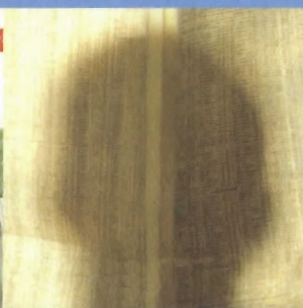
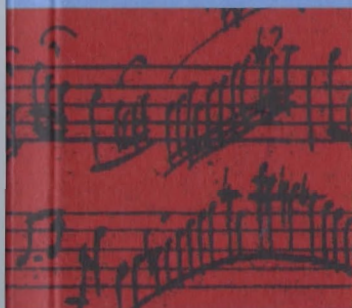


The Bank of Sweden
Tercentenary Foundation
Annual Report 2001



01

Stiftelsen
Riksbankens Jubileumsfond

The Bank of Sweden
Tercentenary Foundation
Annual Report 2001



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The Foundation's task, 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 donation to the Foundation, *the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation*. 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 involving a multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary approach,
 - the establishment of networks or more permanent forms of co-operation,

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 5 billion (in 2001 monetary value) has been distributed for scientific research. The Foundation's total assets amounted to c. SEK 8 billion at year-end 2001.

In compliance with the Foundation statutes (article 10), the Board of Trustees shall, by 15 February at the latest, render an account of the Foundation's administrative activities for the immediately preceding year. The account shall include a statement of income, balance sheet, administrative report and a description of projects approved. The Riksdag's auditors act as external auditors for the Foundation, according to the Act (1988:46) relating to the audit of parliamentary administration, etc. The Board of Trustees of the Foundation, in accordance with the statutes, is responsible for engaging by tender an authorized public accountant to undertake an internal audit.

On the basis of the parliamentary (Riksdag) auditors' report, and scrutiny of the Foundation's activities by the Educational Committee, it is determined in a plenary meeting of the Riksdag whether or not the audit has given cause for comment.

Managing Director's Comments

To a greater degree than any previous year, this last year has been characterized by the rapid advance of international co-operation within the research community. Above all else, co-operation within the EU has been brought into focus as a result of the Swedish Presidency during the first half of 2001. But it is also clear how contacts with research environments in other countries and other continents have been expanding at an ever-increasing pace.

To a considerable extent, the debate on the manner in which the connections between policies concerning research, technology and economic development are to be promoted through the European Union, has been stimulated by the Memorandum drawn up by EU Commissioner Pierre Busquin in the spring of 2000. One of the foundations for continued co-operation in research is what is known as the Lisbon Declaration, from the spring of 2000, where the growing importance of research in creating economic growth and social cohesion is taken up. Over and above co-operation in economic and industrial research, it would, however, appear to be of increasing concern to establish an organ to support research that is able to contribute to excellence in basic research that is more academically orientated.

The issue of European research co-operation was on the agenda during the Swedish Presidency, when work on the sixth framework programme, for the period 2003 to 2007, was to be finalized. The Swedish research community has vigorously supported a position that would contribute to the standing of both basic research and the humanities and the social sciences being reinforced in that programme. It is against this backdrop that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has assisted in a small committee being established, with the task of preparing a programme document – for which the European research community was consulted – with the aim of influencing, if possible, the debate concerning the contents of the paper regarding the position on

research policy that, in 2007, is to replace, or complement, the framework programme which has now been adopted.

The foundations have come to play an important part in the development of European research co-operation. The foundations have become significant both with regard to the establishment of "centres of excellence" and to the maintenance of networks between such "centres". The foundations are also participating to an increasing extent in the creation of other forms of co-operation. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has become an active player in the field of European co-operation, primarily in socio-cultural areas, through its involvement in the European Foundation Center (EFC), the Network of European Foundations for Innovative Co-operation (NEF) and what is known as the Hague Club, an association of leaders from thirty of the largest non governmental foundations in Europe, and through the support it provides to Academia Europea, COEUR (Council on European Responsibilities), Collegium Budapest, Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

While research and development measures continue to expand in Europe, and within the OECD area, populations in other parts of the world continue to live a deprived and meagre existence. The global knowledge gap is growing, a fact that implies an increasing need for knowledge transfers between countries and continents.

In my opinion, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has a responsibility, both when initiating and supporting research activities, to contribute to the internationalization of knowledge production and the transmission of knowledge which increases our understanding of problems that are associated with the growing poverty and increasing knowledge gaps in the world at large.

It is for this reason that, in collaboration with other bodies such as Sida (Swedish International Development Authority), the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has participated in the setting up of a conference in South Africa, within the framework of the World Value Survey, a global project supported by the Foundation. People throughout the world have been provided with an instrument, by means of these evaluation studies that are currently being carried out in 74 countries, that will enable them to reflect on future opportunities on the basis of knowledge and understanding of the differences between our societies and the cultural and social changes taking place in them. The conference was hosted by the newly established Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Study (STIAS), in South Africa. The purpose of this institute is to build a bridge between distinguished researchers throughout the African continent and researchers from other parts of the world, in order to address issues of vital importance to the future development of Africa.

During the last year, the Foundation has also initiated collaboration with Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin (College of Science, Berlin) for capacity building in Bamako, Mali, and has thereby encouraged contacts with Swedish researchers. The Swedish School of Advanced Asia Pacific Studies – SSAAPS, which is run in collaboration with the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT) – should also be seen in the light of the need to internationalize research. The aim is to create networks between Swedish universities and universities in the Asia Pacific region.

However, the financing of research is, for the most part, a national concern.



This situation is a limiting factor where the internationalization of research and co-operation are concerned, something which contributes to the widening, rather than the narrowing, of the gaps with regard to knowledge and culture. These developmental trends within the knowledge sector present a challenge to those responsible for financing research and to those who carry out research. Have national research systems sufficient breadth of vision and ability to be able to deal with these problems? How should bilateral and multilateral research funds collaborate in the future? With regard to the financing of research within the EU, the question must be posed as to what is to be done at the national level and what is to be the responsibility of the EU. What will be the role of the existing foundations, with their national focus, in these processes of change? Such questions as these are both challenging and demanding. An even more intensive debate will be required during the coming year concerning the means by which solutions to those global problems associated with combating poverty, with human rights, together with how cultural, democratic and sustain-

able social development might be promoted through research and educational measures.

The apparent gloomy – but, hopefully, only temporary – slump on the financial markets must not be allowed to lead to a reduced commitment, but rather an increased commitment, to participation in the reconstruction of our scientific infrastructure, with the aim of facilitating the participation of Swedish researchers in the dialogue concerning the improvement of the conditions of the globalized society.

Dan Brändström

DAN BRÄNDSTRÖM



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Farmers, Markets and the Environment: new opportunities for ecological farmers and smallholders, 1977–2002

Activities in support of research

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation provides support for advanced research in the form of project grants to those 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 specialist 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 the humanities, including such areas as law and theology. Substantial contributions have been made over the last few years for the benefit of research in the humanities. The Foundation's aim is to provide equal support for both broad-based subject areas (i.e. the humanities and social sciences). Medical research receives support via the Erik Rönnerberg donations. Research in social medicine is supported by grants from both the Bank of Sweden Donation and the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. Natural science and technology are supported to a lesser extent through projects jointly financed within the humanities and social sciences.

Priority is given to projects where 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 multi-disciplinary or interdisciplinary research projects in which researchers from different disciplines, faculties, localities or countries collaborate. A review of the Foundation's catalogue of grants awarded to date, will reveal a growing number of examples of re-

search projects of this kind, especially within the scope of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation.

Procedure

Decisions about the grants to be awarded by the Foundation are made by the Board of Trustees. Prior to this, incoming applications are assessed and ranked in order of priority by one or (usually) more than one preparatory committee. Permanent and deputy Board members, together with external scientific specialists from both Sweden and abroad, together with a number of members of Parliament, serve on each of these committees. As a rule, the applications are also assessed (in the second round of application procedure) by three external specialists 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 researchers who have been adjudged as having the appropriate competence for conducting the projects concerned. These researchers are then given an opportunity to submit more extensive applications. All other applications are rejected.

2) In the second stage, *complete applications* are assessed and placed in order of priority (as a rule after examination by external specialists) before the final decisions are made by the Board. As from 2002, all applications to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation will be made via the internet.

Where applications relate to research that is ethically questionable, the proposals are evaluated according to the same criteria and in the same manner as in The Swedish Research Council.

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 with particular reference to the interdisciplinary nature of the project, i.e. how the co-operation is to take place across the boundaries between institutions, faculties or universities. Moreover, priority is given to projects in which post-graduate students are to participate.

In certain fields which are regarded as particularly important, but are not regarded as 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 the sector committee for research on art and form started its work, which was subsequently concluded during the past work year. In 1997 the Board decided to establish a sector committee for research on the knowledge

society, and in 2000 a new sector committee for research into culture, security and sustainable development was formed. The work of these committees is described in more detail further on in this section.

Follow-up and evaluation

The regular follow-up and evaluation of ongoing and recently completed projects has meant that twenty-seven projects (nineteen from the Bank of Sweden Donation and eight from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, of which two were approved as infrastructure support) 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 to the projects. An additional aim has been to ascertain, through conversations with vice-chancellors, deans, researchers and post-graduate students, existing and future conditions for the advance of knowledge in the faculty areas concerned. As from 2001, former specialist advisers have also been included in several project visitations, and, from the end of the year, a representative for the officially appointed Parliamentary auditors will also be present.

During the year project leaders at the universities of Gothenburg, Stockholm, Umeå and Uppsala, were contacted as well as the Telecommunications Museum, Stockholm, and the Swedish Linnaean Society. They received the following questions (to be answered in writing):

- 1) What scientific publications have been generated by the project?
- 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 post-graduate students participated? If so, please give their names and ages. It should also be made clear whether special teaching media have been produced as a result of the project.
- 6) What activities concerning information on the research 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. Projects (thirteen approved within the Bank of Sweden Donation and six within the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation) were visited. The Swedish Film Institute has been evaluated under a special procedure (see below).

On 8 November 2001, the preparatory committee for economy, geography etc. visited Stockholm University and the Telecommunications Museum. The following three projects were selected for review:

Professor Eskil Wadensjö – J1998-0161

EFFECTS OF THE DESIGN OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Swedish Institute for Social Research

Grant until 31 December, 2000

Total grant: SEK 1,680,000

Professor Ulf Sporrøng – J1998-0221

HOW LAND OWNERSHIP AND THE RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF LAND HAS AFFECTED THE CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE FROM A SCANDINAVIAN PERSPECTIVE

Department of Human Geography

Grant until 31 December, 2001

Total grant: SEK 985,000

Asst. Professor Jan Garnert – J1999-0258

TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS: CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE TELEPHONE

Telecommunications Museum

Grant until 31 December, 2002

Total grant: SEK 3,031,000

The preparatory committee for behavioural science, social medicine etc., visited Umeå University 13 November 2001. The following four projects were selected for review:

Asst. Professor Erik Stolterman – J1996-0019

ADVANCED REPRESENTATION TECHNIQUE AND SOCIAL PLANNING

Department of Informatics

Grant until 31 December, 1999

Total grant: SEK 2,475,000

Professor Gunnar Kullgren – J1996-0050

CRIME, ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY DISTURBED MISCREANTS

Department of Clinical Sciences

Grant until 31 December, 1999

Total grant: SEK 1,900,000

Professor Stefan Svallfors – J1998-0043

SWEDISH CHANGES IN VALUES FROM A COMPARATIVE STANDPOINT: INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAMME

Department of Sociology

Grant until 31 December, 2003

Funds granted hitherto: SEK 1,430,000

Professor Britta Lundgren – J1998-0171

CONFIDENCE UNDER REAPPRAISAL: SURVIVAL FOLLOWING VIOLENCE, ILLNESS AND ACCIDENT

Department of Culture and Media

Grant until 31 December, 2001

Total grant: SEK 3,187,500

The preparatory committee for political science, law and statistics, etc., visited Gothenburg University 22 October 2001. The following three projects were selected for review:

Professor Peter Esaiasson – J1994-0202

THE RIKSDAG AND REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY BEFORE THE 21ST CENTURY

Department of Political Science

Grant until 30 June, 1997

Total grant: SEK 1,361,530

Professor Jon Pierre – J1995-0227

THE MARKET AS POLITICAL PLAYER

Department of Political Science

Grant until 30 June, 1998

Total grant: SEK 1,587,000

Professor Ulf Bjereld – K1997-5016

SWEDEN DURING THE COLD WAR

Department of Political Science

Grant until 31 December, 2001

Total grant: SEK 6,425,000

The preparatory committee for humanities visited Gothenburg University 7 September 2001. The four projects selected were:

Professor Robin Cooper – J1997-0134

INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN DIALOGUE

Department of Linguistics

Grant until 31 December, 1999

Total grant: SEK 1,100,000

Specialist adviser: Professor Jan Anward

Asst. Professor Birgitta Forsman – J1998-0120

RESEARCH ETHICS – KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT, POWER AND VALUES

Centre for Research Ethics

Grant until 31 December, 2002

Total grant: SEK 705,000

Specialist adviser: Professor Carl-Henric Grenholm

Dr. Karin Hult – J1999-0200

EDITION OF THEODOROS METOCHITES, "SEMEIOSEIS GNOMIKAI 27-60"

Department of Classical Languages

Grant until 31 December, 2002

Total grant: SEK 1,370,000

Specialist adviser: Professor Jan Olof Rosenqvist

Professor Karin Aijmer – J1999-0366

CONTRASTIVE STUDIES FROM A TRANS- LATION PERSPECTIVE

Department of English

Grant until 31 December, 2003

Total grant: SEK 3,500,000

Specialist adviser: Professor Bengt Sigurd

The preparatory committee for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation visited Uppsala University, 21 August, 2001, and the following three chosen projects:

Professor Carl-Olof Jacobson – K1994-5209

SCIENTIFIC EDITION OF CARL VON LINNÉ'S CORRESPONDENCE

The Swedish Linnaeus Society

Grant until 31 December, 2002

Funds granted hitherto: SEK 11,040,000

Professor Brynja Svane – K1994-5270

TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION AS A MEETING BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

A joint effort between several departments of modern languages at the universities of Uppsala and Stockholm

Grant until 31 December, 2003

Total grant: SEK 26,000,000

Professor Ulf Göranson – K1999-7018

SOURCES FOR THE EUROPEAN HISTORY OF SCIENCE: DR. ERIK WALLERS HISTORY OF SCIENCE COLLECTION AT THE UPPSALA

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Uppsala University Library

Grant until 31 December, 2000

Total grant: SEK 2,500,000

The preparatory committee for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation also visited Stockholm University, 22 August, 2001 (Åmark's project) and on 13 December, 2001 (Kulick's project).

Professor Klas Åmark – K1994-5101

THE WELFARE STATE IN TRANSITION:
A HISTORICAL-SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RE-
SEARCH PROGRAMME ABOUT THE TRANS-
FORMATION OF THE WELFARE STATE IN
SWEDEN AND THE OECD COUNTRIES
Department of History and Swedish Institute for
Social Research (SOFI)
Grant until 31 December, 2003
Total grant: SEK 20,616,000

Professor Don Kulick – K1999-5061

HETERONORMATIVITY: AN INTERDISCI-
PLINARY AND ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY
Department of Social Anthropology/Centre for
Women's Studies
Grant until 31 December, 2002
Grant hitherto: SEK 8,400,000
Specialist adviser:
Professor Britt-Marie Thurén

In 2001 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation determined that a new procedure for the assessment of infrastructure support was to be tried out, and to this end the evaluation firm *Kunskapsbolaget* was engaged. During the autumn, two of its consultants, Björn Kärrberg and Tage Nordkvist, carried out an evaluation of the infrastructure project at the Swedish Film Institute using the company's "general model for the follow-up of projects". A report on this work will be made at the beginning of 2002. The company has also been commissioned to comment on the Foundation's administrative routines regarding the drawing up of contracts and follow-up procedures. A detailed study of the company's evaluation model and general comments will be made by the Foundation Secretariat during 2002.

Director Hans Ottosson (Director in charge of the project as from 2000, Margareta Kühne) – K1998-5158
PUBLICATION OF SWEDISH FILM DATABASE
The Swedish Film Institute
Grant until 31 December, 1999
Total grant: SEK 1,000,000

Further, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation participated in an international symposium, held on 29 October, 2001 in the Riksdag, in conjunction with the conclusion of the following research programme:

Professor Barbara Hobson – K1994-5265

A PROGRAMME FOR COMPARATIVE
GENDER RESEARCH
Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI),
Stockholm University
Grant until 31 December, 1998
Total grant: SEK 5,900,000

The programme for comparative gender research was one of the first projects to be funded by the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. The symposium, which reflected five years of international research work within the area of disciplines relating to the social sciences, also included a presentation of international projects and papers relating to this research programme, and discussions with the authors of two book projects: *Fathers and the State* and *Recognition and Redistribution*. About seventy persons attended the symposium, about half of whom were researchers from abroad. Professor Gustaf Lindencrona, Vice Chancellor of Stockholm University, opened the proceedings by welcoming the participants. The chairperson was the Director of the Foundation, Dan Brändström, and Professor Barbara Hobson was the moderator. The symposium ended with a reception for the guest participants at Spökslottet in Stockholm.

Grants for research projects and infrastructural support

During the past year, the Foundation has granted just over SEK 350 m for research purposes, as can be seen in the table "Research grants" on page 138 and "Statistical information on research grants" on page 137. Grants awarded are about SEK 150 m, less than in the previous year. The reason for this significant difference lies in the fact that, due to the stronger economic situation in 2000, the Board decided to make a one-off provision of SEK 140 m. Thus, the budgeted amount for grants is in principle unchanged in relation to the previous year. New grants awarded from the Bank of Sweden Donation and the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation (including infrastructure support) are described on page 95.

The pressure of applications is substantial. Of the total applications received during the year, all of 844 were new ones (200 more than in the previous year), the total sum being applied for totalling SEK 1,378 m. 427 applications were made to the Bank of Sweden Donation, which was one less than in the previous year. Of these, 37 applications were approved. The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation received 358 applications, 138 more than in the previous year. Here, 12 applications were approved.

Infrastructure support is granted in the form of a one-off grant, and is intended for work where the purpose is to promote future research. In the 2001 budget, SEK 7 m was allocated from the Bank of Sweden Donation and SEK 18 m from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation for this purpose. A total of 59 applications were received, of which 13 were approved, whereas in the previous year 37 of a total of 87 applications were approved. Of these, 30 were approved thanks to an extraordinary allocation, and 7 were approved within the framework of the regular budgetary allocation.

Of the sums requested for new projects, approximately 7.5% were approved – a smaller proportion than in the previous year (about 10%). The proportion of new applications (33.5%) in relation to the total number of approved applications (i.e. including continuation applications) are at about the same level as in the previous year (31.5%). The proportion of the total number of approved research projects that were from main applicants who are female has fallen by 1% to 32, compared with the previous year. However, the total number of female researchers taking part in the Foundation's projects increased – to about 38 %.

Apart from these grants, the Foundation has also approved 95 grants for symposia (see below).

Worthy of note within the scope of the budgeted funds for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, are, inter alia, three contributions relating to the construction of research environments: an International Science Centre at Örebro University, the Humanities Laboratory at Lund University, and planning support for setting up an institute for cultural studies – ACSIS (Advancing Cultural Studies in Sweden) at the University of Linköping's Campus Norrköping. The forthcoming special anniversaries: relating to the Carl von Linné tercentenary (2007) and Saint Birgitta septcentenary (2003) will be marked by sustained project support. Another activity that is being supported is the pilot project "Honesty and Trust" at the Collegium Budapest, which is intended to lead on to a more extensive interdisciplinary

project, in which a study will be made of how honesty and corruption affect relationships in the private, public and business spheres. This year continued support is also given to new projects for the organization, preservation and digitization of archives: notably the project relating to the National music collections which involves both the preservation and improved amenability with regard to a vast amount of rare material, in, for instance, The Swedish National Collections of Music. A more detailed description is given in the section "New research projects, 2001".

Pro Futura

The Pro Futura programme, involving five Torgny Segerstedt researchers, which was approved in 2000, has proved to be a huge success. It has attracted considerable attention internationally as possibly being the most innovative programme in Europe for the promotion of research in the field of social science and the humanities at a post-doctoral level. Thus there were good reasons for providing the opportunity for a further three researchers to be included in the programme. For this purpose, therefore, a sum of SEK 7 m was granted from the budgeted funds for infrastructural support within the Bank of Sweden Donation. A committee was appointed, which prior to the Board meeting on 25 October, 2001, selected the following three researchers: Lena Halldenius, Ph. D., Lund University, Coco Norén, Ph.D., Linguistics, Uppsala University and Christofer Edling, Ph. D., Sociology, Stockholm University.

Supplementary charges on overhead costs

Approved grants are made available subject to special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. The majority of distributed grants are 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 137), 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 which are administered via state university college departments under the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foundation must also expect to pay an increment of 10% for costs of premises on the amounts calculated for the actual research projects. Other grant administrators (apart from the state-run or private universities), often charge lower overhead costs.

The question of full cover for costs (i.e. cover for overhead-costs) is the subject of continuous debate and has been taken up in various surveys and bills relating to research, more recently in "Research and Renewal" (government bill 2000/01:3), which gives, inter alia, an overview of how the question has been processed during the 1990s.

In spring 2001, an agreement was reached between the Association of Swedish Higher Education (SUHF), the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS), the Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS), and the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA). In the agreement the parties agreed to initiate a two-phase project, the purpose of which is to ascertain and clarify the actual costs for indi-

vidual research projects. Although the project refers to local costs, it should also be possible to throw light on other costs as well.

It was agreed that one or more research foundations and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation should be invited to participate in the work during phase 2 and to appoint a common executive committee.

The newly-appointed work team comprises 16 representatives from seven seats of learning and six external funding bodies, and is chaired by Ingemar Mundebo (former Speaker of the Riksdag). Managing Director Dan Brändström was chosen to represent the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. The task of the work team, apart from implementing the project, is to submit proposals as the basis for negotiations on a new agreement regarding future coverage of indirect costs in externally financed projects.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that there is considerable uncertainty regarding future developments in the financial market. In the light of this, the level of costs in the Foundation's budget for 2002, has been based on that of the previous year 2001. With respect to the distribution of research funds, however, the prevailing attitude vis a vis long-term commitments is somewhat cautious.

Where the Bank of Sweden Donation is concerned, an earlier decision by the Board specifies that, in principle, grants should be awarded for a period of two, or, at the most, three years. In the present situation, it is recommended that the majority of grants approved within the scope of this donation should be awarded for two years.

In the case of the Cultural and Social Sciences Donation, similar caution with regard to long-term commitments is also prescribed. This means, in effect, that there is now a relatively substantial increase in contributions to infrastructure support, in the form of a one-off grant. The level of new projects/programmes extending over several years, will remain the same as for the present year.

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

The Foundation, through grants to symposia, seminars and research networks, aims to give researchers an opportunity to develop new areas of research. The goal is to encourage researchers through collaboration, preferably with an interdisciplinary focus, to develop new research projects. The Foundation's funds for research planning are very much in demand from the research community, and the need for funding of "new initiatives" appears to be growing.

The Foundation regularly 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. One such example is support to the publication of *Forskning & Framsteg* (Research & Progress) which has been given grants for several consecutive years.

In its 2001 budget the Foundation's Board of Trustees allocated SEK 10,000,000 for support of symposia, seminars and research-information acti-

vities. In 2001 152 such applications were processed, in 52 (34 %) of which the main applicant was a woman. 95 applications, of which 30 (32%) were submitted by female researchers, received grants totalling SEK 9,965,000.

Many of the research projects supported by the Foundation shed light on problems of general interest to society. It is important that the research findings are made known to the public at large and subjected to discussion, critical scrutiny and utilization. The Foundation has therefore tried, by various means, to assist in facilitating such information exchanges. During the year 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.

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.

Last year the Swedish History days were held in Gothenburg. Among the many themes covered in the programme were: State, nation, the people and democracy in Europe 1500–1900, Western Sweden during the Middle ages and the Welfare state and community – a comparison between Sweden and Germany 1930–1945.

The Swedish History Days were held: 1994 in Örebro, 1995 in Uppsala, 1996 in Lund, 1997 in Kalmar, 1998 in Stockholm, 1999 in Åbo and 2000 in Karlstad.

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 the late Erik Rönnerberg, of Fagerdal, Hammerdal. It now forms part of the Foundation's capital and is managed and administrated together with the Foundation's other assets. At the end of 2001 the donation was valued at SEK 17.6 m. The return is to be distributed by the Foundation "in the form of three-year post-doctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institutet (KI) in Stockholm for scientific studies of ageing and age-related illnesses". The present scholarship holder, until 30 June 2002, is Jan Näslund at the Department of Geriatrics, Huddinge Hospital.

A further donation was received from Erik Rönnerberg at the end of 1994, which was supplemented at the end of 1996. The new donation amounted to SEK 2.5 m and is 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 scholarship-holders are affiliated to the Karolinska Institute.

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 grant an annual allocation which permits the annual distribution of at least SEK 150,000 at 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 post-graduate students to travel to and spend brief periods at prominent European research environments and, second, to allow young researchers from other European countries to engage in research at Swedish research institutions.

At an award ceremony in the Riksdag building on 22 March 2001, the following three recipients of scholarships from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund were presented:

- *Fredrik Burström*, Industrial environmental protection, Royal Institute of Technology, who will use his scholarship to travel to London where he will carry out research at the Imperial College, Centre for Environmental Technology.
- *Christian Pohl*, from Collegium Helveticum, Zürich, Switzerland, who has been afforded the opportunity to carry out research at the Department of Scientific Theory, Gothenburg University.
- *Eva Pettersson*, Chemical ecology, Gothenburg University, to enable her to travel to the Freie Universität in Berlin.

The scholarships (each worth SEK 100,000) were presented by Nils-Eric Svensson's widow, Ulla Kalén-Svensson. The jury selecting the Swedish scholarship holders consisted of Professors Stig Strömholm (chairman), Christer Jönsson, Gunnar Törnqvist and Rune Åberg, with Director Dan Brändström acting as moderator. The third scholarship holder is selected on the basis of recommendations made by independent European research foundations connected with the Hague Club, the board of which annually nominates a candidate, whereafter the Foundation's chairman takes the final decision.

At this ceremony an additional award was presented by the Foundation's chairman, Stig Strömholm, the "Research award for German Scientists" (Forschungspreis für Deutsche Wissenschaftler) within the framework of the reciprocal exchange agreement with the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung. The recipient of this award was the distinguished German professor, Dr. Jürgen Schriewer, of Abteilung Vergleichende Erziehungswissenschaft, Institut für Allgemeine Pädagogik, Philosophische Fakultät, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, who had been invited to carry out research at the Department of International Education, Stockholm 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 foundations in countries such as Finland, France and Germany. This form of joint administration, exemplified by these funds, promotes efficient asset management, while guaranteeing the professional distribution of grants for scientific research.

Graduate School in mathematics with an emphasis on teaching methods

Graduate Schools

Last year, in order to reinforce mathematics as a subject in schools, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation decided to grant SEK 45m to a national graduate school in mathematics with an emphasis on teaching methods. Members of the Committee for Education in Mathematics (Sw. Svenska kommittén för matematikutbildning) were appointed to plan and lead the implementation of these measures concerning research education. In January 2001, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation gave notice, through advertisements and on its website, of vacancies for a total of 15 post-graduate posts at the graduate school. That there was considerably more interest in participation in this graduate education than had been expected is reflected in the fact that on the closing date for applications, 136 applications had been received, of which about 40% were from female applicants.

Twelve departments submitted applications to participate in this graduate school. These applications were reviewed by three foreign specialists having wide experience of post-graduate education with special emphasis on the teaching of mathematics. The purpose was to assess the research environments at the departments to ensure that satisfactory working conditions would be available for the post-graduates. Great importance was attached to the available competence with regard to supervision by advisors in what is a fairly under-developed field of research in Sweden. On the basis of these assessments, ten departments were finally selected by the executive group for participation in the graduate school. These departments are located through the length and breadth of the country, from Luleå in the north to Kristianstad in the south, at both larger and smaller universities. Seven women and eight men were selected to participate in the graduate school and their appointments were confirmed at the same time as they were accepted as post-graduate students by their respective departments. Many of the departments have engaged foreign researchers as assistant advisors to reinforce the research environment.

In June, the Swedish Research Council decided to allocate funds for an additional six places, to accommodate three male and three female post-graduate students at the graduate school. In all, 21 post-graduate students are now participating on a full-time basis. Furthermore, the courses and seminars arranged by the school are also open to other post-graduate students.

The members of the executive group have been designated to act as mentors both for the departments and for the post-graduate students. The purpose of this is for the planning group to have the opportunity for closer contacts in order for them to provide further support to the environments and for the members to gain greater insight into the activities at each department. As mentors to the post-graduate students they will complement that support given to the post-graduate students within the department and by external advisors.

The first common course was held at Umeå University during the first half of the autumn term, with two week-long residential courses in Umeå, with work being carried out at their own departments during the interval. The advisors at all the departments were also offered a programme during the autumn and the level of participation has been very satisfactory.

Graduate School in modern language

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's graduate school in modern languages commenced operation, with 32 participants, on 1 September 1999. Up until the present, only two of these original participants in the graduate school have discontinued their graduate studies – the reason being changes in direction in their university studies and careers. During the two academic years that have been completed, the steering group for the graduate school has been at pains to foster group cohesion among the graduate students, a group which consists of participants from eight of the country's universities.

One means of achieving group cohesion is by ensuring that the graduate school includes a couple of weeklong courses each term, with obligatory attendance. Over and above this, the school has also been able to support several special courses, which other post-graduate students have also been permitted to attend. One important prerequisite for the courses has been the positive co-operation which has been established between those running the graduate school and the advisors and teachers at the post-graduate's home department.

Thereby it has been possible to allow the actual localization of the courses to be shared by the various seats of learning, which has been both stimulating for the participants and has provided the basis for extensive scientific exchanges. However, the main part of the work of the post-graduate student is to be completed within the framework of the post-graduate studies at the university department where the student is registered. At the end of each academic year, the postgraduate student and the advisor submit an annual report to the steering group for the graduate school which then forms the basis for an assessment as to whether further financing is to be forthcoming.

From the autumn term in 2001, that is to say, at the start of the third academic year of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's graduate school in modern languages, group activities will be concentrated to a common week of seminars at the beginning of each academic year. Here each graduate student is to present a memorandum dealing with some aspect of his or her thesis project, which will be followed by discussion. All the advisors responsible for the post-graduate students will be invited to participate in these seminars. The first arrangement of this type was held at the Centre for Language Studies, Uppsala University, 1–3 October 2001.

The Swedish School of Advanced Asia Pacific Studies – SSAAPS

The Board of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation reached a decision in the year 2000 that the Foundation, in collaboration with the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT), would contribute to the reinforcement of expertise in Sweden relating to the Asian Pacific region. It was determined that this was to be in the form of a programme that was to include the establishment of a graduate school, an exchange programme for guest researchers, temporary post-doctoral posts, international conferences and other activities dedicated to the creation of networks between research environments in Sweden and universities in the Asian Pacific region. At the end of the year 2000, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation allocated SEK 2.6m, as an initial step, a grant which was to be used for planning and coordination work, together with the establishment of three post-doctoral posts. During the year 2000, the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT) decided to support the programme with an allocation of

SEK 3m per annum over the period 2001–2005.

In the spring of 2001, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Swedish Foundation for International Co-operation in Research and Higher Education (STINT) called a joint steering committee together to be responsible for the programme, the members consisting of Professor Olof Ruin, Stockholm University (chairman), Professor Hans Blomqvist, the Swedish School of Economics and Business Studies, Vasa, Finland, Professor Christer Gunnarsson, Lund University, Professor Ida Nicolaisen, the University of Copenhagen, and Professor Thommy Svensson, the Museum of World Cultures, Gothenburg. Mats Rolén, Director of Research at the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, and Mari-Anne Roslund, Secretary for Research at the Swedish Foundation for International Co-operation in Research and Higher Education (STINT) were co-opted as members of the steering committee. Professor Jon Sigurdsson, of the European Institute of Japanese Studies at the Stockholm School of Economics, was appointed programme coordinator from 1 May, 2002.

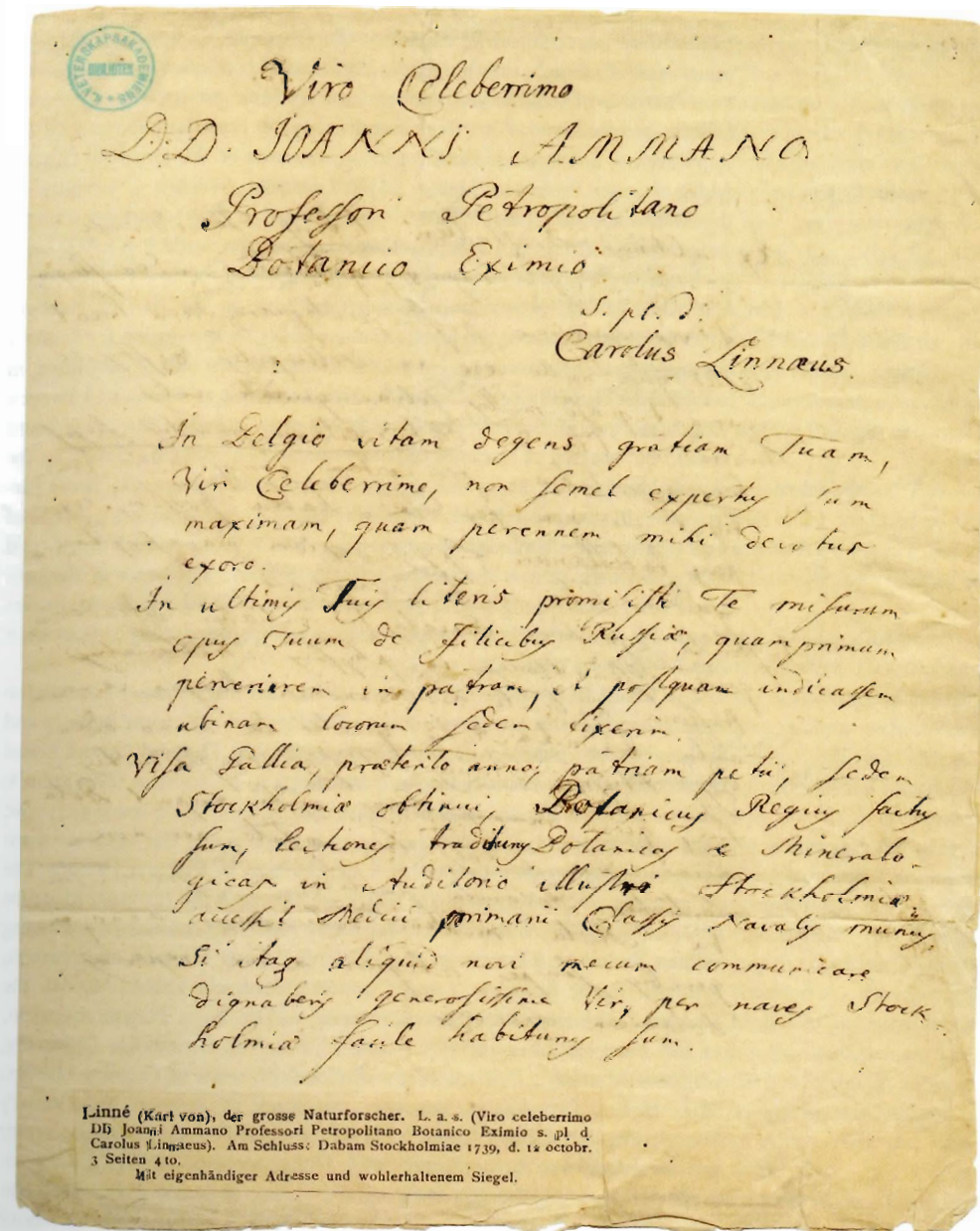
During the course of the year, the first three guest researchers to participate in the programme were appointed by the steering committee, after the completion of the appropriate procedures for the notification of vacancies and request for applications, and they have also filled the three post-doctoral posts. Those thus appointed will begin work on the activities associated with the programme during the course of the year 2002. In order to encourage further recruitment of post-graduate students to the programme and in order to coordinate new research initiatives, Professor Sigurdsson has visited research institutions in the Nordic countries in order to provide information and has also been in touch with a number of relevant universities in countries in the Asian Pacific region. The workshop that is to take place in Hong Kong in March 2002, constitutes part of this work. The programme has allocated funds for an annual Swedish conference on research related to the Asian Pacific region. Various universities in Sweden will be responsible in turn for organizing this conference each year.

During the spring of 2002, notice will be given, requesting applications for the ten post-graduate posts at the SSAAPS graduate school. The post-graduates will attend both common courses and the usual courses at their own home departments.

*Graduate School
for museum officials*

It is not so very common today that museum officials have academic backgrounds, which is also true even for those holding senior posts such as museum director, heads of department and curators. The traditional view that museum officials have generally gained academic qualifications in art history, archaeology, ethnology or history, is no longer tenable, which is largely a consequence of changes in recruitment procedures and requirements, together with the emergence of new career tracks. The recent reform with regard to post-graduate education, whereby it is a requirement that such studies be fully financed prior to admission being granted, has further discouraged museum officials from attempting to acquire this form of research training.

One of the measures carried out by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation during the latter part of the 1990s, has been to arrange a number of conferences where attention has been drawn to the role of museums in



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Scientific publication of the corre-
spondence of Carl von Linné

research on our cultural heritage (see, for example, *Cultural heritage, the museums and research*, 1999), and the Foundation continues to maintain the view that it is of some importance that the scientific proficiency of museum officials be reinforced. For this reason, in 1999 the Foundation approved the application submitted by Sten Rentzhog, Director of the Jämtland County Museum and Professor Janken Myrdal, at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, for a grant to plan and design a post-graduate training programme for museum officials. This appropriation made it possible for a preliminary study to be carried out, the result of which was to reveal that there was considerable interest in such a programme on the part of museum officials. On the basis of the results of this survey, an application for funding for a post-graduate training programme was then drawn up and submitted, in 2001, to the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation at the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. The application proposed that the programme should be targeted at museum officials together with staff employed by the national bodies concerned with cultural history and environment. Those participating in such a programme would both follow and complete a course of post-graduate studies and produce a thesis, while at the same time they would also retain their post at their regular places of work. The terms of the proposal were such that it would be expected that such post-graduate studies would be compatible with the post-graduate student retaining 20% of their regular full-time post.

The Board of Trustees of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation determined that this application was to be processed with some urgency and thereby granted a total sum of SEK 25m from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation in order for the programme to be initiated. This grant is for a period of five years, with an allocation of SEK 5m being made each year, equivalent to the funding of 10 or 11 post-graduate posts. The funds are managed and administrated by the National Museum of Cultural History. The programme will be known as the Graduate School at the National Museum of Cultural History and will be managed by a steering committee consisting of Sten Rentzhog, Director of the Jämtland County Museum, chairperson, Professor Bengt Ankarloo, Lund University, Professor Janken Myrdal, the Swedish University of Agricultural Science, and Professor Birgitta Svensson, of the National Museum of Cultural History and Stockholm University, Christina Mattsson, Director of the National Museum of Cultural History, Mats Rolén, Director of Research, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, and Ulrich Lange, Ph.D., the National Heritage Board, secretary and co-ordinator at the graduate school. Notice for applications for the post-graduate posts will be given during the spring of 2002, after which the appointments will also be made, with the activities of the graduate school beginning in the autumn of 2002.

Sector committees

The sector committee for research on art and form

As in previous years, the work concluded in the course of the year by this sector has mainly concerned three areas:

- research into cultural policy in a broad sense
- research programmes in architecture, form and design

- the relationship between research, cultural institutions, cultural actors and courses focusing on the cultural sector.

With regard to the first of these areas, work continued on following up the three seminars organized by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in connection with the Unesco global *Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies*, held in Stockholm in the spring of 1998. As previously, Professor Karl Eric Knutsson and Professor Carl-Johan Kleberg have been responsible for monitoring and following up the issues concerning the need for new measures with regard to research. They have both been speakers at national and international conferences. During the year, Karl Eric Knutsson participated in discussions between, and initiated forms of collaboration for, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and UN bodies such as the University of Peace in Costa Rica, UNDP, Unicef, Unesco and, in addition, with the World Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bellagio Forum for Sustainable Development.

Among the issues given prominence in *the Stockholm Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development* was the importance to be attached to the encouragement of an exchange of theoretical and practical experience and to initiating research as a means of reinforcing the knowledge base relating to culture and human development.

As a further step in this work, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation collaborated with Sida (Swedish International Development Authority), with a view to extending and enhancing knowledge of existing "tools" for the evaluation and initiation of measures dealing with cultural policies. These tools include quantitative and qualitative indicators that are used in both a scientific context and in the context of national and international (statistical) information. In the autumn of 2000, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and Sida established a joint international project relating to these issues and together allocated SEK 2m towards bringing it into operation. The project was given the title "Improving the Tools for the Planning, Reporting and Assessment of Cultural Policies for Human Development". In addition, the Ministry of Culture, the Swedish National Council for Unesco, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, the Swedish Institute and the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs were subsequently invited to participate in this work and to join the management committee. Professor Colin Mercer, from Nottingham Trent University, an internationally prominent researcher in the field of cultural policy, was engaged to lead the project, and a number of specialists from Africa, Asia and Latin America, were also appointed to assist him in this work.

Essentially, the project is based on a theoretical discourse on culture and development and seeks to analyze and evaluate the various types of tools that have hitherto been used, or which might be used in the future, in the preparation or evaluation of activities concerning cultural policies. The work includes examples, in the form of case studies, from all parts of the world.

Professor Mercer prepared an interim report during the autumn of 2001, and this was used to present the project for discussion at an international conference in Uppsala, on 2-4 December 2001, with about sixty participants attending. The conference was opened with speeches by all those taking part

Trans-nationalism and Perceptions of the Homeland among Cubans in Miami, Florida: Florida: A socio-anthropological study



in the first session: Bo Göransson, Director General of the Swedish International Development Authority (Sida), Dan Brändström, Director, Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, and Bo Sundqvist, Vice Chancellor of Uppsala University. This was followed by an address by Marita Ulvskog, Minister of Culture, on the subject: "Following up the Stockholm Action Plan". The next part of the conference was devoted to discussions and group sessions relating to the interim report. Among those participating in the conference were representatives from EU, Unesco, The European Council, the Ministries of Culture in Finland, Canada, Norway and Cuba, together with researchers and actors from every part of the world. The views that were put forward will be incorporated in the final report, which will be presented to an international readership in the year 2002. The conference was made possible through the support of Uppsala University and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation. The conference was organized by the project management team, consisting of Mats Rolén, Research Director, chairman, Professor Carl-Johan Kleberg, Professor Karl Eric Knutsson, Fredrik Lundmark, Research Secretary at the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Lena Johannesson, Head of Unit, Sida, Jessica Pellrud, Programme officer, Sida, Jan Lundius, Research Secretary, Sida, Pia Erson, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Nina Ulvelius, First Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Eva Hermanson, First Secretary, The Swedish National Council for Unesco, Olle Nordberg, Director, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, and Mikael Schultz, Head of Department, The Swedish Institute.

The sector committee held its last meeting on the 17 October at Liljevalchs Art Gallery. The Parliamentary Committee on Cultural Affairs had been invited to the meeting, where the guests were provided with a number of examples of the activities which the sector committee had initiated and supported. Dan Brändström, Director, opened the meeting and outlined the role of the sector committee within the activities of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. This was followed by presentations by Göran Carlsson, Museum Director, Umeå, Professor Lena Johannesson, Gothenburg University, Museum Director Bo Nilsson, Liljevalchs Art Gallery, Professor Björn Linn, Chalmers University of Technology, Professor Torbjörn Sunesson, the Swedish University of Agricultural Science, Dr. Emma Stenström, Stockholm School of Economics and Professor Carl-Johan Kleberg, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. The chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Cultural Affairs, Inger Davidsson, offered the warmest thanks on behalf of the members of the Committee for the excellent presentations delivered by the members of the sector committee during the course of the afternoon.

With a final report being delivered to the Board, this meeting of the sector committee was formally closed. This report has been prepared by Egon Hemlin, Uppsala.

*Sector committee for
research on knowledge
and society*

This sector committee has held four meetings during the course of the year. The first meeting was held on 24 January and took the form of a seminar held jointly with the Parliamentary Committee for Cultural Affairs, with the Committee chairperson, Member of Parliament Jan Björkman, chairing the seminar. Dan Brändström, chairperson of the sector committee, presented a

general outline of the work of the sector committee together with three presentations by other members of the sector committee. The presentation by Professor Lars Engwall, Department of Business Studies, Uppsala University, was entitled "How are we to make the best use of IT in schools? – The consequences of modern research on didactics and research on cognition". Professor Bo Rothstein, political scientist at Gothenburg University and Professor Sverker Sörlin, historian of ideas at the Swedish Institute for Studies in Education and Research (SISTER).

At the meeting on 18 April, Assistant Professor Nils Uddenberg and Member of Parliament Majléne Westerlund Panke presented their proposal, entitled "Research and the general public" – a new arena for information and communication between the general public and researchers. The sector committee has been regularly informed of the progress of this work during the course of 2001 during which period the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has granted funding, within the framework of the activities of RIFO (the Swedish Society for Parliamentarians and Scientists), in order to further investigate the prerequisites for an organization with these aims. At the end of the year, a new NGO called "Science and the General Public" was founded.

At the meeting on 28 August, a discussion took place on the paper submitted by Olle Edqvist and Peter Gårdenfors, "Memorandum on projects concerning seminars and studies on research into learning processes", which was concerned with issues regarding the gulf between biological and psychological perspectives in research on learning processes and the need to identify new areas of research in order to illuminate such issues. Funding will be provided for the work on these issues within the framework of the infrastructure project, "Preparatory research measures at the Humanistic Laboratory at Lund University" (see In2001-0342).

The ongoing work based on the book, "*Re-thinking Science*" (Michael Gibbons, Helga Nowotny and Peter Scott, Polity Press 2001), published during the course of the year, with the financial support of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, was also discussed at this meeting. These three authors, with further support from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, are to produce the third book in the trilogy, of which "*The New Production of Knowledge*" was the first title to appear. The working title of this third book is "*The Implication of Mode 2: Knowledge Production for Institutions and their Leaders*". An international symposium is to be arranged by the sector committee, to provide the opportunity for discussion with the authors during the course of their work.

On the initiative of two members of the sector committee, Majléne Westerlund Panke and Sverker Sörlin, an upcoming conference was also discussed at this meeting, and at the following one on 14 November, the subject of which would be the effects of research on developments in society. This conference would deal with a range of issues that confront science today, including the fact that many critics of civilization and science reject the ways and means used by science. At the latter meeting, General Director Madeleine Sandström and Head of Department Göran Marklund, presented the activities of the Swedish Agency for Innovative Systems, under the title, "Research on the effects of research and research on systems of innovation".

The investigations, during 2000, carried out on behalf of the Bank of

Sweden Tercentenary Foundation by Editor Anders Björnsson, in collaboration with Professor Thorsten Nybom, in order to sound out the possibility of launching a newspaper for the knowledge sector, targeted at the university and research world, have resulted during the past year in the appearance of the first issue of the newspaper, "*Dagens Forskning*" ("Research Today"). The paper is owned by an NGO, Dagens Forsknings vänner, ("Friends of Research Today") under the chairmanship of Dan Brändström. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation is a member of this organization and in order to support this newspaper project, decided in the course of the past year, to allocate funding – together with a range of other foundations, research councils and academies – providing a financial guarantee for five years. The newspaper has been debated many times in the press during the past year and the response from the research community has been very positive.

*Sector committee for
research on culture –
security – sustainable
social development*

The sector committee has held five meetings in the course of the year. Initially, a considerable proportion of its work was concerned with establishing a common conceptual foundation and to delimit the research area in question in which more specific and concrete research projects can be developed. In order to make this possible, it was decided that these discussions should be summoned and printed to form the written programme of the sector committee, with the purpose of initiating a dialogue within the research community on the future of research in the area. Professor Björn Hettne, Peace and Development Research Institute, Gothenburg University was commissioned to assist the members of the sector committee in the preparation of this written programme.

This programme text, which was published during the course of the year under the title *Kultur – Säkerhet – Hållbar samhällsutveckling*, "*Culture – Security – Sustainable Social Development*" presents each of these concepts in turn, not only describing their origins and development, together with their context in the history of science, but also analyzes the interrelationships between these concepts themselves. It became clear, at an early stage during the discussions in the sector committee, that it would be necessary to relate this area of research to those social changes which are generally described by the term "globalization" and which, in the written programme, is termed "the globalized social condition". To some extent, this social condition provides the selected concepts with new content and it is likewise presumed that this will change the ontological, epistemological and methodological premises for the aim, which is to study culture, security and sustainable social development in a comprehensive conceptual framework.

One point of departure for the work of the sector committee has been that globalization has created a situation where these issues appear in a new light, a fact which demands radical new departures for research and, in the longer term, for education too. *Cultural research* has seen a remarkable upswing, which is directly connected with the equally rapid increase of interest in globalization, the more complex manifestations of which are to be found in exactly these areas of culture. With regard to research on *security policies*, the issues concern the changed role of the state and the emergence of both new identities and new images of danger. With regard to *sustainable development*,

globalization implies that the traditional playing fields for actors within this area, the national arena, will disappear. The environment does not permit planning to be limited to nation-states but it is, rather, the global framework which defines the limits of social development.

The Swedish Institute of International Affairs had contacts with the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation during the year 2000 with regard to the Institute's present position and future development. After discussions and deliberations in the sector committee, on 20 April 2001, the board decided to appoint a working group for the purpose of carrying out an overview of the activities of the Institute and to consider the ways and means available to the Foundation to contribute to reform the Institute. The working group's commission also included the drawing up, where the group considered this to be necessary, of proposals for reform, on the basis of the analysis of the overall activities of the Institute. At the same time, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation commissioned Professor Arild Underdal, of Oslo University, assisted by Dr. Michael Karlsson, of Södertörns University College, to carry out a scientific evaluation of research activities of the Institute. On 28 May 2001, the Board of the Institute welcomed this initiative on the part of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and offered their support in carrying them out.

Christer Jönsson, Professor in Political Science at Lund University, was appointed to chair the working group. The other members of the working group were Dan Brändström, Director, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Thomas Hörberg, Head of Secretariat, the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs, Anders Mellbourn, Director at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs and chairperson of the Board of the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education, Assistant Professor Gunnar Sjöstedt (nominated by the researchers at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs), Ambassador Annika Söder, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Daniel Tarschys, Professor in Political Science, Stockholm University and Mats Rolén, Director of Research, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundations, to act as secretary to the working group.

The working group completed their commission on 9 October 2001 and subsequently submitted their report to the board. In the view of the working group, the aim of the Swedish Institute for International Affairs should still be to carry out research on issues concerning foreign policy, provide information about international affairs and thereby promote qualified and broad discussions on foreign and security policies and Sweden's role in the world. Further, the working group stressed the importance of the Institute maintaining close contacts with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Riksdagen, other public authorities and the media. The working group consider the Institute to be a shared national resource for universities and colleges, where there ought to be further development with regard to qualified research and applied analyses of international affairs.

Within the framework of this review of the Institute, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has commissioned a scientific evaluation of the focus of the Institute as a research environment.

In order to facilitate the reform of the research activities of the Institute and

to clarify the responsibilities of the Board, the working group proposed that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation grant the Institute an appropriation of SEK 1.2m per annum, for a period of five years, beginning in the year 2002. This grant should make it possible to

- finance a post of director of research for a period of 3 to 5 years
- create the prerequisites for those researchers who are permanently employed as assistant professors (or the equivalent) for a trial period of 3 years
- establish and update a database covering Swedish research on international relations
- arrange conferences and seminars to promote discussion across boundaries between institutions and disciplines.

The decision to adopt the proposal from the working group was carried unanimously by the board.

On 5 September, several of the members of the sector committee attended the international conference, *Global Forum 2001*, for which almost a thousand people had gathered in Gothenburg, having a variety of backgrounds but one common desire to discuss globalization and the west of Sweden. The purpose of the conference, in which Prime Minister Göran Persson also participated, was to contribute to increasing knowledge about globalization and its effects on the west of Sweden.

The sector committee played a significant role in one of the seminars at the Conference. The seminar, entitled "A global college – Research and education without borders", was chaired by Professor Björn Hettne and aimed to illustrate and discuss how both the form and the content of research and higher education are influenced by globalization. Bo Samuelsson, Vice-Chancellor of Gothenburg University, Said Irandoust, Vice-Chancellor of University College Borås, Anders Mellbourn, Director of the Swedish Institute for International Affairs, were members of the panel and each presented their view of universities' and research institutes' relationship to globalization. Berit Olsson, Director of SAREC (Science of Anticipation, Recognition, Evaluation, Control of Health Risks), Roger Svensson, Director of the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education, and Dan Brändström, Director of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation spoke about national research policies and the views of the funding institutions with regard to how globalization affects their activities. Professor Göran Bexell, Lund University, and Professor Karl Eric Knutsson, the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, representing the sector committee, in part provided illustrations of where globalization had motivated new research in the humanities and social sciences and in part described the manner in which research and education without borders might emerge "under the globalized conditions".

During the year, a preliminary survey has also been prepared and written, by Karl Eric Knutsson and Pauline O'Dea, concerning Swedish research in the area of the sector committee. The review covers research carried out during the last three to five years and is based on information from available databases and through direct contact with the financing organ and the relevant seats of learning.

Co-operation with the Riksdag

Collaboration between the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Riksdag began as early as 18 January, with a formal seminar to commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of Fredrika Bremer. The seminar was organized by the Speaker of the Parliament, Birgitta Dahl, together with the Foundation and Årsta Society for Fredrika Bremer Studies as a prelude to the bicentenary year.

Birgitta Dahl opened the seminar with a quotation from the novel, *A Diary*, from 1842, in which Fredrika Bremer's hopes for the future are given expression. We are now living in that future which she and her sisters, fellow human beings, could only dream about and hope.

Professor Ronny Ambjörnsson spoke on the subject, "The Home and the New Woman: A theme in nineteenth-century literature". This was followed by a lecture given by Dr. Carina Burman, Uppsala, with reflections on the life and personality of Fredrika Bremer, under the title: "Veils and shawls and petticoats are such a nuisance". Finally, a young woman's view of Fredrika Bremer, was presented to the seminar participants, in a lecture by Sofie Ribbing, a journalist, entitled, "Fredrika Bremer and my daughter".

Between the lectures, actress Stina Ekblad captivated the auditorium with readings of excerpts from various works by Fredrika Bremer.

On 23 April 2001, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, in collaboration with the Riksdag, held a seminar in the first chamber of the Riksdag, under the heading Shift of Power. The title of the seminar is a reference to *the historic change of government* following the parliamentary elections in 1976, which entailed the bringing to a close of an almost uninterrupted 40-year period of government by the Social Democratic Party. The seminar was arranged to coincide with the publication of an anthology of the same title, which was to be formally presented to the former prime minister, Thorbjörn Fälldin, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

His friend and party colleague, Nils G. Åsling, was the originator of the idea of preparing an anthology, which he also edited. The anthology includes contributions from political scientists, historians and several former ministers who had served in the right-wing coalition administrations, under Fälldin and Ola Ullsten, and former prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson. The programme for the seminar, which was drawn up by Nils G. Åsling and Mats Rolén, Director of Research, was related to certain sections of the anthology.

The seminar was opened by the Speaker of the Riksdag, Birgitta Dahl. After the welcoming address by the Speaker, the anthology, *Shift of Power*, was formally presented to Thorbjörn Fälldin. There then followed contributions from three senior researchers. The first to speak was Professor Sören Holmberg, of Gothenburg University, with an analysis of the shifts in the opinions of voters that underlay the election victory, in 1976, of the right-wing bloc. Among the issues he wished to be recalled, was the fact that the Social Democratic government, during the years 1973–1976, enjoyed only a small electoral majority – this was when we had what is known as "a hung parliament" (both "blocs" having 175 parliamentary seats each). The debate on nuclear power and Thorbjörn Fälldin's ardent commitment, in the 1976 election campaign, to call a halt to further advance into a nuclear-powered society cau-

Fredrika Bremer
200 years

Thorbjörn Fälldin
75 years

sed the political scales to tip in favour of the right-wing bloc.

Then Assistant Professor Hans-Albin Larsson, at the University College of Jönköping, called attention to how, during the 1970s, the now record large Centre Party had wandered down the path from the former purely agrarian and rural party to later become a modern right-wing party, having the environment and resistance to nuclear power as its central planks. The power shift to the right, in 1976, did not create only opportunities for the right-wing coalition; it also created a number of difficulties. In his talk, Assistant Professor Tommy Möller, of Stockholm University, recalled in his lecture the many difficult and bitter internal political disputes that were not easily resolved (mainly concerning nuclear power) and the large-scale structural problems relating to base industries in Sweden that confronted the first Fälldin administration.

The second half of the seminar programme was devoted to a panel debate, under the heading: "Our recollections of the shift of power". The panel consisted of: Ulf Adelson, Ola Ullsten, Karin Söder, Nils G. Åsling, Ingvar Carlsson and Lars Werner. The debate was introduced and chaired by Arvid Lagercrantz (Editor), who provided a number of interesting insights into how today – 25 years later – the participants remembered this revolutionary shift of power. During the debate, several contributions were made from the floor – the audience including about 30 former government ministers – dealing with problems with which the Fälldin government had had to deal. The sensitive question of nuclear power was referred to in several of the contributions from the floor, an issue which, as early as the autumn of 1976, had given rise to considerable tensions – primarily between the Centre Party and the Conservative Party. Here this persisted in being of very heated concern in the contributions from "those who had been there".

At the close of the seminar, Thorbjörn Fälldin expressed his warm gratitude to the Speaker of the Riksdag, Birgitta Dahl, and to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, for organizing such an interesting seminar, and to Nils G Åsling and all the authors who had contributed to the anthology with which he had been presented. The Seminar was then formally closed by Dan Brändström, who referred to the fact that, in recent years, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation had had the pleasure of arranging several celebratory seminars associated with the Riksdag and the history of the political parties. He then thanked all those who had taken part in the seminar for their interesting and stimulating contributions.

Tage Erlander
100 years

13 June 2001 marked the centenary of the birth of Tage Erlander. It was for this reason that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation agreed with the Board of Erlandergården (museum) in Ransäter (Värmland) and with the Speaker of the Riksdag, Birgitta Dahl, that it would be appropriate to honour his memory, both with an exhibition and with a seminar on 19 September 2001. The chairperson, Arvid Lagercrantz, describes these in more detail on page 87.

Swedish Travelling Exhibitions and the producer, Helene Larsson, were commissioned by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation to prepare a centenary and travelling exhibition. This is also available on the website www.tageerlander.org. The exhibition, which is based on Erlander's memoirs and diaries, is targeted at a broad range of the general public, with the focus on young people, and it is concerned with major political issues – democracy,

welfare and neutrality. It was inaugurated at the Erlandergården 12 May, where the main speaker was Björn von Sydow, Minister of Defence. The same exhibition was officially opened at the Riksdag on 19 September, during the course of the seminar. The Speaker of the Riksdag, Birgitta Dahl officially opened the exhibition.

A committee, to plan and implement the work on the exhibition and seminar, was set up by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the members which were, over and above Professor Sven Erlander, as follows: Leif Andersson, former department head, Ingvar Carlsson, former prime minister, Professor Gunnel Gustafsson, Ulf Larsson, former director general, Professor Olof Ruin and Björn von Sydow, Minister of Defence. Participants from the Swedish Riksdag were Anders Forsberg, Head of the Speaker's Office, Ulf Christoffersson, Deputy Head of the Speaker's Office and Anders Norberg, Head Keeper of the Riksdag Archives, together with Ewa Grimlund and Helene Larsson, both from Swedish Travelling Exhibitions. The committee was chaired by Dan Brändström and the secretary was Kerstin Stigmark, research secretary. The work of the committee had been carried out with enthusiasm and whole-hearted commitment to the task of producing both a thought-provoking exhibition and a stimulating seminar. The seminar took place in the presence of the Prime Minister, Göran Persson, and was concluded with a dinner for the participants, hosted by the Prime Minister, at Sagerska huset (Sager Palace), where the government holds official receptions.

*History as
a school subject*

During the course of 2001, the claim was made on a number of occasions that the importance of history as a subject in upper secondary-school education was becoming less significant. The Official Commission of Enquiry on Upper-secondary Schools, appointed by the government, was also both lobbied and in receipt of written submission where demands were made that history should become one of the new core subjects in upper-secondary schools. It should also be borne in mind that, towards the end of the 1990s, the government had decided on a number of initiatives – including some targeted at pupils – with the aim of increasing knowledge and understanding of the holocaust and genocide, which are in fact an integral part of our recent history.

From its very inception, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has granted considerable funding to historical research. The Foundation is concerned to emphasize the significance of that knowledge of history which enables us to find our bearings in, and develop points of view on, social developments. Thus, it is important that the results of scientific research in history are brought to the attention of society through various channels; here schools have naturally a key role to play. Therefore, the Foundation, together with the Swedish Society of Parliamentarians and Scientists, initiated the arrangement of a seminar relating to these issues, in the Riksdag on 12 December 2001. The title of the seminar was Historical research – a source of understanding of the past and the present.

The seminar was opened by Majléne Westerlund Panke, MP, and chair of the Swedish Society of Parliamentarians and Scientists. Professor Ann-Sofie Ohlander, Örebro University, then delivered a lecture, where she provided a number of examples of the great interest in history that she encountered, both as a university teacher and as a speaker in various social contexts.

There then followed presentations of three ongoing historical research projects, funded by the Foundation. Assistant Professor Lars J. Lundgren, of the Department of Historical Studies at Umeå University, described a programme focused on the historical environment, *The landscape as arena*. This is an interdisciplinary programme, involving researchers at Umeå University and the Royal Institute of Technology (Stockholm), that deals with the interplay between humans and natural resources during industrialism. This was followed by a presentation by Dr. Marie Lennersand, Dalarna Research Institute, of the project: *Finding the strength to go on. Social healing processes in a local perspective*. The project is concerned with an investigation of how people, in the 17th and 18th centuries, managed to deal with stressful occurrences and conflicts. Lennersand illustrated this with an account of the studies in the project concerning the witchcraft trials in Dalarna.

The third and final presentation of research projects was by Professor Klas-Göran Karlsson, of Lund University, who described the background and structure of the programme which he was leading, *The Holocaust and European historical culture*. Karlsson was particularly concerned to make reference to the public debate that has taken place in recent years concerning the Holocaust and the measures specifically related to this matter, including the programme, Living History, that had been initiated by the government.

The presentations were followed by a panel debate on the theme *What bearing does our knowledge of history have on our identity and our ability to navigate in today's society?* Those taking part in the debate were Erik A. Egevärn, MP, Nils-Erik Söderqvist, MP, Henrik Axiö, Chief Executive, Swedish Local Heritage Foundation, Professor Klas-Göran Karlsson, Lund University, Professor Ann-Sofie Ohlander, Örebro University, and Professor Klas Åmark, Stockholm University. The chairperson for the debate was Mats Rolén, Director of Research. There was unanimous agreement among the participants – politicians, researchers and representatives from the local heritage movement – that the position of history as a subject in upper-secondary education should be strengthened and that it should preferably become one of the core subjects. The participants considered it to be disquieting that there were some pupils today who could complete their education at upper-secondary school without having to attend one single lesson in history.

The seminar was officially closed by Mats Rolén, who cordially thanked all those who had taken part. He stated that, in his opinion, the presentations and the panel debate had clearly demonstrated the potential of historical research and the teaching of history with regard to our ability to gain an understanding of, and our attitudes toward, developments in society. The lectures, as well as the contributions from the floor, had provided a range of examples of how great the interest in history is today. This should prove helpful to those politicians who, within their respective parties, are responsible for issues relating to schools and education.

Activities during the Swedish Presidency of the EU

During the Swedish presidency, a workshop was organized and implemented on 26–27 February, in the Gustavianum, at Uppsala University. The theme of the conference was “Europe with a human face, towards a European public

Europe with a Human Face – EU-seminar in Uppsala

sphere”. Delegates from twenty-two European countries had gathered to participate in this conference on the situation of the humanities and social sciences in Europe. Implementation of the conference had been made possible through the collaboration of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research, and the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (SCASSS) in Uppsala.

After the opening speech and introduction by Vice-Chancellor Bo Sundqvist, Uppsala University and the Minister of Education, Thomas Östros, the keynote speech was delivered by Professor Wolf Lepenies, Vice-Chancellor of Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. Professor Lepenies proposed, in a very articulate manner, the necessity of a restructuring of current research policies for the European Union.

The first session, under the chairmanship of Professor Björn Wittrock, SCASSS, was concerned with the issue of “The historical legacy of Europe: Diversity and convergence of languages, culture and religion”. Those speakers who participated were Professor Judith Herrin, King's College, University of London, Professor Stig Strömholm, chairperson of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, and Professor Bo Stråth, European University Institute, Florence. The moderator for the first session was Professor Anders JEFFNER, the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities.

The subject of the next session were issues concerned with the Europe of the future, “Enlargement and integration in a global context”, where speeches were delivered by the following: Professor Johan P. Olsen, ARENA programme, Oslo University, Professor Piotr Stzompka, Jagellenian University, Cracow, and Professor David Held, London School of Economics and Political Science. The chairperson for this session was Professor Madeleine Leijonhufvud, Deputy General-Director, the Swedish Research Council and Professor Victor Perez-Diaz, ASP, Madrid, acted as moderator.

The next day opened with a session on “Knowledge and society: The challenge to European science”, chaired by Professor Robert Erikson, General Secretary of the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research. The keynote speakers on this subject were Maria João Rodrigues, the Office of the Prime Minister, Portugal, and Professor Aant Elzinga, Departments of the History of Ideas and Theory of Science, Gothenburg University.

During the fourth session, the subject for discussion was “A new social model for Europe”. The keynote speakers were Professor Fritz Scharpf, MPI für Gesellschaftsforschung, Cologne, and Laurent Thevenot, EHESS, Paris, with Professor Lena Sommestad, the Institute for Future Studies, acting as moderator.

The fifth session, under the chairmanship of Professor Dan Brändström, Director of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, had been given the title, “The present and enlarged Europe: The need for comparative research”. The keynote speakers for this session were Professor Robert Erikson, the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research, and his colleague from Great Britain, Professor Gordon Marshall, Director of the Economic and Social Research Council.

During the sixth and final session, chaired by Professor Stig Strömholm, Jean-François Marchipont, Director, DG XII, European Commission, sum-



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Gamla Stan in Stockholm: an in-depth study of the historical development of the district, based on two particular sites



marized and commented on the conference. This conference, as a result of the obviously critical stance taken towards the present direction of the EU's research policies, gave rise to the setting up of the Committee for a New European Research Policy (CNERP). The members of this committee, representing research councils, academies and foundations, through the production of a written programme, aim to work for a reinforcement of EU support for measures concerning basic research in environments of excellence. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation is participating in the work on this programme by providing funding. The chairman of the committee is Dan Brändström, Director, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and Olle Edqvist, Director of Planning, Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research, has been appointed secretary to the committee.

*Creative Europe
and the Visby seminar*

With regard to the role of the foundations concerning initiating and supporting research relevant to cultural policies – the theme of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation third seminar at the Stockholm Conference 1998 – work associated with the project *Creative Europe* has continued and is reaching its conclusion. The project is the result of collaboration between the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the European Cultural Foundation, Fondation de France, and Compagnia di San Paolo, together with the Network of European Foundations for Innovative Cooperation (NEF) acting as the administrative organ. Among the subjects being studied in the project are the framework conditions, in the form of various types of financing, which influence the circumstances for creativity in the Europe of today. The work is being carried out at the European Research Institute for Comparative Cultural Policy and the Arts (ERICArts), Bonn, under the leadership of Andreas Wiesand, professor, Danielle Cliche, researcher, and Dr. Ritva Mitchell, Helsinki. Professor Carl-Johan Kleberg and Mats Rolén, Director of Research, are responsible for the contact between the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the project.

During the run up to the Swedish Presidency of the EU, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation received a request from the Ministry of Culture concerning the presentation of a background report based on the results from *Creative Europe*, at the seminar on the working conditions for artists, which the Swedish government was to organize in Visby, 30 March–1 April 2001. The Foundation agreed to this request and commissioned ERICArts to carry out the required study, which was subsequently published under the auspices of the Ministry: "*Creative Artists, Market Developments and State Policies*".

There were around one hundred participants at the seminar, from the member states of the European Union, together with observers from the applicant states. Marita Ulvskog, Minister of Cultural Affairs, was the host for the seminar. The general theme for the whole conference was the comparison of the working conditions and position in society of professional artists in Europe today. Discussion was based on the report above, that had been financed by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, and which was presented, in the course of the opening session, by Professor Andreas Wiesand, ERICArts. The Visby seminar has subsequently been documented in a report published by the Ministry of Culture, "*Conditions for Creative Artists in*

Europe", edited by Professor Svante Beckman, University of Linköping. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation was represented at the seminar by Professor Carl-Johan Kleberg, who had also acted as advisor to the Ministry of Culture during the planning of the programme for the seminar.

*Creative Europe and
the Norrköping seminar*

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation invited, before the completion of *Creative Europe*, a group of Swedish and foreign researchers, together with representatives from the Network of European Foundations for Innovative Cooperation (NEF), to participate in a discussion on the preliminary results from the project and the possibility of initiating new research into different types of creativity, and its conditions in present day society. This activity was in the form of a seminar in Norrköping, 30 November–1 December 2001. Tema Q, at the Norrköping Campus of the University of Linköping, acted as host, together with the Programme for *Work and Culture*, the National Institute for Working Life, Norrköping. Planning for the seminar was carried out by a working group, chaired by Mats Rolén, Director of Research, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, with the following members: Professor Carl-Johan Kleberg, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Professor Svante Beckman, Tema Q, Professor Johan Fornäs, the National Institute for Working Life (ALI), Andreas Wiesand, ERICArts, Danielle Cliche, researcher, ERICArts, and Jens Cavallin, researcher, Tema Q, responsible for the conference.

Professor Bertil Andersson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Linköping, opened the seminar and welcomed everyone to the most recent addition to the University, Campus Norrköping. Director Raymond Georis, chairperson of the Board of NEF, then provided background information with regard to the decision reached by that organization to support the project. Mats Rolén, Director of Research, described the support provided by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation to research on cultural studies, particularly the role of the Foundation in supporting the establishment of scientific networks and in initiating research. The programme was introduced by Dr. Ritva Mitchell, Chairperson of ERICArts, who presented a draft version of the report from *Creative Europe*, copies of which were available to the participants at the seminar. Prepared commentaries from the former Minister of Culture, Bengt Göransson, Stockholm, and Professor Patricia Wise, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia, followed her presentation. Then there followed a detailed discussion of the draft version of the report, which was expected to be of considerable value in the preparation of the final version of the report, to be published in the spring of the year 2002.

There followed three sessions on different themes. The theme of the first of these sessions was "Approaches to creativity development in the arts and culture". Dr. Emma Stenström, Stockholm School of Economics, Professor Michael Pickering, Loughborough, England, Professor Dragan Klaić, Amsterdam, and Professor Sverker Sörlin, SISTER, delivered lectures on Studies in Education and Research, Stockholm. The theme of the second session was "The third sector actors in creativity development?". Here Professor Johan Fornäs, The National Institute for Working Life, Norrköping, Professor Dorota Ilczuk, Warsaw, and Luca dal Pozzolo, Turin, delivered lectures. The theme of the final session was "The future of cultural governance in Europe: research experiences and future needs". Here the speakers were

Vladimir Skok, Director, Canadian Cultural Observatory, Hull, Quebec, professor Andreas Wiesand, EricArts, Bonn, and Professor Colin Mercer, The Nottingham Trent University, England.

The seminar closed with a summary, in the form of a general discussion, chaired by Professor Svante Beckman, University of Linköping. Finally, Director Dan Brändström brought the proceeding to a close, thanking all the speakers and those who had prepared commentaries, for their interesting contributions, together with those from Tema Q, Campus Norrköping and the National Institute for Working Life, for their co-operation and for the arrangements having been successfully carried out.

*European Foundation
Centre – Annual
General Assembly 2001*

The European Foundation Centre (EFC) was founded in 1989 and it functions as an organ for co-operation between European foundations. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has been a member of the organization since its inception. Each year, the EFC holds what is known as the Annual General Assembly, where, over and above the negotiations of the annual general meeting, a wide range of seminars, together with social and cultural events, are organized. These events usually attract between 300 and 400 participants. In the run up to the Swedish Presidency of the European Union during the first half of the year 2001, enquiries were made with the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation (KAW) as to whether they would be willing to permit Sweden to also host this Annual General Assembly. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and KAW both decided to respond in the affirmative to this enquiry and established a Nordic committee for that purpose, which was commissioned to plan and implement the arrangement, in collaboration with the EFC Office in Brussels. The members of this committee were Dan Brändström, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, to act as chairperson, Jonas Andersson, the Foundation Culture of the Future, Lennart Elbe, the Foundation Stiftelsen Konung Gustaf V:s 90-årsfond, Bente Groth, the Egmont Foundation, Paavo Hohti, Finnish Cultural Foundation, Jan S. Nilsson, Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, Per Stenbäck, Swedish Cultural Foundation in Finland and Mats Rolén, Director of Research, secretary and responsible for the conference.

On the basis of a proposal from the Nordic committee, the EFC decided that the Annual General Assembly 2001 should be given the title, "Foundations for Europe: Building social capital – the social economy", and that it was to take place in Stockholm on 20–23 May 2001. As proposed by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, the Grand Hotel was to be the venue for the conference. The arrangement attracted about 400 participants and was preceded by a large number of pre-conference meetings on Saturday 19 May.

The official programme was opened on the afternoon of 20 May by the Chairperson of the EFC, Luc Tayart de Borms, of King Baudouin Foundation, Brussels, and Professor Stig Strömholm, in his capacity as chairperson of the board of one of the arrangers. Strömholm revealed the role of foundations over time in Sweden and Europe. Riksdagen's Speaker, Birgitta Dahl, then welcomed the participants to Sweden and Stockholm. In her speech, she stressed the importance of the role of the foundations to various aspects of work in society, not least today when measures on the part of the state have in part been given different roles. Then

followed a keynote speech, delivered by the former president of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari, on the role of the foundations in building up social capital. The need for building new bridges, both to the EU and state institutions and to actors in civil society, was stressed.

This opening session was brought to a close with a panel discussion on the concept of social capital and the role of foundations. The participants in this discussion were Minister Britta Lejon, Professor Olof Petersson, Center for Business and Policy Studies (SNS), John Bell, Consultant with Ecotec Consulting Ltd, Brussels, and Minister Per Stenbäck, Helsinki. The chair for the discussion was Göran Rosenberg, Editor, Stockholm. In the evening, a welcome buffet was arranged in Stockholm Town Hall, with the Mayor of Stockholm, Axel Wennerholm, acting as host.

The second day of the conference opened with a plenary lecture delivered by Professor Gian Giacomo Migone, Turin, the retiring chair of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Italian Senate. With regard to the different issues taken up by Migone, the main focus was on questions concerning popular support for the European Union in the various member states, whereby he claimed that there were significant differences in this respect between the "old" and the new member states.

The rest of the day was taken up with parallel sessions. In the evening, dinner and a cultural programme was arranged in the Vasa Museum, where the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation were the hosts. After a guided tour round the museum, the participants were invited to table by Director Dan Brändström. The Romeo and Juliet Chorus, from the Royal Dramatic Theatre, performed several times, music and song typical of the 16th and 17th centuries, to considerable acclaim.

Tuesday, 22 May, was opened with a lecture by Göran Lindahl, former Managing Director of ABB. Aside from numerous board memberships, Lindahl today is also an advisor to the General Secretary of the UN, Kofi Annan. Lindahl took up the subject of the role of companies with regard to support for various forms of work in society, including in the form of appropriations for foundations having various public aims. The rest of the day was dedicated to parallel sessions on various themes.

The conference dinner was held in the evening in the Winter Garden of the Grand Hotel. The master of ceremonies was Mats Rolén, Director of Research, who was able to offer the guests musical entertainment in the form of the Sofia Vokalensemble (arranged in collaboration with the Foundation Konung Gustaf V:s 90-årsfond) and Jan Allans Octet, one of Sweden's leading jazz ensembles.

The conference was brought to a close on 23 May, when the EFC held its annual general meeting in the Hall of Mirrors, when the chair of the EFC extended his warm gratitude to the arrangers for a programme that was well carried out and appreciated. After the programme had been officially brought to a close, well-attended study visits were arranged to Ekoparken, the Multicultural Centre in Botkyrka and to Kista Science Park.

*Collegium Budapest***International commitments**

Over and above the annual appropriation towards the operating costs of Collegium Budapest, during the year 2000 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation also granted funds for the implementation of the winter school for younger researchers on 1–3 March. The theme this year was “Multiple Antiquities, Multiple Modernities”.

The year 2000 saw the completion of the Raoul Wallenberg Guest House at Collegium Budapest, financed by the Wallenberg Foundation. In connection with the meeting of the board on 9–10 October, 2000, the new building was opened for use for its intended purposes, this being carried out in the form of an informal indoor ceremony.

The more formal inauguration was held on 7 May 2001, to which board members were invited, took place in the inner courtyard of the building and the ceremonies were opened by an address being delivered by the Rector of Collegium Budapest, Professor Gábor Klaniczay.

Thereafter, a number of short addresses were delivered by Staffan Carlsson, Sweden's Ambassador to Hungary, Jacob Wallenberg, Vice Chairman of the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, Mrs Nina Lagergren, Raoul Wallenberg's sister, and Professor János Kornai, permanent fellow at Collegium Budapest. Professor Wolf Lepenies then introduced Princess Christina, Mrs. Magnuson, who performed the official inauguration ceremony through the presentation of a beautifully designed wall plaque, inscribed with the names of the benefactors. The ceremony was brought to a close by the Chairman of Collegium Budapest, M. Roger Fauroux, former French minister for industry.

One of the three memorial seminars, in honour of the name of Raoul Wallenberg, that were held during the course of the year and which were financed by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, was held in association with the inauguration. “Human Rights” was the title of this particular two-day seminar, where one of the keynote speakers was Professor Daniel Tarschys.

The first of this series of three seminars had been held on 8–10 February 2001, where the subject centred on issues concerning “Medieval Canonization Trials. Legal and Religious Aspects”. This seminar had been planned by Professor Bengt Ankarloo in collaboration with the Rector of Collegium Budapest, Professor Gábor Klaniczay.

The last of these series of three Raoul Wallenberg seminars, held on 9–12 May, consisted of a Swedish-Hungarian workshop on theoretical biology, jointly planned by Professor Eörs Szathmáry and Professor Hans Liljenström, AGORA for Biosystems, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Co-operation with Germany

A decision to advance international co-operation in the field of research and exchange of researchers was taken by the Board of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in 1999. During the past year, cooperation with Germany in particular, has been expanded in the form of tangible agreements, between the Foundation and the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, which apply to joint collaboration, partly within the framework of the European AGORA network (AGORA – Europäische Netzwerke), and partly in the form of an official association between the Foundation and the Ernst Reuter Research Foundation (Vereinbarung zwischen der Stiftung: Trägerin des

Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin). This common agreement implies a mutual commitment to participation in “the Europeanization of Science and Research” through bilateral co-operation and exchange of researchers.

The agreement was signed at an official ceremony held at the Swedish Embassy in Berlin on 27 June, 2001, hosted by the Swedish Ambassador, Mats Hellström and among those present were Agneta Bladh, Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Education and Adrienne Goehler, Senator for science, research and culture, in Berlin. Professor Wolf Lepenies, Vice-Chancellor of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, and Professor Stig Strömholm, Chairman of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, delivered speeches in honour of the occasion. The event received media attention, including an article in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The collaboration that was initiated earlier with the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin is now to be developed further within the framework of the commitments under the agreement, and the area of cooperation, “AGORA – Europäische Netzwerke: Die Vollendung Europas – Die Rolle von Wissenschaft und Kultur” (European Excellence: the role of Science and Culture) will continue to receive funding from the Foundation. Exactly what form this partnership is to take was discussed in a meeting with Drs. Joachim Nettelbeck and Andreas Edel from the Wissenschaftskolleg, at the Foundation offices in December 2001.

A further area for collaboration is at present being investigated and concerns a project in Bamako, Mali, which has been named “Point Sud – Muscler le savoir locale”. A report on the project has been submitted to the Foundation by Professor Barbro Klein, who visited the area last year.

During the year, the Foundation created a visiting fellowship, the “Dag Hammarskjöld Fellowship,” for Swedish researchers at the Nordeuropa-Institut at the Humboldt University, in Berlin, and a similar fellowship for German researchers, to be known as the “Ernst Cassirer Fellowship”, is planned, together with a programme within the Standing Committee for the Social Sciences, Uppsala. The exchange programme is to be reviewed and evaluated after three years. (For further information, see under “Scholarships”.)

Symposium on Institutes for Advanced Studies

A symposium arranged by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, in cooperation with the Swedish Scientific Council, the Council for Working Life and Social Science and The Swedish Collegium for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (SCASSS), was devoted to the theme: Advancement of Knowledge: Roles of Institutes for Advanced Study in the Cultural and Natural Sciences. The symposium, which was held in Uppsala, on 7 June, in conjunction with the annual conference of Directors of six leading institutes in USA and Europe, elucidated the increasingly important role of such institutes in promoting the internationalization of excellence, and not least their unique role in supporting promising young researchers at postdoctoral level. The Swedish government was represented by Minister of Education, Thomas Östros and State Secretary, Agneta Bladh. Among the speakers were Heads of Institutes for advanced studies in Berlin, Princeton, Stanford, Research Triangle Park, Wassenaar and Uppsala, and representatives of the Swedish research community, in the fields of Humanities and Science (Marie-Christine Skuncke, Arne Öhman and Bengt Gustafsson), and the chief secretaries of the respective research councils (Pär Omling and Robert Eriksson).

*Swedish in Finland –
Finnish in Sweden*

“Swedish in Finland – Finnish in Sweden” is a three-year, bilateral research programme in the areas of the humanities and social sciences, which is supported by both public and private funds from Finland and Sweden.

The research programme was originally an initiative of the Swedish Literary Society in Finland and was designed between 1998 and 1999. The research programme began in the year 2000 and will continue, in terms of the direct financing of the research, until the year 2002. The aim of the programme is to study the co-existence of Finnish and Swedish in Finland and in Sweden, and the dependence, independence, interaction and tensions in the two countries, from a historical perspective, in the present and in the future. The intention is also, with the assistance of the programme, to promote Finnish–Swedish co-operation in research.

The point of departure for the programme is the integration of Western Europe and the ongoing globalization of the economy, and the similar challenges that this will present to Finland and Sweden in the future. The research programme reflects the unique nature of the relationships that exist between Sweden and Finland, linked as they are by a common history of long-standing, together with the similarity of social structure and fundamental values; they confront similar problems of a political, linguistic, religious and cultural nature and problems relating to national identity, communication, integration and regionalization, both with regard to the two countries themselves and in their relationships with the rest of Europe.

In the bilateral programme in the area of the humanities and social sciences, an investigation and comparison are carried out with regard to the majority-minority issues relating to populations in Sweden and Finland, including, the social, psychological, educational and linguistic processes arising in this area. The programme also focuses on the interactions between these two closely related countries at various levels, such as co-operation and competition in the political and economic spheres.

The total budget for the research programme amounts to approximately SEK 45 m. The Academy of Finland is funding the programme with FIM 12 m. The Swedish Literary Society in Finland, the Foundation for Åbo Akademi University, and the Swedish Cultural Foundation together contribute with the same amount. In Sweden, the project is being financed by the Swedish Research Council (formerly the Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences – HFSR) and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, which together contribute approximately SEK 21 m. The activities are lead by a working committee consisting of Professors Stig Strömholm, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, chairperson, Professor Aila Lauha, Academy of Finland, deputy chairman, Professor Anders Jeffner of the Swedish Research Council, Professor Marika Tandefeldt, the Swedish Literary Society in Finland and Professor Nils-Erik Villstrand, the Åbo Akademi University, acting as secretary and programme co-ordinator. Administrative staff are represented by Torsten Augrell, research secretary at the Research Council, Eili Ervelä-Myréen, scientific secretary, Academy of Finland, and Mats Rolén, Director of Research at the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

The programme comprises seventeen different projects, in which over 120 researchers are engaged, including the following Finnish and Swedish institu-

tions: the universities of Helsinki, Joensuu, Lapland and Åbo in Finland, the universities of Gothenburg, Karlstad, Lund, Stockholm, Umeå and Uppsala in Sweden, the Åbo Akademi University (Finland), the Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration, Helsinki (Finland), The Stockholm School of Economics, the Royal National Defence College, Gotland University College, the Karolinska Institutet, the Mid-Sweden University College, Härnösand (Sweden), the Research Institute of the Finnish Economy (ETLA) and Kuntokallio Foundation (Finland).

One of the activities during 2001 that is particularly worthy of mention is the planning seminar for project leaders and committee members entitled, “Half the time – all the way”, which was held on 23–24 August in Helsinki. A decision was reached, during the course of the seminar, that scientific reports on the programme should be prepared, to be in the form of four thematic anthologies containing contributions from the various projects. These anthologies are to be published in both Finnish and Swedish language editions. In addition, a large-scale conference, to mark the conclusion of the programme, is planned to take place at Uppsala University at the end of 2003. In conjunction with this, the working committee has determined to arrange a series of popular scientific lectures.

The 1905 Project

Collaboration between Swedish and Norwegian historians was initiated as early as the mid-1990s, with the aim of co-ordinating research relating to the dissolution of the Union between Sweden and Norway in 1905. This aim was subsequently implemented in *Project 2005: 200 years of Swedish–Norwegian relations*, comprising two substantial monographs, relating to the periods 1814–1905, and 1905 to the present day, respectively. Professor Bo Stråth of the European University Institute in Florence is responsible for the first of these monographs, while Professor Francis Sejersted, of the University of Oslo, is responsible for the second. The project is to be completed in 2005 – the year that marks the centenary of the peaceful dissolution of the Union – and as part of the celebrations for this a number of public events, in the form of exhibitions, and so on, are being planned. A scientific reference group has been appointed for the project, under the chairmanship of Professor Stig Ekman, of Stockholm University, and this group has initiated a number of novel research commissions, with reference to both the actual dissolution of the Union, and various other comparative studies relating to social developments in Norway and Sweden after 1814. After due deliberation, the group determined that an important addition to the said monographs would be to present the most recent findings from historical research, in the form of two anthologies. One of these anthologies is to deal with the dissolution of the Union, while the other will contain comparative thematic studies relating to the two countries during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Financial support, for the anthology project, and associated activities, has been granted, in instalments, to a total of NOK 3.9m, by the so-called *Hundraårsmarkeringen 2005 A/S* (a centenary celebration fund). For the period 1996–2002, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has granted a total of SEK 2.65 m for the anthology project. In autumn 2001, the Board of the Foundation decided, within the framework of the ordinary round of applications, to award the project a final grant of SEK 1.8 million from the Bank of

Sweden Donation. These funds are managed and administrated by Vokensåsen, Oslo. The programme co-ordinator is Ruth Hemstad, a research fellow at the Department of History, Oslo University.

On 2 May 2001, the project management committee presented the work of Project 2005 at a meeting held at the Foundation's office. Director Dan Brändström and Research Director Mats Rolén also took part in a further meeting with the reference group and project management committee at Vokensåsen, on 28 November 2001, at which it was determined to change the title of the project to – Project 1905.

Nordic light to Florence

Those who live in the Nordic countries have always been fascinated and inspired by the sun and warmth and culture of the south. At the same time, Nordic culture reflects its own particular feeling for light and warmth. One of the many artists who can be said to convey "Nordic light" is the Stockholm painter, Bo Larsson. He exemplifies an exceptional treatment of light – particularly in scenes of winter under a blanket of snow and reflections on water.

Art breaks down boundaries, as does science. As a symbol of community across those boundaries, which for science are often temporary and, in many cases, meaningless, and in order to reinforce its bonds with the EU research university in Italy, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation decided to donate a painting by the above artist to the European University Institute in Florence. The Foundation acquired an oil painting, entitled "View from South Theatre" (Sw. "Utsikt från Södra Teatern") which was formally presented to the Institute by the Director of the Foundation, Professor Dan Brändström, at a ceremony in Florence on 5 February 2001.

The European University Institute was founded in 1972 by the member states of the ECC at that time, with the purpose of promoting advanced research in the humanities and social sciences within the horizons of the community. Here university teachers, post-graduate students and students from the whole of Europe come for shorter or longer periods of stay. About five hundred post-graduate students are in residence, and around eighty of them obtain their doctorate each year. The Institute also publishes a comprehensive newsletter, which is also accessible on the Internet, where detailed information is provided about current research and events taking place at the Institute. The Swedish representative on the Council of the University and research council is Professor in Political Science, Olof Ruin, Stockholm.

The painting presented as a gift depicts a view across the old Stockholm and it will be hung alongside other similar pictures from the whole of Europe in one of the university buildings in Fiesole, looking out across the old Florence.

Other events

In April 2000, the Government granted the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences – now known as the Swedish Research Council: The Scientific Council for Humanities and Social Sciences – an appropriation of SEK 20m specifically for the purpose of establishing a research programme on Sweden's relationship to Nazism, Nazi-Germany and the Holocaust. Prior to this, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation had rejected a proposal from the Government that the resources that had been

Research on Sweden's relationship to Nazism, Nazi-Germany and the Holocaust

made available should be strengthened by the granting of such an appropriation. On the other hand, bearing in mind that for some time the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has supported several projects in this area of research, and continues to do so, the Foundation did decide, however, to accept a proposal from the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences to join the steering group which had been established for the programme. This proposal was renewed on the establishment of the Swedish Research Council in 2001. Mats Rolén, Director of research, had been the representative from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in the steering group.

The steering group for the programme has requested a group of qualified researchers to prepare the necessary extensive survey of knowledge in this area, which has been available since the spring of 2001. Further, the Swedish Research Council announced the research resources that have been made available and, by the end of 2001 had granted, after the usual review by referees, resources to six projects. This support may be considered to constitute a valuable complement to the larger research programme and the project to which the Foundation granted resources in the autumn 2000. Co-operation with the Swedish Research Council means that there are good opportunities for co-ordination and the stimulation of new research initiatives, including future conferences.

The Nobel Symposia

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has participated in the financing of the Nobel Foundation symposia since 1966. Initially this took the form of an annual appropriation. Today it is possible to finance the activities of the symposia with the interest from a special fund within the Nobel Foundation for symposia. The construction of this fund began in 1979 with initial donations in the form of a three-year appropriation from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, from contributions and royalties from the information activities of the Nobel Foundation itself and through a four-year contribution from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation. The symposia activities are lead by a committee, with representatives from the five Nobel committees, the committee for the Nobel prize in economics, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Wallenberg Foundation, with the managing director of the Nobel Foundation acting as chairperson. Up to the present, 119 Nobel symposia have been held. These have been concerned with cutting-edge sciences, of central cultural and social importance, and they have gained wide international recognition.

In preparation for the celebration of the centenary, in 2001, of the first Nobel prizes, the symposia committee decided to plan and implement a centenary symposium in the area of each prize. The Nobel Museum was also opened in the Stockholm Stock Exchange, on 1 April of the centenary year, with the centennial exhibition, "*the individual, the environment and creativity*". The exhibition was presented to the board of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation as part of its meeting on 25 October.

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Conversion of Rarities in the National Music Collection

Financial administration

The Foundation's investment activities

January 2001 saw the start of a brief upturn for the world's stock exchanges. After the financial results for 2000 had been announced, a sharp downward trend set in and lasted until the end of the quarter. The financial bubble within the IT sector, which had earlier created turbulence on the stock exchange, now expanded to include the telecommunications sector as well. The third generation mobile telephone net (3G) was delayed and the tele-operators had been overcharged for the licences acquired by auction in various countries. The burden of debt increased alarmingly, as a consequence of which many smaller operators suddenly found themselves in financial difficulties.

Despite consolidation of the general downturn in the American economy, the hope remained of a reversal of the economic trend towards the end of the year, and share prices began to recover during the second quarter.

During the summer it became apparent that a recession in the USA was inevitable despite several cuts in the American prime rate, and the effects began to be increasingly noticeable in Europe. The market depression accelerated during the third quarter with corrections at around 20% for most of the larger exchanges. The downturn culminated shortly after the terror attacks on the World Trade Centre.

The central banks worldwide took co-ordinate action to reduce the effects on the global economy and towards the end of the year share prices began to rise. In spite of this, however, the prevailing tone for the year was pessimistic. The Swedish exchange fell by 16.9% and the American technology-heavy Nasdaq exchange by 21%.

The long-term interest rates, which earlier in the year had fallen as a consequence of the downward economic trend, began to rise at the end of the period. During the year as a whole, the Swedish long-term interest rates rose by half a percentage point. The Swedish krona continued to weaken against the dollar as well as the euro.

The Foundation maintained high liquidity throughout the year. After 11th September, part of the cash balance was used to gradually build up a slightly larger share portfolio.

No new property deals were carried out during the period. The previously overheated market for office premises in Stockholm began to cool down. The top rents decreased and the number of premises not leased increased, particularly in the inner city region.

Of the Foundation's total assets of almost SEK 8.7 bn (valued at market value) at year-end 2001, shares comprised 50% (55% at year end 2000), property 10% (9%) and interest-bearing assets 40% (36%). Assets in foreign currency amounted to 20% (33%).

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 "Reported profit for the year". This amounted to SEK 796 m in 2001 (1 770 m in 2000). The Foundation's interest income in 2001 was higher than in the previous year (SEK 167 m compared with SEK 147 m), while share dividends rose to SEK 62 m (SEK 54 m).

The sales from the share and bond portfolios resulted in net realized gains in 2001 of SEK 533 m (1 511 m in the previous year).

The properties owned by the Foundation gave a surplus of SEK 10 m (40 m). The annual result is charged with book write-downs of SEK 10 m of the property Sänglärkan 12, in Sköldungagatan in Stockholm. The corresponding result for 2000 included the realized gain of SEK 16 m from the sale of the remaining property in Atlanta, USA.

Of the year's book profit of SEK 796 m SEK 350 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 – all of which 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 "Change in unrealized gains" in the income statement).

The net effect of the changes in these unrealized gains in 2001 was a decrease of SEK 1 436 m (a decrease of 1 636 m in the previous year).

The surplus value in the share portfolio (the market value minus the book value) decreased in 2001 by SEK 1 386 m and the surplus value in the bond portfolio decreased by SEK 34 m. For the Foundation's properties, a decrease in surplus value of SEK 17 m can be observed.

The Foundation normally makes an allocation in its real annual accounts to donation capital, corresponding to the deterioration in monetary value. In 2001 this allocation was SEK 94 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.

The Foundation's properties posted a negative result of SEK 7 m, which represents a return of -0.8 % on the value of properties at the start of the year.

The Foundation's share portfolio gave a negative result of SEK 835 m or -15.6%.

The Foundation's interest-bearing assets yielded a positive result in 2001 of SEK 233 m or 6.9%.

The financial result must be charged with interest expense and financial expenses. The overall financial result for 2001 is shown in the following table as SEK -619 m, which corresponds to a negative return of 6.9%, calculated on equity capital at the start of the year.

The financial result, after an allocation has been made to maintain the real value of the donation capital, has to cover research grants of SEK 350 m and administrative expenses of SEK 23 m. The overall result for the year is insufficient to cover this, and the profit-equalization reserve has been charged with SEK 1 084 m.

Financial result

SEK '000

Assets	Income/expense	2001	2000
Properties	Income	47 893	47 509
	Realized gains	–	16 559
	Depreciation	–8 090	–7 410
	Write-downs	–10 000	–
	Other expenses	–20 012	–16 709
	Change in unrealized gains	–16 606	101 997
	Total properties	–6 815	141 946
Shares	Dividends	62 164	54 197
	Realized gains/losses	488 477	1 491 735
	Change in unrealized gains	–1 385 662	–1 851 315
	Total shares	–835 021	–305 383
Interest-bearing			
Bank funds	Interest income	28 890	41 146
	Exchange gains/losses	55 210	39 286
Commercial papers	Interest income	45 769	326
Bonds	Interest income	92 613	105 938
	Realized gains/losses	44 095	18 878
	Change in unrealized gains	–33 943	113 273
	Total interest-bearing assets	232 634	318 847
	Interest expenses	–5 007	–5 272
	Financial expenses	–4 396	–5 221
	Financial result	–618 605	144 917

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Investing in Shares – a new popular movement? An ethnological investigation of the motives, manifestations and communities of this form of investment

Financial operations – five year summary

January 1st 1988 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation acquired new articles of association, making it an independent financial player. Under this new guise its operations began with capital of SEK 1.5 bn. In the following years additional donations amounting to just over SEK 1.5 bn were received.

At the end of 2001 the equity capital (funds) of the Foundation amounted to almost SEK 8 bn. In 2001 annual research funds amounting to SEK 350 m have been granted. In terms of the total yield, not every year has been financially positive. 2001 was a very lean year which can, to a large extent, be explained by a downturn in the world economy.

Shown below (in the form of bar charts) are the results for the last five years of three basic financial indicators: the annual return, annual research grants approved and equity capital, at market value.

Figure 1. Total return in per cent on equity capital at the start of the year

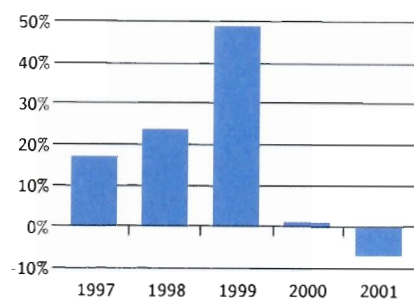


Figure 2. Approved grants for research (SEK m)

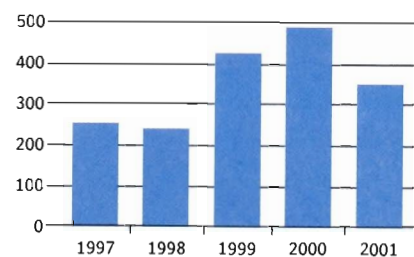
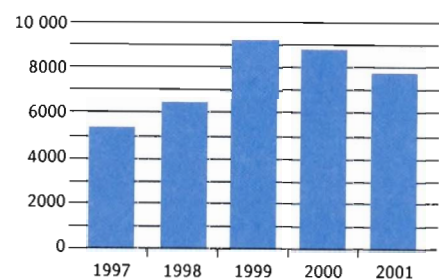


Figure 3. Equity capital (SEK m) at market value



Income statement

SEK '000

	Note	2001	2000
FOUNDATION INCOME			
Share dividends		62 164	54 197
Interest income	1	167 272	147 410
Result properties	2	9 791	39 949
Income from disposal of financial instruments	3	532 572	1 510 613
Other income	4	56 610	46 444
FOUNDATION EXPENSES			
Financial expenses	5	-4 396	-5 221
Personnel expenses	6,7	-15 879	-12 177
External expenses	8	-6 239	-5 623
Depreciation of equipment	13	- 537	- 426
Interest expenses	2	-5 007	-5 272
Reported profit for the year		796 351	1 769 894
Change in unrealized gains	9	-1 436 211	-1 636 045
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	10	-93 889	-37 942
Real change in equity capital before award of research grants		-733 749	95 907

Balance sheet

SEK '000

	Note	31 Dec. 2001		31 Dec. 2000	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
ASSETS					
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets					
Properties	11,12	441 290	814 700	458 484	848 500
Equipment	13	875	875	1 021	1 021
Total tangible assets		442 165	815 575	459 505	849 521
Financial assets					
Bonds	14	1 666 576	1 741 803	1 507 752	1 616 921
Shares	15	4 348 115	4 376 614	3 922 262	5 336 424
Total financial assets		6 014 691	6 118 417	5 430 014	6 953 345
Total fixed assets		6 456 856	6 933 992	5 889 519	7 802 866
CURRENT ASSETS					
Other receivables	16	174 985	174 985	95 428	95 428
Deferred expenses and accrued income	17	39 502	39 502	30 931	30 931
Commercial papers		790 729	790 729	148 921	148 921
Cash and bank		798 806	798 806	1 582 868	1 582 868
Total current assets		1 804 022	1 804 022	1 858 148	1 858 148
Total assets		8 260 878	8 738 014	7 747 667	9 661 014

	Note	2001-12-31		2000-12-31	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
EQUITY CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY CAPITAL					
Donation capital	18	3 009 419	-	3 009 419	-
Indexed donation capital		-	3 926 073	-	3 832 184
Profit-equalization reserve		4 473 893	4 034 375	4 027 837	5 118 419
Total equity capital		7 483 312	7 960 448	7 037 256	8 950 603
PROVISIONS					
Provisions for pensions		2 432	2 432	2 452	2 452
Total provisions		2 432	2 432	2 452	2 452
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES					
Mortgage loans		114 031	114 031	114 295	114 295
Total long-term liabilities		114 031	114 031	114 295	114 295
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		354 637	354 637	500 567	500 567
Accounts payable		1 615	1 615	1 655	1 655
Other current liabilities	19	296 444	296 444	81 659	81 659
Accrued expenses and deferred income	20	8 407	8 407	9 783	9 783
Total current liabilities		661 103	661 103	593 664	593 664
Total current liabilities and provisions		777 566	777 566	710 411	710 411
Total equity capital and liabilities		8 260 878	8 738 014	7 747 667	9 661 014
PLEGGED ASSETS					
Property mortgages	21	117 914		121 977	
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES					
Grants approved to be disbursed from return in the year ahead		105 942		164 386	

Accounting and valuation principles

The Annual Report and the accounting and valuation principles utilized are in all essentials in conformity with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act.

Valuation book values

VALUATION OF TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are valued at acquisition value with deductions for write-downs and linear depreciation. Here, the following percentages are adopted for annual depreciation:

Buildings	2%
Equipment	20%
Computers acquired before 1999	20%
Computers acquired after 1998	33.33%

Land is valued at acquisition value less requisite write-downs.

Investments in software both developed in-house and acquired are expensed as incurred.

Valuation market values

The market values of properties are based on external valuations performed by reputable valuation firms. Equipment and computers are valued at book value.

Valuation book values

VALUATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

Securities are valued according to the portfolio method in the categories interest-bearing and share related securities.

Interest-bearing securities are valued at acquisition value less requisite write-downs. Accrued interest on coupon bonds is shown as accrued income in the balance sheet. Zero coupon bonds are valued at accrued acquisition value.

Share-related securities are valued at acquisition value less requisite write-downs.

Foreign securities are valued on the basis of the exchange rate at the time of acquisition.

Valuation market values

Interest bearing and share related securities are valued at real value. By real value is normally meant the closing rate on the balance sheet date.

Foreign securities are valued on the basis of the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Valuation book value

VALUATION OF CURRENT ASSETS

Receivables are posted at the amount, which after individual assessment is estimated to be paid. Receivables in foreign currency are valued on the basis of the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Accrued interest on commercial papers is entered as accrued income in the balance sheet.

Bank deposits in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Valuation market values

Market values correspond to book values.

VALUATION LIABILITIES

Liabilities in foreign currency are valued on the basis of the exchange rate on the balance date.

APPROVED RESEARCH GRANTS

Approved research grants are reported directly against equity capital (profit-equalization reserve). Approved grants are debited at the time the decision is taken.

EQUITY CAPITAL

Nominal capital

Nominal equity capital comprises donation capital and profit-equalization reserve. The donation capital consists of donations received. In the case of the Bank of Sweden Donation and Erik Rönnerberg's Donations, the real value of the donations is to be maintained over time, and they are therefore to be seen as restricted capital and thus not accessible for distribution. In the case of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, the conditions state that the equity capital may be used for research grants, and thus capital pertaining to this donation may be considered to be non-restricted.

The profit-equalization reserve consists of retained earnings less approved research grants. According to a decision taken by the Board 1992, the lowest amount for the profit equalization reserve shall be equal to a normal three-year distribution of research funds.

Real capital

Real donation capital comprises nominal donation capital with an additional provision for maintaining the real value of the donation capital. Annual allocation is estimated on the basis of the development of the consumer price index for the year.

The real value of the profit-equalization reserve consists of the balanced book result and of unrealized capital gains.

Notes

amounts in SEK '000

Note 1. Interest income

	2001	2000
Bank	28 890	41 146
Commercial papers	45 769	326
Bonds	92 613	105 938
Total	167 272	147 410

Note 2. Result properties

	2001	2000
Income	47 893	47 509
Income from disposal of property	–	16 559
Depreciation	–8 090	–7 410
Write-downs	–10 000	–
Other expenses	–20 012	–16 709
Total	9 791	39 949

Of the property income, 2 544 constitutes an estimated internal rent for the Foundation's own premises. The interest expense reported in the income statement relates to loans secured against the Foundation's properties. See also notes 11 and 12.

Note 3. Income from disposal of financial instruments

	2001	2000
Shares	488 477	1 491 735
Bonds	44 095	18 878
Total	532 572	1 510 613

Note 4. Other income

	2001	2000
Unutilized grants	1 226	4 833
Reimbursement from SPP	–	1 534
Tax refund	–	789
Exchange gain – unrealized	55 210	39 286
Miscellaneous	174	2
Total	56 610	46 444

Note 5. Financial expenses

	2001	2000
Safe-custody charge	1 731	1 601
Management fees	1 547	2 513
Other financial expenses	1 118	1 107
Total	4 396	5 221

Note 6. Salaries, other remuneration and social security costs

	2001	2000
Salaries, other remuneration to:		
Board and Managing Director	1 619	1 610
Other staff	5 848	5 744
Accrued salaries	2 280	–
Total	9 747	7 354
Social security costs	5 733	4 570
– of which pension costs	2 069	1 773

Of pension costs 591 (402) relate to the Board and Managing Director.

Note 7. Average number of employees

	2001	2000
Women	6	7
Men	7	7
Total	13	14

Note 8. Remuneration to auditors

	2001	2000
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers	119	–
Ernst & Young	–	156
Total	119	156

Note 9. Change in unrealized gains

	2001	2000	Change
Shares	28 500	1 414 162	–1 385 662
Bonds	75 226	109 169	–33 943
Properties	373 410	390 016	–16 606
Total	477 136	1 913 347	–1 436 211

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

The average consumer price index in 2001 was 267.1. The corresponding index for 2000 was 260.7, giving an increase between 2000 and 2001 of 2.45%. The indexed real value of the donation capital will therefore increase by $3\,832\,184 \times 0.0245 = 93\,889$. See also note 18.

Note 11. Properties

	Foundation's stake	Book value	Market value
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100%	35 516	120 000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100%	78 778	101 000
Adam och Eva 17, Stockholm	50%	123 716	166 000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100%	16 150	43 800
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100%	11 041	31 200
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100%	8 171	28 000
Trädlärkan 2, Stockholm	100%	15 280	33 000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100%	25 832	68 900
Snöklockan 1, Stockholm	100%	22 571	50 700
Jasminen 4, Stockholm	100%	15 372	33 500
Apelträdet 5, Stockholm	100%	14 533	26 000
Hjorten 17, Stockholm	100%	17 536	54 600
Sånglärkan 12, Stockholm	100%	56 794	58 000
Total		441 290	814 700

Note 12. Properties

	2001	2000
Buildings		
Acquisition values, brought forward	403 604	353 041
Investments for the year	896	50 563
Accumulated acquisition values, carried forward	404 500	403 604
Depreciation, brought forward	-56 867	-49 457
Depreciation for the year	-8 090	-7 410
Accumulated depreciation, carried forward	-64 957	-56 867
Write-downs, brought forward	-58 258	-58 258
Write-downs for the year	-6 700	-
Accumulated write-downs, carried forward	-64 958	-58 258
Land		
Acquisition values, brought forward	214 747	192 305
Investments for the year	-	22 442
Accumulated acquisition values, carried forward	214 747	214 747
Write-downs, brought forward	-44 742	-44 742
Write-downs for the year	-3 300	-
Accumulated write-downs, carried forward	-48 042	-44 742
Residual value according to plan, carried forward	441 290	458 484
Tax-assessment values, buildings	317 904	279 004
Tax-assessment values, land	191 897	166 519

The market values of properties are specified in note 11. See also note 2.

Note 13. Equipment

	2001	2000
Acquisition values, brought forward	3 815	3 114
Purchases	392	733
Sales and rejects	-	-32
Accumulated acquisition values, carried forward	4 207	3 815
Depreciation, brought forward	-2 795	-2 401
Sales and rejects	-	32
Depreciation of the year	-537	-426
Accumulated depreciation, carried forward	-3 332	-2 795
Residual value according to plan, carried forward	875	1 020

Note 14. Bonds

Maturity year	Nominal value	Book value	Market value
Swedish nominal-interest bonds			
2002	50 000	52 499	50 860
2003	150 000	150 555	149 944
2005	200 000	198 581	198 354
2006	150 000	151 569	150 942
2007	100 000	100 149	98 873
2009	310 000	316 201	308 186
Total	969 554	969 554	957 159
Swedish real-interest bonds			
2004	80 000	79 033	82 998
2008	200 000	192 489	225 430
2014	370 000	231 672	257 552
2020	100 000	93 828	112 277
Total	597 022	597 022	678 257
Total bonds	1 566 576	1 566 576	1 635 416
Interest-bearing fund			
Nektar		100 000	106 387
Total	100 000	100 000	106 387
Grand total	1 666 576	1 666 576	1 741 803

Note 15. Shares

Swedish shares	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit (thousands)
ABB	200 000	21 227	20 200	SEK
Allgon B	250 000	17 421	14 750	SEK
Artimplant B	18 700	1 611	907	SEK
Astra Zeneca	362 550	173 727	174 387	SEK
Atlas Copco B	50 000	10 591	11 025	SEK
Axis	495 000	6 426	12 375	SEK
Bergman & Beving B	481 400	18 353	18 967	SEK
Bure	311 500	9 121	9 252	SEK
Cardo	302 200	45 447	47 748	SEK
Castellum	368 900	40 522	40 026	SEK
CyberCom	55 400	1 554	1 823	SEK
Drott B	151 100	16 339	16 319	SEK
Electrolux B	350 000	49 286	54 775	SEK
Eniro	350 000	26 172	26 250	SEK
Ericsson B	9 500 000	571 107	541 499	SEK
Expanda B	250 000	11 774	9 975	SEK
Finnveden B	190 500	8 773	5 620	SEK
Framfab	3 350 000	3 350	2 144	SEK
FöreningsSparbanken A	404 400	48 164	52 572	SEK
Gambro B	320 600	21 330	21 160	SEK
Haldex	342 800	29 967	29 824	SEK
Heba Fastighets B	50 000	3 255	3 375	SEK
Hennes & Mauritz B	1 111 450	203 126	241 185	SEK
Hoist International B	100 000	5 411	5 750	SEK
Holmen B	60 000	13 828	14 310	SEK
Hufvudstaden A	394 000	11 250	10 362	SEK
Industrivärden A	57 000	10 033	9 377	SEK
Industrivärden C	395 100	53 828	59 858	SEK
Intentia B	200 000	12 352	12 800	SEK
Investor B	602 800	68 399	69 021	SEK
JC	172 200	10 236	8 782	SEK
JM B	233 200	49 873	51 304	SEK
KMT	14 400	1 369	1 418	SEK
Lagercrantz Group B	533 600	13 298	15 741	SEK
Luvit	223 400	2 238	447	SEK
Mekonomen B	140 000	15 396	23 240	SEK
Micronic Laser System	47 300	12 151	9 034	SEK
Munters	214 200	32 831	37 378	SEK
Neonet	136 500	1 821	2 402	SEK
Nexus	100 000	5 892	3 940	SEK
Nokia SDB	250 000	54 544	66 750	SEK
Nordea	750 000	39 064	41 625	SEK
Observer	129 600	7 927	8 942	SEK

Swedish shares	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit (thousands)
OM AB	75 000	7 951	10 350	SEK
PartnerTech	135 000	14 394	9 450	SEK
Perbio Science	100 000	12 420	17 050	SEK
Pergo	192 000	6 926	7 488	SEK
Pharmacia SDB	25 000	11 621	11 400	SEK
Precise Biometrics A	65 850	12 663	7 507	SEK
Proffice B	650 000	21 205	25 025	SEK
Pyrosequencing A	345 300	15 623	12 949	SEK
Readsoft B	350 000	6 809	5 915	SEK
Sandvik	70 200	15 543	15 760	SEK
SAPA	166 300	22 353	23 947	SEK
Sardus	121 740	7 456	7 791	SEK
SCA B	350 000	69 340	100 450	SEK
Scandiaconsult	567 473	20 961	22 415	SEK
Scania B	151 600	27 849	29 107	SEK
Scribona B	46 000	534	524	SEK
SEB A	306 600	28 013	29 280	SEK
Seco Tools B	348 000	79 583	78 648	SEK
Securitas B	732 600	130 219	145 787	SEK
Skandia	2 154 700	168 448	163 757	SEK
Skanditek A	810 000	34 412	22 194	SEK
Skanska B	2 175 000	162 102	148 988	SEK
SSAB B	249 000	21 146	23 531	SEK
Stora Enso OYJ R (SEK)	339 200	45 243	45 114	SEK
Telelogic	450 000	9 252	3 690	SEK
Telia	535 800	24 436	25 022	SEK
Teligent	190 500	4 541	5 906	SEK
Tornet	73 600	10 065	10 230	SEK
Trelleborg B	110 000	8 360	8 855	SEK
Ångpanneföreningen B	10 000	1 543	1 420	SEK
Öresund	37 475	10 679	11 805	SEK
Total Swedish shares	2 772 074	2 839 991	SEK	

Foreign shares	Number,	Book value	Market value	Currency unit (thousands)
Denmark				
D/S 1912 B	15	848	855	DKK
Danisco	114 450	33 870	34 221	DKK
Danske Bank	150 000	19 319	20 100	DKK
Group 4 Falck	60 000	47 164	56 100	DKK
Jyske Bank	30 000	5 421	5 280	DKK
Novo Nordisk	125 000	41 207	42 688	DKK
TK Development	68 000	13 400	11 968	DKK
Norway				
Tomra Systems	100 000	8 194	8 600	NOK
Finland				
Elcoteq	68 850	665	689	EUR
Elisa Communication	100 000	1 435	1 361	EUR
Huhtamäki	82 000	2 845	2 911	EUR
Metsä Tissue	76 900	788	674	EUR
M-Real B	50 000	346	347	EUR
Nokia A	400 000	10 202	11 584	EUR
Perlos	59 800	661	697	EUR
Sonera Corp	200 000	1 113	1 138	EUR
Tecnomen	501 638	1 219	883	EUR
Tieto-X	255 250	1 459	1 026	EUR
UPM-Kymmene	20 000	745	745	EUR
Germany				
DaimlerChrysler	20 000	1 003	967	EUR
SAP (a.o)	14 500	2 047	2 135	EUR
Schering	25 000	1 524	1 490	EUR
Siemens	30 000	1 831	2 241	EUR
Volkswagen	30 000	1 371	1 575	EUR
Netherlands				
Aegon	50 000	1 526	1 520	EUR
Getronics NV	275 000	1 149	1 001	EUR
KPN	323 980	1 709	1 850	EUR
STMicroelectronics	50 000	1 844	1 803	EUR
France				
Axa	115 000	3 459	2 699	EUR
BNP Paribas	10 000	996	1 005	EUR
Bouygues	20 000	938	736	EUR
Cap Gemini	30 000	2 302	2 433	EUR
Carrefour	58 000	3 969	3 387	EUR
Christian Dior	60 000	2 783	2 068	EUR
CNP Assurances	30 000	1 050	1 071	EUR
Genesys	29 976	1 286	415	EUR
L'Oreal	27 000	2 149	2 184	EUR
Pernod-Ricard	12 000	992	1 044	EUR
Sanofi Synthelabo	25 000	1 784	2 095	EUR

Foreign shares	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit (thousands)
Thales	25 000	1 003	969	EUR
Vivendi Universal	50 000	4 072	3 075	EUR
Great Britain				
British Sky				
Broadcasting Group	50 000	394	378	GBP
BT Group	100 000	272	253	GBP
GlaxoSmithKline	200 000	3 537	3 446	GBP
MM02	500 000	448	432	GBP
Reuter Group PLC	100 000	644	680	GBP
Serco Group PLC	200 000	826	730	GBP
Switzerland				
Novartis Reg	75 000	4 387	4 500	CHF
Roche	62 900	9 476	7 454	CHF
Serono SA	1 500	2 230	2 173	CHF
USA				
AOL	40 000	1 488	1 284	USD
Applied Materials	10 000	511	401	USD
AT&T Wireless	100 000	1 582	1 437	USD
Berkshire Hathaway	60	4 043	4 536	USD
Eli Lilly & Co	10 000	813	785	USD
Fleming Cos	75 000	1 565	1 388	USD
Foundry Networks	140 000	2 584	1 141	USD
Kulicke & Soffa	53 000	996	909	USD
Merck US	40 000	2 660	2 352	USD
Metlife	10 000	334	317	USD
Service Corp Intl (SRV)	600 000	3 613	2 994	USD
Sprint Corp	30 000	1 385	732	USD
Sun Microsystems	200 000	2 378	2 460	USD
WAB	60 000	818	738	USD
Total foreign shares		1 236 011	1 184 564	SEK
Externally managed share portfolio				
SEB America		17 304	19 404	USD
External share investment funds				
Eikos		50 000	52 620	SEK
Zenit		100 000	89 521	SEK
Valhalla		750	771	EUR
Grand total shares		4 348 115	4 376 614	SEK

Note 16. Other receivables

	2001	2000
Rental receivables etc.	84	343
Property tax	–	252
Claim on SPP	–	985
Promissory note	–	4 526
Securities sold but not paid for	174 286	89 283
Miscellaneous	615	39
Total	174 985	95 428

Note 17. Deferred expenses and accrued income

	2001	2000
Accrued interest	38 876	30 743
Deferred expenses	626	188
Total	39 502	30 931

Note 18. Equity capital

	Donation capital	Profit-equalization reserve	Total equity capital
Nominal capital			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 2000	3 009 419	4 030 289	7 039 708
Provisions for pensions *	–	–2 452	–2 452
Adjusted equity capital, 31 Dec. 2000	3 009 419	4 027 837	7 037 256
Reported profit for the year	–	796 351	796 351
Research grants approved	–	–350 295	–350 295
Equity capital 31 Dec. 2001	3 009 419	4 473 893	7 483 312
Real capital			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 2000	3 832 184	5 120 871	8 953 055
Provisions for pensions *	–	–2 452	–2 452
Adjusted equity capital, 31 Dec. 2000	3 832 184	5 118 419	8 950 603
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital (see note 10)	93 889	–	93 889
Real decrease in equity capital	–	–733 749	–733 749
Research grants approved	–	–350 295	–350 295
Equity capital 31 Dec. 2001	3 926 073	4 034 375	7 960 448

* Pensions undertakings are shown up to and including 2000 as contingent liabilities. As from 2001, they are reported as liabilities in the balance sheet. Provisions for pensions, brought forward, have been deducted from the profit-equalization reserve. To enable a comparison between the years the accounts from 2000 have been adjusted.

Note 19. Other current liabilities

	2001	2000
Employees' tax at source	533	869
Securities purchased but not paid for	291 326	75 138
Rent deposits	60	60
Tax owed	744	312
Management of funds from SIDA	393	1 000
Management of funds from the Swedish Research Council	2 944	–
Management of funds from the Riksdag	144	264
Atrium properties	51	–
Current part of mortgage loan	249	4 016
Total	296 444	81 659

Note 20. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	2001	2000
Social costs	458	593
Holidays earned in advance, but not utilized	554	485
Special (salary) tax on pension insurance premiums	501	423
Accrued salaries	3 028	–
Accrued interest on mortgage loans	490	505
Deferred rental income	1 953	6 024
Miscellaneous, properties	1 047	1 038
Other accrued expenses	376	715
Total	8 407	9 783

Note 21. Pledged securities

	2001	2000
For own allocations and debts		
In respect of liabilities for secured loans		
Property mortgage	117 914	121 977
Total	117 914	121 977

Approved grants for research

	2001	2000
Grants from the Bank of Sweden Donation, incl. the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	118 003	171 553
Grants from the Humanities and Social Science Donation	231 367	320 236
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	705	675
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	220	215
Total	350 295	492 679

For more detailed information, see the sections "New research projects in 2001" (page 95) and "Statistical information on research grants" (page 137).

Donations

amounts in SEK '000

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 2001 the market values of the various donations were as follows:

1. Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	5 698 860 (63,6527%)
2. Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	3 228 332 (36,0584%)
3. Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	19 744 (0,2205%)
4. Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	6 119 (0,0684%)

TOTAL CAPITAL AT MARKET VALUE ON 31 DEC. 2000	8 953 055
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Honesty and Trust: theory and experience in the light of post-socialist transformations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.



The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 2001 (reported profit for the year + change in unrealized gains – provisions for pensions (see note 18) = 796 351 – 1 436 211 – 2 452 = –642 312) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

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

Value, brought forward	5 698 860
Share of total return for the year	–408 849
Grants for the year	–118 003
<hr/>	
MARKET VALUE ON 31 DEC. 2001	5 172 008

The grants from the Nils-Eric 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 2001 is 300. 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*

Value, brought forward	3 228 332
Share of total return for the year	–231 607
Grants for the year	–231 367
<hr/>	
MARKET VALUE ON 31 DEC. 2001	2 765 358

3. *Erik Rönneberg's Donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses*

Value, brought forward	19 744
Share of total return for the year	–1 416
Grants for the year	–705
<hr/>	
MARKET VALUE ON 31 DEC. 2001	17 623

4. *Erik Rönneberg's Donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years*

Value, brought forward	6 119
Share of total return for the year	–440
Grants for the year	–220
<hr/>	
MARKET VALUE ON 31 DEC. 2001	5 459

TOTAL CAPITAL AT MARKET VALUE ON 31 DEC. 2001	7 960 448
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STOCKHOLM 8 FEBRUARY 2001

Stig Strömholm <i>Chairman</i>	Sonia Karlsson <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Lars Bäckström
Berndt Ekholm	Åke Gustavsson	Chris Heister
Christer Jönsson	Lars-Erik Klangby	Hillevi Rosenquist
Tuve Skånberg	Gunnar Törnqvist	Rune Åberg
Dan Brändström <i>Managing Director</i>		

Audit Report

We have examined the Annual Report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees of the Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond for the year 2001. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the accounts and the administration of the Foundation. Our responsibility is to express our opinion concerning the Annual Report and the administration on the basis of our audit.

This audit has been conducted in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards in Sweden. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the Annual Report is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the accounts. An audit 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 assess whether any member of the Board of Trustees is liable to pay damages to the Foundation, whether there are grounds for dismissal or whether any member of the Board of Trustees has, by any other means, contravened the Foundation Act or the Deed of Foundation. We are of the opinion that our audit gives reasonable grounds for our statements below.

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

The members of the Board of Trustees have not contravened the Foundation Act or the Deed of Foundation.

STOCKHOLM 11 FEBRUARY 2002
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Ulrika Granholm Dahl
AUTHORIZED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT



Hummingbirds and flowering branch. Water colour drawing. Cuba, 1851. From Fredrika Bremer's sketchbook from the New World.

Fredrika Bremer and the Diary

CARINA BURMAN

The human soul has its times of ebb and flood, which fluctuate from day to day, from moment to moment even. At low-tide, our vessel of life is stranded, and everything grows dull and difficult; but with the returning flow of warm, good feelings we are afloat again, and all is light and easy.

Fredrika Bremer (1801–1865) made this reflection in her diary, in the autumn of 1843. At the time she was caught up in a tidal wave of success which, fifteen years earlier, had replaced the prolonged low water of adolescence. As the daughter of a wealthy foundry-owner, Bremer had had an excellent upbringing, though, unfortunately, it failed to provide her with such benefits as love, self-confidence and sufficient nourishment. Her artistic interests were encouraged however, and, among other things, she studied drawing and miniature painting under the skilful guidance of professional artists; and, in her younger years, she composed poems and small dramas for family occasions. She made her literary debut in 1828 with a collection of short stories, entitled *Sketches of Everyday Life* (*Teckningar utur hvardagslifvet*). Initially, her main motive in writing was to earn money for charitable work, and although the young lady of society had not attained her majority – and did not do so until the age of 40, when, as an unmarried woman, she was obliged to seek a royal dispensation – she soon began to see her writing as a vocation. Within a period of thirty years she published thirteen novels, all of which portray life in contemporary upper-class circles – a subject with which her female readers were well acquainted – and explore feminist ideas. As time went by, the feminist theme was made increasingly explicit. By 1843, translations of her books into various foreign languages had begun to appear, and her literary fame spread throughout Europe. In Britain and America her books became bestsellers and an inspiration to the Victorian novelists. She entered the sphere of public affairs (a sphere to which women had no real access) when, in December 1843, she published a proclamation in the newspaper *Aftonbladet*, aimed at rousing women's interest in contemporary social problems. An earlier article, in which she drew attention to the suffering of animals through the image of an abused dray-horse, appeared (the same month) in the same newspaper. And a year before that she had flouted con-

vention by publishing a short religious tract, entitled *Morning Watches* (*Morgon-väckter*).

Fredrika Bremer was a pioneer in many fields. During the 1850s she expanded her ideas. Among other things, she founded "The Stockholm Women's Society for Child Welfare", and attempted to form a national union of women's associations. In summer, 1854, the London *Times* published her "Invitation to a Peace Alliance", in which she calls on the women of the world to unite for peaceful purposes, and outlines a plan for how women's societies could contribute to a reconstruction of the world after the Crimean war. But her appeal was met with derision. The time was not ripe.

Already as a young woman, Bremer knew her own mind, and was evidently given to speaking it. By her own account, she lacked the quality of tact, and in her youth is said to have preached equality to the servants at home in the castle kitchen, though without much success. The first coherent piece of work from Bremer's hand is a travel diary, which is addressed to a cousin and describes the family's extensive travels in Germany, France and Switzerland; during which the twenty year-old Fredrika, was constantly reminded of the fact that she, as a woman, should know her place. There was even less freedom in a closed carriage in Germany than there was back home in the salons of Stockholm. Here, Bremer appears as a full-fledged feminist.

There is a lot in the youthful travelogue that anticipates Fredrika Bremer's future writing. Apart from the "message" and the detailed descriptions of people, places and meal-times, we also find a definite form, one that she was to favour in her fictional writing. In her early pieces, she created a number of memorable personae, such as the formidable storyteller, Beata Hvardagslag, in her first novel *The H*** Family* (*Familjen H****, 1830–31); and the letter-writer, Fransiska Werner in *The Neighbours* (*Grannarne*, 1837). Her most successful works are those in which she makes use of a distinct sender, or narrator, and an equally distinct addressee. The use of the first person helps to reinforce the reader's sense of involvement, but is also deceptive; and still today, authors are often confused with their assumed characters. It is striking how frequently Bremer's readers identified the authoress with her heroines, particularly if they happened to wield a pen and were a trifle sententious.

The "I" form is particularly common in Bremer's early writing, and she returns to it in the later travelogues, *The Homes of the New World* (*Hemmen i den nya världen*, 1853–4), based on the letters sent to her sister from America; and *Life in the Old World* (*Lifvet i gamla världen*, 1860–2) – which describes her travels in Europe and the Middle East. In a foreword to *Life in the Old World*, she comments on the diary form:

It is a strange thing keeping a diary – to oneself; I do not know how one can bear to do so. Once, in my early youth, I kept a diary, or rather, a kind of moral account-book, in which each day was marked with the brief addition of 'good', 'bad' or 'so-so'. At the end of the year, I would make a summation of the days; but when, after a couple of years, I noticed that the total number of 'so-so' days' continually outweighed the others, I grew tired of the whole thing, and since then have ceased to keep a diary – to myself.

The main drawback of a diary, according to Bremer, is the absence of an addressee. But she resolves that particular problem. As with the youthful travel diary, so *Life in the Old World* is also addressed to an intimate – not, as before, an older cousin with whom one could exchange a laugh, but a certain "R", namely, the Reader.

Here, I intend to study Bremer's use of the diary form, in both a private and a literary context, with or without an addressee. Hitherto, the actual form of Bremer's work has received little critical attention, and there is a crucial need for a more penetrating in-depth study of her work from the point of view of narrative technique. I will limit myself here to a few brief excerpts from the prolific material.

Bremer kept a diary from time to time. In vain, one searches it for breathless confidences and emotional confessions, finding no more than a brief, occasionally dated and patently intermittent, record of her thoughts. A collection entitled *Some inner experiences*, from 1842–7, in the Gothenburg University Library, consists of a number of, often personal, aphoristic reflections. While among the collections at The Royal Library, Stockholm, is a volume containing diary entries, as well as outlines of literary and autobiographic work, divers poems, quotations, excerpts and even a rejected foreword to *Nina*, a novel from 1835.

The Royal Library notebook spans the period 1828 to 1837, with an interval between the years 1831 and 1834. In Bremer's handwriting, one may discern a reflection of her own development: where the cautiously girlish characters gradually give way to bold, emphatic strokes, indicative of steeping the quill in ink. By now, Bremer was quite an accomplished writer – with a number of short stories and poems, as well as four novels to her credit. The notes reflect both her personal development and that of her books. In March, 1831, she refers to a new acquaintance as "marking an epoch in my intellectual life". Four years later she was grappling with *Nina*, her longest, and least successful novel, but put it aside temporarily, as she relates in the diary:

When I am entangled in the maze of Thought and quite unable to see a way out – not knowing which way to turn for all the ideas and will-o-the-wisps, then a feeling of impatience and despair assails me, and a desire to turn away from this life to one that is more real. I long to kiss a Man, suckle a child, and take care of a home, thinking of nothing but their happiness and of giving praise to God.

This was only a momentary weakness: marriage would most definitely have put an end to a writing career. Bremer had realised the value of literature as a vehicle for the communication of an idea, or message – in her case, concerning the status and rights of women. Her woman's world did not preclude either love or babies, but she often pointed to other alternatives.

The entries in the small notebook from the 1820s and 1830s are fairly sparse. Ten years later, Bremer was a more industrious diary-keeper, or, rather, a recorder of thoughts. In September 1842, when the inflamed debate engendered by her religious pamphlet, *Morning Watches* had subsided, she affirms: "No more theological disputes! They have all but divorced me from my best

friends." Elsewhere, she expresses opinions on music and literature, makes a note of "pithy expressions", or describes her observation of the quiet sorrow of oppressed women, rocking to and fro in their solitude. She writes:

There is a wealth of books written for the edification of Woman as a good wife and mother, but hardly any for her edification as a good human being and citizen in every circumstance of life, apart from marriage.

Fredrika Bremer wrote this in a letter dated the 24th of July, 1843. At this time she was engaged in putting the finishing touches to a novel, whose theme was precisely "the emancipation of women", written in diary form. *A Diary (En Dagbok)* is set in a contemporary upper-class environment in Stockholms – Fredrika Bremer's own environment – and focuses on the themes of emancipation and love, issues that also had a significant bearing on her own life. Her letters from 1842–3 reveal the mutual fructification of private life and novel: the authoress complains that she is influenced by the heroine's speculations on the subject of love, and at times, she employs almost identical wording in the novel and in her private correspondence. It is possible that the novel also inspired its author to keep a diary. Since the entries in her private diary, Some inner experiences, were made in January, 1842, and the novel already envisaged in October, 1841, one may take it for granted that, in this particular instance, the egg came first.

Bremer had exploited the diary form earlier. In "The Solitary" (Den ensamma), a short story from the second volume of the *Sketches* (1830), an oppressed lady's companion reveals her hardships through a series of frequently dated notes. The main character, however, asserts that it is "by no means a carefully composed diary (that she has written), no witty or interesting record of daily events – such a diary is only for the eyes of friends – merely a sequence of disordered thoughts, scattered about like the faded leaves of autumn." Sofia Adelan, who wields the pen in *A Diary*, believes, with the nameless solitary, in the rights of women, but is neither repressed nor dispirited. Bremer referred to her as "a hybrid, part goblin part philosopher"; she has a witchlike quality, and is one of the novel's sympathetic female rebels. In March 1843, Bremer described the theme of the novel as "the liberation of Woman, not in terms of any private ties, but in regard to her inward education, her consciousness, position and aspirations in life." It is interesting to note that the radical feminism which Bremer proposes in *A Diary* was not explicitly expressed until later in her feminist manifesto, *Hertha, or the Story of a Soul*, 1856.

The choice of diary form for *A Diary* was, therefore, not without significance. Already, a century earlier, the then young novel, had sought to capture an appearance of authenticity. The diary form lent immediacy as well as intimacy and the added relish of being privy to someone else's secret thoughts. By making Sofia Adelan's diary accessible to the reader, Bremer undoubtedly wished to enlist heightened sympathy for her heroine, and thereby, also for the views she represented.

Generally, however, the readers equated the heroines with their author, and Sofia Adelan was seen as an unadulterated self-portrait. The critical reviews, on the whole, were favourable, though somewhat condescending with regard to the subject matter, i.e. feminism: the critics frequently chose to miscon-

strue or to ignore the emancipatory ideology in Bremer's novels. On this occasion, the author, C. J. L. Almqvist, was alone in discerning the novel's thrust, and, despite his usual readiness to attack Bremer, considered *A Diary* to be a worthy shaper of public opinion in the cause of feminism. In November 1843, the month in which the book was published, the authoress notes the following in her diary:

Beware of becoming too content with praise, and words of flattery. To lose one's head, and be made giddy by such "sweet talk" denotes feeble-mindedness, or lack of experience of such things.

The critics were men, while Bremer's circle of readers was a more mixed company. She evidently drew admiration from another quarter; of such intensity, it would seem, that even an experienced authoress like herself was overwhelmed.

Bremer was to publish several more novels, though none of them were written in diary form. In her, not entirely successful story, *Life in Dalecarlia (I Dalarna)*, 1845, the reader is given an insight into the thoughts of the felon, Julius Wolf, through a series of monthly reports. In *Hertha*, the diary form serves to illustrate the heroine's feminist contribution to the reshaping of society. Bremer's use of the diary as a literary convention appears to be coupled with the weight of the idea she wishes to convey. Despite his immoral conduct, Julius Wolf is Bremer's mouthpiece, and conveys insights into Nature as

Opposite page: (Left) Portrait of Dr. Buchanan (phrenologist). Sepia wash and water-colour drawing. Ohio, 1850. (Right) Octavie Le Vert. Sepia wash and water-colour drawing. New Orleans, 1851. From Fredrika Bremer's sketch-book from the New World.



the source of human inspiration and purification. The three works – “The Solitary”, *A Diary*, and *Hertha* focus specifically on the feminist issue. Thus, there were good reasons for forging a strong link between reader and narrator.

Again, Bremer makes use of the diary form in her travel descriptions, both in the case of the youthful letters to her cousin and in that of the strongly political *Impressions of England* (*England om hösten*, 1851). In the introduction to her last great work, *Life in the Old World*, she formally rejects the diary form, only to commit the reader to a fifteen hundred-page journey written in the form of a journal, based on the notes made by the authoress during the journey. *Life in the Old World* is not merely a travelogue, it also represents the ageing writer’s interior journey – back to the land of childhood and the places she had not visited until now, but which were familiar to her from studies and engravings in her childhood – Rome, the Holy Land, Greece. Whether consciously or unconsciously, she reconnects with the diary of her youth. And thus, the story of her life comes full circle – like a golden snake that bites its own tail – carrying her back to her original starting-point. It is possible that the journey also represents a final contact with the diary-writing of her youth, appropriately placed in a period of time, which, by all accounts, was entirely devoid of any “so-so” days.

Carina Burman, Ph.D., Uppsala (b. 1960), has written extensively on 18th and 19th century literature. Her latest work is a biography of Fredrika Bremer, and she has earlier published two volumes of Bremer’s letters. Carina Burman has written four novels and is a life-member of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Tage Erlander 100 years

ARVID LAGERCRANTZ

To a particularly large extent, the year 2001, for the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, revolved around the centenary of the birth of Tage Erlander, and the occasion was duly marked by an exhibition, a seminar and the publication of his diaries. It is thanks to this that we now begin to comprehend the full stature of one of Sweden’s great statesmen. Throughout his life (1901–1985), Erlander was mostly reluctant to express his opinions and feelings during the many years in which he held office (1946–1969). Despite the criticism he received following the publication of his memoirs (in five volumes), for failure to include any personal memories, he persisted in the belief that factual information is what really counts. On one occasion, in 1979, I visited him at his home in Bommersvik in the province of Sörmland. During the conversation, he quoted some lines by his compatriot, the great man of letters, Erik Gustaf Geijer:

Should anyone believe that the most important thing in any work he has been fortunate enough to contribute to is to put his own personal stamp on it, he should be aware that posterity is waiting to erase all traces of his authorship, leaving only that which is worthy to become common property.

In order to get Tage Erlander to open up in some measure about his private life, I suggested that he might like to talk about the literature he had read during his life. He agreed to this, albeit with some hesitancy. He had, he said, read the Bible from cover to cover, and also the collected works of Strindberg, which he had discovered as an undergraduate at Lund, to mention just two examples.

But apart from writing his memoirs, there were also the diaries. While he lived, one had the impression that these were ultimately intended for future research. I, myself was permitted to read the diaries from the 1960s, which were written towards the end of his active period of office and in which the

notations are fairly sparse. To my knowledge, only Olof Ruin and Björn von Sydow had read what he wrote in (the diaries from) the 1940s and 1950s. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has now enabled Sven Erlander to publish his father's diaries, and here, one may, indeed, speak of a brilliant piece of research. The diaries are a complement to the memoirs, and convey a more personal side of the statesman, that was previously lacking.

The Diaries

The diaries take the form of hastily sketched recollections – dashed off, as it were. There is no extensive political analysis, merely a catalogue of complaints relating to the pressure of work, ill health or contention within the government. Although – as Olle Svenning, a former colleague, wrote – it is necessary to understand Erlander's coded language “full of exaggerations, irony and understatement”, one is, nevertheless, allowed an insight into the Prime Minister's daily affairs. He is either suffering from a cold, has just recovered from one, or feels one coming on. His daily thoughts concerning the members of the Cabinet, for whom he is responsible, are occasionally quite harsh, but since he also declares his own incompetence, these should, perhaps, be taken with a pinch of salt. At the time of writing, he would, undoubtedly, have defended his opinions, but as these tend to vary, one needs to exercise discrimination as one reads.

When Ernst Wigforss, the Minister of Finance, resigned, on Tuesday, 10th May, 1949, Erlander writes: “If I had the energy I would take over the post myself, and let Sköld be Prime Minister. All the candidates for the position have so many shortcomings that the whole thing is sure to be an adventure. Sträng is the sharpest of them, but his attitude is altogether too hard and he is too strongly bound by his class instinct. Strand is indecisive (too much of a “wait and see man”), too passive and too fearful of strife and conflict. Kinna somewhat too soft and conciliatory and too imprecise both in thought and word, less so in deed. Hall's shortcomings need not be recorded here.”

The diary entry for that day reads: “It's wonderful not having to rush about. To have time for oneself. To think. Or just relax. Like last evening, in which the only disturbance was a discussion with Knutte Söderström, the caretaker, about the lack of hot water in the building. And later on, Karin Kavli's recital of a short story by Agnes von Krusenstjerna. The discussion with Aina and the boys about our intended trip to Lappland. Which now seems to be settled. Whatever that can depend on!” One is apprised of the fact that the Prime Minister is continually travelling to some part of the country to hold political lectures. In Stockholm, he is visited by an endless stream of people from all walks of life, with various appeals either of a financial, professional, or an official nature. The King and the crown prince occupy a good deal of his time, so much so, in fact, that one has to admit that the King still wielded influence. It is evident that the shadow of the Second World War still hovers over Sweden and the government, and the fear of a new world war is unmistakable.

The contention among the elderly Cabinet members is a continual source of worry to Tage Erlander, who, in fact, had inherited them, so to speak, when he took over from Per Albin. Wigforss and Sköld are portrayed as the two most important ministers during these years. The relationship with Gustav Möller is a sensitive area: Möller having been Erlander's rival for the leadership, and his former superior and mentor.

Erlander uses an eloquent prose style for his daily notes in the diary, and frequently alludes to books and plays that he has recently read or seen. The



degree of detail is surprising, though one has to admit that the repetitiveness can be somewhat tedious.

Getting rid of personal judgements

In a radio interview with Tage Erlander, in 1984, I asked him how he felt about the future of his diaries. He was wary about publicising his privately-held opinions of people. “They are so variable and frequently ill-founded”, he said, “you'd better cut them out.” On an earlier occasion, in 1975, I asked him if, in the course of writing the diaries, he had been influenced by the thought of future opinion. “No, the fear of history's judgement did not affect me at the time of writing. Everyone thinks they're immortal and that they'll have time to destroy anything that is likely to hurt or offend others, or which shows one in a bad light”, was his reply.

On the same occasion, he also commented on the critique of the memoirs: “Initially, it was not my intention to write a history of the post-war period, but it became so when I realized that the audience I wanted to reach (i.e. young people) knew very little about the events of that time. That is why I was obliged, for example, to account for the development of our election results in the Northern region (Norrbotten), and so forth. It's a new “Odhner”, said Erlander, alluding to the popular history book of the period.

Naturally, publishing the diaries in a practically unabridged version, was a delicate matter for Sven and his brother Bo Erlander. However, as it is now fifty years since the diaries were written and most of the people referred to in them are deceased, it was the right thing to do.

Exhibition Online

An exhibition was created, expressly designed to appeal to young people and to spark a debate on contemporary issues relating to the post-war period. It was jointly funded by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Social Democratic Party, and mounted by the National Association of

Travelling Exhibitions (Riksställningar). The exhibition was inaugurated by Minister of Defence, Björn von Sydow, on May 12th at the Erlander Centre in Ransäter, Värmland (which is Tage Erlander's birthplace). The official opening ceremony was performed by the Speaker of the Riksdag, Birgitta Dahl at the Foundation Seminar devoted to Erlander, which was held in the second chamber of the Riksdag on 19th September, 2001.

The title of the exhibition was "When Tage Erlander Ruled the Land." (The aim was to attract a wide audience with a focus on young people.) It was based on five themes: democracy, welfare, neutrality, and the right to education and to work. Helene Larsson was the producer and Art Director. The exhibition was presented in the idiom of builders' scaffolding to represent the social structure, and canvas drapes imprinted with images and quotations from Erlander's memoirs, diaries and interviews. The only personal effects relating to Tage Erlander, on display, were a pair of spectacles and the somewhat sensational letter from 1949 which he wrote to the Head of the National Telecommunications Office, Håkan Sterky, requesting him to organize "a resistance movement, to be mobilized in the event of any occupation of the country."

The exhibition is also accessible via the Internet, at (www.tageerlander.org) where several interviews with Tage Erlander can also be heard. The exhibition will be on tour until summer, 2003, under the auspices of "Folkets Hus och Parker" (People's Halls Association). In 2001, the exhibition was nominated as one of the four best cultural web sites.

The Seminar

The Seminar, which was entitled "Tage Erlander 100 Years", was opened by the chairman of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Professor Stig Strömholm, in the second chamber of the Riksdag, which was already well-filled. Bo and Sven Erlander together with their families (children and grandchildren) numbered twelve, and among the participants were many of Sweden's most eminent politicians, including: the Prime Minister, Göran Persson, former Prime Ministers, Ingvar Carlsson and Thorbjörn Fälldin and Ola Ullsten. Also invited were former party leaders, such as C. H. Hermansson, Gunnar Helén and Lars Werner, as were, for instance, Rudolf Meidner, Ernst Michanek, Anita Gradin, Britt Bohlin, Rolf Wirtén, Nils G. Åsling, Ingemar Mundebo, Bosse Ringholm, Allan Larsson, Sverker Åström and Gustav Cedervall. The Media were represented, inter alia, by Television's Lars Orup, Gustav Olivecrona and Åke Ortmark, and Ivar Ivre and Dieter Strand. Altogether, some 180 people attended the seminar.

The Seminar revolved around four separate themes: The Premiership, Foreign policy, Political Dissatisfaction, and Research. A number of prominent researchers and politicians had been invited to speak and to engage in a two-way discussion. The idea was to present a more theoretical picture in concert with views from practising politicians: The Speaker, Birgitta Dahl, began by saying that Tage Erlander's diaries had opened up a completely new dimension: "Reading [the diaries] has been both a moving and an edifying experience", she said, and continued: "Today, when the leaders of society are automatically expected to respond to important questions in 60 seconds flat, without the slightest chance of nuance or reflection, it is a great reassurance to reconnect with an enquiring mind such as we find in Erlander's thoughts and doubts."

Former Prime Minister, Ingvar Carlsson, Professor emeritus Olof Ruin and

Björn von Sydow spoke about the transformations that had taken place with regard to the premiership. Björn von Sydow raised the issue of the complexity and deceptive quality of leadership: "how complex and how illusory leadership can be – not that which we associate with the commanding gesture, the clearly defined intention and decisive ordering of priorities, but compromise and anxiety." Von Sydow related that this was something he had experienced at first hand, as a young man when working in the Erlander administration.

Olof Ruin warned against too great a reliance on what is written in the diaries as being a true representation of Erlander's performance as Premier. "The writing was a means of unburdening himself", he added. Ingvar Carlsson reviewed the situation vis a vis the Cabinet and the prime ministerial office: while the former had expanded, (he said) the premiership had, in effect, remained unchanged. "He too remained unchanged. Wholly uncorrupted by power, as is shown in the diaries", is how Ingvar Carlsson summed up the situation. Prime Minister, Göran Persson was struck by many parallels to present circumstances. "All the agonizing, all the woes described in the reflections of a state leader are precisely the same today", he said, and continued: "And those fruitless attempts to elevate governmental debate onto a higher intellectual plane. We have all tried to deal with the problem by a reshuffle of the Cabinet, although, I am afraid our efforts have not met with any great success".

The next theme related to external and internal threats. The former ambassador, Kaj Björk, who held the post of International Secretary in the Social Democratic government in the 1950s, engaged in a dialogue with professor Krister Wahlbäck of the Foreign Department. Kaj Björk, who was one of the few people present who are mentioned in the diaries, said he experienced Tage Erlander "as an extremely warm, pleasant and kindly person, though, he could display anger on occasion. But, on the whole, he gave no outward sign of that diurnal anguish, he describes, over the events of the day before".

Krister Wahlbäck focussed on the "singularity of the diary notations as a documentation of working procedure not only in relation to Swedish matters but internationally as well", he said.

During the afternoon it was the turn of Ola Ullsten to discuss the political dissatisfaction under the heading of "the frustration of expectations", with Professor Ann-Sofie Ohlander. The points taken up were the expansion of the empowered society and the status of women. Ann-Sofie Ohlander reflected on developments relating to women's status. "Quantitatively, women represented the largest group of malcontents", opined Professor Ohlander. She had calculated that in Part Two of the diaries, 918 men and only 126 women are mentioned. Ola Ullsten emphasized Erlander's sense of humour and said that both he and Gunnar Helén appreciated the fact "that Tage Erlander admits, just as often as we Liberals do, that he dared to be ambivalent before taking a decision, then proceeded to act, for the most part with great success".

The last to speak were four researchers: professors Christina Florin, Karl Grandin, Sven Kullander and Sverker Sörlin who spoke about the research efforts that Erlander had supported, including Feminist developments, and nuclear power. Professor Florin described the gradual progress that women had made during the Erlander era, viz., in the area of higher education. "The Bills were passed under the Palme administration but the groundwork had

been carried out in the Tage Erlander era," she said

Karl Grandin, assistant Director of the Centre of Scientific History at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, described the development of nuclear power and Erlander's initiation of the Committee on Nuclear Power, which directed part of the initial research work on nuclear power in Sweden. As Prime Minister, Erlander was also acting Chairman of the research committee. Finally, Professor Sven Kullander described Tage Erlander's reactions to the discoveries and innovations that had taken place during the twentieth century.

The Seminar concluded with a speech by Sven Erlander, who gave the following characterization of his father: "Tage was a warm-hearted person, and an optimistic party leader and prime minister. There is a lot of agonizing in the diaries. His opinion of people was marked by solidarity and the ability to take rational decisions. He was convinced that education and research were fundamental to the shaping of society. He was optimistic about the future, committed to the people and to a fundamentally democratic view. He strove for peace, freedom and independence. Let us follow his example." In conclusion, Sven Erlander pointed out that the diaries would most likely be published in four or five volumes.

The Seminar has been documented in a special book, to be published by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and edited by Leif Andersson, a former colleague of Tage Erlander.

The dedicated efforts on the part of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation have considerably reinforced our understanding of Tage Erlander. We have been given a clearer picture of his first years as Chairman of the Social Democratic Party and Prime Minister. We now know that:

- Tage Erlander had strong feelings and reacted strongly to things but did not allow his antipathies to limit him, but rather he used his strong emotion in a constructive way to benefit a democratic society;
- he was not as modest as he might have appeared (he knew his own mind even though he let everyone have their say and it took time to reach a decision);
- he was more deeply concerned in numerous ways than he cared to admit: that he was sicker, more fearful of a new world war and continual conflict within the government;
- he frequently held political speeches throughout the country;
- he was equally prejudiced against women as other men of the time;
- he was a habitual reader of fiction and a theatregoer;
- his humanity emerges more fully after a reading of the diaries.

Final picture

I, myself, frequently met with Tage Erlander during the last twelve years of his life. It was my job to get him to talk about his life on the radio and in various books. On the 18th February, 1981, I was on my way from Stockholm to Bommersvik. I had been listening to Elin Wägner's account of her dreams on the car radio, and asked Tage Erlander if he had any dreams: "Oh yes, mostly nightmares," he replied. "It's always the same dream: I am ascending the flight of steps leading to the royal palace at Mynttorget (in the Old Town), for a council meeting. Suddenly, the steps have been replaced by a thin, dangerous-looking platform. As I am deliberating whether or not to step onto it, I

awake. I think it has to do with my abhorrence of all manner of formal occasions. The council meeting was just such an occasion. I can feel equally stressed by a cocktail party."

I often think of the Prime Minister of Sweden hesitating at the palace entrance. His own conviction was that the dream revealed a typical trait of his character.

Arvid Lagercrantz is a journalist and lives in Stockholm. For several years in succession, he met and interviewed Tage Erlander on a number of occasions in connection with various radio programmes and publications.

INSIGNE COMITATUS
LAPPONIA



104

The Domestication of Religion:
popular religiosity in the
Northern space, 1600-1800

G. V. D. A. v. a. l. e. n. J. c. H. e. l. m. i. a. 1714.

*New Research
projects in 2001*

A summary of the new research projects that have been awarded grants during the year is published in the Annual Report. The texts of the projects have been written, and the titles chosen by the researchers themselves. The Foundation awards an overall grant, which means that local overhead costs of various kinds, and where applicable value added tax (VAT), are included in the amounts specified.

For each project, the following details are given: the registration number of the project, the name of the project leader, the university or college responsible (administrator), the amount of the grant, the title of the project and a summary. For further information about the project, reference should be made to the project leader. Where a planning grant only has been granted, the project is not listed here.

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Anthropology	Reg. no. J2001-0471
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Trans-nationalism and Perceptions of the Homeland among Cubans in Miami, Florida: A socio-anthropological study	Asst. professor Mona Rosendahl Stockholm University 2002 SEK 715, 000 2003 SEK 715, 000
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The Bank of Sweden Donation

• The aim of this project is to carry out a study of the Cuban diaspora in Miami, with particular regard to perceptions of Cuba and how this relates to self-image and the life of Cubans in the USA. With the concepts of 'homeland' and 'social memory' as the points of departure, an analysis will be made of the significance of Cuba as a cultural construct. Two categories of subjects will be compared – those born in the USA of Cuban parents, or who arrived there at an early age and those who have lived most of their lives in socialist Cuba and who emigrated to the USA later in life. Such a comparison is of some importance since significant differences are likely to be found between these two categories with regard to social status, life experience and personal knowledge of Cuba and the USA. Such differences have meaning with regard to gaining an understanding of the self-image of the subjects and the manner in which their perceptions of Cuba are created and recreated.

Answers to such questions as these will be approached in the project by means of analyses of daily life, personal accounts of Cuba, ceremonies, gender, social networks and visits to and from the island of Cuba. The primary methods to be employed are participant observation and case studies in the form of individual in-depth interviews. The project is a follow up to prior three years field study in Cuba. The case studies may be considered as both complementing previous large-scale studies concerning Cubans in the USA and as making a theoretical contribution to the study of trans-nationalism, migration, exile, the status of refugees and diaspora.

Archaeology	Reg. no. J2001-0653
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Production of Ceramics at Berbati in Mycaenean Times	Ph.D. Ann-Louise Schallin Göteborg University 2002 SEK 870, 000 2003 SEK 870, 000
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• The aim of this project is to enhance knowledge of the structure of Mycaenean society, and thereby contribute to the understanding of similar complex societies. Teams of Swedish archaeologists excavated, in the 1930s and the 1950s, a ceramics workshop from the late Bronze Age at Berbati, in the Greek province of Argolis. Berbati is thought to have been annexed by Mycene, a neighbouring and powerful state at the time. A large amount of artefacts were discovered during the excavations at Berbati, largely consisting of shards of pottery. The aim of the present project is to classify the entire collection of these pottery artefacts in order to determine the nature of work at these pottery workshops. An analysis of these archaeological finds might possibly reveal whether/in what manner the output of ceramics was in fact continued by the conquering power: did production, for example, become more specialized? A further aim is to document a Mycaenean ceramics workshop, since no previous description exists of such a production site from Mycaenean times. The Berbati workshop was brought into use as early as the Middle Bronze Age, to be finally discontinued at least before the end of the late Bronze Age, in c 1200 BC.

Business Economics	Reg. no. J2001-0065
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Entering a Profession – entry strategies and their influence on the gender structure	Asst. professor Karin Jonnergård Växjö University 2002 SEK 500,000 2003 SEK 600,000
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• In order to achieve equilibrium in the labour market, it is necessary to find out more about the position with regard to women in organizations concerned with communication. Even though there has been a rapid expansion of those organizations intensely involved with communication, in general they continue to retain a traditional gender structure. This project approaches the problem on two different levels. 1) General structure. Here a study will be carried out into the interaction between a) institutional rules and norms in society, b) the structure and norms of organizations, c) women's identity and establishment strategies. 2) The private individual. Here, an investigation will be conducted into choices regarding establishment strategy on the part of women and their long-term effects on their position within the organization.

The project will also be comprised of three case studies relating to the establishment of women in firms of accountants, fund administration and higher education. The aim here is to capture, from a synchronic and a diachronic point of view, both the general pattern of establishment of women and the establishment of individual women within specific companies. The contribution to be made by this project on the theoretical level is the integration of general institutional theory with gender studies. It will also enhance understanding of the possible strategies for individual women to gain entry to an organization and the outcomes of various establishment strategies. In addition, it will offer insights into the interaction between different social levels and the actions of private individuals, into societal control and different types of normative and reward systems in organizations. The project will also contribute to knowledge that will enhance the predictability of the consequences of different types of social control and normative and reward systems of organization with regard to society's aspirations towards equality.

Business Economics Reg. no. J2001-0870

Power Change – Change of Thought: new patterns when solidity in a classic Swedish system construction industry becomes volatile

Professor
Christian Berggren
Linköping University
2002 SEK 530.000
2003 SEK 530.000

• The aim of this project is to take advantage of a rare occurrence, namely the break with the century-old tradition of system construction, which is at present taking place in the heavy electro-technical industry, in order to study how the strategies of large, established companies are changing and the manner in which new players are emerging together with new patterns of technical development. Three lines of enquiry will be pursued, in the form of case studies, complemented by such studies as the investigation of patents:

1) Studies concerning the strategic initiatives on the part of larger companies in this industry. One hypothesis is that those companies that have been established for some considerable time have entered a period of discontinuous development, during which it is not possible to distinguish any general logic and where the ability to deal with strategic risk-taking has assumed particular importance.

2) Studies of players who have a technological base, who pose a challenge to the paradigm of large-scale system construction, primarily new companies involved in generating power locally. During the era of an electro-technical oligarchy, stable partnerships of development facilitated the commercial adoption of novel technology. These structures have now dissolved and any success for pioneers in technology would appear to be dependent on following an uncertain path to the door of an innovative customer.

3) Studies of transformed technological bases and patterns of innovation. The hypothesis in this project is that technical innovation once again is playing a larger strategic role, compared to the focus on the international structural rationalizations of the latter part of the twentieth century; furthermore, these new patterns of innovation are distinguished by a shorter development time-frame, more rapid risk exposure and more complex interorganizational interactions compared to the classic processes of electro-technical R & D (research and development).

Economic History Reg. no. J2000-0039

Sweden and 'Bretton Woods' (1945–1960)

Asst. professor
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Lund University
2002 SEK 600.000
2003 SEK 730.000

• The intention in the project Sweden and Bretton Woods (1945–1960), is to establish to whether, and in what manner, there was any debate, in the 1940s and 1950s, concerning the association of Sweden with the Bretton Woods system. Who were the participants and what were the interests involved in such debates? What were the arguments that were presented? What were the apparent consequences of membership versus those of non-membership? In the search for answers to such questions, a variety of participants and interests will be examined, including economists, the Bank of Sweden, the political parties, the players on the labour market, and daily newspapers. Here the focus will be on their views concerning the consequences of membership or non-membership with regard to capital accumulation, economic growth, price levels and employment, together with certain other issues that dominated the international scene at the time. It is hoped that such a review of the participants and their arguments will be able to feed useful comparisons into the current debate concerning Sweden's participation in the EMU. Equally, the review might be used as the basis for a comparative study of the on-going debates in other countries.

Economic History Reg. no. J2001-0126

Farmers, Markets and the Environment: new opportunities for ecological farmers and small-holders, 1977–2002

Ph.D.
Reine Rydén
Göteborg University
2002 SEK 310.000
2003 SEK 585.000

• The aim of the project is to clarify, from a comparative Nordic perspective, those changes which have had impacts on the networks concerned with Swedish agricultural policy following deregulation, membership of the EU, adjustments in line with regulation of the environment and fluctuations in demand. Although the Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF) continues to maintain its dominant position, the agricultural sector has seen extensive system changes and the entry of new organisations into the arena since the 1980s. The focus of this project is on such organisations that represent smallholders and ecological farmers, namely The National Association of Family-farmers, the Swedish Association of small-farmers and the Swedish Ecological Farmers' Association. The period to be investigated is between 1977 and 2002.

The theoretical framework for the project is provided by the debate concerning policy networks. Generally, players within an established network have a strong tendency to exclude outsiders, although those new players able to offer sufficient resources may be provided with some opportunity to participate. The concept of "political structures of opportunities" is used as an instrument to analyze features of the arena as it exists that may provide the network with new openings. The principal question to be answered concerns the manner in which those changes that have taken place in recent decades with regard to political structures, membership of the EU, debates on the environment, and fluctuations in demand have affected opportunities for alternative agricultural interest organizations to exert influence. To provide answers to that question, an investigation will be carried out with regard to the attempts on the part of these organizations to influence authorities and any real influence they have been able to exert, the extent to which they are able to influence EU decision-makers, their collaboration with European interest organisations and the extent to which the opportunities open to such Swedish organizations are the result of specifically Swedish circumstances.

Economic History Reg. no. J2001-0850

Sweden and Trade between Power Blocks, 1919–1939

Asst. professor
Sven-Olof Olsson
University College of Halmstad
2002 SEK 400.000
2003 SEK 400.000

• For smaller countries such as those in Scandinavia, being very dependent on international trade, the interwar period was one of particularly strong turbulence and instability. These countries experienced great difficulty in keeping their bearings between the different power blocs that had been formed. The situation was worst for the recently established nations, Norway and Finland, while somewhat less difficult for Denmark and Sweden, who were more established with greater experience of maintaining international trade contacts.

This project has three main aims. 1) In the light of recent research, to study and analyze the effects of international agreements and the formation of trading blocs on the domestic situation in Sweden and her position in Europe during the 1920s and onwards until after the crisis in the 1930s. The focus is on larger commodity groups, such as iron ore, steel, and forest product exports, and imports of coal, oil and industrial and agricultural semi-manufactured products. Here, there is a particular emphasis on trade and trade agreements with Germany and Great Britain. 2) To examine the manner in which respective national interests, and those relating to various branches of industry, affected the process and direction of trade negotiations. 3) To compare the bargaining positions of the four Nordic countries (excluding Iceland), their organization and the result of their international negotiations and agreements.

With regard to these four Nordic countries, there has been relatively little research on foreign trade and trade policy during this interwar period. However, a certain amount of research has been carried out in recent years, especially in Finland, which is of particular relevance to the present project. A Nordic network of contacts has already been established.

Economics Reg. no. J2001-0684

Globalization and the Localization of CompaniesAsst. professor
Rikard Forslid
Stockholm University
2002 SEK 585.000
2002 SEK 585.000

• The aim of this project is to contribute the enhancement of the understanding of the underlying motives and consequences of the localization of companies in the global economy. The considerable rise in the level of foreign investments and the growing importance of multinational companies are some of the clearest expressions of the increasing globalization of the world economy. This development has a significant bearing on the formation of economic policy in that those decisions that are made with regard to the localization of companies have a crucial effect on national economic activity, in terms of patterns of production and incomes.

Among the subjects to be studied in the present project are the effects of the activities in foreign markets of multinational companies on the domestic labour market and the manner in which opportunities for partial or total re-localization may affect relative wage levels. The project will also include a study of those circumstances pertaining to international competition in the field of production tax and how this is affected by the ongoing globalization of the world economy. Current research in the fields of business theory and what is known as new economic geography will provide the theoretical framework for the project. The intention is also to link unique data pertaining to Swedish multinational companies and Swedish manpower, in order to study the effects of foreign expansion on company demands for manpower in the home country, in terms of numbers, levels of education and types of training. Thus this project has a dual aim: to enhance theory and to test theory empirically. Therefore relatively great importance will be attached to the processing of new series of data that will enable the theory to be tested more precisely than has hitherto been the case.

Education Reg. no. J2001-0324

Education and Care Functions of the Pre-school and the SchoolPh.D.
Karin Rönnerman
Göteborg University
2002 SEK 645.000
2003 SEK 675.000

• This project will entail a study of the functions of the pre-school and the compulsory school in relation to the gender order in society. The upbringing of the youngest children was long considered to be a task for women, carried out in the private domain, while school activities emerged from the collaborative efforts of the church and the state in a patriarchal tradition. The main emphasis in the pre-school has been on care and supervision whereas the task of the school has been described as education and social training, although content and purpose have varied from age to age. The gap has narrowed between these two institutions with regard to the organization of their respective activities. Today the pre-school is also subject to oversight by the Ministry of Education while retaining its own curriculum. It is becoming increasingly common to speak of education for the youngest children.

From a feminist perspective, it is crucial to study the extent to which the asymmetry embodied in the gender order in society has been a contributory factor in the emergence of this co-ordination, resulting in a masculinization of the content and fundamental values embodied in the work of the pre-school. The concepts of "teaching" and "care" are used to express the often contradictory content and goals of the respective activities. Transformations in the functions of the compulsory school and the pre-school necessarily bring about changes in the duties and professional skills of the staff and in the actual conditions under which they carry out their everyday work. The aim of the present project is to critically examine and compare, from a socio-historical and gender-theoretical perspective, these transformations in the functions of the compulsory school and the pre-school. Using a multiple case-study approach, a study will be carried out of different types of texts, conditions and frameworks for the activities and descriptions made of the goals and content of the work of the staff in the comprehensive school and the pre-school.

Education Reg. no. J2001-0696

Individualized computer-based reading practice for second- and third-year pupils: a longitudinal interventional investigationPh.D.
Stefan Gustafson
University of Linköping
2002 SEK 400.000
2003 SEK 400.000

• This project will study the effects of two computerized training programmes, designed to test the reading ability of second and third-year pupils with reading disabilities. Two training programmes will be developed, focusing on the development of the phonological and visual-orthographic abilities of the pupils. Here computer resources for simultaneous audio-visual presentation and instantaneous feedback from manipulations of speech sounds and letters will be exploited.

The test group will consist of some sixty second- and third-year pupils, who require remedial instruction in reading. In addition, there will be one control group, drawn from the same population as the test group, and a second control group consisting of second- and third-year pupils, who do not have reading disabilities. All the pupils will be subjected to a battery of tests prior to the intervention. The two groups of pupils with reading disabilities will subsequently be identified on the basis of their phonological and orthographic abilities in decoding words. Half of the pupils in each sub-group will receive reading practice, the purpose of which will be to develop their capacity for phonological decodification while the other half will receive more orthographical-oriented training. The intervention is to be carried out over the course of one year, after which a second battery of tests will be administered. A third battery of tests will be administered one year after the conclusion of the intervention, in order to examine more long-term effects. The project represents a step towards making it possible to develop effective individualized reading practice for pupils with reading disabilities.

Ethnology Reg. no. J2001-0251

Experience and Narrative: an examination of form and content in the collection "narratives of working life" at Nordiska MuseetPh.D.
Bo G. Nilsson
Nordiska Museet: The National Museum of Cultural History
2002 SEK 600.000
2003 SEK 600.000

• The greater part of the material in the collection of "narratives of working life," at Nordiska museet (National Museum of Cultural History), was assembled during the post-war period, from 1945 to 1960, in collaboration with a number of trade unions. The result of this work was a collection of almost two thousand personal narratives and descriptive accounts, varying in length from a couple of pages to book-length manuscripts, in which elderly working-class men and women have recounted their experiences of childhood and adolescence, just before and during the beginning of the twentieth century, and their subsequent active working lives. The material constitutes an invaluable source of information and provides unique insights into living conditions at the time of the industrial revolution in Sweden, as recalled by working people in their old age.

The aim of this project is to analyze the collection of narratives in museum, with emphasis on their dual role of reflecting experiences of life from a subordinate social position in a class society and of transforming those experiences into a narrative form. The intention is to focus on these recollections as narratives about growing up in a working-class family at the turn of the previous century. How can class experiences be defined and analyzed? What is the relationship between experiences and narrative? In what way have the narratives been shaped by historical circumstances and what is the significance of retrospection in the construction of these narratives? How can narrative forms be analyzed? The intention is that the project will contribute to the development of ethnological method and theory in the following ways. (1) To develop culture historical analysis of the industrial revolution by focusing on the tension between the categories of "experience" and of "narration," and (2) to advance theory and method with regard to the analysis of popular autobiographical writing.

Ethnology Reg. no. J2001-0264

Investing in Shares – a new popular movement? An ethnological investigation of the motives, manifestations and communities of this form of investment

Ph.D
Fredrik Nilsson
 Lund University
 2002 SEK 500,000
 2003 SEK 640,000

• The level of investments of savings in shares has risen rapidly during the closing decades of the twentieth century, particularly in Sweden, which in this regard has become unique in an international perspective. Therefore, curiosity has been aroused with regard to this growth in the investment of savings in shares among ordinary people. The general aim here is to examine, from an ethnological perspective, the motives behind the investment of savings in shares, how this market has manifested itself and the new communities which have arisen in society that are related to it.

Theoretically, the issues concerned may be formulated as constituting an analysis of the manner in which the interplay between an individual and the market in shares has become organized. Even though a number of different players are obviously involved, whose actions may be said to imply varying degrees of intentionality, it is nonetheless the case that they are active players who exercise some influence over the actions of each other whereby opportunities and limitations with regard to further action and evaluation are transformed. That ethnography, where the focus has been on human beings, is being replaced by technography, whereby both human beings and things are denied any prior preferential right of action or interpretation. In this project, the intention is partly to gain insights into an empirical phenomenon and partly to further develop theory with regard to a cultural understanding of the linkages between the economic, social and cultural spheres.

History Reg. no. J2001-0277

The Domestication of Religion: popular religiosity in the Northern space, 1600–1800

Asst. professor
Daniel Lindmark
 Umeå University
 2002 SEK 680,000
 2003 SEK 680,000

• The project aims to examine the attitude of the authorities toward popular religiosity in Upper Norrland during the early modern period. The purpose is to establish the viewpoints and strategies that were embodied in the treatment towards Sami and non-Sami religious practices. With the concept of the domestication of religion as the point of departure, the project will adopt a unified perspective towards attitudes concerning both Christian and non-Christian beliefs and religious practice in the northern region, in the period 1600–1800.

The projected ambition is to develop the concept of religious domestication into a general theoretical framework for religious transformation during the early modern period in Europe, where demonization, pathologization and feminization have constituted important strategies in the historical differentiation between official Christianity and other forms of religious worship that were not officially recognized. From an empirical point of view, the project will provide general knowledge of the historical formation of views regarding other cultures and religions, as well as specific insights into the prerequisites for religious change in this northern region. In addition to this investigation into the views on religious practices among the Sami people, the project will also study the views of, and the treatment, by the authorities, of the Wiklund revivalist movement in Tornedalen in the 1770s. The project will focus on issues of continuity in the views held with regard to popular religiosity in Upper Norrland, where the research methods to be applied will be used to describe the particular complex of problems formed by the linkages between the Sami religion, the Wiklund revivalist movement and Laestadianism.

History Reg. no. J2001-0386

Women of the Needle and of the Pen: arts and crafts as a feminine arena

Asst. professor
Louise Waldén
 Stockholm University
 2002 SEK 505,000
 2003 SEK 505,000

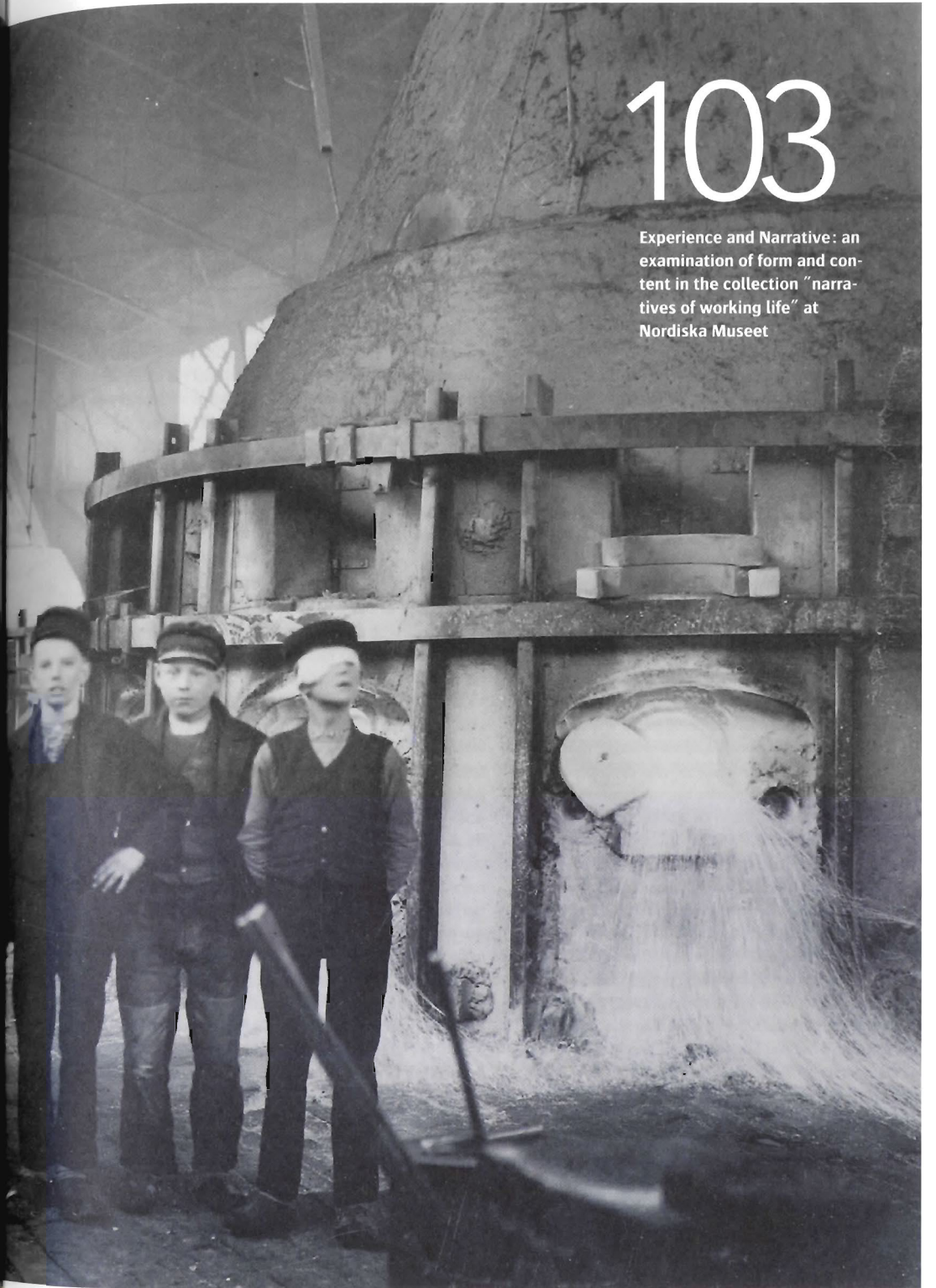
• The focus of this study is the arts and crafts movement in Sweden which in all respects – the organizational, as well as the financial, aesthetic and idealistic aspects – was initiated and sustained by women. It was established, in the early twentieth century, at the time when women had still not gained full and independent civil status, in the borderland between the domains of the private feminine sphere and the official male sphere of public life. Arts and crafts had become a feminine arena in a patriarchal society. The study aims to survey individual actors, organizations and activities, where the emphasis will be on three particular periods of time: the initial founding period at the beginning of the twentieth century, the maturation period in mid-century and the most recent period towards the end of the century. Arts and crafts will be related to the contemporary women's movement in each period. A combination of oral and written material will form the basis of the survey, together with an analysis from the perspective of gender, class and transformation of structures and strategies related to, and as part of, the women's movement. One of the intentions is to ensure the embodiment of the gender aspects of the arts and crafts movement in mainstream gender research. The theoretical foundation for the study are the concepts of Pierre Bourdieu and Toril Moi, used as tools of research, together with key-words such as "meeting-place," "heritage" and "modernity." Bourdieu's ideas are among those to be tested to assess their usefulness in gaining an understanding of this predominantly feminine field.

History Reg. no. J2001-0825

Western Jämtland at the Turn of the Century: the response of a region to the process of industrialization and modernization, 1880–1930

Asst. professor
Svenbjörn Kilander
 Mid Sweden University
 Östersund
 2002 SEK 660,000
 2003 SEK 660,000

• A common perception of the process of industrialization, or "the industrial revolution," is of sudden upheaval. Indeed, there are regions where the industrial breakthrough did, in fact, take place quite suddenly. Jämtland is one such instance, particularly the area along the railway line to Storlien, opened in 1882, connecting a region, which had previously been relatively isolated with the financial and cultural centres of Sweden. The concept of modernization encapsulates this transformation. Here, the process of modernization is analyzed in terms of the "functional division" that arose between "the black country" and "the green country." The analysis of the exploitation of the immaterial resources of the region - fresh air, clean water and the magnificent natural scenery, is one aspect of industrialization which will be studied here as, in the wake of the railway, a large number of sanatoria, convalescent homes, hotels and boarding houses sprang up, to the lasting benefit of the victims of the industrialized society, namely those who had become afflicted with weak lungs or asthenia. How did this region respond to the rapid onset of industrialism and modernity? This constitutes the main question to be dealt with in this project. But the project will also contain analyses of patterns of behaviour against the background of the structural transformations of the period. How were industries selected under these new circumstances? How was property used? How was the structure of local governments and organizations affected by the pressures of change? All of these questions are to be examined in the light of the relationship of the region to the rest of the country.



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Experience and Narrative: an examination of form and content in the collection "narratives of working life" at Nordiska Museet

History of Ideas Reg. no. J2001-0648

Demarcations of social knowledge fields: "academization" and division of labour on the basis of gender in England and Sweden, 1880-1960

Ph.D.
Per Wisselgren
 SISTER
 2002 SEK 320,000
 2003 SEK 660,000

• The present study constitutes an historical investigation, with reference to gender issues, of the emergence, and academic establishment, of the social sciences in an international comparative perspective. The focus will be on the gradual "scientification" of the production of social knowledge in England and Sweden, during the period 1880-1960. The study takes cognisance of ongoing international research in the history of sociology and the history of universities. But at the same time a broader perspective is sought with regard to the history of sociology. In this manner, the male-dominated social sciences that have recently become university-based, will be examined as a parallel phenomenon to that non-academic production of social knowledge which continues to thrive, and in which female actors have persisted in being given extensive space. Against the background of this broader perspective with regard to changes in the field of social knowledge during this period, the "academization" and division of labour on the basis of gender appear as two complex, intertwined processes of demarcation, where this mutual interaction will be examined more closely and be illuminated empirically by means of a number of case studies, from different times and places, both inside and outside academia. The main purpose of the study is to clarify the similarities and differences in national transformations of fields of knowledge that have been determined in England and in Sweden, with particular emphasis on the academic demarcations based on gender relating to the production of social knowledge. Thereby, more general issues will be taken up simultaneously with regard to the prerequisites for scientific knowledge and the growth of the welfare state and knowledge society.

Information Science Reg. no. J2001-0749

The advent of cyberspace: cultural encounters in e-democracy pilot projects

Ph.D.
Åke Grönlund
 Umeå University
 2002 SEK 400,000

• With the increase in the use of telecommunication systems within the local government in Sweden, the convergence of several different cultures is imminent; these encompass municipal administration, representative democracy, "community networks," together with cultures within the private sector and the international spheres of the Internet and IT, that is to say, the optimal rationalization culture embodied in such dedicated projects, "government online" and "eEurope."

A number of pilot projects relating to the implementation of municipal e-democracy are being undertaken in the field created by the encounters and tensions that exist between these cultures, where the aim is to increase the influence of citizens on democratic decision-making processes. An infrastructure is to be established, within these pilot projects, to create a novel of public arena where citizens will be able to exercise their civil rights and voice. It remains unclear at present what the outcomes of these pilot projects will be or what new integrated formations and new forms of interaction will result in. However, the aim of the project is to describe these convergent cultures and their interaction by means of a study of the roles of the various players and their mode of participation in the pilot projects: that is to say, how do the various players – the bearers of these cultures – find a place in the various pilot projects? What are the effects of respective cultures on the outcomes?

The contribution of the present project to research in this field is considered to be integrated studies of cultures that hitherto have only been described separately, from a number of different premises, and systematic studies of pilot projects which, up until now, have received scant attention even though they are potentially of considerable significance for the further development of democracy. The player networks theory is used as the theoretical framework in the present study.

Law Reg. no. J2001-0281

Secure Legal Information Management

Professor
Cecilia Magnusson Sjöberg
 Stockholm University
 2002 SEK 600,000
 2003 SEK 700,000

• From 1 January 2001, research into the management of secure legal information is carried out under the auspices of "The SLIM Programme – Secure Legal Information Management." Deliberate ambiguity is found in this English title in order to give expression to both the requirement to work actively for enhanced information security and the reference to those criteria that provide the prerequisites for security in this context. More precisely, the general aim, based on a comprehensive view of the law regarding security, is to explore secure information management from a number of different directions, by making use of modern information and communications technology. The following will constitute the points of departure for the research programme:

The necessity for regulatory measures relating to issues of security (within such areas as protection of personal integrity and telecommunications), is to be combined with strategies on the part of the regulatory authorities and the provision of feedback to legislators. Technical methods are fundamental to this work but these must be incorporated within a judicial setting. It is necessary to develop judicial infrastructures that are based on trust. With regard to implementation, the research programme, over and above the general theoretical framework, will be carried out in the form of a number of constituent projects focusing on practical issues. These will have a common basis in that legislation will determine the choice of research tasks, even where it is clear that the tasks are primarily linked to language technology, security informatics and mathematics. It is expected that the research programme will be of significance in providing increased knowledge pertaining to features of the law with regard to security to be found in various types of legal regulation, the treatment over time of version-dependent texts, and authenticity assessments of legal texts in conjunction with judicial information searches.

Law Reg. no. J2001-0340

Between Tradition and Renewal: Conceptions of Justice in Sweden, 1940-2000

Ph.D.
Uta Bindreiter
 Lund University
 2002 SEK 570,000
 2003 SEK 570,000

• The general aim of the project is to contribute to the clarification of the character and self-image of jurisprudence in Sweden by means of an explanatory model that establishes relationships between the shifts in Swedish judicial thought that have taken place during the period 1940-2000, where the shifts ranged from "Scandinavian legal realism," through "legal positivism" to forms of "soft" (value-conscious) or "critical" positivism. Concepts of jurisprudence in Sweden in the years 1940-2000 were far from unitary. Thus, it cannot be claimed that at any particular time these concepts were entirely "realistic," in the sense that this was understood by the Uppsala school of thought. On the contrary, there were a variety of currents of thought during the whole period, each resting on different fundamental assumptions – assumptions that were in part philosophical and in part in the nature of legal policy. The investigation will demonstrate how these various fundamental assumptions give rise to tensions between, on the one hand, normative jurisprudence and, on the other, the political (democratic) legitimacy of the law.

The project includes both a survey of the background, in terms of the history of ideas, of the above shifts in jurisprudence and an evaluation, in terms of the philosophy of law, of the underlying causes of these shifts. Namely, the aforementioned explanatory model presupposes 1) the identification of the origins of various patterns of thought within Swedish jurisprudence and 2) an evaluation, in terms of the philosophy of law, of the effects of the co-existence (or rather, collision) of patterns of thought that arose from the language usage of legal professionals.

The project will be implemented through the investigation of sources that have hitherto never been used, namely: 1) documents and memoranda from negotiations at Nordic Law Colloquiums, 1951-1996, 2) the debates during this period concerning issues of jurisprudence published in the various professional law journals, 3) Festschriften from this same period, and 4) the doctoral and masters theses produced at the faculties of law at the universities of Lund, Stockholm and Uppsala during the years 1940 to 2000.

Law Reg. no. J2001-0605

Predictability and Flexibility – a study of retroactivity in administrative lawAsst. professor
Thomas Bull
Uppsala University
2002 SEK 380,000
2003 SEK 380,000

• The project will investigate the extent to which retroactive legislation is permissible with regard to administrative law and the manner in which this is related to the fundamental demands placed on a state under the rule of law. The first issue to be confronted in this investigation will be an examination of what the term retroactive force is used to refer to, something, which is not immediately obvious. Subsequently, a survey will be made of the judicial policy motives underlying any particular stance with regard to the issue of retroactive measures, for instance, arguments concerning predictability and flexibility. This concerns the matter of the extent to which a state under the rule of law is able to afford to implement retroactive legislation in the interest of efficiency. Light will be shed on the interrelationship between a state under the rule of law-democracy-efficiency as a theoretical framework for the project.

Retroactive legislation is normally permitted under Swedish administrative law. However, legal practice in recent times suggests that, influenced by European jurisprudence, regard for predictability may debar retroactivity. Thus, the manner in which European jurisprudence influences administrative law in Sweden in these regards is an important constituent issue for this project. A number of areas within administrative law will be selected to be the subject of closer investigation and the manner in which the issue of retroactivity has been dealt with there will be brought to the fore and related to the theoretical framework. A comparative element, concerning the manner in which the issue of retroactivity is dealt with under German and British administrative law, will serve as contrasts for these investigations into Swedish jurisprudence. In conclusion, the project will provide a summary of the manner in which retroactive legislation is dealt with in Swedish legislation and provide an evaluation of the current judicial situation.

Linguistics Reg. no. J2001-0054

Discourse Analysis and LinguisticsProfessor
Per Linell
Linköping University
2002 SEK 485,000
2003 SEK 475,000

• The intention is that the work in this project, which will result in two books on linguistics and research in discourse analysis, will be based on theoretical and empirical studies, with an interdisciplinary profile, that have been undertaken over a period of many years. The subject of one of these books will be the analysis of linguistic concepts and corpus, where it will be argued that the historical dominance of written language that still persists, with varying degrees of subtlety, has influenced our theoretical understanding of both colloquial language and discourse and language and communication in general. This, the first study, is to provide the foundation for the second: an analysis of social discourse from a socio-cultural perspective. Here, different types of discourse are analyzed using a framework based on theories relating to fields of activity, such as local cultures. In the context of social theory, this relates to a description at an intermediate, or 'meso', level, where micro-interactions meet macro-structural dimensions. Institutional discourses, involving professional parties and their interaction with non-professionals, are of particular concern. What communicative resources are used to resolve various questions within different social institutions, for example, the legal system, health care and the education system? The project is of particular relevance for understanding current social and cultural change, where spoken language and discourse appear to be of increasing importance, partly when compared to written language, and where many new forms of multi-media have emerged, bringing to a head many questions concerning the nature of spoken language, discourse and writing. At the same time, the role of discourse continues to grow within different social institutions and modern professions.

Linguistics Reg. no. J2001-0238

Prepositions governing that-clauses in EnglishPh.D.
Solveig Granath
Karlstad University
2002 SEK 350,000
2003 SEK 375,000

• One fundamental syntactical difference between English and Swedish is that while prepositions in Swedish may precede ("govern") that-clauses, this is not permitted in English, according to the contemporary descriptive grammar of English. The fact that sentence patterns differ in these two languages gives rise to difficulties for Swedish-speaking learners of English, where a natural reaction might well be to use the structures of the first language in production of the target language. On closer inspection, this area is revealed to be of even greater complexity, where descriptions provided in grammar books are both oversimplifications and misrepresentations of the syntax of contemporary English. More basic research is required in this area, to achieve greater harmonization between the linguistic rules provided in grammars and actual current language usage. One of the aims of the project is to ensure that the results of the research are brought to practical use in the form of teaching materials at all levels of education – primary, secondary and tertiary. However, the main goal of the work is to contribute to research leading to the establishment of a comprehensive and accurate description of this area of language. Above all, the project will take the form of an investigation of a language corpus, that is to say, research results will be presented that are based on authentic examples of modern English. In order to ensure that the results of the research, with regard to the issue of less common complementary variants, the project will also include studies using informants.

Linguistics Reg. no. J2001-0244

Lingual Reactivation among Adopted Korean Children in SwedenPh.D.
Hyeon-Sook Park
Stockholm University
2002 SEK 725,000
2003 SEK 725,000

• The purpose of the project is to examine whether, and in what way, any prior knowledge of the Korean language, on the part of children adopted from Korea, may affect later reactivation and re-learning of that language, and to investigate the role of learning environments with regard to the re-learning of Korean. The project seeks to provide answers to the following primary questions:

- 1) Do children, after having been adopted from Korea, lose their first language completely?
- 2) If this is not the case, might this fact be of advantage to them when (re-)learning the Korean language, compared to speakers of Swedish as a first language learning Korean?
- 3) Does the process of learning the Korean language differ between those learners who were adopted from Korea as children and those learners whose first language is Swedish?
- 4) Are there any differences in the process of re-learning Korean that are related to the age at which the adopted children arrived in Sweden from Korea?
- 5) What significance does the learning environment have for the reactivation of the first language of those children adopted from Korea?

Two groups of children adopted from Korea, divided according to age of arrival (N=10+10), who all have later (re-)learnt Korean in Sweden, constitute the main informants in the project. A group of informants having Swedish as their first language, who have learnt Korean in Sweden (N=10), will function as a reference group. In order to investigate the significance of the learning environment, five informants who have learnt Korean in Korea are also included in each of the groups. The informants will be subjected to a variety of language tests. The project is expected to provide increased knowledge about human linguistic ability in general, and with particular regard to the acquisition and the loss of language. The project should also provide a broader understanding of children's language and language development during their early years and their learning of a second language.

Literature	Reg. no. J2001-0098
Swedish Authors and the Great War: The First World War in literature, and literature during the First World War	Professor Claes Ahlund University of Gävle 2002 SEK 640,000 2003 SEK 640,000

• The project consists of an investigation of the relationship between Swedish literature and the First World War, where that war is seen as an aspect of the modern age. Some authors saw the latter as an obvious connection and, in most instances, this only made the war even more detestable to them. Other authors regard the connection in another way, seeing the war rather as an opportunity to escape from the sterility of modern society to a free zone of adventure – a notion that would soon prove to be thoroughly misguided. In the present investigation, attention is focused on some of the non-reflexive attitudes and mentalities in the literary creations to which experiences of the war gave rise, together with ideological and political discourse features, thus simultaneously providing detailed treatment on a reflexive level. The literary texts to be investigated – novels, short stories, poems and drama – will be analyzed from socio-historical, philosophical, psychological and structural points of departure. Similarly, these texts will be continuously related to the literary patterns of reaction as they crystallized in the belligerent countries. A number of preliminary questions emerge from this comparative perspective: Does the war literature in Swedish more closely resemble war literature in English and French, where the war is seen largely as being meaningless, or is the resemblance with the literature in German, where a defeated nation attempts to come to terms with that defeat by regarding the war as meaningful in some sense and as a means to spiritual renewal? How are war experiences portrayed? The focus of the present investigation ranges from a more general survey of a wider sample of extracts to a detailed examination of a number of particularly relevant texts and authors.

Literature	Reg. no. J2001-0248
Views of French and Belgian Socialists on Literature, 1898–1914	Ph.D. Eva-Karin Josefson Stockholm University 2002 SEK 490,000 2003 SEK 490,000

• The Dreyfus Affair has been the subject of numerous historical analyses and a great deal of research during the 1990s. Light has also been cast on its significance for French avant-garde musicians and artists. On the other hand, there have not, as yet, been any studies that have focused on its importance for those younger writers who were seeking to break new ground for their creativity in the France of the 1890s. For many of these, the Dreyfus Affair signalled a new departure where they now addressed themselves directly to the people, desiring to be participants in the struggle against social injustice. What were the views of leading socialists with regard to such literature, where the aim and purpose was participation in social change?

Contributions to the cultural debate, published in French journals around the turn of the century, indicate that these authors gave rise to a sense of betrayal on the part of socialist critics and politicians, the latter believing that politics had no place in literature. The situation was especially difficult for women writers wishing to make themselves heard, perhaps because of a tendency on their part to confine themselves to depicting those problems women encountered with regard to gaining equal treatment in intellectual socialist circles. The closeness of the ties between socialists and authors and artists in Belgium provided an exemplary ideal for authors in France. This significance of Belgian left-wing authors for their French colleagues has not been investigated thoroughly in international research. In the planned treatise, to be published in French, more light will be cast on the manner in which the Belgian and French socialists have influenced literary developments in their respective countries, with the Belgian militancy and the French restraint. The principal theoretical framework is provided by the work of Guillen and Bourdieu.

Medicine	Reg. no. J2001-0462
Sleep Loss, Immunological Defence and Health	Professor Torbjörn Åkerstedt Institute of Psycho-Social Medicine, Stockholm 2002 SEK 1,000,000 2003 SEK 1,000,000

• The incidence of sleep loss has become more widespread during recent years – generally in tandem with burnout and consequent inability to go to work. The link with long-term stress is very clear. However, there continues to be insufficient knowledge concerning the health-related effects of sleep loss. Although some knowledge has been acquired with regard to acute effects, next to nothing is known about any long-term effects. In addition very little experience has been gained, in principle, about appropriate time frames for recovery following periods of excessive levels of physical and/or emotional strain. The aim of the present study is to assess the acute and long-term effects of seven nights of sleep loss based on subjective reports on health status and objective health indicators (immuno-parameters, hormones, sleep, etc.). A further aim is to investigate the duration of recovery time after cumulative sleep loss.

Fourteen healthy men and women (7/7) will take part in the programme under study, which will comprise 21 baseline-days, seven days of sleep loss (5 hours/night) and 25 recovery days. The design of the study is intended to provide a balance with regard to sleep loss and no loss of sleep. Participants will report on their own health, including self-reports of any symptoms of ill health. Blood samples will be taken every third hour, and laboratory polysomnography (EEG, EOG, EMG) measurements will be made during a total of nine specific 24-hour periods. Acute and long-term effects with regard to immunological functioning, polysomnography, hormone levels and subjective self-reported health status reports will be analyzed.

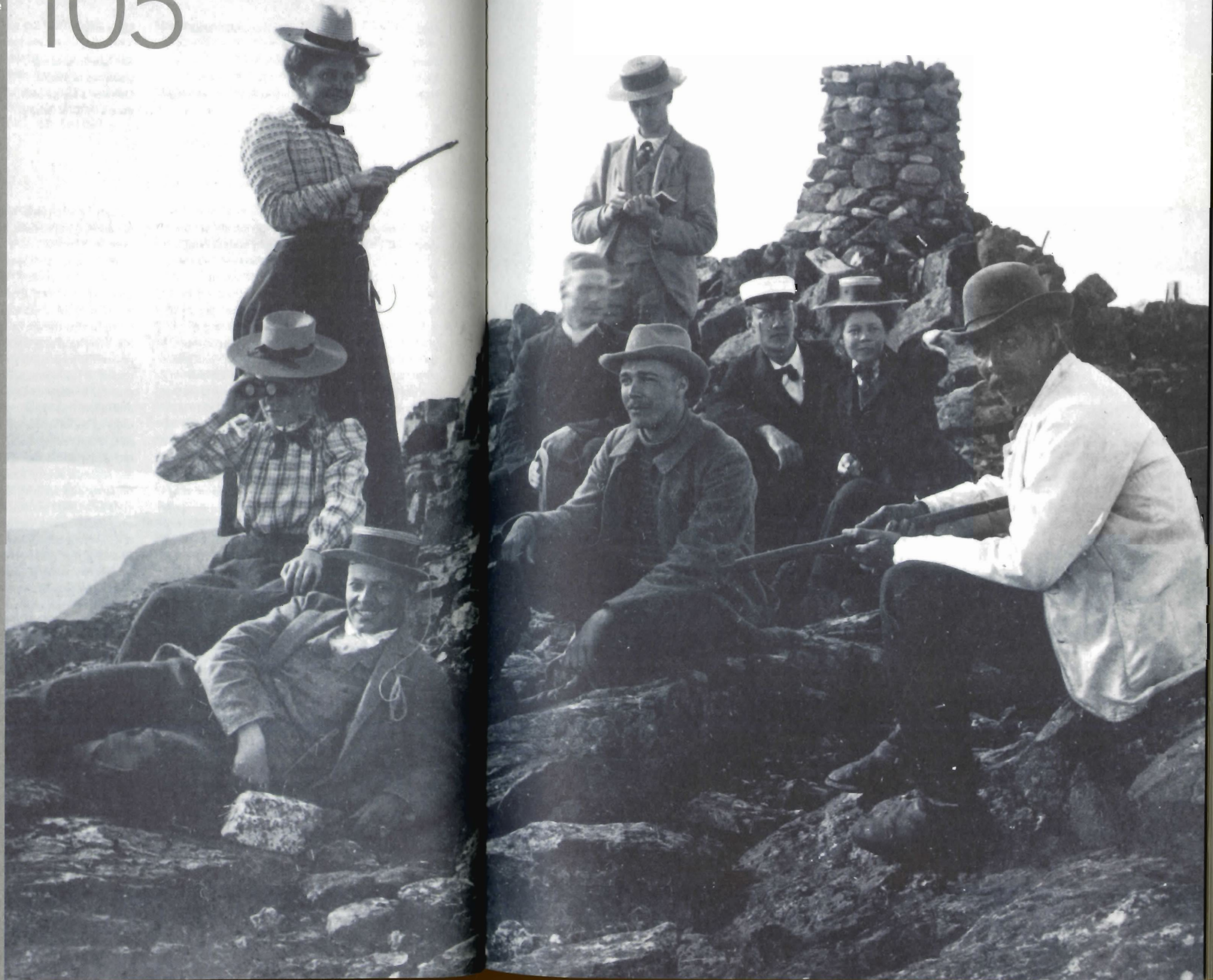
It is probable that the results and conclusions of this study will have an important bearing on assessments of the role of sleep loss in the emergence of ill health.

Musicology	Reg. no. J2001-0106
The Life-Enhancing Qualities of Music: children's songs composed by Knut Brodin	Ph.D. Laila Barkefors Göteborg University 2004 SEK 640,000 2003 SEK 640,000

• Knut Brodin (1898–1986) was not only a concert pianist and improviser, but also a musicologist, popular educator and a composer of children's songs. During the 1930s, he was active as a music teacher at Olofskolan, Stockholm, the first Montessori school in Sweden, which had been founded on the initiative of Carl Malmsten (the prominent furniture designer). Brodin also carried out other teaching duties in the school and this was one of the important sources of inspiration with regard to his radical approach to the teaching of music. He believed that all spheres of life involved music and that encouraging and nurturing the creativity of children contributed to the development of each child's individual identity. His songs for children are based on the modes of speech, movements and melodic inventiveness of children. In his choice of harmonies and rhythms, he frequently alludes to various musical genres, such as popular songs, folk songs and ballads, nursery rhymes and, not least, the modernistic nonsense rhymes of Lennart Hellsing. The aim of the present project is to describe and to analyze Knut Brodin's songs for children, composed between 1945–1961, in part against the backdrop of the modern ideas regarding the psychological development of the child that he had encountered in the 1930s, and in part in relation to his conception of the life-enhancing qualities of music. The investigation is related to current Nordic and international research into the musical development and creativity of children, including a general review of research into education, politics, technology and ideology in the 1930s and 1940s.

Western Jämtland at the
Turn of the Century: the
response of a region to the
process of industrializa-
tion and modernization,
1880–1930

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Philosophy Reg. no. J2001-0163

The Natural Foundation of Modal Thinking Ph.D.
Gunnar Björnsson
 Stockholm University
 2002 SEK 570.000
 2003 SEK 570.000

• The aim of the project is to gain an understanding, from the perspective of nature, of human modal thinking, that is to say, thought relating to probability and necessity, what can, may or must be done. Such modal thinking is crucial to our perception of the world and of ourselves, but research in philosophy on modality has not as yet successfully explained why we have modal thinking or how we might be able to know modal facts. However, the way has been opened up for new approaches through recent advances in the field of philosophic methodology. For instance, discourse with regard to psychological functions has become theoretically respectable whereby a number of fruitful definitions have been acquired, borrowed from biology, while similar productive concepts have also been developed relating to natural representation which are now being applied to the rudiments of animal signals and certain areas of human language and thought. The aim of this project is to broaden the field of application of these concepts by including modal thinking and by developing hypotheses concerning both the function of thought and its possible natural representation in nature.

Philosophy Reg. no. J2001-0422

Meaning, Communication, Explanation Ph.D.
Peter Pagin
 Stockholm University
 2002 SEK 350.000
 2003 SEK 350.000

• The main aim of the project is to provide a new account of basic semantic concepts such as the truth of a statement, the reference and the intention of an utterance, and thereby offer a new account of what linguistic meaning implies. These concepts are explained in terms of the function they perform in theories explaining why linguistic communication in fact meets with such a level of success. The idea here is that such a theory must contain, as the central feature, a strongly compositional semantic theory, that is to say, a theory which demonstrates both the manner in which the meaning of a composite linguistic expression is dependent on its constituent parts together with the nature of that composition, and the way in which the expression of a composite thought is dependent on the constituent parts of that thought and the manner in which it is composed. A theory such as this is able to account both for how a speaker can find an appropriate expression for a new thought and how a listener can efficiently find an adequate interpretation of a new statement uttered by the speaker. This claim regarding explanatory power will be grounded on the demonstration of how theories of this kind comply with the usual theoretical scientific models offering scientific explanations. To this end, clarification is necessary both with regard to the explanandum, that is, of what is meant by the term successful communication, and concerning the manner in which a semantic theory may be incorporated

Political Science Reg. no. J2001-0171

Critics of the System in Democracies: a comparison of European countries Ph.D.
Fredrik Ugglå
 Uppsala University
 2002 SEK 150.000
 2003 SEK 600.000

• The aim of this project is to study the attitudes of a new social movement towards established institutions in different European countries with reference to theories relating to social movements, civil society, and the effects of diminishing confidence on the part of citizens with regard to major political players (primarily political parties) and representative democracy.

In concrete terms, the aim of the study is to cast more light on the growth of the anti-globalization movement (primarily embodied in what is now known as the ATTAC movement) in four European countries (France, Spain, Sweden and Germany). This movement propounds severe criticisms of the present-day economic system and the policies associated with it. At the same time, such a movement, despite its radical and extra-parliamentary character, cannot remain entirely indifferent to engagement with established political institutions. It is these relationships and attitudes that will be studied in the present project. Thus, answers are sought to the general question as to the extent to which such a movement is conditioned by the nature of the existing political system.

Political Science Reg. no. J2001-0292

Olof Palme and Political Medialization Ph.D.
Gunnela Björk
 Örebro University
 2002 SEK 485.000
 2003 SEK 485.000

• There were significant transformations of conditions concerning political leadership during the period of Olof Palme's political career. These new conditions for politics and political debate arose within a relatively short space of time because of the expansion of the role of the ether media (radio and TV), increased left-wing radicalization and the emergence of new journalistic ideals. The balance of power between the media and politicians was also transformed as politicians increasingly adapted themselves to the activities and demands of the media. These novel forms of interaction and dependency between politicians and the media has become known as political medialization.

The purpose of this investigation is to describe and analyze these changes in the relationships between journalists, politicians and society at large, with particular focus on Olof Palme. Political medialization as an historical process will be examined, where developments have not necessarily always been unidirectional and where the conditions for changing power relationships has not always been self-evident.

The project will consist of three closely related, but distinct, investigations. In the first of these, the emphasis will be on those changes in the organization and working methods of the Swedish Social Democratic Party that came about as a response to the new situation with regard to the media. The second will focus on the person of Olof Palme and his relationship to journalists. The third will shed light on the representations of Olof Palme and his policies in the media by means of a number of case studies. The project as a whole is to be a collaborative effort between historians and political scientists at the universities of Gothenburg and Örebro and the university college of Södertörn, Huddinge, where the general aim is to approach an explication of the political career of Olof Palme from various perspectives.

Political Science Reg. no. J2001-0683

Strategies for Reforming the European Union
 Professor
Sverker Gustavsson
 Uppsala University
 2002 SEK 400,000
 2003 SEK 500,000

• The European Union is doubly asymmetrical compared to what has normally been the case in treaties. Thus, in the EU, there is partly supra-national jurisdiction, while other forms of jurisdiction are retained at the national level by the member states. In addition, jurisdiction with regard to currency and business legislation is more centralized than is the case for legislation regarding the family and taxation. Theoretically, the preservation of this double asymmetry presupposes that the signatory states continue to abide by the pact to maintain stability. They must avoid relinquishing jurisdiction over legislation regarding the family law and the tax bases. At the same time, there have recently been ostentatious discussions, in terms of European policy, on matters concerning employment, social policy and taxation.

This, in other words, presents a rather contradictory picture. On the one hand, it has been deemed necessary for further integration to be presented as being rather unremarkable in order for this to be considered acceptable. On the other hand, the governments and the Commission are very strongly committed to the Union demonstrating determined courses of action and visible results. The aim of this project is to clarify this paradox. This will be achieved by making a distinction between democracy and legitimacy. There are at present three parallel strategies for reform having the goal of improving the legitimacy of the Union. These are: to strengthen the ability to carry out supra-national decision-making, to strengthen the co-ordinating abilities of the member states, and to strengthen the ability of the Commission itself to establish ties. Member states had previously confined themselves to the first of these strategies. The latter two strategies have only emerged in recent years. The question is what difference the emergence of these two new lines of action make from the point of view of preserving double asymmetry and the avoidance of the Union assuming powers to demand and enforce responsibility.

Psychology Reg. no. J2001-0554

Gender-based differentials in cognitive functions
 Ph.D.
Agneta Herlitz
 Stockholm University
 2002 SEK 1,100,000
 2003 SEK 1,000,000

• The differences and similarities in intellectual function between males and females have been the object of lively discussion in the media. The main purpose of the present multidisciplinary project is to examine the reasons for gender-based differences in cognitive functions, above all those relating to individual episodic memory functions. The research project will consist of three studies, each having a different methodological focus. In the first study, the occurrence of gender-based differences in episodic memory information, and the reasons for these differences, will be investigated by means of experimental behavioural data; specific reference will be made to why females are better at remembering and recognizing faces. In the second study, functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) will be used to examine the way in which gender differentials in episodic memory function are related to differences in brain functions. The issue to be addressed here is whether males and females differ with regard to areas of activity in the brain, intensity of the activity, and the manner in which intensity is related to episodic memory performance. The third study will investigate the significance of natural oestrogen levels and post-menopausal hormone replacement for cognitive functions in a large group of females, and the importance of androgynous receptors to visuo-spatial functions in males.

Psychology Reg. no. J2001-0660

Competence as an Acquired Perceptual Ability
 Asst. professor
Sverker Runeson
 Uppsala University
 2002 SEK 465,000
 2003 SEK 500,000

• The aim of this project is to study the development of competence, in terms of the ability to make direct-perceptual ("automatic", "intuitive") use of advanced information. The project constitutes a further development of a line of research dealing with visual perception of dynamic (i.e. causal) properties, in accordance with the principle of KSD (Kinematic Specification of Dynamics). This principle describes the task of information-retrieval systems: that is to retrieve information concerning underlying patterns that reach the sense organs. On the basis of this theory, and earlier empirical results, a theory relating to the acquisition of competence has evolved, in which the difference between the novice and the expert is explained by the fact that the latter makes use of more advanced and relevant information in a number of qualitatively different ways. A study of the methods involved in the inferential mode of the novice, as opposed to the direct-perceptual mode of the competent expert, provides the main theme of the project.

Simulated perception of the relative mass of colliding objects will provide a preliminary exercise, using unique non-digital apparatus. The exercise implies natural complexity while also allowing a strict analysis and simulation. The planned studies refer to: A) Comparison between natural and arbitrary or symbolic information. B) Critical testing of example-based models for categorization. C) Confidence calibration as an indicator of mode and issues relating to the quality of the experimental techniques. D) EEG registrations as convergent evidence for distinguishing modes.

Most of the experimentation will be carried out in Uppsala, in collaboration with researchers at the universities in Amsterdam, Connecticut, Tartu and Umeå.

Psychology Reg. no. J2001-0682

Memory, Genes and Brain Scanning
 Professor
Lars-Göran Nilsson
 Stockholm University
 2002 SEK 660,000
 2003 SEK 660,000

• A great deal of research has been undertaken in order to provide identification of pre-clinical markers for Alzheimer's disease (AD), which are known to contain a hereditary component. However, there are limitations with regard to success in predicting the development of dementia on the basis of this marker alone. It has been suggested that a more powerful approach would be to combine genetic mapping with functional brain scans. Recent evidence indicates that for those individuals who are genetically predisposed to develop AD, display changes in functional brain activity long before the disease is clinically manifest. The general aim of this project is to investigate, on the basis of these studies, possible differences in the patterns of brain activity during an episodic memory test for individuals who are carriers of the hereditary factor and those who are not. The project is based on an ongoing longitudinal research project (the Betula project), where the genetic mapping of the marker in question has been carried out for a large number of individuals. The questions raised in the present project are of interest to both clinical medicine and basic research.

Sociology

Reg. no. J2001-0133

What is the Standing of Swedish Research?

Professor
Olle Persson
Umeå University
2002 SEK 575,000
2003 SEK 575,000

• It would appear that Swedish research has lost ground in recent years with regard to maintaining a leading role within the international research community. Bibliometric studies have indicated that this is the case. Both the reliability of bibliometric indicators and their possible interpretation will be investigated in the present project. Questions are raised regarding the possible effects on these indicators of the sampling of journals, definitions of fields and frontiers of research, the management of the compilation of international articles and citation assessment. The project will also include a study of a number of possible factors contributing to the apparent down turn in progress in Swedish research.

Time: here the reference is to the fact that Sweden is a relatively small country and that there is a longer time lag with regard to the publication and citation of Swedish research, compared, for example, with the US, where there is a considerably larger number of researchers. **Publication:** what changes have taken place with regard to the journals to which researchers from Sweden have submitted their articles? How might such changes affect citation rates? **Collaboration:** What importance does international research collaboration have for publishing traditions and citation rates? Does it make any difference which countries have been involved in such collaboration? **Profiling:** In what ways has the focus of research changed? How does Sweden react to various shifts in focus? Are we moving toward or away from areas with higher citation rates? **Layering:** How general are the changes in publishing patterns and citation rates? Which players within the Swedish system are developing more positively or more negatively than others?

The significance of the project is related to its contribution to increasing knowledge about the structure of bibliometric indicators and the manner in which they are to be interpreted. It also contributes to the enhancement of knowledge with regard to changes within the research establishment and the degree these changes affect the international advance of research.

Statistics

Reg. no. J2001-0522

Cointegration Analysis of Panel Data

Asst. professor
Rolf Larsson
Stockholm University
2002 SEK 710,000
2003 SEK 935,000

• The project purposes to combine two current fields of research in econometrics, namely, cointegration and analysis of panel data. Cointegration involves the analysis of long-term interactions between economic variables, while panel data refers to several parallel time-series concerning, for instance, different countries. One of the advantages to be gained from the analysis of panel data is that such statistical analyses display higher degrees of reliability since it is possible to make use of a greater amount of data; another is that it allows a study of the possible interactions between the various time-series.

The methodological theory to be adopted is Sören Johansen's likelihood-based inference, which is now the most common analytical method used for cointegration, although with regard to the integral analysis of panel data, it has as yet only been applied to a limited extent. With the help of this tool, the aim of the project is to develop a set of theoretical statistical models and methods for a number of different applications in various settings. The intention is to also carry out empirical analyses within the framework of the project, both independently and in collaboration with researchers in the field of applied econometrics.



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'Women of the Needle and of the Pen:
arts and crafts as a feminine arena

Reg. no. K2000-5124

Language and the use of language among young people in multi-lingual urban environments	Professor Inger Lindberg Göteborg University 2002 SEK 3,000,000 2003 SEK 3,000,000
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The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

• The aim of the project is to describe, analyze and compare the linguistic variations used by young people in large multi-ethnic communities in Gothenburg, Malmö and Stockholm. The analysis and comparative studies of the respective variants will be concerned with pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and discourse. In what way do these variant languages differ from one city to another? What do they have in common? To what degree do they resemble the variant of Swedish being taught? Do young monolingual speakers of Swedish also use these variants? What functions do the variants have? What is the role of those learning environments where there are few monolingual models?

Large and varied quantities of comparative data (mainly audio recordings) are to be collected in each of the three cities on the basis of which quantitative and qualitative linguistic analyses of structure and use will be carried out. The analyses will be largely concentrated on the variants specific to young people, although the aim of the project is also to illuminate other aspects of the linguistic repertoire of these young people.

Both post-graduates and post-doctoral researchers will be engaged in the project. In all, six educational grants will be instituted at the universities of Gothenburg, Lund and Stockholm. A vital research environment will be established for conducting interdisciplinary research and education in the field of Swedish as a second language. The project will have significant bearing on the understanding of the richness of variants and potential development trends in the Swedish language and in the language of young people in general. It will also be important with regard to promoting research in the field of Swedish as a second language.

Reg. no. K2001-0306

The Stock market, Premium Pensions and Selecting an Investment Fund	Professor Tommy Gärling Göteborg University 2002 SEK 2,000,000 2003 SEK 2,000,000
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• Research has been initiated internationally that will help to explicate the significance of psychological factors in the behaviour of professionals and non-professionals on financial markets. With regard to Sweden, the present project will initiate such research in this field. The project is to consist of three integrated parts. One part will examine, by means of a variety of complementary methods, the psychological reasons for the informed decisions regarding share investments on the part of professionals. In addition, preliminary research will also be carried out with regard to the ability of non-professionals to choose between different investment funds. The expectation is that the findings from the project as a whole, over and above providing a contribution to the theoretical development of this field, will enhance the understanding of how best to advise the general public when placing their premium pensions. The aim of the third part of the project is to describe the situation with regard to public interest and knowledge concerning investment placement. Thereby the requirements with regard to information, education and regulation will be determined.

Reg. no. K2001-0411

History and Modernity: twentieth-century architectue and the humanities in Sweden	Professor Johan Mårtelius Royal College of Technology 2002 SEK 1,800,000 2003 SEK 2,300,000
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• In this project, a study will be carried out concerning twentieth-century Swedish architecture and the related concepts with regard to historical interpretation and humanistic perspective. As a consequence of the prominence of architecture in the shaping of Swedish society during the twentieth century, it has usually been studied on the basis of socio-technical processes of modernization. On the other hand, it is precisely in this role, however, that architecture has been a bearer of cultural and historical values. In the present project, various categories of buildings, museums, libraries and ecclesiastical buildings, are emphasized, where these values are accentuated, as is the importance of restoration work. During the twentieth century, architecture, in contrast to other technical or humanistic branches of learning, has emphasised historical analysis, a factor which provides the basis for several of the constituent studies in this project. The endeavour, particularly in the mid-century, on the part of a group of leading architects, to establish a cultural context for the public space by means of an overall aesthetic integration of architecture and interior design is examined in one of these studies.

In this project, the explicit interest in tradition and history which characterized the opening and closing decades of the twentieth century, is regarded as providing a time-frame for a period of less distinguished, though no less essential and innovative, applications of historical and humanistic experience. Thus, one of the aims of the project is to formulate a substantial analysis of the shifts in architectural ideals during the latter part of the twentieth century.

Reg. no. K2001-0413

How is an Awareness of History Created?

Asst. professor
Lars Petterson
 University College of
 Dalarna, Falun
 2002 SEK 2,300,000
 2003 SEK 2,300,000

• Not all history is written by academic scholars of history. On the contrary, it is perhaps the case that history written by non-academics is paramount in creating awareness of history, particularly where formation of a consciousness of national history is concerned. The subject of this project is the writing of Swedish history during the period from 1930 to 2000, on the part of official bodies, such as the business sector, adult education organizations, literature for young people and school textbooks. The project consists of five parts, all of which deal with the same fundamental questions: Did one particular account of Swedish history dominate during this period, or were there several different accounts? What were the subjects that were written about and which historical figures were given prominence? How were women, social groups and ethnic minorities treated in these writings?

This project is of an interdisciplinary character in order to extend the number of disciplines involved, since, in Sweden, historiography, that is the study of the history writing, has mainly been confined to only one academic discipline, namely History. Although historiography is a vital area of international research, it has so far been neglected in Sweden; and hopefully the present project will contribute to a theoretical development of the field.

The primary intention of the project is to concentrate on the significance of the writing of history in terms of the relative balance of powers in Swedish society. The constituent studies in the project deal with issues that are still very relevant to the Sweden of today. In the vigorous ideological debates relating to the era of the welfare state, it is important to examine the self-image of the state – its views on the historical development of Sweden – in order to be able to actually discover its true character. The question of how national ideologies arise and develop is a subject of the utmost importance in present-day society.

Reg. no. K2001 0530

A New Horace

Professor
Monika Aszталos
 University of Oslo
 2002 SEK 900,000
 2003 SEK 1.450,000

• Although the writings of the Latin poet, Horace, form part of the canon of Western literature, there is no consensus of opinion with regard to the textual formation of his poems. Although work on textual criticism has been carried on for five hundred years, no overview of this exists at the present time. The aim of the present project is to examine the mechanisms that have guided this textual criticism and to contribute to the enhancement of Horace's texts, on the basis of previous contributions to the textual criticism of his texts, which are not yet surveyed.

The project takes notice of recently kindled interest in international research in the theory, practice and history of textual criticism. In the initial stage of the project, the five participants will collate a repertory of conjectures (i.e. amendment proposals) to Horace texts. This research involves compiling and evaluating the results of five hundred years of textual criticism. The results of this research will provide a tool for classical philologists, literary scholars and linguists, and so on. The repertory is to be published by Brill in Leiden, and will also be accessible via the Internet.

In the second stage, the participants will work with a number of different studies in the project, based on the collated material in the repertory, leading to three doctoral theses ("Text-critical commentaries on Horace's Fourth Book of Odes", "Non-poetic words in Horace" and "Conservatism and Scepticism in Textual Criticism," together with a new edition of Horace's Epodes and a monograph on his lyrical poems.

Reg. no. K2001-0566

Swedish School Culture: classroom practice in a comparative light

Professor
Sverker Lindblad
 Uppsala University
 2002 SEK 1,500,000
 2003 SEK 2,400,000

• The purpose of this project is to describe Swedish school culture in the light of international research. Empirical data is collected by means of detailed video recordings of classroom instruction in mathematics together with interviews with teachers and students involved. Similar studies are being carried out in Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, China, South Africa, Germany and USA. Prior studies of classroom interaction within the senior grades of the comprehensive school will be added to this empirical data.

Within this project, a study will be carried out on teaching practices and the organization of interaction. Teaching practices will be described in terms of the relationship between the content taught, as constituted in classroom interaction (offered content), and the manner in which the content is reproduced in interviews with the pupils (experienced content). Interactive organisation is described in terms of the opportunities provided for, and the limitation imposed on, the participants in classroom interactions. On the basis of the results of these detailed studies, focusing on pupil participation, the intention is to then carry out international comparisons at various levels. The aim of this international comparison is partly to describe characteristics of Swedish school culture and partly to pursue a serious, empirically-based, discussion concerning the structural processes constituting the educational cultures of the participating countries, with regard to the teaching of mathematics. By extension, the results of this third part of the project, will allow more penetrating analyses of the differences to be found between the various countries with regard to test results in mathematics.

Reg. no. K2001-0620

The Networking Society from Within

Asst. professor
Ingalill Holmberg
 Stockholm School of
 Economics
 2002 SEK 3,000,000
 2003 SEK 3,000,000

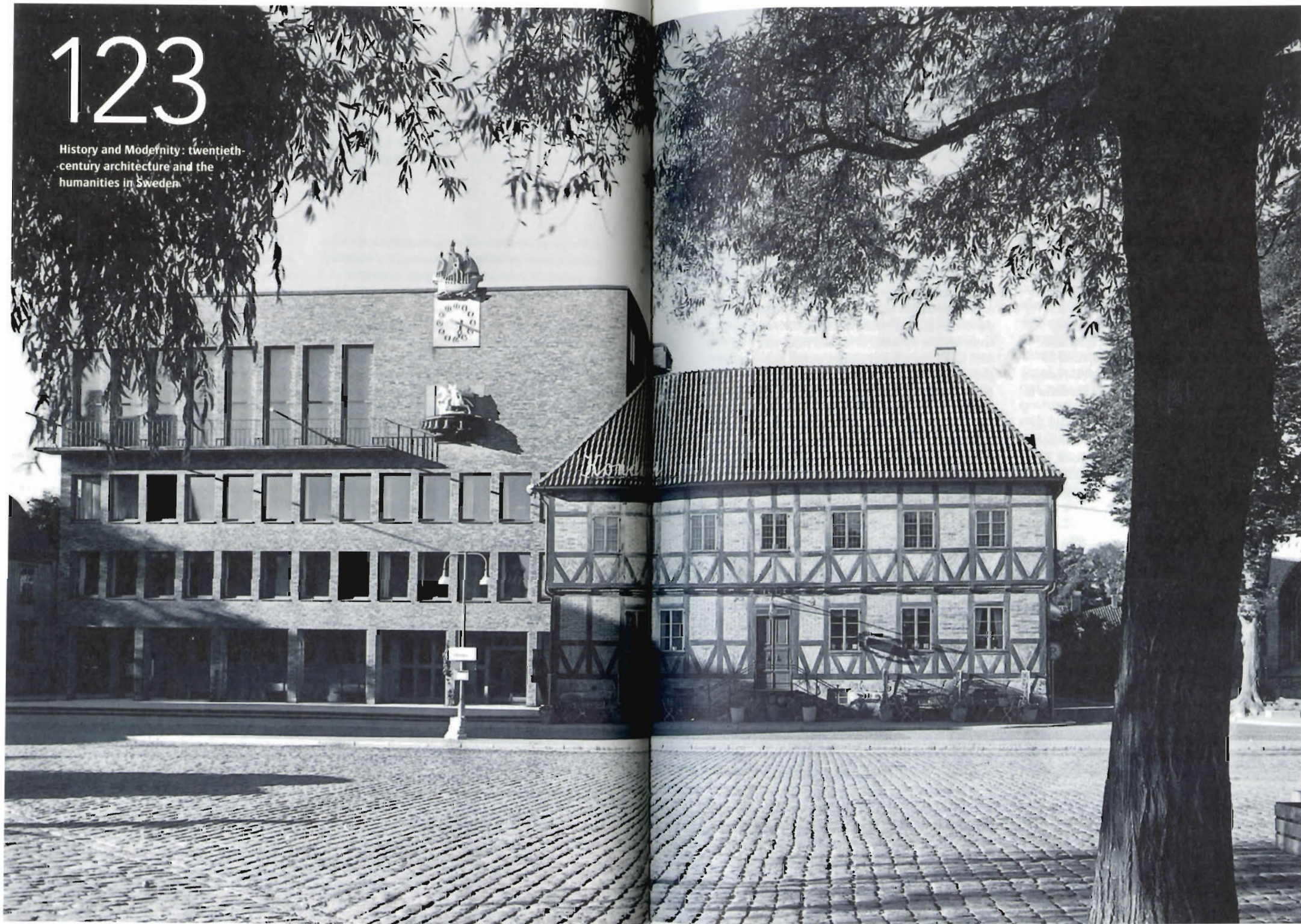
• The general aim of this research programme is to contribute to the theoretical understanding of the emerging networking society, of which the IT sector constitutes a fundamental component and driving force. In many respects, the IT-sector acts as a lodestar and a cultural symbol for economic development and society at large. Whereas the information bases and technological systems are of a global character, human interaction is still, to a considerable degree, based on local physical proximity. However, the potential of information technology is nonetheless conducive to a critical appraisal of existing practices leading to the development of innovative forms of work, new business models and novel methods for the organization and direction of work. Research on IT companies and business networks will be carried out by utilizing comparative field studies in three leading IT countries; namely Israel, the USA (Silicon Valley) and Sweden.

The project will consist of the following interrelated studies: 1) Images, symbols and cultural expression in the networking society. 2) Organizational processes, practical leadership and culture in the networking society. 3) Emerging patterns of competition and co-operation, together with value-nets and new business models. 4) Social consequences of convergent technologies.

In order to gain results from this research to answer such questions and to generate new knowledge, a combination of various research methods will be applied, including analysis of content and discursive analysis of economic and cultural manifestations in the networking society, ethnographic studies of organizations and leadership, value-net analysis and case studies.

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History and Modernity: twentieth-century architecture and the humanities in Sweden



Reg. no. K2001-0771

Mechanisms of Democracy	Professor Jörgen Hermansson Uppsala University 2002 SEK 3,000,000 2003 SEK 3,000,000
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• How does democracy work and how might it be improved? This research programme seeks to make a contribution to the debate about "good governance" through the definition of new theoretical approaches and by producing new empirical knowledge, as a response to calls for research that achieves greater penetration and for theory that is more integrated. Normative democratic theory will be helpful in formulating the crucial questions while empirical analyses will yield answers to questions regarding the extent to which various democratic ideals are realizable.

This implies that a number of different tasks are to be fulfilled, including preparing an overview and systematic classification of various democratic ideals; the reconstitution and specification of those ideals in terms of those democratic values (goals) and mechanisms (means) that are assumed to give rise to them, operationalizing democratic ideals to facilitate the testing of assumptions regarding the extent to which they are realizable, carrying out empirical studies to test those assumptions and, finally, clarification with regard to the manner in which any conclusions may be related, in concrete terms, to our democracy.

The object of the programme represents that concentration on a particular subject that is crucial in all disciplines dealing with cultural matters. However, this will be complemented by theoretical and methodological traditions derived from political scientists and psychologists being exploited. The dedicated contributions on the part of the Departments of Political Science at Uppsala University and Göteborg University are intended to establish a common research environment that will also become prominent internationally. The boundaries between various disciplines will be dissolved through the utilization of networking and regular seminars. Additional expertise will be brought to the programme through collaboration with the ongoing research on power structures that is being carried out in Norway and Denmark and with the European network for surveys on citizenship.

Reg. no. K2001-0775

Problems of hyperactivity and concentration in a developmental perspective	Professor Gunilla Bohlin Uppsala University 2002 SEK 1,000,000 2003 SEK 1,500,000
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• It is the aim of this project to study ADHD-problems through a combination of the perspectives of neuropsychiatry and development psychology, and on the basis of current theory. Cognitive and socio-emotional factors will be studied with regard to dimensionality (i.e. whether the problems are to be considered as extremes of normal behaviour), to such aspects as age and gender, to risk factors and preventative factors in development, and to possibilities for the early identification of those children most at risk with regard to developing serious problems.

The project includes cross-sectional studies and longitudinal studies. A battery of tests is administered to groups of normal children between the ages of five and twelve years, where inhibitive ability, self-regulation and memory function are among the areas tested. A similar study, but on a smaller scale, will be carried out on children with an ADHD diagnosis. In collaboration with the Regional Child Welfare Services in Uppsala, advantage will be taken of the opportunities provided by administration of the national health control of all 5 1/2 year-olds, whereby it is possible to identify those children displaying various combinations of risk factors.

Each group is regularly screened until the third year at school. Factors relating to parents, to the children at school, and social circumstances are all included in the study. A follow-up test of all children who have been screened is administered in the third school year. Pre-school children who have been referred for treatment for ADHD problems are also screened through the lower school grades with regard to the factors described above.

The results of the project provide answers to questions concerning the relation of executive functions to behaviour problems and with regard to the possible significance of age and sex. Risk factors, preventative factors and the course of development will be described. Analyses will be made, in the collaborative studies, of pregnancy-related factors and factors contributing to a diagnosis.

Reg. no. K2001-0784

Commercial cultures from an ethno-economic perspective	Asst. professor Helene Brembeck Göteborg University 2002 SEK 2,500,000 2003 SEK 2,500,000
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• The aim of this research programme is to explore, by means of ethnographical studies, the cultural contexts and processes of commercial phenomena – commodities and their production, use and interpretation. Interactions between producer and consumer – from construction on the side of the producer to interpretation, understanding and usage on the side of the consumer – are seen as segments of a non-deterministic commercial culture. The purpose of the programme is to attempt, in this way, to enhance understanding of the commercialization of daily life – the meaning and use of commodities – and the culturalization that occurs on the side of the producer through the commodification of cultural differences. The ultimate goal of the programme is to devise alternative models of interpretation in the study of commercial phenomena in order to those presently to be found in the field of cultural studies and economy. The main focus will be on new perspectives on relationships between people and artefacts, to make less sharp the present dichotomization of the producer-consumer, production-consumption nexus, and the aesthetic practices involving commodities, what has been called the choreography of consumption.

The time frame for the project is from the year 2002 to the year 2005, with senior researchers and post-graduate students at the Departments of Business Studies and Ethnology at Göteborg University collaborating. It constitutes one of the research projects in the programme known as "The consumer, consumer culture and the value of consumption" at the recently established Centre for Consumer Science (CFK) at Göteborg University and Chalmers Institute of Technology.

Reg. no. K2001-0789

Relativism	Professor Dag Westerståhl Göteborg University 2002 SEK 3,000,000 2003 SEK 3,000,000
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• Relativism with regard to truth, knowledge, morality, and so on is more vital today than ever before, both within the various philosophical traditions and elsewhere. Any insights into the diversity of cultures, concepts and norms, and their codification within different language communities, naturally leads on to questions of relativism. If norms are relative, is it possible to compare them? Are all norms of equal value, or are there any norms that may not or should not be relativized? These questions are of particular relevance in societies such as our own, where ethnic populations of different cultures, with different languages and systems of norms are required to find ways of living together.

However, it is far from obvious precisely what the relativistic consequences are of existing differences. A distinction has to be made between more superficial forms of relativism, (such as the addition of phrases such as "to us" or "in our culture" to every utterance, where the conclusion is that, in the absence of any absolute criteria, one answer is as good as another, or that truth does not exist, and so on) and the more genuinely interesting issues involved in the complexity of problems to do with relativism. It is the latter with which this project is concerned.

Post-doctoral and post-graduate researchers in the fields of practical philosophy, theoretical philosophy and the history of ideas will be involved in the project where the intention is both to formulate, clarify and present those common structures and arguments that reappear in the discourse on relativism and to investigate a number of concrete issues within this complex of problems.

Reg. no. In1994-5209

Scientific publication of the correspondence of Carl von Linné	Professor Carl-Olof Jacobson Swedish Linnaean Society, Uppsala 2002 SEK 1,000,000
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Infrastructure

• A prior study, "Scientific publication of the correspondence of Carl von Linné", funded by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, is now to be complemented by the scanning in of original documents and letters.

The goal of the prior study, to publish an edition of all extant correspondence to and from Linnaeus, remains the goal here but is now also to include facsimiles of these extant original manuscripts. There are several reasons for this approach. Firstly, textual establishment has been more time-consuming than was originally estimated during the initial phase of the prior project. Publication of facsimile source texts and earlier editions of the letters, supplemented by biographical and bibliographical data that has already been compiled, will facilitate the process of making the Linnaean correspondence available to a wide audience by means of the Internet. Subsequently, this increased availability will in turn attract a wider range of expertise to the project, both in Sweden and abroad.

During the year scanning in of Linnaeus letters has already been accomplished at the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences and the Uppsala University Library. The Linnaean Society of London has granted permission for the scanning in of their extant letters, but only in concert with preservation of their bound edition of Letters. The total number of pages to be scanned in is estimated to be 30,000. In accordance with established practice, an English summary of each letter will also be published. For further information see www.c18.org/pr/lc.

Reg. no. In2001-0142

Honesty and Trust: theory and experience in the light of post-socialist transformations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Professor János Kornai Collegium Budapest 2002 SEK 1,600,000
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• Numerous difficulties afflict the post-socialist countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia that are associated with the nature of their institutions and political legitimacy. One symptom of these difficulties is the lack of honesty and trust. Further, dishonesty and corruption affect relationships in all spheres, the private, the public and business. The aim of the present project is to contribute to the analysis of these difficulties, not least the study of the manner in which individuals and institutions react to rapid and painful changes; but in addition to propose different solutions. In this respect, most importantly, the focus here is on issues relating to the legal systems – including the possibility of providing opportunities for their maintenance and the effect of such issues on the economy and the development of civil society. A further aim of the project is to carry out a closer study of how the lack of trust can give rise to dishonest and corrupt communities.

In practical terms, the first goal of the project is to bring together, during the autumn of 2002, a team of researchers, from a variety of different disciplines, at Collegium Budapest, for an extended period of time. The purpose of this gathering is to launch new research projects relating to these issues through the creation of a network of researchers in Eastern and Central Europe, and elsewhere, to enable the members of the network to initiate the work on these projects on an interdisciplinary basis.

Reg. no. In2001-0211

Conversion of Rarities in the National Music Collection	Asst. professor Krister Malm The Swedish National Collection of Music, Stockholm 2002 SEK 3,000,000
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• The Swedish National Collection of Music comprises the Music Library of Sweden, the Musikmuseet and the Swedish Centre for Folk Song and Folk Music Research and Swedish Jazz History. Together these institutions have collected a great many rarities, that is to say, unique manuscripts, sheet music, documentary records, etc. These collections are gradually becoming much better known, in part because of greater accessibility to new catalogues and indexes through the Internet. As a result, various items in the collections have become increasingly sought after by, for example, academic researchers in such fields as musicology, genealogy, and local history as well as performers of early music, folk music, and so on. Consequently, this poses problems of wear and tear, especially with regard to those many original documents that are in great demand which were already the worse for wear from frequent earlier use. In many such cases there is a risk of serious damage occurring or even complete loss of the document.

The aim of the project is to preserve the essential sources of Swedish music in microfilm and digital form. The items to which this form of preservation applies include the JH Roman Collection, the collection of the Utile Dulci Society, the original collection of Swedish songs and ballads, and the archives of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music (from 1771 to 1920). In all this reaches a grand total of 220,000 pages. In conjunction with this, certain older catalogues are to be supplemented and preserved in digital form for eventual inclusion in the Libris database, whereby they will then be available on the Internet. These measures will ensure that invaluable cultural historical documents and musical works will both be preserved for posterity and have increased availability.

Reg. no. In2001-0342

Preparatory Research Facilities at the Humanities Laboratory at Lund University Professor **Göran Bexell**
Lund University
2002 SEK 1,500,000

• A new Centre for Language and Literature is being planned at the Faculty of Humanities and Theology, University of Lund, consisting of a new library and an interdisciplinary laboratory environment for language, communication, culture and cognition. The completion date for the Centre is scheduled for the beginning of year 2005. However, a trial environment, for user-training and the testing of various technical solutions, will be available as early as the spring of year 2002. The present project is concerned with the user-training, in the trial facilities, of post-graduates, researchers and teachers, together with the planning and testing of various interdisciplinary forms of collaboration and technical solutions. Financing for the equipment in the trial facilities is provided through a donation from the Einar Hansen Allhem Foundation and staffing costs are being met by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and Lund University. The trial facilities consists of the following five theme stations: 1) Virtual reality, simulation, graphic information systems (GIS), and reconstruction; 2) Linguistic and phonetic corpus; 3) Reading, writing and eye-movement measurements 4) Testing, diagnostics and computer support; 5) Film and multimedia.

A sub-section of the project concerns a "research programme relating to learning processes", under the direction of Professor Peter Gårdenfors. The purpose of this part of the project is to compile, investigate and define the challenges facing future research relating to general learning processes. One major challenge is to bring together workers from a variety of different fields of research – ranging from neurology through development psychology to education studies – to participate in an open discussion concerning interdisciplinary research on learning processes and to identify those areas of research that are amenable to existing fields of expertise, both at home and abroad.

Reg. no. In2001-0344

ACSIS: a new infrastructure in the field of cultural studies Professor **Johan Fornäs**
Linköping University,
Norrköping Campus
2002 SEK 500,000

• The establishment of a national centre for advanced interdisciplinary cultural research is the proposed aim for the project: Thus, the intention is that the Advanced Cultural Studies Institute of Sweden (ACSIS) is to be an infrastructure resource with the purpose of revitalizing and developing this field to attain a high level of innovation, of capturing those new socio-cultural issues that demand new modes of thought, and of broadening the interface of contacts between countries, universities and disciplines. It is intended that the ACSIS will function both at a national and an international level where its activities will include research, conferences, seminars, workshops, courses, information and networking. The activities of the ACSIS will focus on three major areas, namely, texts (interpretation, aesthetics), practice (everyday interaction) and power (intervention, public policy). The staff will consist of a director, a supervisor for each of the three areas of activity, three post-graduate or graduate researchers, six fellows, an administrator and an information secretary.

During the year 2002, the arrangements for the funding of the ACSIS (through negotiations with a variety of trusts and foundations) will be finalized. Subsequently, during the year 2003, the various activities of the ACSIS will be built up, including the planning of conferences, recruitment, local planning, administrative consolidation and the establishment of networks. Consequently, the first full-scale six-year period of activities will take place from the year 2004 to 2009. The ACSIS will establish a wide range of collaborations with various national institutions from its base in Norrköping, where it will be housed in excellent municipal premises. While the ACTS will be attached to the University of Linköping, it will remain an independent body, although the University will be responsible for such matters as administrative expenses. The initiative for the establishment of the ACTS is based on earlier workshop activities and investigative work, funded jointly by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund and the Swedish Research Council in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Reg. no. In2001-0409

Project Orientalia First Librarian **Hans Nordesjö**
Uppsala University Library
2002 SEK 1,500,000

• The large collections of Oriental printed documents in the University Library in Uppsala is unparalleled anywhere else in Sweden. However, most of this material is only available in the form of index cards or loose-leaf catalogues and is not accessible through modern electronic databases. Part of the collection is housed in the 'Carolina Rediviva' annexe while the rest is housed with the Linguistics Centre but the intention is that they be now systematically classified and made available throughout the rest of the country. Initially, work will be concentrated on the Persian collection, which consists of some 3,000 titles and the only chair in Sweden in "Iranistics" is at Uppsala University. Subsequently, about 1,000 Arabic titles will be added. In total, there are more than 13,000 oriental titles in the university library which are unprocessed. To some extent, this project may be considered as being a complement to the Carolina Judaica project, which has received support from the Foundation for the past four years.

It is also necessary for the Persian manuscripts to be reviewed and registered in a database. The classic catalogues of Tornberg and Zetterstéen also need to be supplemented and, in some cases, revised. Over and above these works eventually becoming available to scholars throughout Sweden and abroad, they will also be of considerable interest to the many immigrant Iranians.

The day-to-day work will be directed and carried out by first Librarian Hans Nordesjö. In addition, a post-graduate student or research assistant will receive training with a view to future activities. Ali Mirmohades, a specialist on Persian, is responsible for the manuscripts. Bearing in mind that, as these materials become more widely accessible, there are greater risks of wear and tear, a lesser sum of money has been reserved for conservation work.

Reg. no. In2001-0640

Completion of the Royal Library catalogue conversion Chief Librarian **Tomas Lidman**
Royal Library, Stockholm
2002 SEK 700,000

• The project relates to the completion of the automated conversion of paper-based catalogue information at the Royal Library to machine-readable data, accessible in the Libris database. At present several of the large university libraries and specialist libraries are waiting for the completion of the conversion of the Royal Library catalogues rather than undertaking their own independent conversions. It would be irrational to duplicate such work since the conversion of the Royal Library catalogues is utilized by these other libraries and provides support for the whole field of education. This is because the Libris database, via Libris web search, is used, at all levels, throughout the national educational systems, from schools to university research.

An appropriation has been allocated for an appointment to lead the project whose responsibilities will include overseeing the investigation of the difficulties relating to some 150,000 catalogue items. The actual conversion will be carried out by a foreign company, SPI, selected by EU tender in 1999. The project-leader is also responsible for the final manual processing of about 50,000 catalogue specifications, not directly transferable to Libris, which have been accumulated over the past two years of the conversion process.

Reg. no. In2001-0642

The Picture of Birgitta: scientific iconographic database and virtual Birgitta library – an information network for research and adult education

Ambassador
Lars Bergquist
Birgitta Jubilee 2003,
Vadstena
2002 SEK 1,600,000

• The Picture of Birgitta. The aim of the project is to construct, with the help of state-of-the-art technology, a research environment, with a view to promoting research and studies at all levels. The digitized image-bank will be a crucial source of information for facilitating and promoting research on St. Birgitta, both in Sweden and abroad and for making this exclusive material available to the general public. The image bank constitutes an essential part of the work of constructing the new research centre at Vadstena. This work is being carried out in two stages. First, an inventory of the visual material from Östergötland has been carried out and the grant will now permit an inventory of the complete Swedish material to be carried out. The project leader for The Picture of Birgitta is Gunnel Mörkfors, Head Keeper at the regional museum of Östergötland.

The Virtual Birgitta Library consists of virtual rooms and environments with material relating to Birgitta, from photographed manuscripts to virtual pilgrimages. The cornerstone of the library is a bibliographic database, where important collections of the literature on saint Birgitta are registered and linked together; and additional material may be linked to the bibliographic items. Accessibility via the Internet ensures that the library constitutes a wide-reaching forum for research and information.

Anna-Lena Höglund at the Regional Library in Östergötland will be in charge of the project.

Reg. no. In2001-0704

Registration of unclassified Swedish Dissertations, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, at Humboldt University, Berlin

Professor
Bernd Henningsen
The Humboldt University
in Berlin
2002 SEK 300,000

• The Humboldt University in Berlin has in its possession, 1,939 doctoral theses (written in the period 1500–1800) from Uppsala, Lund and Åbo. The theses have never been catalogued and remain almost unknown to the research community. Professors Bernd Henningsen and Thorsten Nybom have carried out a preliminary examination of this material whereby it has been revealed to contain a considerable amount that is of historical interest to libraries and to science, particularly in the fields of philosophy and theology. The aim of the present project is to make the collection available to the research community by compiling a systematic catalogue.

Reg. no. In2001-0819

International Science Centre at the University of Örebro

Professor
Janerik Gidlund
Örebro University
2002 SEK 1,200,000

• The recently founded Örebro University regards the internationalization of research and teaching as a prerequisite for the success of its activities. One means of achieving this is the establishment of an ambitious exchange programme for visiting researchers that is closely tied to the university's strategic concentration on research on democracy. The Wissenschaftszentrum in Berlin is one source of inspiration on which the construction of this international science centre is modelled. A large number of eminent researchers at foreign seats of learning, in such disciplines as political science, education, sociology, media and communication science, will form part of, and strengthen, the network of contacts. One of the specific objectives is that the international science centre, through the participation of guest researchers, will become an international, multidisciplinary school of research in democracy. This infrastructure project is jointly funded by Örebro University.

Reg. no. 2001-0820

Gamla Stan in Stockholm: an in-depth study of the historical development of the district, based on two particular sites

Ph.D.
Margareta Cramér
Committee for Research
on Stockholm
2002 SEK 1,000,000

• Even though the district of Gamla Stan (The Old Town) in Stockholm is an area of outstanding culture historical interest, no study of the buildings is currently being undertaken. But now two particular sites have been selected where in-depth studies are to be carried out. The study to be carried out in the central part of Gamla Stan, north-west of Stortorget, will relate the Burgher buildings there to the church, the square, the most ancient section of the city wall and the commonage, which later evolved into what is now the main shopping street. The study of the southern area, centred on Järntorget, which will include the medieval iron weighing machine found there, the Bank of Sweden, and the historical roles of Järntorget – situated between Kornhamn and Skeppsbron – in domestic and foreign trade. An inventory of the buildings will provide the basis for an analysis of those changes that have taken place on both study sites. The survey will provide information about those factors that have influenced earlier building techniques, the plans for the buildings, construction details, the use of the buildings and so forth. These factors are to be considered in the context of the prevailing social conditions of the time, within each area and related to the dominant urban landmarks in the district. The study as a whole is a basic research and analysis project, having the aim of demonstrating the manner in which social developments are reflected in buildings, both in an architectural and a technical sense, as well as in the socio-economic context. The results will constitute material to form the basis for further research, both on these two sites and in other areas.

*Statistical information
on research grants*

This section presents an overview in the form of tables showing the grants approved. The presentation starts with three summary tables (Tables 1–3). Tables 4–8 give statistics of project grants approved from the Bank of Sweden Donation, while Tables 9–14 give corresponding information about grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. All amounts are stated inclusive of overhead charges.

The distribution of grants between the various scientific subject areas can be seen in Tables 4 and 9. Information about the ratio between continuation grants and new grants is reported in Tables 7 and 12. New and continuation grants respectively, broken down by subject area, are shown in Tables 5 and 6 for the Bank of Sweden Donation and in Tables 10 and 11 for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. The distribution of grants between different educational institutions is reported in Tables 8, 13 and 15, while Tables 14 and 15 report grants for infrastructure support.

Several of the projects receiving grants, especially the larger ones within the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, are of an 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 the most central.

As to the gender-based apportionment of project leaders, it can be noted that we are approaching the 40–60 percent mark (with the exception of infrastructure support). A preliminary count of all those taking part in the Foundation's projects shows that 62 percent are men and 38 percent women.

Table 1

Research grants approved in 2001 by donation (amounts in SEK '000)

Bank of Sweden Donation	118 003
Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	231 367
Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	705
Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	220
Total	350 295

Table 2

Research grants approved in 2001 from the Bank of Sweden Donation (amounts in SEK '000)

Project grants (further details are given in tables 4–8)	102 215
Infrastructure support (further details are given in tables 14–15)	7 000
Travel grants	364
International collaboration	3 792
Sector committee for Culture – Security – Development	1 993
Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	300
Fees to experts	995
Payment to co-opted members	655
Conferences, information	689
Total research grants	118 003

Table 3

Research grants approved in 2001 from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation (SEK '000)

Project grants (further details are given in tables 9–13)	197 797
Infrastructure support (further details are given in tables 14–15)	18 000
Grants for symposia, research planning and research information	9 965
Sector committee for art and form	1 992
Sector committee for research on the knowledge society	2 276
Fees to experts	449
Payment to co-opted members	300
Conferences, information	588
Total	231 367

THE BANK OF SWEDEN DONATION

Table 4

Total number of applications approved (continuation and new applications) in relation to total number of applications, 2001. (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	APPLICATIONS APPROVED				TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS				
	No.	Men	Women	Amount applied for	Amount approved	No.	Men	Women	Amount
Anthropology	4		4	4005	3345	6	2	4	5274
Archeology	4	1	3	2980	2570	16	9	7	10537
Architecture						4	1	3	3137
Art/aesthetic subjects	1		1	1057	750		12	5	76825
Business economics	9	6	3	7170	5165	46	40	6	41351
Classical languages	3	1	2	2904	2020	5	3	2	4963
Cultural geography	2	2		1668	1300	12	8	4	8248
Economics	5	4	1	4469	3860	18	13	5	14801
Economic History	9	7	2	4766	4052	19	16	3	12898
Education	6	4	2	5195	3755	29	20	9	21254
Ethnology	4	4		1267	2276	8	5	3	5380
History	14	10	4	14696	11745	35	25	10	32272
History of ideas	5	3	2	2655	2466	13	8	5	7397
History of religion	2	1	1	1295	1190	16	12	4	11639
Information technology	5	4	1	3965	2925	13	10	3	9667
Law	9	3	6	5565	4995	17	8	9	11226
Linguistics	10	4	6	8459	6800	20	12	8	15492
Literature/ theatre/film	8	6	2	5134	4275	39	20	19	23249
Medicine	6	3	3	5019	4170	36	20	16	29330
Modern languages	3	1	2	3536	2610	17	9	8	11606
Musicology	1		1	685	640	6	2	4	4054
Natural science						1	1		1884
Peace and conflict research						1	1		492
Philosophy	4	4		2063	1860	8	8		4581
Political science	11	9	2	7997	5570	38	24	14	25739
Psychology	14	11	3	12365	10035	47	29	18	37422
Sociology	12	9	3	10703	8590	53	31	22	43282
Statistics	5	5		3635	2920	11	11		6481
Technology						1		1	456
Total	156	102	54	123253	99884	547	353	194	410937

Printing subsidies approved 2001: 13, to a total of SEK 1 721 000

Conference subsidies approved 2001: 6, to a total of SEK 610 000

Total amount approved from the Bank of Sweden Donation, 2001: SEK 102 215 000

Table 5

New applications approved, by subject area 2001, in relation to the total number of new applications (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	APPLICATIONS APPROVED				TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS				
	No.	Men	Women	Applications	Grants approved	No.	Men	Women	Amount
Anthropology	1		1	785	715	3	2	1	2054
Archaeology	1		1	1070	870	13	8	5	8626
Architecture						4	1	3	3137
Art/aesthetic subjects						10	4	6	5768
Business economics	2	1	1	1680	1030	39	35	4	35862
Classical languages						2	2		2059
Cultural geography						10	6	4	6580
Economics	1	1		636	585	14	10	4	10968
Economic history	3	3		1874	1310	13	12	1	10006
Education	2	1	1	1284	1045	25	17	8	17343
Ethnology	2	2		1267	1100	6	3	3	3966
History	3	2	1	2066	1845	24	17	7	19642
History of ideas	1	1		363	320	9	6	3	5105
History of religion						14	11	3	10344
Information technology	1	1		683	400	9	7	2	6385
Law	3	2	1	1867	1550	11	7	4	7528
Linguistics	3	1	2	1954	1560	13	9	4	8987
Literature/theatre/film	2	1	1	1268	1130	33	15	18	19383
Medicine	1	1		1655	1000		31	18	1325966
Modern languages						14	8	6	8070
Musicology	1		1	685	640	6	2	4	4054
Natural science						1	1		1884
Peace and conflict research						1	1		492
Philosophy	2	2		1001	920	6	6		3519
Political science	3	2	1	2209	1035	30	17	13	19951
Psychology	3	2	1	2827	2225	36	20	16	27884
Sociology	1	1		639	575	42	23	19	33218
Statistics	1	1		1227	710	7	7		4073
Technology						1		1	456
Total	37	25	12	27040	20565	427	275	152	313310

Table 6

Continuation applications approved, by subject area 2001 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Number	Men	Women	amount (appl.for)	amount approved
Anthropology	3		3	3220	2630
Archaeology	3	1	2	1910	1700
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	0	1	1057	750
Business economics	7	5	2	5490	4135
Classical languages	3	1	2	2904	2020
Cultural geography	2	2		1668	1300
Economics	4	3	1	3833	3275
Economic history	6	4	2	2892	2742
Education	4	3	1	3911	2710
Ethnology	2	2		1414	1176
History	11	8	3	12630	9900
History of ideas	4	2	2	2292	2146
History of religion	2	1	1	1295	1190
Information technology	4	3	1	3282	2525
Law	6	1	5	3698	3445
Linguistics	7	3	4	6505	5240
Literature/theatre/film	6	5	1	3866	3145
Medicine	5	2	3	3364	3170
Modern languages	3	1	2	3536	2610
Philosophy	2	2		1062	940
Political science	8	7	1	5788	4535
Psychology	11	9	2	9538	7810
Statistics	4	4		2408	2210
Sociology	11	8	3	10064	8015
Total	119	77	42	97627	79319

Printing subsidies approved 2001: 13, to an amount of SEK 1 721 000

Conference subsidies: 6, to an amount of SEK 610 000

Total amount approved, 2001: SEK 81 650 000

Table 7

Summary table: continuation grants and new grants in 2001 (amounts in SEK '000)

	GRANTS APPROVED				TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS			
	Number	Men	Women	Amount	Number	Men	Women	Amount
Continuation grants	119	77	42	79319	120	78	42	97627
New grants	37	25	12	20565	427	275	152	313310
Total	156	102	54	99884	547	353	194	410937

Printing subsidy: SEK 1 721 000

Conference subsidy: SEK 610 000

Total amount approved 2001: SEK 102 215 000

Table 8

New applications and continuation applications approved, by administering institution 2001 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	Number	Amount
Aarhus university	1	300
Chalmers University of Technology	1	560
Dalarna Research Council	1	1400
Eastern Economics Institute	1	630
Gothenburg University	30	18280
Institute of Psycho-social Medicine	1	1000
Institute of Psychotherapy	1	900
IUI	1	645
Karolinska Institutet	4	2950
Linköping University	9	5325
Lund University	18	11225
Mid Sweden University	2	1360
Millesgården	1	750
Nordiska Museet (Nordic Museum)	1	600
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	1	646
SISTER	1	320
Stockholm School of Economics	1	440
Stockholm University	34	21147
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1	520
Telecommunicationsmuseum/KTH	1	576
University College for Teacher-training in Jönköping	1	315
University College of Gävle	1	640
University College of Halmstad	1	400
University of Karlstad	1	350
University of Växjö	1	500
University of Umeå	14	8655
Uppsala University	23	17660
Örebro University	2	1150
Total	156	99884

THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DONATION

Table 9

Total number of applications approved (continuation and new applications) in relation to total number of applications, 2001 (amounts in SEK '000).

Subject area	APPLICATIONS APPROVED					TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS			
	Number	Men	Women	Applications	Grants approved	Number	Men	Women	Amount
Humanities	35	22	13	75391	99662	123	80	43	280150
Humanities/ Social science	25	21	4	62500	72652	128	100	28	308461
Social science	20	15	5	57700	68643	177	57	120	344717
Total	80	58	22	195591	240957	428	237	191	933328

18 printing and conference subsidies: SEK 2 205 500

Total amount approved in 2001: SEK 197 796 500

Table 10

New applications approved, by subject area, 2001, in relation to the total number of new applications (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	APPLICATIONS APPROVED					TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS			
	Number	Men	Women	Applications	Grants approved	Number	Men	Women	Amount
Humanities	6	4	2	8400	17973	93	61	32	195094
Humanities/ Social sciences	1		1	3000	4850	104	79	25	240659
Social sciences	5	3	2	12800	15715	162	44	117	291789
Total	12	7	5	24200	38538	358	184	174	727542

Table 11

Continuation applications approved, by subject area, 2001, in relation to the total number of applications for continuation grants.

Subject area	APPLICATIONS APPROVED					TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS			
	Number	Men	Women	Applications	Grants approved	Number	Men	Women	Amount
Humanities	29	18	11	66991	81689	30	19	11	84934
Humanities/ Social science	24	21	3	59500	67802	24	21	3	67802
Social science	15	12	3	44900	52928	15	12	3	52928
Total	68	51	17	171391	202419	69	52	17	205664

18 printing and conference subsidies: SEK 2 205 500

Total amount approved 2001: SEK 173 596 500

Table 12

Summary Table: continuation grants/new grants, 2001 (SEK '000)

	GRANTS APPROVED				TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS			
	No.	Men	Women	Amount	No.	Men	Women	Amount
Continuation grants	68	51	17	171391	69	52	17	205664
New grants	12	7	5	24200	358	184	174	727542
Total	80	58	22	195591	427	236	191	933206

18 printing and conference subsidies: SEK 2 205 500

Total amount approved 2001: SEK 197 796 500

Table 13

New applications and continuation applications approved, by administering institution 2001 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	Number	Amount approved
Chalmers University of Technology	1	1400
Göteborg University	11	31125
Jönköping School of Economics	1	2300
Lund University	16	38225
National Heritage Board	2	3850
Royal Institute of Technology	3	9500
Royal Library	1	1700
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	1	800
Stockholm School of Economics	3	10200
Stockholm University	9	22500
Swedish Educational Broadcasting Company (UR)	1	2800
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1	2000
Swedish National Concert Institution	1	1000
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	1	700
The Silver Museum Foundation	1	2300
University College of Dalarna	1	2300
University College of Södertörn	2	3791
University of Oslo	1	900
University of Umeå	3	10700
Uppsala University	16	38100
Uppsala University Library	1	1900
Working Life Institute	1	1500
Örebro University	2	6000
Total	80	195591

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Table 14

Summary table: applications and grants approved 2001 (amounts in SEK '000)

	APPLICATIONS		GRANTS APPROVED		APPLICATIONS		GRANTS APPROVED	
	No.	Amount applied for	No.	Amount	Men	Women	Men	Women
Humanities and social								
science donation	58	334889	13	18000	47	11	12	1
Bank of Sweden Donation	1	7000	1	7000	1	0	1	0
Total	59	341889	14	25000	48	11	13	1

Table 15

New applications and continuation applications approved, by administering institution 2001 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	Amount approved
Birgitta Jubilee, 2003	1600
Collegium Budapest	1600
Committee for Research on Stockholm	1000
Humboldt University, Berlin	300
Linköping University	500
Lund University	1500
National Music Collections	3000
National Swedish Archives	100
Royal Library	700
SCASSS	7000
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1000
Umeå University	4000
Uppsala University	1500
Örebro University	1200
Total	25000



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

Riksdagen inifrån. Tolv riksdagsledamöters hågkomster, erfarenheter och lärdomar. (The Riksdag from within. Twelve Members of Parliament recollect their experiences and lessons learned). Editor: Nils Stjernquist, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1991)

Att åldras. Rapport från ett symposium om forskning kring åldrande och åldrandets sjukdomar (Growing Old. Report from a symposium on ageing and 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, second edition)

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

Research Funding and Quality Assurance. A symposium in honorem 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. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in association with Impello, Umeå (1995)

Riksdagsutskottens inifrån. Tretton ledamöters hågkomster (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)

Arkitekturforskning med betydelse för konst och gestaltning – inventering och kommentarer. (Architectural research of significance for art and interpretation - a catalogue and comments). Björn Linn, Jan Ahlin och Gunilla Enhörning. 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)

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Kultur och kreativitet i lärutbildningen. Rapport från två seminarier (Culture and Creativity in Teacher Training. Report from two seminars). Editor: Egon Hemlin, Gidlunds Förlag (1999)

Den vackra nyttan. Om hemsöjld i Sverige (Attractive and Useful. About handicraft in Sweden). Editor: Gunilla Lundahl, Gidlunds Förlag (1999)

Vetenskapsbärarna. Naturvetenskapen i det svenska samhället, 1880–1950 (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 arbetssätt 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? An investigation of power and influence in the party nomination processes). Jan Johansson, Gidlunds Förlag (1999)

Den representativa demokratins framtid. Seminarium vid Umeå universitet (The future of the representative democracy). Seminar at the University of Umeå, 18 October, 1999. Gidlunds Förlag (2000)

Musik, Medier, Mångkultur – förändringar i svenska musiklandskap (Music, Media, Multi-culture - changes in Swedish musical landscapes). Dan Lundberg, Krister Malm & Owe Ronström, Gidlunds Förlag (2000)

Ekonomisk brottslighet och nationalstatens kontrollmakt (Economic crime and the nation-state's power of control). Editors: Leif Appelgren & Hans Sjögren, Gidlunds Förlag (2001)

Förståelse och inlevelse i lärandet. Rapport från ett seminarium om konstens och kulturens roll i skola och lärutbildning. (Understanding and insight in learning: Report from a seminar on the role of art and culture in school and teacher training).

Editor: Egon Hemlin, Gidlunds Förlag (2001)

Björn Hettne: *Kultur – Säkerhet – Hållbar samhällsutveckling (Culture – Security – Sustainable development).* Gidlunds Förlag (2001)

Staden, husen och tiden: Rapport från seminarierien Staden – allas rum, samt reflektioner om stadens egenart (The City, Dwellings and Times: Report from a series of seminars on: "The City – a room for all, and reflections on its distinctive character).

Björn Linn, Gunilla Enhörning & Hans Fog (2001)

Europe. The Return of History. Editor: Sven Tägil, Academic Press (2001)

Tage Erlander: Dagböcker 1945–1949 (Tage Erlander: Diaries, 1945–1949). Edited by Sven Erlander, Gidlunds Förlag (2001)

Tage Erlander: Dagböcker 1950–1951 (Tage Erlander: Diaries, 1950–1951). Edited by Sven Erlander, Gidlunds Förlag (2001)

Rösträtten 80 år. Forskarantologi (Eighty Years of Suffrage: Research Anthology). Editor: Christer Jönsson, Swedish Information Service (2001)

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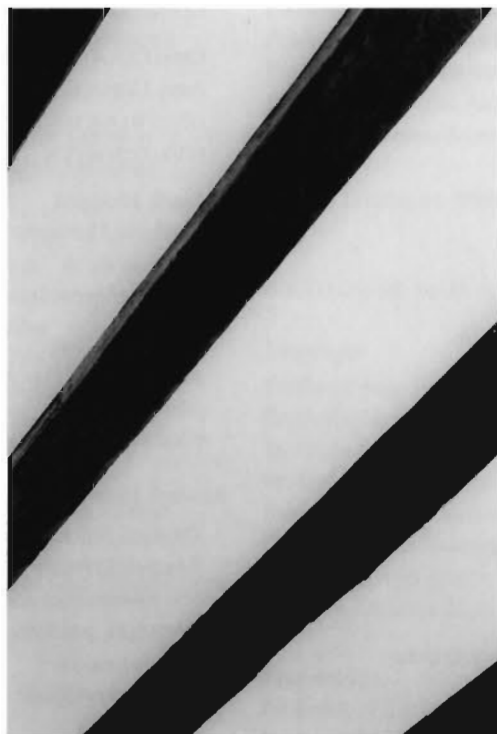
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Picture captions

PAGE 4 Part of painted triptych, Appuna church. In the picture, two miracles concerning St. Birgitta are combined. Birgitta, standing, holds up an open book. Her head is adorned with a seven-tiered crown, an allusion to a vision experienced by the Alvastra monk, Svennung, in Santiago de Compostela. In the vision seven crowns hovered over the head of St. Birgitta and a voice proclaimed that they represented the sevenfold grace of God, which He would bestow upon her. The flames issuing from the saint's mouth (in the picture) allude to the story of Ragnvald, the Prior of Alvastra, who was unconvinced of Birgitta's holiness until he saw fire descending upon her from heaven and heard a voice pronounce the words inscribed on the banderole: "WE MACH DUSSEM FURE VOR BEDEN DAT IT NYCHT UTTEN GA" (Who can prevent the issuing of this fire).
St. Birgitta wears a white veil, linen neck-cloth and tunic, covered by a black mantle, and is standing on a brown and white flagged floor; she is flanked by kneeling men and women, both secular and religious.

PAGE 8 Photo: Jonas Berggren

PAGE 10 Photo: Björn Keller, Bildhuset

PAGE 25 Letter from Carl von Linné to Johann Amman (1707–1742). Swiss-born Amman was Linné's contemporary, and held positions in London and St. Petersburg, where he was Professor of Botany at the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

PAGE 28 Photo: Ander Rising

PAGE 40 The old Riksbanken (Bank of Sweden) in the Järntorget square (Old Town). Copper engraving from the large 17th century illustration, *Svecia Antiqua et Hodierna*, by Erik Dahlberg.

PAGE 52 Ornate manuscript produced by the composer, Johan Helmich Roman: the violin part in Arcangelo Corelli's Sonata opus 5, no. 5. The National Music Library.

PAGE 56 Photo: Getty Images

PAGE 77 Photo: Getty Images

PAGE 91 Illustration: Maria Klevemark, Paregos

PAGE 94 A picture of Lapp religion and culture. Copper engraving from Erik Dahlberg's *Svecia Antiqua et Hodierna*. (17th century)

PAGE 106 Child labour at the Kosta Glassworks, Småland. Young workers at the furnace. Boy, blindfolded. 1905. Photographer unknown, Nordiska Museet.

PAGE 114 The first tourists at the summit of Storsylen, province of Jämtland. Circa 1900. Photo: STF/Nordiska Museet picture agency.

PAGE 121 Sketch for carpet, Svensk Hemslöjd (Swedish Handicraft Association), by Edna Martin, 1947.

PAGE 126 Town Hall, Halmstad, from 1938, designed by Yngve Ahlbom and Nils Sterner. Here, modernism in Swedish 20th century architecture blends with tradition; historic context and figurative art. Photo: Sune Sundahl.

PAGE 136 Photo: Lena Paterson, Tiofoto

PAGE 148–159 From the Foundation premises. Photo: Jonas Berggren

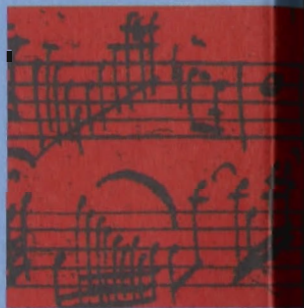


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