cognition, intentionality and intentional action from medieval to modern philosophy.

The project is part of an inter-Nordic research project in the history of philosophy directed by myself: *Actions and Passions of the Mind in Western Philosophy, 1300-1700* (in part financed by NOS-H 1999-2001). It is motivated by the conviction that the usual division into medieval vs modern philosophy is acceptable and seeks to examine concepts and theories developed within medieval philosophy which may be assumed to have had a decisive influence in shaping the modern view of the scientific understanding of human knowledge and human actions. The project opens up new paths in three respects: 1. By focusing on the development of ideas in the philosophy of consciousness, the theory of cognition and moral psychology, which are among the most neglected subject areas in medieval research within the history of philosophy, despite their being the most debated research areas in contemporary philosophy, whose central concepts derive from medieval philosophical analyses of thinking and acting. 2. It brings together specialists in different periods of Western philosophy and researchers in contemporary cognitive science and philosophical psychology. 3. It is not bound by divisions into theoretical and practical philosophy, but deals with problem areas which extend from logic, the theory of know-

ledge and of action to moral psychology and ethics. Several doctoral students are involved in the project. Those taking part in the project cooperate with leading researchers in this area at universities and national research institutes in Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen, Paris, Toronto and Los Angeles.

Bo Bjurulf 2000 SEK 1,900,000
2001 SEK 1,900,000

Lund University Reg. no. 99-5180
The Scandinavian member states and the presidency of the EU Council of Ministers – a comparative study.

The presidency of the EU Council of Ministers – part of the European Union's complex institutional organization – is considered to give the holder an opportunity to play a significant role on the European political scene. For six months the country that is president enjoys a unique opportunity to influence the agenda of the EU. The privileged role of the presidency is especially important for the smaller member states since they are in other respects considered to have few opportunities of influencing the choice of direction taken by the EU. Despite the fact that the presidency is central to the EU decision-making process, neither it as an institution or the factors which determine its influence have been the object of systematic research.

The goal of this project is to increase our understanding of how the presidency can tackle its various roles, with special emphasis on the leadership roles of Finland, Sweden and Denmark and their presidential strategies. Light will be thrown on the following four research areas by a team of international researchers:

1. Each country's perception of the roll, performance of the role and role strategies. How are national and European interests balanced, together with the relationship between passive administration and the active taking of initiatives? What is the level of national foresight, planning and flexibility, and how does this level influence the capacity to cope with the established goals of the presidency?
2. A comparison between the three Scandinavian countries in question. Does their perception of the roll differ? Do they

concentrate on different roles? Do they use different strategies? Can these differences be explained with the help of the classical explanatory dimensions?

3. A comparison between the small Scandinavian countries and the large EU members. What difference is there between the opportunity of large and small countries to influence the agenda? Are small states more dependent on the Council's Secretariat and other EU institutions?
4. The presidency as an institution. What is its relative importance compared with other EU institutions in regard to the EU's choice of direction? Is the presidency responsible for certain specific and unique functions in the EU?

In order to throw light on these four primary questions, we shall be using interviews, questionnaires, documents and direct observation.

Tore Frängsmyr 2000 SEK 800,000
2001 SEK 800,000

Royal Academy of Sciences Reg. no. 99-5190
Documentation of Swedish physics and astronomy, 1940-2000.

The postwar period has been a period of considerable changes in the ways of working, world outlook and social relevance of natural scientists. The history of science during this period in the areas of physics and astronomy are part of the history of Swedish ideas and learning, which contains a large amount of unprocessed material.

The project intends to document by means of interviews Swedish physics and astronomy between 1940 and 2000. A fairly large number of interviews with scientists will be carried out. The material collected in the course of the project is intended to be usable and available empirical material for historians and social scientists who are interested in the history of the natural sciences in the postwar period. The material will be made available through the Centre for the History of Science at the Royal Academy of Sciences.

The project also aims to carry out some comparative studies of postwar astronomy and physics based on the material that is collected.

Infrastructure Support

Erik Norberg 2000 SEK 690,000
National Archives Reg. no. 99-7003
The digital structure of archives: a Swedish-Hungarian joint project.

The project has three aims: 1. The Swedish National Archives (through SVAR, Swedish Archive Information) is embarking on an exchange of ideas with the National Archives of Hungary about the digital infrastructure and organization of the Swedish archives. 2. The project will be carried out with the affiliation of researchers in such way that an inventory of the priorities and wishes of Hungarian and Swedish researchers will be made and taken into account. Meeting places for researchers and archives will be Collegium Budapest in Budapest, Hungary, and Mid-Sweden University College in Harnosand, Sweden. 3. At the University of Budapest there is a five-year course for archivists and a similar one at Mid-Sweden University College up to C level. The archivist course is affected by the digitalization, which means that integration of the exchange of ideas between representatives of both courses can occur in a natural manner within the framework of the project.

In both Sweden and Hungary meetings of experts, workshops and researcher seminars will be held. The person responsible for IT at the Hungarian National Archives will spend a period at SVAR and be given a basic review of the digital structure. A scientific colleague, affiliated to Mid-Sweden University, Harnosand, will act as contact with the research world.

The project has the nature of a one-year pilot project with a long-term objective. Through a basic year consisting of a mutual exchange of experience, we will open up interfaces for further international collaboration for the future in a digitalized world.

Olle Granath 2000 SEK 1,500,000
National Museum of Fine Arts Reg. no. 99-7005
Making the collection of the National Museum of Fine Arts available through digitalization.

The project aims, with the help of the new database of the National Museum of Fine Arts, to increase accessibility to collections and the

documentation on the history of art that exists about the objects.

During 1996–1998 the museum developed a new database, which was installed in December 1998. The database makes it possible to record information about all types of objects that make up the collections, whether they are paintings, sculptures, graphics, art handicraft or art industry objects. The new database thus amounts to a considerable improvement through the collection in one database of all the information about the museum's objects that was previously distributed among a number of small local databases. This enables searches and factual compilations of a totally different quality and nature than was possible before. In this way the basic condition has been created for the next stage of throwing open to research the museum's collections, which comprise almost 700,000 objects.

Despite the fact that the National Museum of Fine Arts has invested a large amount of economic and knowledge capital in the development of the new database, a crucial part of the work still remains to be done, namely the extensive checking and modification of converted data (file cleaning) which need to be performed before the stored information can serve as a basis for reliable searches and factual compilations. The file-cleaning operation is thus a condition for making the collection of the museum available in digital form to internal and external research.

Inga Maria Mulk 2000 SEK 800,000
Åjtte, Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum,
Jokkmokk Reg. no. 99-7006
Updating Swedish Sami bibliography to 1998.

Questions of minorities and indigenous populations have also become topical and significant in Scandinavia. This includes legal questions as well as national and international social debates and cultural trends. This area of research is interdisciplinary and also spans geographical borders. As the result of a one-year feasibility study of the bibliography of the Sami, funds have been sought from the National Council for Cultural Affairs for the purpose of establishing continuous bibliographical work from 1999 on behalf of Åjtte, Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum. During this project work on Sami bibliography has been undertaken on

a trial basis in the national library database Libris, which is freely accessible on the internet.

Printed bibliographies on the subject cover the period 1950–80. After this period (and also before 1950) there are gaps, which are partly being filled by different libraries with different systems. Some of the article material is not being recorded at all. For someone seeking information about Sami culture, the literature appears to be extremely disintegrated, invisible and difficult to access. This lack of integration also means duplication of work by the producers.

Sami bibliography comprises an overall basic resource for research into a national minority, complementing Sami bibliographies in Finland, Norway and Russia.

This project aims to enable rational searches to be made of Sami literature through the following measures:

1. Processing of the material which is transferred manually from the ordinary Libris to the SAMB database
2. Recording of Lars Thomasson's bibliographies: *De svenska samerna and renkötseln i Sverige* (the Swedish Sami and reindeer breeding in Sweden) in four volumes, 1950–80
3. Filling gaps to 1950 and from 1981 to 1998

This bibliography will be carried out under the same project management as the ongoing bibliography. The work is estimated to take up five person years.

Alexander Husebye 2000 SEK 700,000
The Stockholm Association of Corporate
Memorabilia (FSF) Reg. no. 99-7012
Preserving bankruptcy archives.

The project comprises a stage in a preservation project relating to bankruptcy archives from the 1980s and 1990s. The aim is, on a scientific basis and in dialogue with established insolvency research, to salvage and safeguard a representative selection of source material relating to companies which were declared bankrupt during this period.

The results will undergo scientific evaluation and serve as a model for similar work elsewhere in Sweden. Work methods and the technology

adopted will increase the usability of the source material and make it easier to handle future source material that becomes available. The work during the first year comprises the following:

1. Making an inventory of the existing source material and the creation of digital files.
2. Carrying out a scientifically based selection.
3. Creating references/links to other material, legal documents, banking material, material in the public sector (the enforcement agencies etc.).
4. Evaluation in association with researchers.

The work is organized as follows:

A steering committee, consisting of representatives of FSF, archive companies and researchers, which directs the work and evaluates quality and finances.

A work team, consisting of an archivist responsible for the project, researchers and additional archivists, together with experts/representatives from authorities and archive companies.

The project will be carried out in consultation with the scientific council of the Stockholm Association of Corporation Memorabilia.

Eva Nylander 2000 SEK 900,000
Lund University Library Reg. no. 99-7015
*Lund's medieval manuscripts:
availability and preservation.*

The intention of the project is to systematically catalogue, digitalize and make available on the research network Lund University Library's (basically non-digitalized) small but important collection of manuscripts. Alongside the task of making available the important Lund medieval history material, the work will also take on the nature of a pilot project within the framework of the international collaborative project TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) with a work team of five manuscript specialists (among them the person responsible for the project) who are currently engaged in drawing up cataloguing principles for digital availability with the help of rules for inputting and replacing electronic texts for research purposes. Another important dimension of the project will be the creation of a permanent archive copy of the entire collection preserved on the Lund University server,

which will take care of and preserve the extremely sensitive medieval originals, which would otherwise be harmed as a result of access, climate changes, illumination and physical handling.

Torbjörn Suneson 2000 SEK 2,000,000
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences,
Uppsala Reg. no. 99-7016
*The Grönsöo project – method development for
the care and preservation of historical parks.*

The Grönsöo project aims to initiate a process of knowledge development and method development for the care and preservation of historical parks in Sweden. The project comprises a practical implementation component and a research component. The research component, which has received a grant from the Bank of Sweden Humanities and Social Science Donation, aims to increase knowledge of historical parks and to develop the methodology for the management of historical parks. It also seeks to give the place-specific knowledge base that is needed for practical management.

The focus of the project is the management of Grönsöo Park. The research component consists of a case study, where the management of this historic landmark is studied in the context of today, and an architectural historical study, in which the park is analysed in its historical context.

The aim is to achieve, through a description and analysis of the Grönsöo case, a clear and model example of managing a valuable park in terms of cultural history. The case study seeks:

- To contribute to the development of knowledge and theory by
- developing concepts and models,
- developing the methodology of managing parks that are valuable in terms of cultural history and to enable the transfer of experience to the management of other such parks,
- serving as the basis for a systematic comparison of other of other similar case studies, nationally and internationally.

By means of a longitudinal study of the park at Grönsöo, to survey its history, how it has been designed and what factors have affected its design, development and maintenance in the period from 1622 until the present.

Hans Davidsson 2000 SEK 5,000,000
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 99-7017

Grant from an extra allocation in 1999 (99-2002)
Organ research 2000.

The aim of the project is to create the basis for a ten-year national institute of organ research, administered by the University of Gothenburg and Chalmers University of Technology on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs. Such an institute would build on the foundation laid by the ongoing multi-disciplinary organ research at these seats of learning within the framework of the six-year research programme "Change processes in North European organ art 1600-1970" and the so-called North German organ project, both of which come to an end in 2000.

The significance of an organ research institute lies, above all, in the opportunity in the best way to utilize, further develop and extend the unique and internally recognized expertise that has been developed within the above-mentioned projects. Especially great significance can attach to the institute for its insight into the organ as a bearer of culture and for the preservation of the heritage of organ culture in the form of historical instruments.

Ulf Göransson 2000 SEK 2,500,000
Uppsala University Library Reg. no. 99-7018

Grant from an extra allocation in 1999 (99-2002)
*Sources for the European history of science.
Dr Erik Waller's history of art collection at the
Uppsala University Library.*

Dr Erik Waller's history of science collection at Uppsala University Library is one of the world's largest collections of letters, manuscripts, iconographic documents, medals and printed material in the history of science, particularly medicine – amounting altogether to just over 100,000 articles, including some 25,000 printed publications. Chronologically, the collection spans some 700 years (1255-1950), containing documents from persons such as Boyle, Curie, Darwin, Descartes, Einstein, Freud, Galileo, Harvey, Kant, Kepler, Lavoisier, Linnaeus, Newton, Rousseau, Vesalius, Voltaire, many of which have never before been published. The aim of the project is to preserve, record and make the collection

available for international research in a database posted on the internet, to provide researchers with a tool with which to handle comprehensive and largely unknown primary material for scientific analysis, and to serve as an educational programme for young researchers. With the completion of the project, a complete scientific catalogue of the Waller collection in digital form will exist, something that has long been desired by research, since so far a bibliography has been prepared for the printed works. The significance of the project for ongoing research in the future lies in the fact that its unique documents, which are virtually unknown to research, will become available internationally through modern technology and will open up new ways for research in the history of science, while preserving the collection and protecting it from wear and the risk of theft.

The project will be carried out as a joint venture between Uppsala University Library, Uppsala University, the Royal Academy of Sciences, Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza in Florence and Archives de l'Académie des Sciences in Paris. Each document will be reviewed, analysed, recorded and, if necessary, preserved. The flexible design of the database will allow new data to be entered continually as new information about a document becomes known.

Jan Utas 2000 SEK 55,000
Gotland's Fornsal (Historical Museum)
Reg. no. 99-7024

Visby: inventory of the inner city.

The inner-city inventory of Visby was carried out in 1996-1997 in connection with the naming of the city by UNESCO as a world heritage. In order to obtain a greater overall concept of and relevant information about the construction of the settlement, an inventory was made of all the properties and buildings in the town. Previously, inventories have only been made of individual parts of the town, mainly in relation to the medieval centre. These inventories are at least twenty-five years old and contain insufficient detail. The aim was to safeguard the buildings by classifying them as historic monuments and producing data for research and cultural environmental questions in the world heritage. For the last year a start has been made on editing the large

body of material that has been recorded on a searchable Access database. The aim, following editing and additional work, is for this to be made more widely available through a searchable database via the internet and for it to be published in three volumes, with a separate analytical section on new knowledge about the Visby and its buildings.

Johan Fornäs 2000 SEK 165,000
Working Life Institute, Norrköping Campus
Reg. no. 99-7025

*Advancing cultural studies in Sweden. Planning
grant for a new research institute.*

The area of interdisciplinary cultural studies is expanding globally in a number of programmes, centres and institutes which are revitalizing cultural research. In February 1999 about thirty researchers converged at the international workshop "Advancing Cultural Studies" in Stockholm. At the workshop it was recommended that an attempt be made to create a national research body – an Advanced Cultural Studies Institute of Sweden (ACSIS). Such an initiative would strengthen and improve interdisciplinary cultural research in contact with cultural policy, cultural practices and cultural education, bring together researchers from different subjects and areas, attract expertise and function as an international meeting point for Swedish and Scandinavian research. The infrastructure initiative "Advancing cultural studies in Sweden", which is also supported by the HSFR (the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences), strives to develop a sustainable model of such an institute, with a thematic image, forms of activity, organizational structure and establishment plan. The planning is organized by a team of cultural researchers who are guided by a series of meetings and contacts with Swedish universities and international centres of culture.

Hans Liljenström 2000 SEK 340,000
Agora for Biosystems Reg. no. 99-7027
*Consortium for financing of the base operation
at Agora for Biosystems.*

The aim of this application is to bring about the existence of a consortium between, in the first instance, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary

Foundation, STINT (the Foundation for the Internationalization of Higher Education and Research), HSFR (the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences) and FRN (the Coordinating Board of the Swedish Research Councils) for the financing of the basic activity at *Agora for Biosystems*.

Agora is an international cooperative centre at the Royal Academy of Sciences, whose principal aim is to function as a forum for dialogue between experimentalists and theoreticians in the biological sciences and related areas. The need for such a dialogue has clearly emerged, among other things, at the international meetings arranged by *Agora* in Sigtuna in recent years. *Agora* also has a scientific council, together with an international network of researchers and institutions. A library containing literature in this area is being built up.

At *Agora* research, seminars and conferences take place in those areas which take in biology, physics, computer science and philosophy, organized in five programmes. One important aim is to make it possible for prominent theoreticians and experimentalists to interact with each other over long periods at *Agora*, within the framework of an annual theme (for example, in 1999 the role of fluctuation in sensory systems). Another aim is to hold symposia for the public on questions in the areas spanning the natural sciences and the humanities/social science.

Statistical information on research grants

For several years in succession, an overview in the form of tables showing the distribution of grants in the past financial year has been presented in the Annual Report. Owing to the addition of more donations over the past few years, year-on-year comparisons have become more difficult. It should also be noted that only those projects which are linked to the special application register are included in the statistics. Tables 1-5 include only information which relates to the Bank of Sweden Donation, while Tables 6-10 contain information about grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The distribution of grants between subject areas for 1999 can be seen in Tables 1 and 6. Information about the ratio between continuation grants and new grants in 1999 is reported

in Tables 4 and 9. New and continuation grants respectively, broken down by subject area, are shown in Tables 2 and 3 for the Bank of Sweden Donation and in Tables 7 and 8 for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. The distribution of grants between different educational institutions is reported in Tables 5 and 10. All amounts are stated inclusive of overhead charges.

Several of the projects receiving grants, especially the larger ones, are of a multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary character. For this reason it is not possible to give an exact breakdown by subject or faculty area. The grants are listed under the subject considered to be most central; generally that in which the coordinating researcher is engaged.

The Bank of Sweden Donation

Tabel 1.

Applications and grants approved. 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	3	1,950	10	9,019	5	5	1	2
Archaeology	6	3,770	11	8,256	6	5	4	2
Architecture	0	0	6	3,793	4	2	0	0
Economic history	7	4,250	16	9,636	4	12	2	5
Ethnology	8	6,330	18	15,547	8	10	4	4
Philosophy	2	940	11	6,642	2	9	0	2
Peace and conflict research	0	0	4	2,142	1	3	0	0
Business economics	6	3,710	51	40,096	8	43	1	5
Geography	3	1,780	14	8,990	0	14	0	3
History	19	11,892	58	40,591	18	40	7	12
History of ideas and learning	2	1,065	3	2,267	0	3	0	2
Information technology	1	450	6	3,757	0	6	0	1
Law	10	4,346	28	13,655	7	21	5	5
Classical languages/ Culture of the ancient world	3	1,850	5	3,308	2	3	2	1
Art/aesthetic subjects	2	1,190	16	9,308	8	8	2	0
Cultural geography	1	510	2	2,309	0	2	0	1
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	5	3,640	23	15,685	9	14	3	2
Literature/theatre/film	10	4,280	36	21,820	18	18	4	6
Mass communication	2	1,160	9	6,094	3	6	0	2
Medicine	4	1,850	16	13,299	7	10	2	3
Modern languages	2	1,520	72	9,506	51	21	2	0
Music	2	1,995	5	4,448	1	4	1	1
Economics	8	4,830	26	25,027	4	22	1	7
Natural science	0	0	1	429	0	1	0	0
Educational theory	5	3,160	36	28,338	16	20	2	3
Psychology	14	8,810	61	42,384	14	47	2	12
Social anthropology	1	1,100	2	2,303	1	1	1	0
Social medicine	1	320	3	2,056	0	3	0	1
Sociology	15	8,385	77	53,626	31	46	6	9
Statistics	3	1,800	14	15,170	1	13	0	3
Political science	10	6,000	30	22,167	6	24	1	9
Theology	5	2,120	17	9,415	4	13	1	4
Total	160	95,003	687	451,083	238	449	53	107
					34.6%	65.4%	33.1%	66.9%

Total grants, as above	95,003
Grants from Rönneberg donation (children)	190
Grants from Rönneberg donation (ageing)	600
Grants from the N-E Svensson fund	300
Travel grants, sector committees	1,998
Grants for research, total	98,091

Tabel 2.

New grants, by subject area, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	1	600	8	7,915	4	4	0	1
Archaeology	3	1,030	8	5,459	4	4	2	1
Architecture	0	0	6	3,793	4	2	0	0
Economic history	2	815	11	6,464	3	8	1	1
Ethnology	3	2,580	13	12,356	5	8	1	2
Philosophy	0	0	9	5,873	2	7	0	0
Peace and conflict research	0	0	4	2,142	1	3	0	0
Business economics	3	1,515	47	38,042	8	39	1	2
Geography	1	800	12	8,117	0	12	0	1
History	5	2,695	44	32,746	14	30	3	2
History of ideas and learning	2	1,065	3	2,267	0	3	0	2
Information technology	1	450	6	3,757	0	6	0	1
Law	3	1,570	20	10,804	4	16	2	1
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	2	1,350	4	2,799	1	3	1	1
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	700	15	8,938	7	8	1	0
Culture geography	1	510	2	2,309	0	2	0	1
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	2	1,090	20	1,352	6	14	0	2
Literature/theatre/film	2	1,380	28	18,481	15	13	1	1
Mass communication	0	0	7	5,247	3	4	0	0
Medicine	2	900	14	12,331	5	9	0	2
Modern languages	1	1,000	71	9,049	50	21	1	0
Music	0	0	3	235	0	3	0	0
Economics	3	1,860	21	22,102	4	17	1	2
Natural science	0	0	1	429	0	1	0	0
Educational theory	2	1,230	33	26,497	15	18	1	1
Psychology	7	4,425	54	38,170	13	41	1	6
Social anthropology	0	0	1	627	0	1	0	0
Social medicin	0	0	2	180	0	2	0	0
Sociology	7	4,360	69	50,187	27	42	2	5
Statistics	1	650	12	13,483	1	11	0	1
Political science	4	2,055	24	17,793	5	19	0	4
Theology	3	1,130	15	8,338	4	11	1	2
Total	62	35,760	587	394,200	205	382	20	42
					34.9%	65.1%	32.3%	67.7%

Tabel 3.

Continuation grants, by subject area, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	2	1,350	2	1,104	1	1	1	1
Archaeology	3	2,740	3	2,797	2	1	2	1
Economic history	5	3,435	5	3,172	1	4	1	4
Ethnology	5	3,750	5	3,191	3	2	3	2
Philosophy	2	940	2	769	0	2	0	2
Business economics	3	2,195	4	2,054	0	4	0	3
Geography	2	980	2	873	0	2	0	2
History	14	9,197	14	7,845	4	10	4	10
Law	7	2,776	8	2,851	3	5	3	4
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	1	500	1	509	1	0	1	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	490	1	370	1	0	1	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	3	2,550	3	2,162	3	0	3	0
Literature/theatre/film	8	2,900	8	3,339	3	5	3	5
Mass communication	2	1,160	2	847	0	2	0	2
Medicine	2	950	2	968	1	1	1	1
Modern languages	1	520	1	457	1	0	1	0
Music	2	1,995	2	2,090	1	1	1	1
Economics	5	2,970	5	2,925	0	5	0	5
Educational theory	3	1,930	3	1,841	1	2	1	2
Psychology	7	4,385	7	4,214	1	6	1	6
Social anthropology	1	1,100	1	1,676	1	0	1	0
Social medicin	1	320	1	252	0	1	0	1
Sociology	8	4,025	8	3,439	4	4	4	4
Statistics	2	1,150	2	1,687	0	2	0	2
Political science	6	3,945	6	4,374	1	5	1	5
Theology	2	990	2	1,077	0	2	0	2
Total	98	59,243	100	56,883	33	68	33	65
					32.7%	67.3%	33.7%	66.3%

Tabel 4.

Continuation grants/New grants, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount No.	Wom. Men	Wom. Men	Wom. Men		
Continuation grants	98	59,243	100	56,883	104.1	98,0	33	67	33	65
New grants	62	35,760	587	394,200	9.1	10,6	205	382	20	42
Total	160	95,003	687	451,083	21.1	23,3	238	449	53	107

Tabel 5.

Grants approved, by administering institution, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount	%	
			(of total amount)	
Labour Movement Archives	1	75	0.1	
Dalarna Research Council	1	1,100	1.2	
<i>Forskning & Framsteg</i>	1	230	0.2	
University of Gothenburg	16	7,970	8.4	
Stockholm School of Economics	6	4,115	4.3	
University College of Jönköping	1	860	0.9	
Teacher Training and Communication, Jönköping	1	300	0.3	
ICP 2000 i Stockholm AB	1	50	0.1	
Royal Institute of Technology	1	930	1.0	
Karolinska Institute	4	2,090	2.2	
Committee for Research on Stockholm	1	700	0.7	
Royal Academy of Music	1	1,300	1.4	
Kungliga Musikhögskolan	1	970	1.0	
University of Linköping	8	4,130	4.3	
Lund University	17	10,055	10.6	
Mid-Sweden University College	2	1,100	1.2	
Institute of Psychotherapy	1	900	0.9	
National Heritage Board	1	1,000	1.1	
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	5	345	0.4	
Rinkeby Institute of Linguistic Research	1	800	0.8	
SRF	1	1,300	1.4	
University of Agricultural Sciences	1	500	0.5	
SNS	1	500	0.5	
Stockholms City Museum	1	100	0.1	
Stockholm University	29	17,308	18.2	
Södertörn University College	2	1,595	1.7	
University of Umeå	17	10,455	11.0	
Uppsala University	34	22,220	23.4	
University of Örebro	2	1,325	1.4	
Eastern Economics Institute	1	680	0.7	
Total	160	95,003	100.0	

Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

Tabel 6.

Applications and grants approved, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	50	84,364	95	194,403	26	69	14	36
Humanities/ Social science	28	57,085	65	150,529	19	46	5	23
Social science	18	30,185	112	210,068	22	90	3	15
Miscellaneous	1	340	3	3,519	0	3	0	1
Total	97	171,974	275	559,059	67	208	22	75
					24.4%	75.6%	22.7%	77.3%
Travel grants, sector committees		3,337						
Grants for research, total		175,311						

Tabel 7.

New grants, by subject area, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	14	17,945	58	109,062	15	43	3	11
Humanities/ Social science	11	16,415	48	109,379	16	32	2	9
Social science	7	9,567	100	188,706	20	80	1	6
Miscellaneous	1	340	3	3,519	0	3	0	1
Total	33	44,267	209	410,666	51	158	6	27
					24.4%	75.6%	18.2%	81.8%

Of the total of 33 new grants, 3 are planning grants and 10 grants for infrastructure support.

Tabel 8.

Continuation grants, by subject area, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	36	66,419	37	85,340	11	26	11	25
Humanities/ Social science	17	40,670	17	41,150	3	14	3	14
Social science	11	20,618	12	21,902	2	10	2	9
Total	64	127,707	66	148,392	16	50	16	48
					24.2%	75.8%	25.0%	75.0%

Tabel 9.

Continuation grants/New grants, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount	No.	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	64	127,707	66	148,393	86.1	97.0	16	50	16	48
New grants	33	44,267	209	410,666	10.8	15.8	51	158	6	27
Total	97	171,974	275	559,059	30.8	35.3	67	208	22	75

Of the total of 33 new grants, 3 are planning grants and 10 grants for infrastructure support.

Tabel 10.

Grants approved, by administering institution, 1999 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount	% (of total amount)
Working Life Institute in Norrköping	2	1,565	0.9
Chalmers University of Technology	1	1,200	0.7
Broadcasting Media in Sweden	1	2,700	1.6
Stockholm Association of Corporate Memorabilia	1	700	0.4
Gotland's Fornsal	1	55	0.0
University of Gothenburg	8	18,050	10.5
Stockholm School of Economics	2	6,200	3.6
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	1	30	0.0
University College of Halmstad	1	1,300	0.8
University College of Gotland	1	4,000	2.3
Int School of Economics, Jönköping	1	2,000	1.2
Royal Institute of Technology	1	4,500	2.6
Royal Library, Stockholm	1	1,800	1.0
Royal Academy of Sciences	2	1,140	0.7
University of Linköping	3	6,000	3.5
Lund University Library	1	900	0.5
Lund University	17	38,230	22.2
National Museum of Fine Arts	2	2,400	1.4
National Heritage Board	1	1,750	1.0
National Archives	1	690	0.4
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	6	697	0.4
Swedish Concert Institution	2	1,000	0.6
University of Agricultural Sciences	1	2,000	1.2
The Silver Museum Foundation	1	2,300	1.3
Stockholm University	9	16,290	9.5
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1	1,500	0.9
Swedish Association of Belles Lettres	1	500	0.3
Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum	1	800	0.5
Swedish Television	1	1,000	0.6
Södertörn University College	2	3,917	2.3
University of Umeå	4	7,950	4.6
Uppsala University	16	34,100	19.8
Uppsala University Library	2	2,000	1.2
University of Örebro	1	2,700	1.6
Total	97	171,974	100.0

Research Projects 1990-1999

The Bank of Sweden Donation

Social Science

Anthropology/Social Anthropology

1996

96-42

The symbolic ecology of the landscape: nature, religion and collective memories in Central Italy and Georgia.

Åsa Boholm University of Gothenburg

96-47

The culture of late capitalism – a study of rhetoric, power and postmodernism.

Mats Lindqvist Lund University

96-59

Foreign correspondents: professional practice and cultural understanding.

Ulf Hannerz Stockholm University

96-649

Staging modernity: harmony and conflict in the museum representation of industrialized society in Sweden, 1897–1997.

Svante Beckman University of Linköping

96-687

Gender and youth – aspects lacking in research on sexual and reproductive health. The case of Tanzania.

Minou Fuglesang Karolinska Institute

1997

97-309

The market's cultural models: pictures of risk, confidence and social change.

Christina Garsten University of Gothenburg

1998

98-154

Modernities in motion: a transnational study of the dilemma of the young.

Gudrun Dahl Stockholm University

98-268

Giving meaning to extreme poverty: conceptions of suffering in Russia today.

Karin Norman Stockholm University

1999

99-141

Indian cosmology and modern environmental ethics: animism, modernity and the cultural phenomenology of intercourse with nature.

Alf Hornborg Lund University

Economic History

1990

90-50

Theory of civilization and historical research.

Johan Söderberg Stockholm University

90-143

Sweden in international market integration – movements of price and capital in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Lennart Schön Lund University

90-168

Exports of capital from East Asian NICs – the case of Taiwanese investments in Thailand.

Christer Gunnarsson Lund University

1991

91-167

Education, knowledge and economic change – Swedish agriculture, 1800–1870.

Anders Nilsson Lund University

1993

93-201

Salary policy, salary structure and economic change in Sweden, 1890–1990.

Lennart Schön Lund University

1994

94-351

Literate farmers – entrepreneurs of the change in agriculture? The ability to read and write as transaction technology in the institutional transformation of the rural landscape of Skåne, 1800–1880.

Anders Nilsson Lund University

1995

95-174

From hunger to prosperity: The demography of the family in Sweden, 1650–1900.

Tommy Bengtsson Lund University

95-156

Services and economic change.

Jonas Ljungberg Lund University

1996

96-119

Gender division of labour and modernization of agriculture, 1860–1940. Comparative studies in Sweden and Finland.

Kirsti Niskanen Stockholm University

96-580

Extended historical national accounts for Sweden, 1800–1990.

Olle Krantz University of Umeå

1998

98-39

The role of bankruptcy for new and small companies in the Swedish economy, 1864–1998.

Karl Grätzer Södertörn University College

98-113

Enclosures, the landscape and the village community.

Janken Myrdal Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

98-219

Economic growth and productivity from a European perspective since 1870.

Lennart Schön Lund University

98-277

Urban mortgage associations and the local community. Housing finance from a regional perspective.

Ulla Wikander Stockholm University

98-309

The market, farmers and the state. The change in the Swedish corn market in 1770–1870 from an institutional perspective.

Lars Magnusson Uppsala University

1999

99-307

Economics, identity and tradition among Jewish women and men, 1920–1970. A gender-dependent assimilation process.

Rita Bredfeldt Stockholm University

99-437

Interest-free economics.

Lars Pålsson Syll Lund University

Business Economics

1990

90-41

Management, capital and control – the economic function of the Swedish sphere.

Hans Jansson Lund University

90-197

Strategic relations in financial markets – interaction between banks and corporate customers.

Carl Thunman Uppsala University

90-354

Confidence as an asset in striving for rationality.

Sten Jönsson University of Gothenburg

1991

91-48

Politics and control of social sectors.

Bengt Jacobsson Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

91-137

The human side of strategic change: a comparative approach.

Rikard Larsson Lund University

91-236

Municipalities as companies?

Nils Brunsson Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

91-339

Corporate control and reorganization – the effects of financial deregulation in Europe, 1992.

Erik Berglöf Stockholm School of Economics

1992

92-84

Transactions and dialogues: on markets, organizations and networks.

Jannis Kallinikos Uppsala University

92-403

Competitive environment strategy: a study of companies with distinct ecological roles.

Per Olof Berg Copenhagen School of Economics

1993

93-412

Control by means of economic measures in Swedish companies.

Ingemund Hägg Uppsala University

93-348

The innovation and imitation processes in multinational companies.

Udo Zander IIB Stockholm School of Economics

1994

94-109

Patterns of behaviour on the boards of Swedish exchange-listed limited companies – causes and effects.

Claes Svensson Lund University

94-165

How are ideas of leadership spread and institutionalized in the Swedish economy?

Nils Kinch Uppsala University

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The Swedish non-profit-making sector.

Sven-Erik Sjöstrand Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Development of institutions for international business – the forms of business of multinational companies in Eastern Europe.

Jan-Erik Vahlne IIB Stockholm School of Economics

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Why is the order-execute model losing its popularity?

Nils Brunsson Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Critical business economics: development of theories and methods, empirical studies and analysis of higher education.

Mats Alvesson Lund University

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Culture, leadership and organizational practice from an international perspective.

Ingall Holmberg Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Economic journalism, 1970–1998.

Kjell Nowak Stockholm University

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Development of centres of excellence in multinational enterprises.

Jan Johansson Uppsala University

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Selection and distribution of leaders of industry. The Swedish management-market function.

Sven-Olof Collin Lund University

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The establishment of a new medical practice: an interorganizational approach based on the sociology of knowledge.

Karin Fernler Stockholm School of Economics

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Corporate government in Russia.

David Brown Eastern Economic Institute, Stockholm

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The organized financier – a study of the expertise and organization of stockbrokers and share analysts.

Jesper Blomberg Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Organizational legitimacy as a process: a cultural-institutional approach.

Pushkala Prasad Lund University

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Politics and the market in the public sector.

Lars Norén University of Gothenburg

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Making the sale – a constructivist study of commercial exchange processes.

Ola Halldén Stockholm University**Economics**

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Studies in trade theory with imperfect competition.

Bo Söderström Lund University

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The drama of Soviet Central Asia.

Stefan Hedlund Uppsala University

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Organisational effectiveness and international competition.

Henrik Horn Stockholm University

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Market economy as a spontaneous system.

Bo Axell Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research

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Contractual relationships in the labour market.

Nils Gottfries Stockholm University

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Income distribution in Sweden.

Anders Björklund Stockholm University

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Economic mechanisms.

Lars-Gunnar Svensson Lund University

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The effect of the tax reform on work availability.

Sören Blomquist Uppsala University

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Carl Hampus Lyttkens Lund University

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The journal *Ekonomisk debatt* (Economic Debate).**Eskil Wadensjö** Stockholm University

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Institutions, growth and economic policy.

Torsten Persson Stockholm University

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Establishment of new companies and growth in productivity.

Stefan Fölster Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research

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Equality of opportunities, heredity and altruism.

Henry Ohlsson Uppsala University

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International dissemination of knowledge and economic growth.

Bo Söderström Lund University

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Competition policy during international competition and incomplete information.

Henrik Horn Stockholm University

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Macroeconomics and financial markets.

Anders Vredin Stockholm School of Economics

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The supply side of macroeconomics.

Nils Gottfries Uppsala University

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The time structure for the technical effectiveness in front production function models.

Lennart Hjalmarsson University of Gothenburg

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Timo Teräsvirta Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Interest groups and political integration.

Karl Wärneryd Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Fredrik Andersson Lund University

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Quantitative policy evaluation.

Lars Ljungqvist Economic Research Institute of the Stockholm School of Economics

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Jerker Holm Lund University

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Eskil Wadensjö Stockholm University

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Factors explaining the expected return in the Swedish share market: 1945–1996.

Björn Hansson Lund University

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Peter Englund Stockholm School of Economics

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Inter-generational mobility, choice of occupation and the structure of incentives. How is choice of occupation affected by family background in Sweden and the USA?

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The dimensioning and controllability of the public sector.

Per Molander Industrial Council for Social and Economic Studies**Geography**

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Einar Holm University of Umeå

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Sune Berger Uppsala University

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The mobility of immigrants – the secondary effects of the “whole of Sweden” strategy from a social and geographical perspective.

Roger Andersson Uppsala University

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Age structure and growth trends – a life-cycle perspective of economic change.

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Popular music and the environment of production. The local environment and international competitiveness in the Swedish music industry.

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The new emigrants.

Gunnar Malmberg University of Umeå

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Growing Sweden – studies of recruitment of labour in expanding businesses, sectors and regions from an ethnic perspective.

Roger Andersson Uppsala University**Educational Theory**

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The long-term effects of childcare and other factors of growing up affecting the development of the child in the later years of youth.

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The history of the Sami school, 1900–1950.

Sten Henrysson University of Umeå

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International migration and crime: perpetrators and victims against the background of ethnic relations, cultural differences and life situations.

Charles Westin Stockholm University

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Why not University?

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Computers and human communication. A psychosocial perspective of individual and society in change.

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Jan-Eric Gustafsson University of Gothenburg

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Martin Johansson University of Umeå

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Closeness in distance education. Analysis of the interaction in the teaching process.
Kjell Rubensson University of Linköping

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Development pedagogy in the pre-school.
Ingrid Pramling University of Gothenburg

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Ference Marton University of Gothenburg

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Reflection in the teaching profession and teacher training.
Jan Bengtsson University of Gothenburg

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Bridging home-school cultures? An ethnographic study of language and literacy socialization practices of immigrant children at home and in the pre-school – the case of immigrants from Somalia.
Margaret Akinyi Obondo Rinkeby Language Research Institute

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Identity creation and institutional terms – diagnosis as discursive practice in the Swedish school.
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Cultural reception and socialization – analysis of conversations from the interaction of fellow pupils in a school environment.
Karin Aronsson University of Linköping**Psychology**

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Coordinated research into treatment homes for psychotic patients.
Bengt-Åke Arnelius University of Umeå

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Lars R. Bergman Stockholm University

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Changed psychiatry? A study of sectorized psychiatry in collaboration with the social services.
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The neurobiology of emotional behaviour: biological mechanisms of social behaviour and reward.
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Early development of coordination between eyes and head movement.
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Arne Öhman Uppsala University

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Sverke Runeson Uppsala University

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Literacy in 26 countries – development and testing of structural and hierarchical models.
Ingvar Lundberg University of Umeå

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Adaptation of children to the school situation and their early socioemotional development.
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Sven-Åke Christianson Stockholm University

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David Magnusson Stockholm University

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Henry Montgomery Stockholm University

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Lisbeth Hedelin University of Gothenburg

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The significance of uncertainty in conflicts between one's own interest and the public interest.
Tommy Gärling University of Gothenburg

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The question of the growth and handling of doctoral students and researchers.
Carl Martin Allwood University of Gothenburg

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Cognitive therapy and behaviour therapy treatment of panic syndrome involving agoraphobia.
Lars-Göran Öst Stockholm University

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Individual and collective reactions to risks.
Lennart Sjöberg Centre for Risk Research, Stockholm School of Economics

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Sven Ingmar Andersson Lund University

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Aila Collins Karolinska Institute

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Psi and the Ganzfeld technique: an extended repeat study.
Adrian Parker University of Gothenburg

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Hannes Eisler Stockholm University

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Ann-Margret Rydell Uppsala University

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Metatheoretical assumptions in developmental and cognitive psychology: a case study of Jean Piaget's learning theory.
Christina Erneling University of Umeå

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Illness as a concept – illness as experience.
Bengt Richt University of Linköping

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Stress, musculoskeletal ailments and psychobiological mechanisms.
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Stability and change in the psychological development of children and young people.
Philip Hwang University of Gothenburg

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Music in the first years of life.
Björn Merker Mid-Sweden University College

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Irrational sequential decision-making.
Tommy Gärling University of Gothenburg

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Consciousness and the brain: unconscious and conscious activation of emotions reflected in cerebral blood flow.
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Olfactory memories.
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The effect of social factors on the realism of confidence assessments of eyewitness testimony.
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Young adults in psychotherapy: the significance of the subjective explanatory systems of the patient and the therapist.
Andrzej Werbart Institute of Psychotherapy

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Development of predictive behaviours in infants.
Claes von Hofsten Uppsala University

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Classical and ecological rationality in decision-making: the significance of knowledge representation and cognitive representation.
Peter Julsin University of Umeå

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The significance in preventing suicide of the therapist's ability and skills in following psychotherapeutic guidelines.
Robert Weinryb Karolinska Institute

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Affiliation and religiosity.
Berity Hagekull Uppsala University

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Problems among young people today: what can the parents do?
Håkan Stattin Örebro University**Statistics**

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Statistical models for analysis of the spread of infection.
Anders Martin-Löf Stockholm University

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Statistical inference for complex structured data with applications.
Yuri Belyaev University of Umeå

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Statistical method development for sampling investigations: coordinated sampling and variance estimates and confidence intervals.
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Dependence and interaction in stochastic population dynamics.
Peter Jagers Chalmers University of Technology

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Computer-based methods of statistical inference employing data analysis and simulations.
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System analytical basis for follow-up and prediction of material flows in society.
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Media logic – studies of journalism and politics.
Kent Asp University of Gothenburg

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Election winds and stabilizers from a European perspective.
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The party factions of the Riksdag.
Magnus Isberg Stockholm University

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Swedish and American educational policy in the run-up to 2000.
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Europe's political transformation.
Kjell Goldmann Stockholm University

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Lars Strömberg University of Gothenburg

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The restructuring of the state in the democratization of Eastern Europe.
Håkan Magnusson Lund University

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The West European constitutional debate.
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Referenda and European integration – decision, implementation and consequences.
Olof Ruin Stockholm University

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The problems of parliamentarianism.
Leif Lewin Uppsala University

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Free opinion forming.
Olof Petersson Uppsala University

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Recruitment to the Riksdag's party groupings and their leaders.
Magnus Isberg Stockholm University

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The Riksdag and representative democracy before the 21st century.
Peter Eliasson University of Gothenburg

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ECPR research sessions, October/November 1994.
Sten Berglund Åbo Akademi University

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Political institutions and strategic action.
Jörgen Hermansson Uppsala University

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The political power of the courts and its consequences, in Sweden and elsewhere.
Torbjörn Larsson Stockholm University

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The EU Governmental Conference 1996.
Sverker Gustavsson Uppsala University

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The market as a political player.
Jon Pierre University of Gothenburg

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The new structures of conflict in Eastern Europe.
Sten Berglund University College of Örebro

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Sweden, the Nordic countries and the superpowers.
Krister Wahlbäck University of Umeå

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Constitutional changes and parliamentary democracy.
Torbjörn Bergman University of Umeå

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Gunnel Karlsson
Gun Hedlund University College of Örebro

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The repercussions of the EU on Scandinavian democracy.
Barry Holmström Uppsala University

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Local management under change? A Swedish and an international comparison over time.
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Interest groups in environmental policy – a problem of legitimacy?
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The potential loser.
Leif Lewin Uppsala University

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Svante Ersson University of Umeå

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Rune Premfors Stockholm University

Law

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EC/EEA law and Swedish regional politics.
Per Falk University of Umeå

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The basis for the responsibility of criminal law.
Suzanne Wennberg Stockholm University

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Liquidation of limited companies in the event of a shortage of capital.
Claes Norberg Uppsala University

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The principal of public right of access in the administration of justice.
Henrik Edelstam Stockholm University

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Private litigation in domestic Swedish courts for the protection of civil rights and the environment.
Gunnar Bergholtz Lund University

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Conflicts of value in legislation and the application of law.
Lars Lindahl Lund University

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Laypersons and experts as judges.
Christian Diesen Stockholm University

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Legal interest as a condition of proceedings in competition cases – the function of individual legal entities in Swedish law in the light of EC law.
Per Henrik Lindblom Uppsala University

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The Swedish punishment process and restrictions in the submission of evidence.
Bengt Lindell Uppsala University

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Commercial secrets in a new technical reality.
Marianne Levin Stockholm University

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The responsibility of the credit provider.
Jan Kleineman Stockholm University

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The injured party concept in environmental law.
Per Henrik Lindblom Uppsala University

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Export control of strategic goods.
Ian Cameron Uppsala University

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Critical contract law.
Håkan Andersson Uppsala University

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The "Europeanization" of international private law.
Maarit Jänträ-Jareborg Uppsala University

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Patent law with respect to biotechnology and microbiological procedures.
Marianne Levin Stockholm University

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Assessing evidence.
Christian Diesen Stockholm University

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Community law in national criminal cases.
Petter Asp Uppsala University

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Examinations at the university from a legal perspective.
Lena Marcusson Uppsala University

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"Is the woman a person? Gender-neutral rights and male standardization – human freedoms and rights from a gender-theoretical perspective."
Eve-Marie Svensson University of Gothenburg

1999

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The right to be heard. About a child's perspective in matters relating to foreigners.
Anna Hollander Stockholm University

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Culpability of an accessory to a crime – discretion or assessment according to the law?
Carl Erik Herlitz Uppsala University

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Taxation in connection with conversions of international companies.
Kristina Ståhl Uppsala University
- Sociology/Mass Communication**
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The sociology of Western Europe.
Göran Therborn University of Gothenburg
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Labour market policy and structural change. A comparative study in Canada and Sweden.
Bengt Furåker University of Umeå
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1991 standard of living survey.
Robert Erikson Stockholm University
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Carl-Gunnar Janson Stockholm University
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Swedish social and behavioural science in international networks.
Olle Persson University of Umeå
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What directs the Federation of County Councils and the Association of Local Authorities control and who directs the Association of Local Authorities and County Councils? The private-public interest organizations and the potential for change of the Swedish welfare state.
Sven E. Olsson University of Gothenburg
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Consensual poverty – a study of consumption and attitudes to consumption.
Staffan Marklund University of Umeå
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Changes in values from a comparative perspective.
Rune Åberg University of Umeå
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Routes to and through modernity. Part I The Arab world.
Göran Therborn University of Gothenburg
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Women, work and health in Sweden and Europe – has the increased employment of women entailed risks for their health?
Denny Vägerö Stockholm University
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Absence from work due to illness from a longitudinal perspective.
Thor Norström Stockholm University
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Choice of technology and entrepreneurship in cultural and institutional contexts.
Boel Berner University of Linköping
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Economic crime. A social problem with excuses.
Sven-Åke Lindgren University of Gothenburg

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Services and private feelings. An investigation of human interaction on the terms of organizations in the service society.
Göran Ahrne Stockholm University
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Advanced representation technique and social planning.
Erik Stolerman University of Umeå
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Culturally conditioned patterns of interpretation in environmental conflicts: the structure and communication of risk perceptions in Sweden and the United Kingdom.
Geoffrey D. Gooch University of Linköping
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Unionization of salaried employees from an international perspective.
Anders Kjellberg Lund University
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Gunilla Tegen University of Linköping
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Political "neosectarianism" among young people in present-day Sweden.
Abby Peterson University of Gothenburg
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Elite groups and the public in a local setting.
Hedvig Ekerwald Uppsala University
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Life courses and life chances.
Robert Erikson Stockholm University
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The picture of the smoker. An interpretation of behaviour in Sweden between the 1950s and the 1990s.
Roger Qvarsell University of Linköping
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Stefan Svallfors University of Umeå
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Rolf Törnqvist University of Gothenburg
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Bingolotto – a game about Swedish culture. A media ethnographic study of consumption, new media genres and viewer identities.
Göran Bolin University College of Södertörn
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Charity and the welfare state. The Fokus Foundation's work on behalf of housing and services for the severely disabled, 1964–74.
Lotta Holme University of Linköping
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About "problem children" in school: diagnosis as a strategy for disciplining and social stabilization.
Eva Palmblad University College of Jönköping

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The new organizations – free organizations in a changed welfare state?
Sune Sunesson Lund University
- 1999
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Class identity 2000 or the class society revived? Class identity, class consciousness and conditions of work.
Göran Cigéhn University of Umeå
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The conditions of creativity. Private knowledge, gender and change in technical science.
Boel Berner University of Linköping
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Structural dynamics and the course of dispersion in the Swedish economy.
Rickard Sandell Stockholm University
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Income, ill health and mortality: analyses at micro and macro levels.
Johan Fritzell Stockholm University
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Islam and feminism: a case study of how Western ideas are treated in Islamic feminism in Iran.
Fereshteh Ahmadi Lewin Uppsala University

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Swedish-American "national bibliography" of Swedish printed matter in America.
Ulf Beijbom Swedish Emigrant Institute
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Religion and social conflict. The "pietists" on the coast of upper Norrland, 1800–1830.
Tom Ericsson University of Umeå
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Kim Salomon Lund University
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Ontogenetic study of the child's perception of speech.
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Gisela Håkansson Lund University
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Göran Sörbom Uppsala University
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Kjell Östberg Stockholm University
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Swedish literature in Russia at the turn of the century.
Maria Nikolajeva Stockholm University
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In the periphery. Swedish travelling provincial theatre in the 19th century.
Dag Nordmark University of Umeå
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The Swedish trade-union movement in the international cooperation from 1940 to the 1990s. LO and international developments, from "utopian" to "realistic internationalism".
Klaus Misgeld Labour Movement Archives and Library
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Town services during the Vasa period: the Swedish-Finnish town system, the government and the European urban network.
Åke Sandström Stockholm University
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Fredrika Bremer's unpublished letters. A critical edition with notes.
Carina Burman Stockholm University
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Modernism, realism and popular tradition in the art of Bror Hjort.
Hans-Olof Boström The Bror Hjort Foundation
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Sven Strömqvist University of Gothenburg
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Bo Petersson University of Linköping
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Viveka Adelswärd University of Linköping
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Martin Åberg University of Gothenburg
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Agneta Emanuelsson School of Nursing, Västerås
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Cubism and the Middle Ages. Theory and practice in the artistic development of Gösta Adrian-Nilsson (GAN), 1920–1935.
Jas Torsten Ahlstrand Lund University
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Lennart Nordenfelt University of Linköping

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Mortality and poor health among men and women in Sweden, 1750-1900 - a social historical individual survey.

Jan Sundin University of Linköping

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Women and the superpower period: history obliquely from below.

Eva Österberg Lund University

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Women in the literary field. Gender, values and power: from the modern breakthrough to postmodernism (about 1880-1990).

Johan Svedjedal Uppsala University

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Fredman's songs - an anthology of ballads and their words.

Örjan Lindberger Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities

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Credibility, reliability and social structure.

Bertil Rolf Lund University

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State-church-society. The system in Sweden and the Baltic provinces during the superpower era. A comparative research project.

Alexander Loit Stockholm University

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Archive research in Russia.

Erik Norberg National Archives

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Swedish symbolism and decadence. Studies of the early lyrics of Anders Österling, Sven Lidman and Sigfried Siwertz.

Joban Lundberg Uppsala University

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Texts in European writing communities. A contrastive study of Swedish, English and German text patterns.

Britt-Louise Gunnarsson Uppsala University

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Jan Garnert Nordic Museum

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Rural schoolteachers before the reform of the elementary school in 1842.

Carin Bergström Stockholm University

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Women, inheritance and land in Dalarna.

Maria Sjöberg Stockholm University

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Teaching styles and patterns of interaction in Swedish for Adult Immigrants (sfi) teaching and their effect on learning.

Kenneth Hyltenstam Stockholm University

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Bo Peterson Stockholm University

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Automatic content analysis of free text in text databases.

Eva Ejerhed University of Umeå

94-435

The linguistic world of the infant: acquisition of language structure from natural speech.

Francisco Lacerda Stockholm University

94-446

Dynamo - dynamic modelling of the relationship between language learning and language development.

Jan Anward Stockholm University

1995

95-53

Spoken language and activity.

Jens Allwood University of Gothenburg

95-121

State and individual in the welfare state, 1880-1980.

Per Thullberg Stockholm University

95-181

Studies of the history-of-ideas foundations, meaning and practical application of the principle of human dignity.

Göran Collste University of Linköping

95-229

Parametric typology: variation in syntax.

Jan-Olov Svantesson Lund University

95-261

From the history of Swedish art education. Viktor Rydberg and Georg Nordensvan.

Hans Dackenberg University of Umeå

95-263

Individual, family and household. Dynamic processes in the Swedish urban environment.

Lars-Göran Tedebrand University of Umeå

95-366

DEFTYP - a typological study of definite determiners.

Östen Dahl Stockholm University

Humanities (including Theology) 1996-1999

Philosophy

1997

97-143

Natural languages as abstract artefacts.

Traugott Schiebe Uppsala University

1998

98-114

Responsibility and health. A philosophical and social scientific study of personal responsibility.

Ingemar Nordin University of Linköping

98-120

Research ethics - knowledge development, power and values.

Birgitta Forman University of Gothenburg

98-215

"Main cause" explanations: A study of criteria and basic concepts.

Ingemar B. Lindahl Stockholm University

Archaeology

1996

96-13

Prehistorical and historical contacts between Sweden and the Baltic in the light of genetics.

Gunhild Beckman University of Umeå

96-30

Urbanization processes in West Sweden.

Jan-Erik Augustsson University of Gothenburg

1998

98-177

Castles and fortifications in Central Sweden, 400-1100 AD.

Lena Holmquist Olausson Stockholm University

98-345

Iron technology - a successful innovation. From bronze to iron in the Scandinavian countries and Greece.

Eva Hjärther-Holder Uppsala University

1999

99-0058

Cult and ethnicity. Expression of identity in the ancient Greek world.

Pontus Hellström Uppsala University

History

1996

96-109

The creation of corporate archives in the IT age.

Anna Christina Ulfspärre Provincial Archives, Lund

96-594

Science and neutrality between the world wars.

Sven Widmalm Uppsala University

96-796

Nationalism and politics - ethnic and religious mobilization in the former Yugoslavia.

Kjell Magnusson Uppsala University

1997

97-35

The formation of states, the Baltic Empire and the fleet: the Swedish fleet 1500-1700 from the perspective of organizational theory.

Jan Glete Stockholm University

1998

98-13

Nietzsche's life, reading and library: an investigation into Nietzsche's reading and its importance for his thinking.

Thomas H. Brobjer Uppsala University

98-82

Gamla Stan in Stockholm, an in-depth study of the development history of this quarter, based on two settlement areas.

Margareta Cramér Committee for Research on Stockholm

98-119

Symbolic capital of the elite. The accumulation and reproduction of power at local and national levels, 1650-1770.

Åsa Karlsson Uppsala University

98-163

The devil's children: a comparison of Swedish and Basque witch trials in the 17th century.

Per Sörlin Mid-Sweden University College

98-200

The missing link: the court as an arena for the elites of Sweden, 1500-1800.

Charlotte Merton Lund University

98-295

Education, profession, politics. The value of the humanities and the demand for social relevance from the perspective of the history of ideas.

Mats Persson Uppsala University

98-344

The limits of Swedish culture. Three centuries of ethnic mobilization and transformation in North America.

Per Nordahl University of Umeå

1999

99-143

Power, loyalty and resistance. Compulsory interventions and counter-power between the 1920s and the 1970s.

Majja Runcis Stockholm University

99-197

Biography of Sven Nilsson (1787-1883). A contribution to the understanding of the scientific culture of the 19th century.

Jacob Christensson Lund University

99-256

Female exercise of power and religiosity - a study of the exercise by women of adwoson rights in the period 1650-1750.

Jan Samuelson Mid-Sweden University College

99-359

Controlling consumption: needs and taste in Sweden in the period 1890-1980.

Peder Aléx University of Umeå

99-379

Having the strength to proceed. Social healing processes from a local perspective, 1670-1870.

Linda Oja Dalarna Research Council

99-459

Re-immigration, the spread of technology, and enterprise. USA-Sweden, 1890-1940.

Lars-Göran Tedebrand University of Umeå

Ethnology

1998

98-171

Confidence under reappraisal. Survival following violence, illness and accident.

Britta Lundgren University of Umeå

98-367

Necessity and desire. A comparative study of the organization of sexuality in Swedish maternity care, education in personal relationships, and the judicial system.

Lena Gerholm Stockholm University

1999

99-258

Telephone conversations. Cultural and historical perspectives of the telephone.

Jan Garnert Royal Institute of Technology

99-370
Illness and living together – in the light of medical advances in arresting HIV and AIDS.
Georg Drakos Stockholm University

Classical Languages/ Culture of the Ancient World

1996
96-593
Versus, a Latin form of poetry in 12th century France. Dissemination in Europe. Sources, transmission and edition.
Gunilla Björkvall Stockholm University

1997
97-257
Romanitas – Roman identity in late antiquity.
Mats Cullhed Uppsala University

1998
98-138
The Ethiopian Illustrated Book.
Ewa Balicka-Witakowski Uppsala University

1999
99-200
Edition of Theodoros Metochites. Semeioseis gnomikai 27–60.
Karin Hult University of Gothenburg

Linguistics/General Linguistics/Phonetics

1996
96-645
The first grammatical hypothesis.
Christer Platzack Lund University

1997
97-134
Information exchange in dialogue.
Robin Cooper University of Gothenburg

1998
98-5
North Lappish verb derivations: their grammatical and semantic properties.
Cecilia Hedlund University of Umeå

98-188
Multilingualism and language interference. An epidemiological and linguistic survey.
Ulrika Nettelbladt Lund University

98-235
The meeting of pupils with the text worlds of the school.
Caroline Liberg Uppsala University

1999
99-27
Language use, language ideology and the educational experiences of Latin American youths in Sweden.
Kendall A. King Stockholm University

99-182
Carmina Latina epigraphica dactylica (CLED). The Latin, non-Christian inscriptions in dactylic verse of the Roman Empire, translated with notes and digitalized.
Sten Eklund Uppsala University

99-338
Starting age and final level of proficiency in learning second languages.
Kenneth Hyltenstam Stockholm University

Modern Languages

1996
96-87
Tendencies of grammatical development in modern English.
Hans Lindquist University College of Växjö

1998
98-262
The pre-Linnean and Linnean Swedish plant names, a piece of Swedish cultural history with European overtones.
Inger Larsson Stockholm University

1999
99-0242
Medieval Hebraic chronicles as evidence of Judaeo-Christian contacts.
Witold Witakowski Uppsala University

99-0366
Contrastive studies from a translation perspective.
Karin Aijmer University of Gothenburg

Literature/Theatre/Film

1996
96-16
Horror as a source of pleasure: the fictional rhetoric of the horror story and its effect on the recipient.
Yvonne Leffler University College of Karlstad

96-129
The maternal way: the life and writings of Emilia Fogelklou.
Jan Häll Uppsala University

96-601
The poetry of solitude.
Horace Engdahl

1997
97-125
The struggle against the tyranny of reaction - unease at the modernization process. An analysis of the ideas and a narratological study of Viktor Rydberg's historical novels from the 1850s.
Birthe Sjöberg Lund University

97-310
The intelligentsia as creators of social values in Russia and Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries.
Fiona Björling Lund University

1998
98-33
Fredrika Bremer. A biography.
Johan Svedjedal Uppsala University

98-79
Sjöström in Hollywood 1923–1930. Narrative technique and the history of reception in the intersection between two film cultures.
Bo Florin Stockholm University

98-267
Interpretation and influence: Emerson in Sweden.
Anders Hallengren Stockholm University

1999
99-395
Rabid radicalism, romanticism and rhetoric. C.J.L. Almqvist and the art of persuasion.
Lars Burman Uppsala University

Art/Aesthetic Subjects

1998
98-108
14th century wood sculpture in the archdiocese.
Carina Jacobsson Uppsala University

1999
99-413
Colleges of art as conveyors of knowledge. A study of different views of higher education in the visual arts in Sweden in the 20th century.
Marta Edling Stockholm University

Music

1996
96-164
Music and tomorrow.
Henrik Karlsson Royal Academy of Music

1998
98-223
Wind music in 19th century Sweden: professional wind octets (ca 1860–1920), their music and their importance for Swedish musical life.
Anne-Marie Nilsson Uppsala University

Theology

1997
97-126
Ingemar Hedenius and the debate about Faith and Knowledge in Sweden.
Johan Lundborg Uppsala University

1998
98-111
The church, theology and the liberal nation state.
Arne Rasmusson University of Gothenburg

1999
99-45
The ethical sphere of fiction. The ethical dimensions of narrative and the narrative dimensions of ethics.
Helen Andersson Lund University
99-109
Diachronic and "acoustic" perspectives of the interpretation of the NT.
Chrys Caragounis Lund University

Medicine

1990
90-1
Brittle bones and fractures in the population of southern Sweden. Causes and effect.
Bo Nilsson Lund University

90-136
Long-term follow-up of patients with anorexia nervosa/bulimia nervosa with respect to factors of importance for course and prognosis.
Claes Norring Uppsala University

90-195
Experimental studies of acute brain injuries in stroke, other cerebrovascular diseases and insulin overdose: causal and treatment principles.
Bo K. Siesjö Lund University

90-239
Growth inhibition in the fetus – a multidisciplinary investigation of a health risk with long-term consequences.
Ingemar Kjellmer University of Gothenburg

90-249
Children's development and health with special account of the home environment.
Per-Anders Rydellius Karolinska Institute

90-264
Sexuality and abuse of narcotics – during an ongoing HIV epidemic. An interdisciplinary project.
Robert Olin Karolinska Institute

90-313
Peroxisome structure, synthesis and function from biological and medical aspects.
Stefan Alexson Stockholm University

90-376
Video production relating to questions of experimental animals.
Laboratory Animal Board Medical Research Council

90-426
Astrocytes as modulators in the central nervous system – studies of receptor systems, uptake carriers and interactions with the antiepileptic drug sodium valproate.
Elisabeth Hanson University of Gothenburg

1991
91-45
Tardive dyskinesia, a binational project.
Lars Gunne Uppsala University

91-57
Adaptation of vergence movements in normal subjects and patients with different types of eye motor disturbance.
Jan Ygge Karolinska Institute

91-94
Bodily and psychosocial aspects of the internationalization of working life. An interdisciplinary study of families and employees before, during and after foreign postings.
Bengt B. Arnetz Karolinska Institute

91-186
Electron-microscopic immunocytochemical studies of cartilage and bone.
Finn P. Reinholt Karolinska Institute

91-274
Divergent eating behaviour.
Per Södersten Karolinska Institute

91-307
Mechanisms for the occurrence of disturbed fetal development in diabetes pregnancy.
Ulf J. Eriksson Uppsala University

- 91-325
Neuronal plasticity in the ageing brain.
Håkan Persson Karolinska Institute
- 91-341
Characteristics of inherited peroxisomal and mitochondrial fatty-acid oxidation defects.
Lars Hagenfeldt Karolinska Institute
- 1992
- 92-65
Studies of the peptide galanin and its role and relation to other peptides in pain mechanisms.
Tomas Hökfelt Karolinska Institute
- 92-263
Study of the developing and function of retinal transplants in the Scandinavian RP Research Center project.
Berndt Ehinger Lund University
- 92-275
Studies of the lipoprotein lipase molecule and its interactions.
Gunilla Bengtsson-Olivecrona University of Umeå
- 92-326
Inherited changes in renal function as a cause of high blood pressure.
Anita Aperia Karolinska Institute
- 92-345
Work, behaviour and blood pressure.
Mats Fredrikson Karolinska Institute
- 92-350
Functional and structural studies of active iscom glycosides.
Bror Morein National Veterinary Institute
- 92-367
Improved use of benzodiazepines and neuroleptics in healthcare based on pharmacogenetic diagnostics.
Folke Sjökvist Karolinska Institute
- 1993
- 93-95
Hormonal and genetic regulation of the glucose transport process in human skeletal musculature.
Harriet Wallberg-Henriksson Karolinska Institute
- 93-256
Clinical and molecular biological investigations of Alzheimer's disease.
Bengt Winblad Karolinska Institute
- 93-278
Unmasking the face of menace – unconscious information processing and emotional activation.
Arne Öhman Karolinska Institute
- 93-282
Gastrointestinal pathophysiology and immunity in *H. pylori* infection.
Lars Olbe University of Gothenburg
- 93-357
Development of transplantation treatment in Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases.
Olle Lindvall Lund University

- 1994
- 94-39
A longitudinal study of risk factors for and protective factors against future eating disorders: the eating behaviour of Swedish girls and their attitudes to body weight, body size and dieting.
Per-Olov Sjöden Uppsala University
- 94-119
Women and alcohol in Gothenburg – a longitudinal population study.
Tore Hällström University of Gothenburg
Peter Allebeck University of Gothenburg
- 94-312
Physiological effects of C peptide in type 1 diabetes.
John Warren Karolinska Institute
- 94-388
"Social outcasts". Interaction between psychosocial and neurobiological factors behind the occurrence of depressive illnesses and their longitudinal course: relevance for treatment strategies.
Rolf Ekman University of Gothenburg
- 94-477
Antisocial personality disorder (psychopathy): changes in the pattern of blood flow in the brain at rest and during activation.
Martin Ingvar Karolinska Institute
- 1995
- 95-120
Optimization of rehabilitation after experimental cerebral infarction.
Barbro Johansson Lund University
- 95-135
An inflammatory component of Alzheimer's disease.
Lars Lannfelt Karolinska Institute
- 95-163
Effects of psychosocial stress in tissue perfusion and endogenous fibrinolysis activation – experimental studies of thromboprotective mechanisms in vivo.
Sverker Jern University of Gothenburg
- 95-271
A molecular genetic study of sibling pairs with schizophrenia.
Lars Terenius Karolinska Institute
- 1996
- 96-50
Crime, assessment and treatment of mentally disturbed miscreants.
Gunnar Kullgren University of Umeå
- 1998
- 98-294
Anosognosia (unawareness of a functional deficit) in unilateral neglect (defect of attention): a clinical study of patients with cerebrovascular damage on the right side.
Hans Samuelsson University of Gothenburg
- 1999
- 99-02
The significance of caffeine as a risk factor in drug abuse.
Bertil Fredholm Karolinska Institute

- 99-154
Genetic-archaeological studies of eastern features of the population of Gotland.
Gunhild Beckman University College of Gotland

Natural Science

- 1990
- 90-27
Genetic characterization of the endangered seal populations in Swedish waters.
Ulfur Arnason Lund University
- 90-40
Development of a new, high-precision method of measuring atomic masses with highly charged ions in a Penning trap.
Reinhold Schuch Manne Siegbahn Institute of Physics (MSI)
- 90-196
The flora of Hälsingland.
Anders Delin Uppsala University
- 90-311
Astronomical observations in Swedish in prehistoric times.
Göran Henriksson Uppsala University
- 90-315
Research concerning plant breeding and environmental toxicology. The role of quinones in the cell metabolism of plants and animals.
Bertil Andersson Stockholm University
- 90-319
Processing of *E. Vrang's* lichen herbarium.
Nils Lundqvist Museum of Natural History
- 90-438
The significance of cell adhesion for fetal development.
Peter Ekblom Uppsala University
- 90-449
Regrowth of damaged peripheral nerves: the significance of insulin and insulin-like growth factors.
Martin Kanje Lund University
- 90-476
The occurrence of the nitrogen-fixed enzyme nitrogenase, its localization and protection against O₂ in cyanobacteria with and without heterocysts.
Birgitta Bergman Stockholm University
- 1991
- 91-199
Statistical image processing and measurement of the visual field.
Holger Rootzén Lund University
- 91-343
Toxic environmental compounds: collection, extraction, separation, toxicity testing and chemical characterization of lipophilic extracts of abiotic and biotic samples from the Baltic.
Dag Broman Stockholm University
- 1992
- 92-14
Mass extinction, geological time limits and asteroid impacts.
Birger Schmitz University of Gothenburg
- 92-56
Molecular mechanisms behind fungus-host interactions.
Anders Tunlid Lund University
- 92-70
Spectroscopic investigations of Si/Ge and a-Sn/Ge alloys, quantum wells and superlattices.
Hermann G. Grimmeiss Lund University
- 92-101
Stability and tolerance of disturbances of ecosystems with different structures.
Bo Ebenman University of Linköping
- 92-111
Studies of ethanol fermentation in *S. cerevisiae*.
Lennart Adler University of Gothenburg
- 92-246
Mechanisms of spontaneous mutations in mammalian cells.
Dag Jenssen Stockholm University
- 92-293
Atomic physics of ion rays.
Carl Nordling Uppsala University
- 1993
- 93-74
The physical chemistry of redox-active iron proteins.
Astria Gräslund Stockholm University
- 93-143
Waterborne biotoxins and infectious matter in molluscs and fish.
Lars Edebo University of Gothenburg
- 93-166
Low-dose effects of environmental poisons: neurotoxicological and behavioural toxicological studies in young and adult mammals.
Per Eriksson Uppsala University
- 93-187
Application of specific substrate-binding polymer material in sensors for drugs.
Börje Sellgren Lund University
- 1994
- 94-29
Processing of the lichen herbarium left by G. Degelius.
Roland Moberg Uppsala University
- 94-40
Feedback circuits in voluntary motor activity: interaction between the muscles of the hand and its sensory organs.
Åke Valbo University of Gothenburg
- 94-72
The role of the peroxisomes in ethanol metabolism and ethanol toxicity.
Joseph W. DePierre Stockholm University
- 94-162
Mass-spectrometric determination of DNA adducts for the quantification of cancer risks. Application to butadiene.
Emma Bergmark Stockholm University
- 94-259
Cosmogenic geology.
Maurits Lindström Stockholm University

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

94-353

Increased production of the anti-malarial substance artemisinin in the plant *Artemisia annua* L. Through genetic modification of secondary metabolism.**Peter Brodelius** Lund University.

94-346

Ethological studies of conciliatory behaviour in people – biological background, functional characterization, occurrence and development during childhood and adolescence.

Tomas Ljungberg Stockholm University

94-467

Reactivation and modernization of activity at the Geochronological Institute in Stockholm

Bertil Ringberg Stockholm University

Technology

1990

90-43

The ability of the seas to dissolve carbon dioxide: marine chemical and analytical aspects.

Leif Andersson Chalmers University of Technology

90-144

Physical description of resource-consuming processes.

Karl-Erik Eriksson Chalmers University of Technology

90-271

Contrastive studies of Swedish, English and French text reading.

Gunnar Fant Royal Institute of Technology

90-357

Development of new and innovating methods in the spectral range of 500-3000eV (24-4Å) for structural studies of biological and electronic material.

Ingolf Lindau University of Lund

1991

91-20

The dynamics of structured populations with applications to medicine, ecology and demography.

Mats Gyllenberg Luleå University of Technology

91-93

Studies of biochemical plant toxicology, particularly mechanisms of toxicity and resistance in conditions of environmental stress.

Jan Rydström Royal Institute of Technology

1992

92-222

Development of an entirely new method of detecting and sequencing DNA, with technical, biological and medical applications.

Pål Nyrén Royal Institute of Technology

1993

93-172

Acoustic-phonetic models of prose read aloud.

Gunnar Fant Royal Institute of Technology

93-339

Help information in sample surveys.

Olle Nerman Chalmers University of Technology

1994

94-369

Normal and abnormal voice function – acoustic, perceptual and physiological relationships.

Jan Gauffin Royal Institute of Technology

Other

1992

92-414

Collegium Budapest.

1994

94-251

Contributions to symposia in connection with the 75th anniversary of the Academy of Engineering Sciences.

Bengt Thulin Academy of Engineering Sciences

1995

95-192

From salvation to judgement day. A study of the nuclear power's world of ideas and cultural contexts.

Jonas Anshelm University of Linköping

1999

99-0364

Understanding social contexts of IT-based learning environments – a cultural historical perspective.

Victor Kaptelinin University of Umeå

The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

1994

94-506

New Lundstedt.

Folke Sandgren National Library

94-5072

Identity and ideology in Spanish literature. Studies of the work of Juan Goytisolo.

Inger Enkvist Lund University

94-5076

Sweden and the stable peace.

Magnus Jerneck Lund University

94-5095

Language and human action.

Sven Öhman Uppsala University

94-5118

The history of the Swedish gramophone record.

Sven Allerstrand National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images

94-5131

Change processes in North European organ art, 1600–1790 – integrated studies in playing styles and instrument construction.

Hans Davidsson University of Gothenburg

94-5164

Individuals' interests, normative relations and the structure of society.

Bengt Hansson Lund University

94-5209

Scientific edition of the correspondence of Carolus Linnaeus.

Bengt Jonsell Centre for the History of Science

94-5265

A program for comparative gender research.

Barbara Hobson Stockholm University

94-5315

Value traditions, value conflicts and consensus in cultural heritage and present-day society.

Göran Bexell Lund University

1995

94-5058

The history of human ideas.

Arne Jarrick Stockholm University

94-5101

The welfare state at a time of transition. A historical-social scientific research programme about the transformation of the welfare state in Sweden and the OECD countries.

Walter Korpi Stockholm University

94-5229

Meaning and interpretation. Studies of two basic concepts in the humanities.

Dag Prawitz Stockholm University

94-5239

Svealand in the time of the Vandals and Vikings.

Settlement, society and power.

Birgit Arrhenius Stockholm University**Frands Herschend** Uppsala University

94-5270

Translation and interpretation as a meeting between language and culture.

Lennart Elmevik Stockholm University
Erling Wande Uppsala University

94-5001

Organization of the metropolis: discourse and practice.

Barbara Czarniawska-Joerges University of Gothenburg

95-5016

Cultural construction of fellowship in modernization processes in Sweden and Germany in comparison. A cultural scientific research programme in cooperation between Stockholm University and Humboldt University in Berlin.

Bo Stråth Stockholm University

95-5042

Scientific research – technical change – industrial renewal: multi-institutional and multidisciplinary postgraduate education.

Svante Lindqvist Royal Institute of Technology

95-5051

From primitive savage to fellow human being: Swedish perspectives of the world outside Europe from the 17th century to modern times.

Ulla Wagner Museum of Cultures

95-5085

Swedish non-fiction 1750–2000.

Jan Svensson Lund University

95-5123

Conversations in society: on whose terms?

Per Linell University of Linköping

95-5131

Northern boundary of culture: change processes in time and space.

Lars-Erik Edlund University of Umeå

95-5153

The parish churches. Cultural heritage and history of construction.

Ingrid Sjöström Central Board of National Antiquities

95-5156

The Hammarskjöld archives.

Folke Sandgren National Library

95-5173

Music and movement.

Johan Sundberg Royal Institute of Technology

95-5178

Normative developments in the social dimension. Studies of normative patterns and their change in the legal regulation of work, housing, the family and social security systems from the perspective of European integration.

Ann Numhauser-Henning Lund University

95-5184

Culture, work and regional development.

Folke Snickars Royal Institute of Technology

1996

96-5001

Image databank of Swedish medieval art.

Lennart Karlsson Museum of National Antiquities

- 96-5004
Expressive representation in music, dance, speech and body language.
Alf Gabrielsson Uppsala University
- 96-5015
Genetics, genetic engineering and everyday ethics.
Susanne Lundin
Lynn Åkesson Lund University
- 96-5017
Expanded space: ideas, strategies and networks among three generations of women on their way into the public sphere, approx. 1880–1940.
Eva Österberg Lund University
- 96-5047
Historical Swedish music recordings.
Carl-Gunnar Åhlén Royal Academy of Music
- 96-5053
Social structure in southern Sweden during the Iron Age.
Lars Larsson Lund University
- 96-5055
Supplement to Swedish historical bibliography 1997–93 and Swedish history of art bibliography 1981–93.
Gösta Johnsen Uppsala University Library
- 96-5085
A Swedish-Russian document edition.
Erik Norberg National Archives
- 96-5089
Hydroclimatic conditions and hydropolitical strategies in the Middle East. Water shortages, development targets and user choices.
Jan Lundqvist University of Linköping
- 96-5178
The ancient synagogue – birthplace for two world religions.
Birger Olsson Lund University
- 96-5189
Ethical reflection in economic theory and practice.
Carl-Henric Grenholm Uppsala University
- 1997
- 96-5121
Electronic Nobel Museum.
Nils Ringertz Nobel Foundation
- 97-5008
Flexibility as a tradition. Cultural patterns and industries in the forest districts of the north of Sweden over 1000 years.
Ella Johansson University of Umeå
- 97-5015
Art in Sweden in the 20th century.
Per Bjurström Swedish General Association of Fine Arts
- 97-5016
Sweden during the cold war.
Ulf Bjereld University of Gothenburg
- 97-5024
Cultural network in Sweden.
Cissi Billgren Academy of Engineering Sciences
- 97-5040
From coast to coast - stone-age cultures in change.
Helena Knutsson Uppsala University

- 97-5053
Carolina's Judaica project.
Hans Nordesjö Uppsala University Library
- 97-5063
Towards a better society. The causes of regional differences in infant and child mortality in Sweden after 1750.
John Rogers Uppsala University
- 97-5066
The phonetics and phonology of Swedish dialects in the year 2000 (SWEDIA 2000).
Olle Engstrand Stockholm University
- 97-5071
Foundations of musical ethnology - digitalization of Swedish Radio's collection of folk music and associated research projects on popular choral singing.
Märta Ramsten Swedish Centre for Folksong Research/Language and National Folklore Institute
- 97-5082
Outlook on the world, ethnicity and view of nature.
Carl Reinhold Bråkenhielm Uppsala University
- 97-5085
Universities and the new research scene - an empirical research programme about knowledge and institutional change.
Ulf Sandström University of Linköping
- 97-5110
Doctrinal change in economic policy and deregulation.
Ulf Olsson University of Gothenburg
- 97-5111
Geographical perspectives of Swedish Estonia.
Göran Hoppe Uppsala University
- 97-5112
Cultural clash or compromise? The significance of regional strategies in the Europeanization of the Baltic Region, AD 1100–1400.
Nils Blomqvist University College of Gotland
- 97-5118
Toys as communication.
Staffan Selander University Collage of Halmstad
- 97-5119
In the era of the moving picture: the mentality of modernity in film illustration.
Jan Olsson Stockholm University
- 97-5121
Popular passages: the media in the modern consumer room.
Johan Fornäs Stockholm University
- 97-5128
Prince Eugen - artist and cultural politician.
Hans Henrik Brummer Prins Eugens Waldermarsudde (Art Gallery)
- 97-5131
Blue: a cultural science study of a colour.
Aris Fioretos Stockholm University
- 97-5132
Crisis and Renewal. Baptism, confirmation and membership of the church as a cultural heritage and the tradition of faith from an extended Swedish and comparative international perspective.
Egil Johansson University of Umeå

- 97-5133
The icon-painting handbook as a special type of manuscript in medieval literature.
Nelly Lindgren Stockholm University
- 1998
- 98-5007
The landscape as an arena: science, institutions and the environment, 1800–2000.
Sverker Sörlin University of Umeå
- 98-5018
Neglected risks.
Lennart Sjöberg Stockholm School of Economics
- 98-5034
The welfare state, media and modernization – a research project on the history of educational programmes.
Bengt Sandin University of Linköping
- 98-5044
Institutions, organization and democratic culture. Continuity and change in Russia.
Axel Hadenius Uppsala University
- 98-5050
From antiquity's progymnasmata to the modern writing process. Basic rhetoric as a text and thought form.
Stina Hansson University of Gothenburg
- 98-5052
Acting rationally over time – dynamic choices in decision theory, economics and moral philosophy.
Wlodek Rabinowicz Lund University
- 98-5055
The Swedish welfare state and internationalization.
Bo Södersten International School of Economics, Jönköping
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1995–
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1995–, sector committee 1996–98

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1992–98, sector committee 1998–
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1992–96
- Gunnar Biörck, MP
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- Britta Bjelle, MP
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- Jan Björkman, MP
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1971-76

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1983-89

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1965-74

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1983-89

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1986-92

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1974-83

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1989-92, sector committee 1991-96

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1965-71

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1998-

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1998-

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1989-95, preparatory committee 1986-89

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1986-92, vice chairman 1989-92

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1980-86

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1972-80

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1971-72

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1965-68

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1989-95, vice chairman 1992-95,
sector committee 1990-

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1989-95

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1993-

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1974-77

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1983

Per Unckel, MP
1995-

Gunnar Wallmark, MP
1968-71

Margot Wallström, MP
1980-86

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1989-91, preparatory committee 1973-77,
sector committee 1979-80

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1980-83

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1998-

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1995-98

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1973-77, vice chairman

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1983, sector committee 1984-92

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1983-89

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1989-91

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1998-, sector committee 1991-96

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1991-93

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1983-89

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1998-

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1983-89

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1980-83

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1995-

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1993-98

Professor Sven-Olof Isacson
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1995-

Professor Anita Jacobsson-Widding
1989-95

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1989-95

Professor Daniel Jagner
1989-95

Professor Carl Gunnar Jansson
1974-80

Professor Per-Olov Johansson
1998-

Professor Sven Erik Johansson
1968-77

Professor Lennart Jörberg
1989-95

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1983-89

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1998-

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1992-95, 1998-

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1998-

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1967-69

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1989-95

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1993-95

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1967-73

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1977-83

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Professor Bengt Sigurd
1977-83

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1995-

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1998-

Professor Rolf Öhman
1983-89

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Claes Arvidsson, research associate
1983-86

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1980-82

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1998-

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1979-88

Ingemund Bengtsson, Speaker
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1997-

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1979-86

Carl Bildt, MP
1983-86

Göran Carlsson, museum director
1996-

Professor Gösta Carlsson
1980-81

Professor Edmund Dahlström
1975-79

Per-Olof Edin, research secretary
1979-86

Lars-Göran Engfeldt, chief engineer
1983-86

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1996-

Sture Ericson, MP
1983-86

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1976-79

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1996-

Professor Bertil Gardell
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1991-96

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1984-85, 1994-96

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1998-

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1980-86

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1996-

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1996-

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Anna-Lena Winberg, Research Secretary
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Publications by the Foundation

Research reviews and documentation from symposia, conferences etc. arranged by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are published either in series form or as independent publications. The staff of the Foundation's Secretariat will gladly supply information about the contents of the publications as well as the addresses to which orders should be sent. Thirty-six volumes in the series have appeared between 1977 and 1989.

The books published since 1990 are as follows:

Forskning i ett föränderligt samhälle, Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond 1965-1990.
Editors: Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990).

Swedish Research in a Changing Society, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation 1965-1990.

Editors: Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990).

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

Editor: Nils Stjernquist. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1991).

Att Aldras (Growing old. Report from a symposium on ageing and on age-related diseases).
Editor: Bengt Pernow, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992).

Riksdagen genom tiderna (The Riksdag: a history of the Swedish Parliament).

H. Schück, G. Rystad, M. F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1992 2nd ed.).

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).

Bengt Wieslander: *JO-ämbetet i Sverige.*
Gidlunds Bokförlag (1995).

Parlamentarismen i de nordiska länderna. En egen modell? (Parliamentarianism in the Scandinavian countries. A distinctive model?).
Editor: Nils Stjernquist. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1995).

Liv. Verk. Tid. Till biografiskrivandets renässans (Life, Works, Times. For the renaissance of biography).

Book issued in cooperation with the Royal Academy of Music (Publications Series No. 82). Tabergs tryckeri AB (1995).

In the Eye of the Beholder: Opinions on Welfare and Justice in a Comparative Perspective.

Editor: Stefan Svallfors. Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in association with Impello, Umeå (1995).

Riksdagutskottet inifrån. Tretton ledamöters hägkomster (The Parliamentary Standing Committees from the inside. Recollections of thirteen members).

Editor: Lars Gustafsson. Gidlunds Bokförlag (1996).

Björn von Sydow: *Parlamentarismen i Sverige. Utveckling och utformning till 1945* (Parliamentarianism in Sweden. Evolution and shaping until 1945).
Gidlunds Förlag (1997).

War Experience, Self Image and National Identity: the Second World War as Myth and History.

Editors: Stig Ekman and Nils Edling.
Gidlunds Förlag (1997).

Trying to Make Democracy Work. The Nordic Parliaments and the European Union.
Editor: Matti Wiberg. Gidlunds Förlag (1997).

Forskningens roll i offensiv kulturarvsvård (The role of research in assertive care of cultural heritage). Report from a seminar on 14 November 1996.

Gidlunds Förlag (1997).

Promoting Cultural Research for Human Development. Report on seminars held by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation within the framework of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development ("The Power of Culture") in Stockholm, 30 March–2 April 1998.

Editor: Carl-Johan Kleberg. Gidlunds Förlag (1998).

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Arkitekturforskning med betydelse för konst och gestaltning – inventering och kommentarer (Architectural research of significance for art and interpretation – a catalogue and comments).

Published by Chalmers University of Technology and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Teknolog Tryck (1998).

Kulturarvet, museerna och forskningen (Cultural heritage, museums and research). Report from a conference on 13–14 November 1997. Editors: Annika Alzén & Magdalena Hillström. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

Konkursinstitutets betydelse i svensk ekonomi (The importance of bankruptcy in the Swedish economy). Editors: Karl Gratzner & Hans Sjögren. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

Globalisering, ideologi och nationell politik (Globalization, ideology and national politics). Editor: Håkan Holmberg. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

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Den vackra nyttan. Om hemslöjd i Sverige (Attractive and useful. About handicraft in Sweden). Editor: Gunilla Lundahl. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

Vetenskapsbärarna. Naturvetenskapen i det svenska samhället (The bearers of science. Natural science in Swedish society), 1880-1950. Editor: Sven Widmalm. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

Riksdagsledamoten i sin partigrupp. 52 riksdagsveteraners erfarenheter av partigruppernas arbetsätt och inflytande (Members of Parliament in their party faction. The experiences of 52 parliamentary veterans of the modus operandi and influence of party factions). Magnus Isberg. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

Hur blir man riksdagsledamot? En undersökning av makt och inflytande i partiernas nomineringsprocesser (How does one become a member of the Riksdag? A investigation of power and influence in the party nomination processes). Jan Johansson. Gidlunds Förlag (1999).

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Per Unckel MP (m)	Gun Hellsvik MP (m)
	Additional deputy: Hans Hjortzberg-Nordlund MP (m)

(kd)= Christian Democratic Party
(m)=Moderate (conservative) Party
(v)= Left Party
(s)=Social Democratic Party

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The auditors to the Riksdag are the Foundation's external auditors according to the Act (1988:46) relating to Audits of the Parliamentary Administration etc.

The auditors appointed by the Board of Trustees in accordance with the statutes of the Foundation are Ernst & Young AB.

Principal Auditor: Per Björngård, Authorized Public Accountant.

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1. *Preparatory committee for economics, geography etc.:*
Professor Gunnar Törnqvist (Chairman), MPs Lars Bäckström, Pär-Axel Sahlberg and Per Unckel, and Professors Barbara Czarniawska, Per-Olov Johansson, Björn Linn and Johan Söderberg.
 2. *Preparatory committee for behavioural science, social medicine etc.:*
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 3. *Preparatory committee for political science, law etc.:*
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 4. *Preparatory committee for the humanities etc.:*
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 5. *Preparatory committee for research in the humanities and social sciences:*
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 6. *Finance committee:*
Jan Belfrage (Chairman) and Hillevi Rosenquist.
 7. *Sector committee for capital-market research:*
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 10. *Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation – Addition Language School:* Professor Inge Jonsson (Chairman), Professors Lars-Gunnar Andersson, Lennart Elmevik, Gunnel Engwall, Moira Linnarud, Inger Rosengren, Astrid Stedje and Mats Rolén (Secretary).
- The Managing Director takes part in the work of all the committees.

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