

# 97

## *Annual Report*



Stiftelsen

**RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND**

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

*Annual Report*  
*1997*

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**T**he 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.

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## *The Foundation's tasks, inception and aims*

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- *special attention shall be paid to new research tasks requiring prompt and vigorous action*
- *the Foundation shall seek to promote contacts with other international research.*

In 1993 the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) approved the contribution of a further donation to the Foundation. Appended to this decision was a memorandum drawn up in the Prime Minister's Office, which emphasized certain guidelines that were to characterize the activity initiated by means of the donation. The applications specified included the following:

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

The first grants from the Foundation were awarded in autumn 1965, since when approximately SEK 3.2 billion (in 1997 monetary value) has been distributed for scientific research. The Foundation's total assets amounted to just under SEK 5.5 billion at year-end 1997.

**H**and in hand with its increasing provision of funds for the humanities and social sciences goes a greater responsibility on the part of the Foundation to examine and assess the quality and results of its activities on behalf of research. The Foundation's project activities at universities and colleges in Sweden are now part of an extremely complex system, weighed down by basic education, for the production of knowledge, which makes an assessment of this kind very difficult. In the past year the Foundation has initiated a process designed to bring about a manageable method of following up and evaluating ongoing and recently completed projects. It is quite evident that the process of scrutiny that has now been started will encourage the growth of quality not only of the Foundation as a body which finances research, but also of the research groups and institutions which are the recipients of research funds. The reviews of projects and the discussions we have had with heads of departments, deans and vice-chancellors about the conditions for the development of knowledge at seats of learning in Sweden have been stimulating and instructive.

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## *Managing Director's comments*

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Questions about the quality of research have always been topical; however, it is only in the last few decades that attempts have been made by research-funding bodies to follow up and assess activities on behalf of research in different areas. Ever

since its inception in the mid-1960s the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has employed a method of evaluation which takes as its starting point the academically accepted model known as the *peer review*, whereby prominent researchers in a particular field judge the quality of projects on the basis of existing criteria. In recent years there has been an increased demand for this model to be supplemented by the more forward-looking and utilitarian approach exemplified by the *merit review*. The research community is here faced with new and significant challenges.

Changes in education policy and research policy are currently taking place at an increasingly rapid rate. During the year two major reforms were approved in the Riksdag – one relating to "University management, teachers and organization" and the other to postgraduate education. In addition to this, the Government has laid down the terms of reference for a new parliamentary commission of enquiry on Swedish research policy. The findings of the commission will serve as a basis for the next bill on research policy, which according to current plans is to be presented to the Riksdag in autumn 1999. Under the terms of reference, no additional funds are promised for research.

As a result of approved and planned changes, new conditions are also being created for the work of research-funding bodies. Fortunately, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, thanks to the substantial increase in real terms of its equity capital in recent years, has been able to contribute in an energetic and,

hopefully, positive manner to the maintenance of a high research potential by international standards, especially in the faculties of the humanities, theology, law and social sciences.

The additional allocation of SEK 75 m approved by the Board of Trustees at its meeting in March 1997 has been of extreme benefit to postgraduate education. The decision to use SEK 60 m of these funds for the promotion in the short term of postgraduate education (and thereby the future recruitment of researchers) was much welcomed by universities and colleges in Sweden. As a result, 135 individuals, about 60% of them women, have obtained sufficient financing to enable them to complete their studies within two years. On top of this, resources have been allocated for the establishment of seventeen temporary postdoctoral posts.

This one-off contribution should also be seen as support for the preservation of the existing arrangements whereby universities and colleges are the most prominent research institutions in Sweden. This arrangement, which no longer appears to be as self-evident as before, has been highly appropriate for a small nation like Sweden, which has a large need to concentrate personnel resources as well as financial resources. In recent years the role of universities and colleges as organizers of education has been more clearly emphasized. They are now to be responsible, above all, for society's supply of skilled graduate labour.

The allocation of resources by the Government to research at universities and colleges by means of the so-called faculty appropriations has now been substantially eroded, while at the same time the demands for cofinancing have increased and will continue to do so. In order to preserve the favourable climate of cooperation that has existed between research-funding bodies and those engaged in research, it is necessary for universities and colleges to control their own research resources. Academic freedom and autonomy presuppose resources and also help to increase the quality of externally financed research activities.

In conclusion, we can say with satisfaction that during 1997 there has been a marked increase in the availability of resources, particularly for major projects, which has enabled a much larger proportion of the amounts applied for to be awarded. The proportion of women applying for research grants has also risen. However, the most gratifying aspect is that the proportion of approved projects with female project leaders has increased so markedly, from about one-quarter to about one-third.

The overall number of applications for research funds, however, no longer appears to be increasing, a trend which, if confirmed, is perhaps worrying. Whether this is connected with the substantial expansion of education at universities and colleges is an open question, about which future research into the system may provide us with knowledge. Meanwhile, should this trend towards fewer applications continue, the Foundation would naturally be forced to reflect on the *modus operandi* of its activities in support of research, i.e. instead of on the whole waiting passively for applications for research projects to be submitted, it would have to make greater efforts to encourage the emergence of high-priority research through active work on research programmes in different areas.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, by virtue of its decision to establish a sector committee for research on the knowledge society, has acquired an effective instrument with which to start shedding light on current changes in the area of research.



Dan Brändström

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

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

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## Activities in support of research

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Ever since the inception of the Foundation a certain preference has been shown for research in social science and humanities. Fairly substantial contributions have been made over the last few years for the benefit of research in the humanities. In 1997 approximately half the Foundation's research budget was allotted to the humanities and theology, while some 45% went on social science and law. Research in medicine, natural science and technology received about 3%, while the remaining 2% constitutes support for scholarships etc.

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

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

### Procedure

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

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

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

- 1) Assessments in the first stage are based on applications presenting brief overviews or *project outlines*. The preparatory committees then select the applications which they consider to be of the highest scientific quality and of the greatest interest to the Foundation and which have been drawn up by

scientists adjudged to be competent and suitable for conducting the projects concerned. These researchers are then given an opportunity to submit complete applications. All other applications are rejected.

- 2) In a second stage, *complete applications* are assessed and arranged in order of priority (as a rule after examination by external experts) before the final decisions are made by the Board.

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

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

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

In certain fields which are regarded as important but not to have 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 is discontinued when sufficient attention has been gained from the research community and/or from the authorities responsible for ensuring that permanent resources are provided for the field in question.

In 1996 two new sector committees started work – the committee for research on *art and interpretation* and the committee for *capital-market research*. In 1997 the Board also decided to found a sector committee for research on *the knowledge society*.

In spring 1997, in connection with the meeting of the Board on 20 March, a special joint conference was held for the Board members and for the members of the preparatory committees of the Foundation.

The main topic of the conference was a discussion of trends in the humanities and social sciences and the discovery in this connection of suitable models for the division of labour and/or collaboration between the Foundation and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR). The principal secretary of HSFR, Prof. **Anders Jeffner**, and the managing director of the Foundation, **Dan Brändström**, each gave an introductory address. The subsequent discussion, which was chaired by Prof. **Inge Jonsson**, fairly quickly gave rise to substantial agreement that no "watertight bulkheads" should, of course, exist between the two grant-awarding bodies and that a division of labour should be arrived at in the existing satisfactory climate of cooperation.

The day came to an end with a discussion of the format of the programme for the follow-up and evaluation approved by the Board of ongoing or recently completed projects. The aim of the follow-up has been to examine the scientific results and make assessments of the design, structure and resource allocation of the projects. However, an additional aim has been to ascertain, through conversations with heads of departments, deans and vice-chancellors, existing and future conditions for the development of knowledge in the faculty areas concerned.

In April a letter containing a number of questions was sent out to leaders of projects currently in progress and to those who had received a final grant in 1995 from the Foundation at the universities of Uppsala, Lund, Linköping and Stockholm. Altogether 32 project leaders were contacted. The Board and the preparatory committees had agreed that the following questions should be answered in writing:

1. What scientific publications have been generated by the project? A list of publications should be enclosed.
2. Has the project generated ideas for new research (applies particularly to completed projects)?
3. Have those engaged in the project contributed papers at national and international symposia? If so, what papers?
4. Has the project brought an invitation to you or any of your colleagues to spend time at any other seat of learning as a visiting scholar? It would also be of interest to know whether the work carried out in the project has prompted an invitation from your institution to visiting scholars.
5. What consequences for education have arisen as a result of the project? For example, have PhD students taken part? If so, please give their names and ages. It should also be made clear whether special teaching media have come into existence as a result of the project.
6. What research-information activities have been carried out during the project and/or after its completion?

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

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

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

The preparatory committee for economics, geography etc. visited Uppsala University on 20 November 1997. In the course of the visit the following projects were studied:

- 1992-254 **Sören Blomquist**, The Effect of the Tax Reform on the Availability of Work. Ongoing project. Total grant SEK 544,541.
- 1993-412 **Ingemund Hägg**, Control by means of Economic Measures in Swedish Companies. Grant until 30 June 1996. Total grant SEK 2,373,292.

- 1994-197 **Gunnel Forsberg**, The Changing Countryside of Mälardalen. Grant until 30 June 1997. Total grant SEK 2,002,182.

The preparatory committee for behavioural science, community medicine etc. visited the University of Linköping on 10 November 1997, when detailed attention was paid to the following projects:

- 1994-188 **Boel Berner**, Meeting Modernity, Culture, Technology and Social Change. Ongoing project. Total grant SEK 2,133,478.
- 1994-252 **Kjell Rubensson**, Closeness in Distance Education: Analysis of the Interaction in the Teaching Process. Grant until 30 June 1997. Total grant SEK 2,028,926.
- 1995-5123 **Per Linell**, Conversations in Society: on Whose Terms? Grant until 31 December 1998. Total grant SEK 5,300,000.

The preparatory committee for political science, law etc. visited Lund University on 15 October 1997, when it reviewed the following projects:

- 1992-204 **Gunnar Bergholtz**, Private Litigation in Domestic Swedish Courts for the Protection of Civil Rights and the Environment. Grant until 30 June 1995. Total grant SEK 1,172,000.
- 1993-167 **Christer Jönsson**, International Processes of Cooperation. Grant until 30 June 1997. Total grant SEK 2,608,000.
- 1994-5076 **Magnus Jerneck**, Sweden and the Stable Peace. Grant until 31 December 1999. Grant to date SEK 8,700,000.
- 1995-5178 **Ann Numhauser-Henning**, Normative Developments in the Social Dimension. Studies of Normative Patterns and their Change in the Legal Regulation of Work, Housing, the Family and Social Security Systems from the Perspective of European Integration. Grant until 31 December 1999. Grant to date SEK 5,300,000.

The preparatory committee for the humanities visited Stockholm University on 17 November 1997 to review the following projects:

- 1994-356 **Marie Sjöberg**, Women, Inheritance and Land in Dalarna, 1544-1750. Grant until 30 June 1998. Total grant SEK 1,049,000.
- 1994-435 **Francisco Lacerda**, The Linguistic World of the Infant: Acquisition of Linguistic Structure from Natural Speech. Grant until 30 June 1997. Total grant SEK 2,859,000.
- 1994-446 **Jan Anward**, DYNAMO – Dynamic Modelling of the Relationship Between Language Acquisition and Language Change. Grant until 30 June 1997. Total grant SEK 2,496,000.
- 1995-121 **Anders Berge**, State and Individual in the Welfare Society, 1880-1980. Grant until 30 June 1998. Total grant SEK 3,100,000.
- 1995-366 **Östen Dahl**, DEFTYP – A Topological Study of Definite Determinants. Grant until 30 June 1998. Grant to date SEK 900,000.

Altogether, fifteen projects were closely examined. The visits were much appreciated and all those engaged in the projects, both senior researchers and

doctoral students, spoke enthusiastically about problems as well as causes for rejoicing associated with the carrying out of their projects. The members of the preparatory committee contributed summary views of the projects reviewed during the visits.

### Research grants

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

In the past year the Foundation has granted almost SEK 253 m for research purposes, as can be seen in the financial analysis and from the table *Grants for research* on page 41. An additional sum of SEK 103 m has been awarded in grants compared with the previous year. This large increase is due mainly to the decision of the Board on 20 March 1997 to make a one-off allocation of SEK 75 m within the framework of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation.

The Board decided that this extra allocation should be used for the following purposes:

1. The promotion of postgraduate education and recruitment of researchers, SEK 60 m. A temporary additional contribution of resources to the universities for strategic investments to encourage the recruitment of researchers in the humanities and social sciences.

On 29 May 1997 the Board approved the following distribution of funds:

University	Hum. and Theol.	Soc. sci.	Total
Uppsala	7,8	4,2	12,0
Lund	7,2	4,8	12,0
Gothenburg	7,2	4,8	12,0
Stockholm	7,2	4,8	12,0
Umeå	5,0	4,6	9,6
Linköping, Faculty of Arts and Sciences/TEMA	1,0	1,0	2,0
Luleå University of Technology		0,4	0,4
SEK m	35,4	24,6	60,0

This contribution enabled the establishment of 135 temporary doctoral posts and 17 postdoctoral posts/scholarships.

2. Support for the establishment of an Electronic Nobel Museum, SEK 7,5 m.
3. Infrastructure investments in support of future research, SEK 5 m. A proposal was put to the Board by the preparatory committee for research in the humanities and social sciences, in connection with which the Board approved the allocation of SEK 4,998,500 to ten projects at its meeting on 30 October 1997.

4. A temporary increase in resources for grants for symposia, seminars and research information, SEK 2.5 m, making it possible for another fifteen symposium grants to be awarded.

With this additional contribution, a total of SEK 183 m was awarded, consisting of approximately SEK 114 m for projects from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation and just over SEK 70 m from the Bank of Sweden Donation, including SEK 67 m for projects. The remaining funds from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation have been distributed to symposia, seminars and research-information activities (SEK 4,994,500).

The projects supported by the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation and the Bank of Sweden Donation are listed in a separate section.

The pressure of applications to the Foundation continues to be high, though less so than in previous years. Of the applications received during the year, altogether 433 were new ones (219 fewer than in the previous year), the total sum applied for being SEK 358 m. Adding to them the continuation applications, numbering 149, brings the total number of applications to 582, with approximately SEK 521 m applied for altogether. Of the amounts requested for new projects, a record proportion of 14% was granted, compared with 8% in 1994, 9% in 1995 and 7% in 1996. No less than 21.4% of the amounts requested was granted within the framework of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation.

Within the framework of the latter donation, 127 new applications were received. Of the applications approved (25), twelve may be referred to the theme *The Fundamentals of the Humanities and Social Sciences* and thirteen to the theme *Social Changes in Time and Space*.

During the year the Foundation approved a total of 184 project grants and, in addition, 51 grants for symposia and travel, together with an absorbed overhead and VAT etc. totalling SEK 176.7 m. Besides this, SEK 75 m was awarded in the form of a non-recurring contribution in support of the recruitment of researchers and measures relating to the infrastructure. Most of these grants have been administered by state universities and colleges. In the case of grants paid out after 1 July 1991, besides an absorbed overhead of 13.6% for costs of premises, there is also now an increment of around 8.7% for VAT, calculated on the project grant. In the case of grants after 1 July 1994 which are administered via state university departments under the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foundation must now also expect to pay an increment of 10% for costs of premises on the amounts calculated for the actual research projects. This entails a total supplementary charge of the order of 33%.

Since 1966 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has taken part in financing the *Nobel Foundation's symposia*. This was originally done in the form of annual grants. Nowadays, these symposium activities can be financed entirely from the return on a special symposium fund in the Nobel Foundation. A start was made in 1979 on building up this fund through a basic endowment in the form of a three-year grant from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, through contributions and royalties from the Nobel Foundation's own publicity activities, and also through four annual grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg



Foundation. The symposium activities are run by a committee comprising representatives of the five Nobel Committees, the Economics Prize Committee, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Wallenberg Foundation, under the chairmanship of the Nobel Foundation's managing director. To date, 105 Nobel symposia have been held. They have been devoted to areas of scientific breakthrough of central cultural or social importance and have earned a very high international reputation. During the year the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation also awarded them SEK 7.5 m from the non-recurring budget allocation in support of the establishment of an Electronic Nobel Museum.

During the year the Foundation continued its support for the establishment of *Collegium Budapest*. Within the framework of the grants for research, the researcher permanently linked to the college, Prof. **János Kornai**, received DEM 200,000 for a project at the college. Professor Kornai's project, *The Interaction between Politics and the Economy in the Period of Post-Socialist Transition* (Reg. no. 96-0049:01), is the principal theme for activities at the college in 1997/98.

Approved grants are made available subject to special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. As mentioned above, the majority of grants are administered by a state educational institution, which also then acts as the employer of the staff paid from the grants. In the section "Statistical information on research grants" (page 68), certain data concerning the applications dealt with and grants awarded are reported in tabular form.

As in previous years, several of the recipients of grants from the Foundation were awarded funds to enable them to present and discuss their projects and research findings at university departments outside Sweden or at international scientific symposia.

Individual researchers or groups of researchers are often invited to the Foundation's offices to present and discuss their current projects. At Board meetings presentations of current research fields are regularly made by the scientific members or by specially invited researchers.

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

In its 1997 budget the Foundation's Board of Trustees allocated special funds to support symposia, seminars and research-information activities. During 1997 sixty-seven such applications were processed, in fifteen of which the main applicant was a woman. Thirty-nine applications, of which twelve were submitted by female researchers, received grants totalling just under SEK 5 m. In addition, SEK 2.5 m was allocated for symposia activities from the one-off allocation of SEK 75 m.

Many of the research projects supported by the Foundation shed light on problems of general social interest. It is therefore important for the findings obtained to be made known to the community at large and to become the subject of discussion, critical review and utilization. The Foundation has, therefore, tried by various means to assist in facilitating such information exchange. During 1997 it engaged in several activities, both national and international, for the purpose of monitoring and spreading knowledge about the research it supports and encouraging the exchange of information on research findings between different groups in society.

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has supported a number of activities which are related to Stockholm as the 1998 Cultural Capital of Europe. These activities include

- seminars for a number of years at the Museum of Architecture
- preparations for the National Art Museums' exhibition on cultural exchange with Germany
- research-information activities connected with Stockholm University.

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

There follows a brief description of some examples of activities for which the Foundation took the initiative or in which it played an active part in 1997.

At the beginning of March 1997 the Swedish History of Education Society issued a supplement to previously published "recollections". The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation made possible the publication of the book *Spearhead for the Future* (in Swedish) under the editorship of Prof. **Gunnar Richardson**, former MP, which describes recollections of schools and universities and educational policy by education ministers, MPs and heads of the Swedish Board of Education.

In connection with this publication, the Foundation, in association with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, arranged a meeting at the Riksdag on 11 March.

Three of the book's authors each gave an introductory address – **Lars Gustafsson**, former MP and chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, **Britt Mogård**, the former Minister of Education, and **Larz Johansson**, former MP.

Their contributions were taken further by **Jörgen Ullenhag**, former MP and now responsible for the publication of the daily newspaper *Uppsala Nya Tidning*, **Sven Åke Johansson**, former Director of Education in Stockholm, and Prof. **Berit Askling** of the University of Linköping. This was followed by a series of questions and a lively discussion.

The Foundation collaborated on another occasion with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education. On 4 November a half-day conference was held in the plenary hall of the Upper House (in the old Riksdag building) on the topic *Basic University Education. Approaches to Policy and Planning*.

The chairman of the Committee and vice chairman of the Foundation, **Jan Björkman**, was responsible with Prof. Inge Jonsson, chairman of the Foundation, for organizing the conference. Among others taking part, mention may be made of **Johnny Andersson**, registrar at Uppsala University, **Thomas Rosswall**, vice-chancellor of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, and **Christina Ullenius**, vice-chancellor of the University College of Karlstad.

For several years in a row the Foundation has taken an interest in throwing light on various aspects of the development of parliamentarianism. In the past year no fewer

than three publications have been published concerning past and present conditions of the work of the Riksdag. The books, all of which had the financial support of the Foundation, are: *Parliamentarianism in Sweden* (in Swedish), written by the Minister of Defence, **Björn von Sydow**, and published by Gidlunds Förlag, *The Riksdag at Close Quarters* (in Swedish), edited by **Ingvar Mattson** and **Lena Wängnerud**, published by SNS Förlag, and *Trying to Make Democracy Work. The Nordic Parliaments and the European Union* (editor **Matti Wiberg**, published by Gidlunds Förlag). The last-mentioned book was planned at a conference held on 11-12 April 1997 at Hässelby Manor.

The content and organization of the Hässelby Conference were the result of cooperation with the Working Group on Nordic Parliamentary Research. Like the conference, the book discusses how EU issues are handled in different Nordic parliaments and the relationship between government and parliament in different countries.

On 21-23 September the Foundation held an international symposium at the Hasselbacken Hotel in association with the Council for Planning and Coordination of Research (FRN) on *The New Federalism. Structures and Infrastructures: American and European Perspectives*. The main responsibility for the symposium lay with Prof. **Kjell-Åke Modéer** of the Faculty of Law, Lund University. On the very first evening there was a lively panel discussion on the topic *Federalism: Threat and Challenge*. Those taking part in the debate, which was chaired by Professor Modéer, were Professors **Antonin Scalia**, Supreme Court judge in the USA, **Eivind Smith** and **Olof Ruin**. At the symposium, which will be documented, an analysis was made of similarities and differences between the USA and Europe in the trend towards federalism.

On 27-29 October a European Organ Symposium, partly funded by the Foundation, was held in Brussels. The symposium was an offshoot of a research programme about the evolution of organ culture in northern Europe in the period 1600-1970 directed by Ass. Prof. **Hans Davidsson** of the Gothenburg Organ Art Center (GOArt) at the University of Gothenburg and Chalmers University of Technology. In connection with this symposium, the secretariat of the Foundation made a study visit to Brussels to also become acquainted with EU policy in regard to research.

Following an enjoyable informal talk about living and working in Brussels and at the European Commission given by **Per Eklund**, Task Manager, DG IA – External Relations, the secretariat heard a presentation of the work of DG XIII – Science, Research and Development from its head, Prof. **Jorma Routti**. Director **Miroslav Bures** set out the aims of its activity within the framework of Targeted Socioeconomic Research (TSER). During a visit to the European Parliament there was an opportunity to obtain from **Charlotte Cederschiöld** and **Sören Wibe** an introduction to and information about working as an MEP.

In 1997 the preparatory committee for research in the humanities and social sciences held two meetings outside Sweden, one in Finland (taking place in Helsinki and Turku) and one in Berlin. The visit to Finland on 15-17 June was held at the Hanasaari Cultural Centre for Sweden and Finland, where the

chairman, Prof. **Mirja Saari**, and director **Anna-Maija Marttinen** were responsible for an informative presentation of cultural activities.

They were followed by director **Paavo Hohti**, who described the background to the formation of and the activities of the Finnish Cultural Foundation. Also taking part in the information meeting were **Henry Rask**, cultural manager at Hanasaari, **Fredrik Wahlqvist** and **Ove Svensson**, counsellors at the Swedish Embassy, Prof. **Reijo Vihko** of the Academy of Finland and Prof. **Erik Allardt**.

Monday 16 June began with a presentation of Helsinki University. The information about research at the university was provided by Prof. **Kari Raivio**, vice-chancellor and also chairman of the Finnish Cultural Foundation, assisted by the deans of the faculties of the humanities, theology, social sciences and law.

**Markku Linna**, Deputy Director-General at the Ministry of Education, presided over an informative orientation of Finnish research policy. The afternoon and evening were spent with representatives of the Academy of Finland, led by Professor Vihko. He was assisted by the general secretary, **Eija-Maija Kotilainen**, and Prof. **Gustav Björkstrand**, chairman of the Research Council for Culture and Society.

On Tuesday 17 June the scene shifted to Turku and Naantali. At Åbo Academic University the vice-chancellor, Prof. **Bengt Stenlund**, and administrative director, **Roger Broo**, spoke about research activities at the university. After lunch there was a short visit to the Sibelius Museum, where the committee was shown around by the curator, **Ilpo Tolvas**, after which a visit to the *Ett hem* Museum was made.

The visit to Finland was rounded off with a much appreciated visit to Kultaranta, the summer residence of President Ahtisaari, in Naantali. The visit had been arranged by host and member of the committee, Prof. **Marjut Aikio**. Following a tour of Kultaranta led by museum director **Bengt von Bonsdorff**, there was a discussion of the conditions for cultural research in Finland and Sweden, which was led by Mrs. **Eva Ahtisaari** and Prof. Inge Jonsson, chairman of the Foundation. Among those taking part in this discussion were Kari Raivio and Paavo Hohti, together with **Laura Kolbe**, personal adviser to the presidential couple.

The meeting in Berlin on 22-25 October took place at Humboldt University and its Nordeuropa-Institut and was hosted by the vice-chancellor, Prof. Dr. **Hans Meyer**, and Prof. Dr. **Berndt Henningsen**, also a member of the committee. The visit began with an introduction by Prof. Dr. **Erich Thies**, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Science, Research and Culture, to the university and research policy of the state of Berlin. The presentation also included an outline from **Erland Ringborg**, Assistant Under-Secretary for Education, and Prof. Henningsen of the special features of German education and research policy. A visit was then made to the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Science, whose vice chairman, Prof. Dr. **Manfred Bierwisch**, gave a detailed description of the difficulties of achieving the scientific integration of East and West Germany. Professor Meyer spoke about the significance of the new long-term and economically oriented social contract between the state of Berlin and the universities in Berlin.

During Thursday morning on 23 October a visit was made to the new Adlershof-Johannistal science park. The afternoon was given over to a discussion at Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (WZB). Prof. Dr. **Wolfgang Neidhart**, the director, spoke about the Science Centre's research focus, organization and finances.

Prof. **Bernward Joerges**, who works at WZB, informed the committee about the current status of work in the project supported by the Foundation, *Organization of the City: Discourse and Practice*, in which he is collaborating with researchers from the Gothenburg Research Institute at the University of Gothenburg (Reg. no. 95-5001). Following the visit to WZB, the committee members walked through the largest building site in Europe – Potsdamer Platz – to the Nordeuropa-Institut for a review of the project *The Cultural Construction of Community in Modernization Processes in Sweden and Germany in Comparison*, a humanities and social sciences research programme with the collaboration of Stockholm University and Humboldt University in Berlin (Reg. no. 95-5016). The day concluded with the opening of the Swedish Week in Berlin and the inauguration by the ambassador, **Mats Hellström**, of the exhibition *PULS – young Swedish design* at the Bauhaus-Archiv. Ambassador Hellström and cultural attaché **Björn Springfeldt** also attended the concluding part of the visit to Berlin.

Friday 24 October began with a presentation by Prof. Dr. **Manfred Erhardt** of the Stiftverband für die deutsche Wissenschaft. He spoke on the topic *Non-Governmental Support for Science in Germany*. Prof. Dr. **Wolf Lepenies**, vice-chancellor of the Science College in Berlin, then invited the committee to an introductory discussion about the humanities and social sciences at the Science College.

The Berlin visit concluded with the attendance of the committee at the official opening by HM the Queen Silvia of the exhibition *Affinity: Scandinavia and Germany 1800-1914*. This exhibition, which is the result of collaboration between the Swedish National Art Museums and Deutsches Historisches Museum, touches on cultural exchanges between Scandinavia and Germany from the early romanticism of the 19th century to the outbreak of World War I in 1914. In the spring of 1998 the exhibition will move to Stockholm as part of the events connected with the Cultural Capital year. The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation supported travel for research purposes by the National Art Museums in 1996 as part of the preparations for the exhibition.

*The sector committee for capital-market research* held its first large-scale seminar for about eighty delegates at the Riksdag on 13-14 March in order to review high-priority research needs and also to enable an inventory to be made of ongoing and completed work in this area of research.

The first day of the seminar began with a speech by Prof. **Lars Engwall**, chairman of the committee, welcoming the delegates. In his speech he drew attention to the four large problem areas which had been specified at the time the committee was formed:

1. Household saving and the capital market
2. The role of the pension system in capital formation
3. The instability of housing finance in Sweden and its effects on the capital market
4. The free flow of capital resulting from internationalization and its consequences for capital formation in Sweden.

This was followed by a presentation given by **Gunnar Eliasson**, Spar & Placeringsfrämjandet, and **Carl Johan Åberg**, Aktiefremjandet, directors of organizations for the promotion of savings and investment and the promotion of shares respectively.

The title of the presentation was *The Need for Fresh Knowledge about Future Finance and Capital Markets*. **Håkan Lindgren**, Professor of Economic History at the Stockholm School of Economics, spoke about "*The Emergence of the Capital Market: Relations between Organized and Unorganized Markets in a Historical Light*", after which Prof. **Peter Englund** of the Department of Economics at Uppsala University shed light on *Integration with International Capital Markets and the Potential Need for Regulation*.

Ass. Prof. **Anne Marie Pålsson** of the Department of Economics, Lund University, presented a recently undertaken research programme on *Financial Markets and Financial Planning for Households and Small Businesses*. Ass. Prof. **Per Samuelsson** of the Stockholm School of Economics set out the state of research in the field of *Capital Market Law*, after which Prof. **B. Espen Eckbo** of the same institution spoke about the need for *A Research Agenda* in the area of *Corporate Governance*.

The concluding discussion on this first day was led by **Lars F. Tobisson**, MP.

On day two no fewer than fifteen papers were given, grouped under the following headings:

- *The control, financing and internationalization of companies* (four papers)
- *Financial instruments and risk analysis* (four papers)
- *Aspects of household saving* (4 papers)
- *The financial system and economic growth* (3 papers)

The sector committee also initiated collaboration during the year with the Urban Mortgage Bank of the Kingdom of Sweden in order to illustrate the importance of this national institution as a source of housing finance throughout the changing Swedish society in the 19th and 20th centuries.

During the year the work of the second sector committee, for *research on art and interpretation*, concerned mainly three areas:

1. Research into cultural policy in the broad sense
2. Research programmes in architecture, form and design
3. The relationship between research, cultural institutions, cultural performers and courses focusing on the cultural sector.

Under the first point, a discussion took place, in particular, of how the experience gained from a conference on *Culture, Cultural Research and Cultural Policy*, which was held mainly at Friibergh Manor on 25-27 August under the direction of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities (KVHAA) and was funded by both the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR), should be carried forward to the *Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies* in Stockholm, 30 March – 2 April 1998. The report of the conference, which will be published at the beginning of spring 1998, has a clear link with the 1995 report of the UN World Commission for Culture and Development, *Our Creative Diversity*.

The report of the conference, which was prepared by Prof. **Karl Erik Knutsson** on behalf of the Academy, can be divided into three groups:

1. Contributions which relate to culture, with reference to a broad definition of

culture, comprising major questions about global conditions, new situations, development, conflicts, ethics etc.

2. Contributions which touch on culture as a sector, e.g. art, encountering culture, universities and culture, cultural policy, the role of the humanities in the future etc.
3. Contributions which take up important priorities linked to culture as part of human rights: women and culture, children, preservation of cultural heritage, and popular movements and other voluntary efforts in the democratic handling of cultural goals and cultural activity.

Under the second point, Ass. Prof. **Jan Ahlin** of the Department of Architecture, Chalmers University of Technology, has been commissioned to draw up an inventory of architectural research of consequence for art and interpretation.

Under the third point, plans have been made for a seminar on 27 April 1998 on the lack of opportunities for the development of cooperation between the school and other cultural institutions in society. The seminar is being planned in association with the Parliamentary Commission on Teacher Training (Reg. no. 1997:54).

Within the framework of the third area, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has continued its efforts to promote research into cultural heritage through closer collaboration between university-based research and research at cultural institutions. In consultation with the Council for Planning and Coordination of Research, a conference was held on 13-14 November at the Nordic Museum on *Museums and Cultural Heritage*. Following a speech of welcome by the assistant director of the museum, **Bengt Nyström**, and Dan Brändström, managing director of the Foundation, Prof. **Svante Beckman**, Tema T, University of Linköping, wondered: *What does the state mean by and want from cultural heritage?* **Keith Wijkander**, senior keeper of antiquities, developed further the first contribution to the conference. **Eva Silvéén-Garnert**, the curator, described and **Annika Alzén**, research assistant at Tema T, expanded on *Contemporary Research by Museums as an Ideological Project*.

After a showing of the museum's exhibition project entitled *The Car*, it was time to discuss *The Demands on the Role in Society of Museums*. **Magne Velure**, acting national librarian in Oslo, did this, together with **Erik Åström**, the new head of department for museum issues at the National Council for Cultural Affairs.

**Karin Lindvall**, keeper of antiquities at the Södermanland Museum, dealt with the question of *Museolization Today*. This interesting phenomenon was further developed with examples from Norway by **John Aage Gjestrum**, PhD student at the Department of Museology, University of Umeå.

On the basis of a book recently published in Swedish (History, Museums and Nationalism), **Stefan Bohman**, the author and head of department at the Nordic Museum, shed light on *The Use by Museums of History and Cultural Heritage for the Creation of a National Identity*. His presentation was elaborated on by Prof. **Jean-François Battail** of the Sorbonne, Paris.

The first day ended with a discussion on *The Role of Museum Science for the Understanding of Cultural Heritage Problems at Museums*. Acting Prof. **Erik Hofrén**,

who works at the Department of Museology, University of Umeå, and at the Museum of Work in Norrköping, and Prof. **Kristian Kristiansen** of the Department of Archaeology, University of Gothenburg, discussed and elaborated on this topic.

The day was rounded off with an evening arranged by director **Anna-Greta Leijon** at Solliden, Skansen, which included a showing of and information about Skansen's store of costumes, which took the form of a parade of costumes representing different periods and different parts of Sweden.

While the first day focused mainly on the more theoretical arguments about what cultural heritage is and how it can be defined, the second day was devoted to concrete examples of current and future museum projects.

It was only natural that the question of culture from a more action-oriented perspective should be introduced with some reflections from **Sten Rentzhog**, director of the County Museum of Jämtland, on *The Purpose of a Regional Museum: the Östersund Example*. **Agneta Boqvist**, curator of the Skaraborg County Museum, elaborated on his introductory address.

Those present were treated to an excellent illustration of a local museum and the growing cultural tourism associated with it through **Tore Blom's** story about the historical machinery collection belonging to his father, Ruben, in Götene in the country of Skaraborg.

The continual *Overhaul of the State Museum Structure* was then discussed in a talk by **Kristian Berg**, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Culture.

During the afternoon two new ideas for museums were presented. Director **Christina Rogestam**, who chairs the Committee for a National Museum of World Culture, started by describing the current plans for this new structure, after which Prof. **Svante Lindqvist**, recently appointed director of the Nobel Museum, spoke about the ideas underlying and the conditions for the establishment of Nobel Museums in Stockholm and in Oslo.

The conference ended with a discussion and summing-up chaired by Dan Brändström.

Taking part in this final discussion were the two recently appointed museum directors, **Barbro Bursell** of the Royal Armoury and **Jane Cederqvist** of the Museum of National Antiquities, together with **Kristian Berg**, Assistant Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Culture, **Göran Lannegren**, director of the National Council for Cultural Affairs, Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** of the Council for Planning and Coordination of Research and Prof. **Ulf Sporrang**, HSFR.

This conference will be the subject of a report in the same way as the conference held in November 1996. At the initial stage of the conference all the delegates received a copy of the book *The Role of Research into the Assertive Care of Cultural Heritage*, a report (in Swedish) of a seminar on 14 November 1996, Gidlunds Förlag, 1997.

In order to make a start on cataloguing gaps in knowledge and information needed prior to the establishment of the new *sector committee for research on the knowledge society*, the Foundation issued invitations to a one-day seminar at the Kristina

Conference in Sigtuna on 16 December. The seminar was the result of collaboration with the Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT), the National Agency for Higher Education, and the Council for Studies of Higher Education.

The fact that the latter body is being wound up at the end of 1997 poses several challenges of different kinds:

- the preservation of the most important parts of the networks built up over a long period by the Council and its predecessors (this applies, in particular, to the extensive international contacts that have been established),
- providing opportunities for the development of studies of education and research in strategically important problem areas,
- providing a framework in which new generations of researchers/experts can be educated,
- establishing cooperation, with no infringement of confidentiality, between scientific studies of education and research and policy-oriented activity.

If these objectives are to be accomplished to a reasonably high extent, step-by-step planning and development of a programme should be carried out. Use should be made of international expertise, i.e. that which can already be found in the existing network and other expertise.

With regard to continued international exchanges in this area, close collaboration is planned with STINT.

The seminar began with a speech of welcome delivered by Prof. Inge Jonsson, chairman of the Foundation. He was extremely grateful for what had so far been achieved and for the substantial support that had been received in the international community of researchers, thanks to the meritorious services performed over the years by Council representatives **Eskil Björklund** and **Thorsten Nybom**.

The morning session was then introduced by vice-chancellor **Sigbrit Franke**, chairwoman of the Council. During this part of the seminar **Agneta Bladh**, General Director of the National Agency for Higher Education, set out the need for knowledge from her perspective as a member of a national authority. She particularly emphasized, however, the importance of a continued focus on free and unfettered research.

**Roger Svensson**, director of STINT, stressed the importance of studying processes and trends through comparative research activities.

Professors Thorsten Nybom and **Marianne Bauer** shed light on the current state of knowledge and set out some challenges for the future.

Under the chairmanship of Dan Brändström, the afternoon began with an account of the grant recently awarded for *Universities and the New Research Landscape* (Reg. no. 97-5085), the research programme of acting Professor **Ulf Sandström**, Tema T, University of Linköping. His project was the subject of valuable views expressed by Prof. **Tore Frängsmyr** of Uppsala University.

The one-day seminar concluded with a number of brief contributions under the heading *What "Gaps in Knowledge" can be Identified on the Basis of Different Outlooks?*

- Universities and colleges: Vice-chancellors **Gustaf Lindencrona** and **Bengt Abrahamsson**
- Schools: Director-General **Ulf P. Lundgren**
- The Royal Academy of Sciences: Prof. **Jan S. Nilsson**
- University teachers: Director **Bert Fredriksson**
- The research community: Professors **Gunnar Törnqvist**, **Ulla Riis** and **Bo Rothstein**

The view was expressed by all that there was a need for continued research activities, and there was appreciation of the initiative of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in establishing a special sector committee to encourage the development of this field of research.

These activities, of which the above are only examples, are a regular and natural part of the Foundation's aspirations to promote contacts with international research and to stimulate the exchange of information between researchers in different fields and between researchers and sections of society outside their particular circle. As has previously been pointed out, it goes without saying that the aim is to increase understanding and knowledge of the conditions, methods and results of research, thereby creating a basis for assessing the contributions that have been and still are being made from available research funds. The meetings enabling decision-makers and representatives of different interest groups in society to meet researchers are judged to be of especial value.

### Donations

Following a decision by the Government, the Foundation received a donation in 1994 amounting to SEK 1,500 m in support of research in the humanities and social sciences, as has previously been mentioned in this section in previous annual reports.

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

A donation of this kind was received in 1992 from **Erik Rönnerberg**, a farmer in Fagerdal, Hammerdal. It now forms part of the Foundation's total assets and is managed with the Foundation's other assets. Its value amounted at the end of 1997 to SEK 11.6 m. The return is to be distributed by the Foundation *in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute (KI) in Stockholm for scientific studies of ageing and age-related illnesses*. The present recipients of scholarships until 30 June 1999 are **Johan Fastbom**, MD, and **Lars Nilsson**, MD, both of 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 donations amounted to SEK 2.5 m and are to be managed and distributed in the same way as the previous donation, except that the scientific studies involved must relate to *illnesses during the early childhood years*. The current scholarship holder until the end of 1998 is **Tina Granholm**, DMS. The total market value at year-end was SEK 3.6 m.

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

The purpose of the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund is to promote a reciprocal exchange of researchers in Europe through the award of scholarships. The Fund aims, first, to enable young Swedish researchers with doctorates to travel to and spend brief periods in outstanding European research environments and, second, to allow young European researchers to engage in research at Swedish research institutions. At a prize-giving ceremony in the Riksdag building on 20 March 1997, the recipients of the three scholarships from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund were presented. They were

- **Lotta Holme**, University of Linköping, for a stay at the Institute of Administration and Organization Science at the University of Bergen, Norway
- **Nils Edling**, Stockholm University, for a stay at Birkbeck College, University of London, UK
- **Paul Westhead**, Warwick Business School, for a stay at Jönköping Business School.

The scholarships (each worth SEK 70,000) were handed over by **Ulla Kalén-Svensson**. The jury for the selection of the Swedish scholars consisted of Professors Inge Jonsson (chairman), Boel Berner, Lars Engwall and Gunnel Gustafsson, with managing director Dan Brändström making the presentations. The foreign scholar is selected according to the proposal of independent European research foundations connected with the Hague Club, whose board annually nominates a candidate, whereupon the Foundation's chairman takes the final decision.

Thanks to the donations received by the Foundation in the last few years and managed jointly with the basic endowment, the Foundation is approaching the status of similar major funds in such countries 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. The Foundation would welcome further donations.

## *The Foundation's investment activities*

1997 was another good year for financial markets in Europe and the USA, while developments in Southeast Asia reached crisis proportions. A global index for the world's share markets increased in 1997 by no less than 29% in terms of Swedish kronor.

However, the trend has not been even throughout. A strong start to the year gave way in March to a rebound in most stock markets. Interest rates on bonds rose across the board. Behind this reversal were, above all, fears of a tightening up of monetary policy in the USA. Later on, in the second and third quarters, optimism returned, with bond rates falling and share prices rising. In late autumn, when the seriousness of the crisis in Southeast Asia became apparent, pessimism returned. A flight to quality at the same time resulted in further falls in interest rates on bonds.

During the year the Foundation continued to add to its share portfolio – by approximately SEK 320 m in terms of acquisition value. This increase applied to both the Swedish and the foreign portfolio. In the autumn the Foundation disposed of all its commitments in Southeast Asia.

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## *Financial administration*

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Towards the end of 1997 the Foundation sold one of its two properties in Atlanta, USA.

In line with falling bond rates, the Foundation successively reduced its bond portfolio during the year, bringing realized gains.

The marked financial unrest which, despite everything, characterized 1997 – and even more so characterizes the start of 1998 – has caused the Foundation for reasons of prudence to maintain a relatively high degree of liquidity. At year-end cash in hand amounted to about SEK 670 m (or about 11% of the Foundation's total assets).

Of the Foundation's total assets (in terms of market value) at the end of 1997, the proportion of shares was 48% (45% at year-end 1996), that of properties 10% (10%) and that of interest-bearing assets 42% (45%).

Foreign currency assets amounted to 23% (21%) of total assets.

### *Book profit*

The outcome of the Foundation's investment activity is reflected in the income statement. The total of all income, including realized gains/losses, less current expenses, is termed "Book profit for the year before award of research grants" in the income statement. This book profit amounted to SEK 739 m in 1997 (SEK 380 m in 1996).

Mainly as a result of falling interest rates, the Foundation's interest income was lower in 1997 than in 1996 – SEK 135 m as against SEK 168 m.

Share dividends rose from SEK 33 m in 1996 to SEK 46 m in 1997.

The sales from the share and the bond portfolio resulted in net capital gains of SEK 563 m (SEK 207 m in the previous year). The sale of the property in Atlanta belonging to the Foundation brought a book capital gain in 1997 of SEK 2 m.

In autumn 1996 the Foundation had taken out a summons against the vendors/previous owners of a property it had acquired. A settlement was reached regarding this dispute in 1997, whereby the purchase price was reduced by SEK 1 m.

Of the year's book profit of SEK 739 m, SEK 253 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 property – and all of these are exposed to changes in value. Moreover, some portions of the Foundation's assets are denominated in foreign currency. Accordingly, movements in exchange rates also affect the value of the Foundation's assets expressed in Swedish kronor.

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

The net effect of the changes in these unrealized gains/losses was, for 1997, an improvement of SEK 106 m (499 m in the previous year).

The surplus value in the share portfolio for 1997 increased by SEK 139 m, while the surplus value in the bond portfolio decreased by SEK 83 m.

For the Foundation's properties, a rise in surplus value of SEK 50 m may be noted.

As in previous years, the Foundation made an allocation in its real annual accounts for 1997 to donation capital, corresponding to the deterioration in monetary value. For 1997, this allocation was SEK 18 m, corresponding to an inflation rate of 0.5% (see Notes 8 and 18).

### 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 asset (see page 27).

The Foundation's *interest-bearing* assets yielded a profit of SEK 155 m for 1997, which represents a return of just over 7%.

Similarly, the Foundation's *share management* yielded a profit of SEK 659 m, corresponding to a return of just over 28%. The Swedish portion of the share portfolio yielded a return of about 27% and the foreign portion about 32%.

The Foundation's *properties* posted a total net profit of SEK 62 m, which represents a return of almost 12%.

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

The overall financial result for 1997 is shown in the following table as SEK 857 m, which corresponds to a return of around 17.6%.

The financial result has to cover research grants of SEK 253 m and also administrative expenses. For 1997, as previously, an allocation to donation capital of SEK 18 m was required for it to keep up with inflation. The surplus amounted to SEK 573 m.

### Financial result (SEK '000)

Asset	Income/expense	1997	1996
<i>Bank funds</i>	Interest income	15,387	24,109
	Unrealized exchange gains	14,003	3,797
<i>Commercial paper</i>	Interest income	3,834	9,657
	Realized losses	-802	-
<i>Bonds</i>	Interest income	113,447	134,551
	Realized gains	96,715	34,581
	Realized losses	-6,711	-6,271
	Change in unrealized gains	=83,148	123,997
<b>Total interest-bearing assets</b>		<b>154,725</b>	<b>324,421</b>
<i>Shares and convertibles</i>	Dividends and interest payments	45,806	33,364
	Realized gains	520,624	197,258
	Realized losses	-46,631	-18,453
	Change in unrealized gains	139,098	329,974
<b>Total shares and convertibles</b>		<b>658,897</b>	<b>542,143</b>
<i>Properties and shares in property companies</i>	Income	41,006	38,010
	Depreciation	-7,075	-7,075
	Other expenses	-23,885	-29,425
	Capital gain	2,023	-
	Change in unrealized gains	50,103	44,900
<b>Total properties</b>		<b>62,172</b>	<b>46,410</b>
	Interest expense	-16,949	-21,358
	Financial overheads	-2,069	-1,815
<b>Financial result</b>		<b>856,776</b>	<b>889,801</b>

*Income statement (SEK '000)*

	Note	1997	1996
<i>Book profit</i>			
Interest income	1	134,668	168,323
Share dividends		45,806	33,358
Net profit – properties	2	10,046	1,510
Interest expense	2	-16,949	-21,358
Realized gains	3	619,362	231,839
Realized losses	3	-54,144	-24,724
Unrealized exchange gains	3	14,003	3,797
Other income	4	974	537
Financial overheads	5	-2,069	-1,815
Administration expenses	6	-13,026	-11,183
<i>Book profits for the year before award of research grants</i>			
	18	<b>738,671</b>	<b>380,284</b>
Increase in unrealized value changes	7	106,053	498,871
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	8, 18	-18,815	-18,720
<i>Real increase in equity capital before award of research grants</i>			
	18	<b>825,909</b>	<b>860,435</b>

*Balance sheet (SEK '000)*

	Note	31 Dec. 1997		31 Dec. 1996	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<i>Assets</i>					
<i>Current assets</i>					
Liquid funds		671,951	671,951	245,473	245,473
Commercial papers		296,925	296,925	50,052	50,052
Accrued interest income		48,464	48,464	58,493	58,493
Fund balances		–	–	6,632	6,632
Deferred expenses and misc. accrued income	9	286	286	1,089	1,089
Other claims	10	200	200	4,788	4,788
<i>Total current assets</i>		<b>1,017,826</b>	<b>1,017,826</b>	<b>366,527</b>	<b>366,527</b>
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
Bonds	11	1,323,634	1,450,186	1,758,153	1,967,853
Shares	12	2,222,320	2,778,672	1,901,376	2,318,630
Shares in property companies	13	33,569	37,130	49,370	47,403
Properties	13, 14	407,010	523,500	415,085	487,000
Equipment	15	1,005	1,005	1,081	1,081
<i>Total fixed assets</i>		<b>3,987,538</b>	<b>4,790,493</b>	<b>4,125,065</b>	<b>4,821,967</b>
<i>Total assets</i>		<b>5,005,364</b>	<b>5,808,319</b>	<b>4,491,592</b>	<b>5,188,494</b>
<i>Liabilities and equity capital</i>					
<i>Liabilities</i>					
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Trade creditors		840	840	2,574	2,574
Fund balances		–	–	6,671	6,671
Accrued expenses and deferred income	16	9,038	9,038	12,762	12,762
Other current liabilities	17	2,962	2,962	3,148	3,148
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		160,387	160,387	112,677	112,677
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<b>173,227</b>	<b>173,227</b>	<b>137,832</b>	<b>137,832</b>
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>					
Secured loans		170,582	170,582	177,882	177,882
<i>Total long-term liabilities</i>		<b>170,582</b>	<b>170,582</b>	<b>177,882</b>	<b>177,882</b>
<i>Total liabilities</i>		<b>343,809</b>	<b>343,809</b>	<b>315,714</b>	<b>315,714</b>
<i>Equity capital</i>					
Donation capital	18	3,009,419	–	3,009,419	–
Donation capital indexed upwards		–	3,781,779	–	3,762,964
Profit-equalization reserve		1,652,136	1,682,732	1,166,459	1,109,816
<i>Total equity capital</i>		<b>4,661,555</b>	<b>5,464,511</b>	<b>4,175,878</b>	<b>4,872,780</b>
<i>Total liabilities and equity capital</i>		<b>5,005,364</b>	<b>5,808,319</b>	<b>4,491,592</b>	<b>5,188,494</b>



**Balance sheet (SEK '000) contd.**

Pledged assets	31 Dec. 1997		31 Dec. 1996	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<i>Pledged assets</i>				
Property mortgages	176,655		199,019	
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>				
Pension obligation	2,415		2,538	
<i>Grants approved to be disbursed from return in the year ahead</i>	81,939		61,464	

**Funds statement (SEK '000)**

	1997	1996
<b>Funds provided</b>		
Funds provided internally from the year's operations ( <i>see specification below</i> )	746,216	387,359
Decrease in current assets ( <i>excl. liquid funds and commercial papers</i> )	22,052	10,303
Increase in current liabilities	35,395	29,064
Donations	—	212
<b>Total funds provided</b>	<b>803,663</b>	<b>426,938</b>
<b>Funds utilized</b>		
Investments in commercial paper	246,873	-37,416
Investments in bonds	-434,519	311,995
Investments in shares	320,944	379,350
Investments in land, buildings, machinery and equipment	-16,406	1,444
Decrease in long-term liabilities	7,300	20,944
Research grants approved	252,993	149,571
<b>Total funds utilized</b>	<b>377,185</b>	<b>825,888</b>
<b>Funds provided less funds utilized (=change in liquid funds)</b>	<b>426,478</b>	<b>-398,950</b>
<b>Specification of funds provided internally from the year's operations</b>		
Book profit before research grants	738,671	380,284
Depreciation and write-down charged to this profit	7,545	7,075
<b>Funds provided internally from the year's operations</b>	<b>746,216</b>	<b>387,359</b>

Notes (amounts in SEK '000)

**Note 1. Interest income**

	1997	1996
Bank	15,387	24,109
Commercial paper	3,834	9,657
Bonds	115,447	134,551
Convertibles	–	6
	<b>134,668</b>	<b>168,323</b>

**Note 2. Net profit – properties**

	1997	1996
Income	41,006	38,010
Depreciation	–7,075	–7,075
Other costs	–23,885	–29,425
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>10,046</b>	<b>1,510</b>

Of the property income, SEK 1,508,000 constitutes an estimated internal rent for the Foundation's own premises.

See also Note 6.

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

The interest expense reported in the income statement relates to loans on the security of the Foundation's properties.

**Note 3. Capital gains/losses**

Realized	1997		1996	
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Commercial papers	–	802	–	–
Bonds	96,715	6,711	34,581	6,271
Shares and convertibles	520,624	46,631	197,258	16,671
Options	–	–	–	1,782
Shares in property companies	2,023	–	–	–
	<b>619,362</b>	<b>54,144</b>	<b>231,839</b>	<b>24,724</b>
<b>Unrealized</b>				
Liquid funds (foreign exchange)	14,003	–	3,797	–
	<b>14,003</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>–</b>

**Note 4. Other income**

	1997	1996
Income from publications	5	20
Unutilized grants	969	517
	<b>974</b>	<b>537</b>

**Note 5. Financial overheads**

	1997	1996
Safe-custody charge	1,517	1,412
Management fee	211	69
Stock-exchange and Reuter screens	341	334
	<b>2,069</b>	<b>1,815</b>

**Note 6. Administrative expenses**

	1997	1996
Salaries and other remuneration to		
– Board and Managing Director	1,833	1,797
– other staff	3,416	2,904
Occupational pensions	1,234	1,046
Payroll costs	1,780	1,703
Travel and allowances, secretariat and Board	982	822
Audit and auditing consultation	350	255
Other consultancy services	429	125
Cost of premises	1,521	1,388
Consumable equipment	322	159
Depreciation of equipment	470	391
Miscellaneous	689	593
	<b>13,026</b>	<b>11,183</b>
The average number of employees during the year was:		
Women	7.0	6.5
Men	3.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>

**Note 7. Change in unrealized value changes**

	1997		1996		Change
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses	
Bonds	126,552	-	209,700	-	-83,148
Shares and convertibles	556,352	-	417,254	-	139,098
Properties and shares in property companies	120,051	-	69,948	-	50,103
	<b>802,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>696,902</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106,053</b>

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

The average consumer price index in 1997 was 257.3. The corresponding index for 1996 was 256.0, giving an increase between 1996 and 1997 of 0.5%. This makes the allocation for maintenance of the real value of the donation capital  $0.005 \times 3,762,964 = \text{SEK } 18,815,000$ .

See also Note 18.

**Note 9. Deferred expenses and miscellaneous accrued income**

	1997	1996
Deferred expenses	286	58
Extra state support granted for Hjorten 17	-	980
Miscellaneous accrued income	-	51
	<b>286</b>	<b>1,089</b>

**Note 10. Other claims**

	1997	1996
Rental claims etc.	9	4,463
VAT on properties	191	325
	<b>200</b>	<b>4,788</b>

**Note 11. Bonds**

Maturity date	Nominal value	Book value	Market value
Swedish nominal-interest bonds			
1998	100,000	106,594	102,863
1999	440,000	422,039	453,753
2000	142,000	145,713	155,888
2001	40,000	40,954	43,350
2005	20,000	17,459	20,156
2009	60,000	55,305	74,254
<b>Total</b>	<b>802,000</b>	<b>788,064</b>	<b>850,264</b>
Swedish real-interest bonds			
2004	80,000	63,195	67,474
2008	200,000	192,488	214,991
2014	370,000	186,059	210,439
2020	100,000	93,828	107,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>535,570</b>	<b>599,923</b>
<b>Total bonds</b>	<b>1,552,000</b>	<b>1,323,634</b>	<b>1,450,187</b>

**Note 12. Shares**

Share	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
ABB A	253,380	24,023	23,691	SEK
ABB B	1,639,000	159,806	153,247	SEK
AGA B	956,400	108,812	99,944	SEK
Astra A	755,433	53,206	103,872	SEK
Astra B	1,399,900	175,661	184,787	SEK
AtlasCopco A	50,000	11,022	11,800	SEK
Bergman & Beving	120,000	17,383	17,340	SEK
Elekta B	110,275	24,493	10,200	SEK
Enator	117,000	17,702	18,311	SEK
Ericsson B	1,000,000	110,175	298,500	SEK
Esselte B	200,000	31,494	32,200	SEK
FB Industri	90,000	3,189	3,420	SEK
Gränges	200,000	24,856	24,300	SEK
Höganäs B	143,700	37,515	34,919	SEK
IFS B	27,900	1,412	1,521	SEK
IFS C	100,000	5,160	5,350	SEK
Kinnevik A	3,600	574	461	SEK
Kinnevik B	61,300	8,992	8,061	SEK

**Note 12. (contd)**

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Lindex	60,700	9,866	14,689	SEK
Lundberg B	221,000	28,794	25,636	SEK
Maxim Inc	10,000	1,162	1,200	SEK
Netcom B	447,200	49,981	76,024	SEK
New Wave Group	9,300	1,030	1,051	SEK
NK Cityfastigheter	120,000	7,680	6,900	SEK
Nokia A	100,000	56,614	55,700	SEK
Näckebo	50,000	5,692	5,775	SEK
Perstorp B	419,900	38,338	59,626	SEK
Qualisys	118,700	3,772	3,205	SEK
Sardus	175,100	12,427	10,681	SEK
SCA B	718,277	101,610	128,212	SEK
Scania A	73,800	15,883	13,100	SEK
Scania B	158,000	34,633	28,282	SEK
Securitas B	365,150	76,731	85,993	SEK
Skanska B	386,429	77,087	125,589	SEK
SSAB A	200,000	24,705	25,900	SEK
SSAB B	175,000	21,794	22,663	SEK
Öresund	142,100	27,901	29,699	SEK
<b>Total Swedish shares</b>		<b>1,411,174</b>	<b>1,752,347</b>	<b>SEK</b>
<i>Foreign shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Amgen	63,000	3,770	3,355	USD
Ascend	41,400	1,506	994	USD
AT&T	45,000	2,915	2,818	USD
Cisco	30,000	1,532	1,691	USD
Conseco	30,000	1,188	1,346	USD
Eastman Chemical	21,000	1,276	1,247	USD
Hillenbrand	95,000	2,862	4,833	USD
IBM	62,000	6,047	6,394	USD
Intel	29,600	2,485	2,122	USD
Johnson & Johnson	16,000	999	1,060	USD
Mattel	50,000	1,355	1,897	USD
McDonalds	132,000	5,532	6,237	USD
Medtronic	65,000	3,150	3,311	USD
Microsoft	22,700	2,506	2,957	USD
Nike Inc-Clb	65,000	3,961	2,584	USD
Oracle	84,000	2,175	1,880	USD
Pepsico Inc	60,000	2,240	2,201	USD
Sprint	100,000	3,907	5,788	USD
US Filter Co	30,000	984	893	USD

**Note 12. (contd)**

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Falck	30,000	9,828	9,525	DKK
Inwear Group	17,500	4,128	3,710	DKK
Merkantildata	65,000	11,171	16,510	NOK
Metsä Tissue	20,000	1,100	1,050	FIM
Nokia	180,000	31,030	69,660	FIM
Nordic Aluminium	50,000	2,775	2,150	FIM
Rauma	49,040	5,715	4,168	FIM
Rautaruukki	83,000	4,665	3,652	FIM
BOC	200,000	1,788	2,002	GBP
Glaxo	289,699	2,170	4,172	GBP
Rolls Royce	600,000	1,471	1,410	GBP
Air Liquide	7,260	5,310	6,839	FRF
Cap Gemini	72,500	18,582	35,779	FRF
Carrefour	3,400	12,086	10,676	FRF
Bayer AG	45,000	3,085	2,997	DEM
Merck	45,000	2,473	2,687	DEM
Porsche Pref	1,000	2,543	2,980	DEM
SAP AG	12,250	4,142	6,554	DEM
SMH	2,500	1,901	1,978	CHF
Wolters Kluwer	14,500	3,884	3,798	NLG
ABB Investment	—	10,145	10,826	USD
Quest	162,376	2,703	3,322	USD
India Fund	135,000	1,924	996	USD
Singer & Friedlander	1,797,296	5,064	5,382	GBP
<b>Total foreign shares</b>		<b>811,146</b>	<b>1,026,325</b>	<b>SEK</b>
<b>Total shares</b>		<b>2,222,320</b>	<b>2,778,672</b>	<b>SEK</b>

**Note 13. Properties and shares in property companies**

	<i>Foundation's stake</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Participations in property companies</i>			
Reindeer Realty, LP, USA	90%	33,569	37,130
<i>Properties</i>			
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100%	42,239	78,000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100%	82,564	82,000
Adam och Eva 17, Stockholm	50%	131,866	140,000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100%	16,993	26,500
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100%	11,613	16,000
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100%	8,756	17,000
Trädlärkan 2, Stockholm	100%	11,157	23,000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100%	27,253	38,000
Snöklöckan 1, Stockholm	100%	24,100	29,000
Jasminen 4, Stockholm	100%	16,502	21,000
Apelträdet 5, Stockholm	100%	15,313	18,000
Hjorten 17, Stockholm	100%	18,654	35,000
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>407,010</b>	<b>523,500</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>440,579</b>	<b>560,630</b>

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

**Note 14. Properties**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996</b>
Acquisition value, buildings	353,040	353,725
Accumulated depreciation	-35,335	-28,260
Accumulated write-down, buildings	-58,258	-58,258
<b>Buildings, book value</b>	<b>259,447</b>	<b>267,207</b>
Acquisition value, land	192,305	192,620
Accumulated write-down, land	-44,742	-44,742
<b>Land, book value</b>	<b>147,563</b>	<b>147,878</b>
<b>Total book value</b>	<b>407,010</b>	<b>415,085</b>
<i>Tax-assessment values</i>		
Buildings	204,548	163,026
Land	79,885	62,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>284,433</b>	<b>225,973</b>

The market values of the properties are specified in Note 13. See also Note 2.

**Note 15. Equipment**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996</b>
Acquisition value	2,390	1,996
Accumulated depreciation	-1,385	-915
<b>Book value</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,081</b>

For equipment, a depreciation plan of 20% per annum is adopted.

**Note 16. Accrued expenses and deferred income**

	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996</b>
Payroll costs	268	244
Holidays earned in advance but not utilized	145	112
Special payroll tax on pension-insurance premiums	221	180
Accrued interest on secured loans	1,369	1,839
Deferred rental income	5,793	9,085
Miscellaneous, properties	845	796
Miscellaneous, accrued expenses	397	506
	<b>9,038</b>	<b>12,762</b>

**Note 17. Other current liabilities**

	1997	1996
Employees' tax at source	315	290
Property tax	2,085	1,373
Management of funds from the Working Life Fund	422	1,265
Management of funds – consortium agreements	120	220
Rent deposits	20	–
	<b>2,962</b>	<b>3,148</b>

**Note 18. Equity capital**

	Donation capital	Profit- equalization reserve	Total equity capital
<i>Nominal capital</i>			
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1996	3,009,419	1,166,459	4,175,878
Net profit for the year reported	–	738,671	738,671
Research grants approved	–	–252,993	–252,993
<b>Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1997</b>	<b>3,009,419</b>	<b>1,652,137</b>	<b>4,661,556</b>
<i>Real capital</i>			
Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1996	3,762,964	1,109,816	4,872,780
Allocation for maintenance of the real value of donation capital (see Note 8)	18,815	–	18,815
Real increase in equity capital	–	825,909	825,909
Research grants approved	–	–252,993	–252,993
<b>Equity capital, 31 Dec. 1997</b>	<b>3,781,779</b>	<b>1,682,732</b>	<b>5,464,511</b>

**Restricted and non-restricted equity**

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

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

**Grants for research**

During 1997, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation approved the following grants for research (information for 1996 is shown in parallel).

	1997	1996
Grants from Bank of Sweden Donation	69,501	69,640
Grants from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	210	183
Grants from the Humanities and Social Science Donation	182,794	79,343
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	380	315
Grants from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	108	90
	<b>252,993</b>	<b>149,571</b>

The above amounts include funds for conferences, sector committees and experts. For the distribution of grants awarded, see Tables 1-10 (page 69-75).

**Donations**

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

- Donation from the Bank of Sweden to promote and support scientific research
- Nils-Eric Svensson Fund
- Humanities and Social Science 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 1997, the market values of the various donations were as follows:

1. The Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund **SEK 2,886,299,000** (59,2331%)
2. The Humanities and Social Science Donation **SEK 1,973,085,000** (40.4920%)
3. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses **SEK 10,229,000** (0.2009%)
4. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years **SEK 3,167,000** (0.0650%)

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 1997 (book result + increase in unrealized value changes = SEK 738,671,000 + SEK 106,053,000 = 844,724,000) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

1. *The Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund* **SEK '000**

Opening value	2,886,299
Share of total yield for the year	500,356
Grants for the year	-69,711
<b>Market value, 31 Dec. 1997</b>	<b>3,316,944</b>

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 1997 is SEK 210,000. The Nils-Eric Svensson Fund is to be regarded as used up by the end of 2015. In this summary, the Fund has therefore been combined with the Bank of Sweden Donation.

2. *Humanities and Social Sciences Donation* **SEK '000**

Opening value	1,973,085
Share of total yield for the year	342,046
Grants for the year	-182,794
<b>Market value, 31 Dec. 1997</b>	<b>2,132,337</b>

3. *Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses* **SEK '000**

Opening value	10,229
Share of total yield for the year	1,773
Grants for the year	-380
<b>Market value, 31 Dec. 1997</b>	<b>11,622</b>
4. *Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years* **SEK '000**

Opening value	3,167
Share of total yield for the year	549
Grants for the year	-108
<b>Market value, 31 Dec. 1997</b>	<b>3,608</b>

*Stockholm, 6 February 1998*

Inge Jonsson  
*Chairman*

Jan Belfrage

Lars Engwall

Bertil Persson

Dan Brändström  
*Managing Director*

Jan Björkman  
*Vice Chairman*

Mona Berglund Nilsson

Gunnel Gustafsson

Åke Smids

Elving Andersson

Boel Berner

Björn Kaaling

Per Unckel

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## *Audit report*

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We have examined the annual report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees and the Managing Director for the 1997 financial year. Our examination was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards.

The annual report has been drawn up in accordance with the Foundation Act.

The examination did not call for any criticism of the annual report, the accounting records or the administration of the Foundation's business by the Board of Trustees and Managing Director.

Stockholm, 9 February 1998

Ernst & Young AB

*Per Björngård*

Authorized Public Accountant

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

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## *New research projects in 1997*

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The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation awards outline grants, which means that local overheads, VAT and, where appropriate, costs of premises are included in the amounts specified.

For each project the following details are given: the name of the project leader, the amount of the grant, the university or college responsible, the registration number of the project, its title and a summary. For further information about the project, reference should be made to the project leader.



## The Bank of Sweden Donation

### Humanities (including Theology)

#### Philosophy

**Traugott Schiebe** 1998 **SEK 420,000**  
1999 **SEK 420,000**  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 97-0143  
*Natural languages as abstract artefacts.*

What kind of things are language and linguistic means of expression? In what way do they exist? Can a linguistic means of expression, e.g. a word, exist when it is not used? Or when no one is aware of it? If a word falls completely into disuse in a language and a word having exactly the same pronunciation, spelling and meaning later emerges in the language, what is it that determines whether it is the same word or merely a similar word? What do we mean here by "the same word" as opposed to "merely a similar word"?

Such questions about the ontological status of linguistic things exemplify the set of problems which is dealt with by the project. The hypothesis I would like to test is that linguistic means of expression and the systems of such means of expression we refer to as natural languages can be perceived with advantage – and intuitively are also normally understood – to be essentially of the same nature as abstract cultural objects such as melodies and musical performances.

#### History

**Jan Glete** 1998 **SEK 475,000**  
1999 **SEK 500,000**  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 97-0035  
*The formation of states, the Baltic Empire and the fleet: the Swedish fleet in 1500-1700 from the perspective of organizational theory.*

Historians and historical sociologists have devoted considerable interest to the early process of the formation of states in Europe (about 1500-1800). The motive force has often been considered to be military armament. The outcome of the formation of states – the organizations of the state – has, on the other hand, not been dealt with by the organizational theories which have emerged in sociology, economics and political science. There are no theoretically founded analyses of why they acquired their concrete form. Why did states make increasing use of per-

manent organizations in order to solve problems, how did they deal with technically complex questions, and how is the design of the state organizations connected with the alliances of interests which stood behind the growth in the power of states? Why did states in some cases choose a bureaucratic, hierarchical organization as a solution to a problem and in other cases find market-related solutions?

Particular weight will be placed on how the economically little developed country of Sweden was able, by means of an advanced military organization, to become the politically dominant Baltic power.

The Roman Empire in the first two centuries AD was not a strictly centrally governed empire. The towns of the empire in practice enjoyed considerable local autonomy and many of them retained their own laws. Only a minority of the population held Roman citizenship. Most people also identified themselves as citizens of their town rather than members of the Roman Empire.

The aim of this four-year project is to examine the extent to which the inhabitants of the Roman Empire in the period 200-400 AD also came to define themselves as Romans. In late antiquity there seem to be tendencies for such a national identity to form alongside local identities. Three phenomena are of particular interest in this context: the right to Roman citizenship, which was extended at the start of the third century AD to include all the inhabitants of the empire; the symbolic language of the imperial propaganda, where Roman themes become increasingly important; and the relationship of the Christian Church to the Roman state, both before and after Constantine's open support for Christendom.

The aim of this project is to arrive at a better understanding of how the exchange of information between those taking part in a conversation comes about. We shall be developing formal analyses of the updating of information states and testing these analyses on authentic data from a body of spoken language compiled at the University of Gothenburg. The formal analysis entails our develop-

#### Linguistics/General Linguistics/ Phonetics

**Robin Cooper** 1998 **SEK 550,000**  
1999 **SEK 550,000**  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 97-0134  
*Information exchange in dialogue.*

these analyses on authentic data from a body of spoken language compiled at the University of Gothenburg. The formal analysis entails our develop-

ing a theory of the information states of participants in a conversation. By information state we mean the knowledge and the objectives and questions that the participants have, together with the models that each participant makes of the information states of other participants. This theory will then be applied to the coding of information exchange in authentic conversations. We shall concentrate in the first instance on coding and analysing dialogues in which the participants together try to solve a practical task. We also intend to examine what systematic links exist between intonation, the order of words, ellipsis and updating and to employ these links in the analysis of mechanisms of updating. The formal analysis and its continual evaluation on the basis of authentic conversations will hopefully contribute to the development of a theory of dialogue semantics which has a clearer empirical foundation than earlier purely formal theories.

**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Birthe Sjöberg** 1998 SEK 300,000  
1999 SEK 450,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 97-0125

*The struggle against the tyranny of reaction –  
unease at the modernization process.  
An analysis of the ideas and a narratological  
study of Viktor Rydberg's historical novels from  
the 1850s.*

The aim of the project is, with the help of an analysis of ideas and narratological analysis, to uncover and define precisely this duality of his which exists at a deeper level of the text. At the centre of the investigation are the novels *The Freebooter in the Baltic*, *Singoalla* and *The Last Athenian*. I shall be discussing the modernization process and making use in the analysis of, among other things, classical narratological works and later theories about narrative techniques of the Gothic novel and the historical novel.

**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Fiona Björling** 1998 SEK 200,000  
1999 SEK 450,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 97-0310

*The intelligentsia as creators of social values in  
Russia and Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries.*

The project focuses on an understanding of shared roots in Europe's seemingly disparate cultures.

In his historical novels in the 1850s Viktor Rydberg turned against the conservative forces of the time, while at the same time apparently evincing fears of the effects of the process of modernization. While intellectually accepting the development of society, he is intuitively aware of its high cost, socially and existentially.

The intelligentsia in Russia and Poland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries played a role in social development which scarcely corresponds to the role of the so-called intellectuals in the West.

Examples of important questions are: To what extent were basic values transferred from one culture to the other? Did these values change and were they changed by the cultural contexts into which they were integrated? Why did the intelligentsia in Eastern and Central Europe play a more vital role in their communities than the intellectuals in the West? Was the Russian intelligentsia, for example, in its formative function an alternative to the bourgeois respectability of the West?

The aim of the project is to encourage a dialogue between researchers in the interdisciplinary field Eastern and Central European cultural history through the establishment of a research network.

**Theology**

**Johan Lundborg** 1998 SEK 300,000  
1999 SEK 600,000  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 96-0126  
*Ingemar Hedenius and the debate about Faith  
and Knowledge in Sweden.*

when it was published in the spring of 1949. The book, which is an attack on Christian faith as well as on Swedish bishops and professors of theology, sparked off a major debate which was later referred to as the *debate about Faith and Knowledge*. The debate today is constantly being fuelled by various contributions. Surprisingly, this debate has not previously been the object of any scientific scrutiny.

The project aims to illuminate and reconsider the *debate about Faith and Knowledge*.

Ingemar Hedenius is, without doubt, the best-known and most influential critic of religion in Sweden in the twentieth century. It is hardly an exaggeration to claim that his book *Tro och vetande* (Faith and Knowledge) came as a bombshell

## Social Science (including Law)

### Business Economics

Sven-Olof Collin 1998 SEK 635,000

1999 SEK 635,000

Lund University Reg. no. 97-0209

*Selection and distribution of leaders of industry.  
The Swedish management-market function.*

The project examines the way in which the important factor of production, executives, is created and distributed in the economy. This is done through an investigation by the project of the market for business leaders in Sweden, with the aim of

explaining its function on the basis of a model which combines factors in companies, in individuals and in society. The model will be tested on both questionnaire data and data from case studies.

In theoretical terms, the project contributes to the growing area of corporate governance through seeking explanations of how the system of selecting executives operates and the potential consequences this has for companies and their effectiveness.

In empirical terms, the project offers the first investigative generalization in Sweden of the selection and distribution of business executives.

### Business Economics

Karin Fernler 1998 SEK 815,000

1999 SEK 815,000

Stockholm School of Economics Reg. no. 97-0225

*The establishment of a new medical practice: an interorganizational approach based on the sociology of knowledge.*

In recent decades society's costs for healthcare have been debated with increasing frequency. Demands have been made for cost reductions and efficiency improvements. Some healthcare costs have also fallen, while others, including the cost of the drugs bill, have increased. One reason

for this is the emergence of new methods of medical treatment.

This project seeks to explain what it is that causes certain new methods of medical treatment to be perceived as appropriate and necessary to finance via public funds, while others are rejected. Particular attention is paid to the importance of: (1) whether or not a new treatment is wrapped up inside a product – machine or drug, (2) whether the cost of treatment falls only on public funds or also becomes a source of income for private companies, and (3) whether the financing of medical research can influence the research in the direction of "packaged" treatments.

The provision and funding of healthcare involves a large number of specialized organizations. In the project empirical studies are carried out on how these organizations and medical research work together in the development

and assessment of new methods of treatment. The theoretical background of the project lies in business economic perspectives which deal with spheres of organization and also in a perspective based on the sociology of science which focuses on how knowledge production is both shaped by and shapes its surroundings.

### Law

Christian Diesen 1998 SEK 760,000

1999 SEK 760,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 97-0011

*Assessing evidence.*

The assessment of oral testimony is the commonest and most important aspect of the sifting of evidence in the courts. In particular, in the situation of one person's word against another's, where no other direct

evidence exists, assessing credibility and reliability is also the most difficult aspect of this process. The aim of the project is, from a general point of view and with a special focus on cases involving sexual crimes, to analyze and structure the behavioural science criteria which the courts – in the form of general empirical premises and with or without the aid of expert evidence – use when evaluating evidence. By means of this (partly interdisciplinary) research, we propose to analyze and define the knowledge needed by the courts to enable them to sift evidence in accordance with the rule of law and to discuss the forms in which this knowledge should be acquired and applied.

### Economics

Fredrik Andersson 1998 SEK 600,000

1999 SEK 600,000

Lund University Reg. no. 97-0182

*The labour market and society under the influence of technological changes.*

The starting point of the project is the fact that the forces set in motion by the development of technology affect not only our physical environment, but also the basis of economic interaction. The aim is to create on the basis of economic

theory an understanding of the *indirect effects* of technological change. Consider the effects of productivity trends on the economy: while an increase in productivity sometimes in itself changes the basis of economic interaction, changes in methods of production and changes in the basic properties of what is produced appear to have much more fundamental consequences. One likely consequence of this kind is that traditional patterns of rewarding various contributions to the economy will break down.

The project will analyze in more precise terms the consequences of the growing importance of *human capital, ideas and reputation*. It will initially address the following issues: *the interaction between human capital and reputation, the absence of competition in a general equilibrium and reward systems and contracts in conditions of asymmetrical information.*

### Economics

Lars Ljungqvist 1998 SEK 900,000  
1999 SEK 935,000

Stockholm School  
of Economics Reg. no. 97-0262  
*Quantitative policy evaluation.*

The first of these (about *labour market policy*) will study the reasons for the high level of unemployment in Europe. One hypothesis which will be examined is the significance of increased economic turbulence as well as the introduction of new information technologies and changes in international competitive situations.

The second sub-project (about *monetary policy*) aims to investigate how different objectives of monetary policy can influence the relationship between the nominal rate of interest, expectations regarding inflation and the real rate of interest. Differences in nominal interest rates between different terms depend both on expected inflation rates and compensation for financial risk.

The third sub-project (about *financial and national debt policies*) aims to investigate how financial policy affects the private sector when account is taken of uncertainty about expected future policy. The effects of a change in today's policy depend to a high degree on how expectations about the future are affected.

The project aims to construct structural macroeconomic models for the quantitative evaluation of policy issues in labour market, monetary, financial and national debt policies. The research programme is organized in the form of three sub-projects.

### Educational Theory

Ference Marton 1996 SEK 300,000  
1997 SEK 300,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 97-0064  
*Learning and variability.*

which cannot be defined in advance. The key to this question (at any rate this is the starting point of the project) is that this can be achieved through learning which entails learning to see, experience and understand classes of situations – known and unknown – in energetic ways. Learning of this kind can be understood in terms of the nature of awareness – through our ability to discriminate between and at the same time be aware of certain specific aspects of different phenomena in our environment. Discrimination presupposes an experience of variation, experiencing variation presupposes simultaneous awareness, and simultaneous awareness of different aspects presupposes that these aspects have been discriminated. The three basic (and fundamentally necessary) properties of human awareness – variation, discrimination and simultaneity – are thus dialectically (or possibly

The aim is to develop a theory of learning with particular reference to the question of how learning something which is known makes us better equipped to manage the unknown, i.e. situations in the future

– trilectically”) interwoven. This theory will not imply any specific teaching method or learning arrangement. On the other hand, it will be possible to use it to analyze various specific cases and state the necessary conditions for the development of certain abilities. One of the basic ideas of the proposed theory is that an ability of this kind springs from a certain pattern of experienced variation.

### Psychology

Björn Merker 1998 SEK 735,000  
1999 SEK 735,000

Mid-Sweden University,  
Östersund Reg. no. 97-0108  
*Music in the first year of life.*

During the infant's first year the long process is laid down which turns us into the most complex creature in nature: the adult individual in his or her cultural context. An important contribution to our knowledge of this process has been

made by Prof. Colwyn Trevarthen at Edinburgh University. His video analyses of the interaction between mothers and infants have surveyed the communicative processes which take place as early as the first few weeks of life and have led him to hypothesize that the musical content of these processes plays a decisive role on the road to language acquisition and cultural learning, a thesis which implies a new view of our early cognitive development. The research project referred to here is the result of collaboration between the Institute of Biomusical Science in Östersund and Trevarthen's laboratory for the purpose of examining this thesis within the framework of a cross-cultural investigation of the role of song and dance in the initial phase of life. The Institute of Biomusical Science makes the video recordings in Swedish homes which are to form part of the documentation from all over the world of mothers who sing and dance with their infants. It also carries out a detailed behavioural and musical analysis of this material as a basis for comparisons with the cross-cultural material as a whole. The study is expected to cast new light on the early stages of infant development as well as on the nature and role of music in human life.

### Social Anthropology

Christina Garsten 1998 SEK 800,000  
1999 SEK 1,000,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 97-0309  
*The market's cultural models: pictures of risk, confidence and social change.*

The project studies how local cultural models of markets shape economic trading. Market relationships are seen as socially and culturally embedded and reflect notions of economic gain and of the relationship between selfish conduct and

social responsibility. The starting point of the project is socioanthropological theorizing and its approach is a comparative one.

The project is made up of four sub-projects:

- a) Market and morals: social commitment as a market strategy in Sweden and the USA. This sub-project studies how private companies redefine their position in the market and in society through investments in social problem areas.
- b) Models of the market. Notions of the market among small share investors in Sweden. This sub-project examines the ideas of small share investors about the market as a social phenomenon and how these ideas influence their investment strategies.
- c) Growing markets: Models and actions among players on the Venezuelan Stock Exchange. This sub-project focuses on the notions of investors about, and their relationship to, the market in Caracas and how the market is defined as profitable.
- d) The production of money: development of market knowledge among financial analysts in Stockholm, London and New York. This sub-project analyzes how economic knowledge is created and used transnationally, with an emphasis on the perceptions of financial analysts regarding risk, confidence and the market.

These sub-projects share a focus on how notions of risk, confidence and social change shape economic conduct in different contexts and on the part of different players.

### **Statistics**

**Yuri Belyaev**

1998 **SEK 550,000**

1999 **SEK 550,000**

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 97-0097

*Computer-based methods of statistical inference  
employing data analysis and simulations.*

One of the main problems in analyzing statistical data lies in estimating the uncertainty of methods of inference used. Normally data is obtained from time-consuming experiments or random-sampling investigations and is limited in size.

Statistical data can also be obtained by means of special simulation studies, e.g. of daytime traffic in large towns. Important knowledge needed to enable sensible decisions to be taken include the accuracy of point estimates, the probability of incorrect conclusions being drawn when testing hypotheses, and how future experimental designs can be optimized with the aid of earlier experiments. Data frequently behaves as non-stationary in time and shows some dependence between individual values, i.e. it is heterogeneous. For many applications, this situation is common, e.g. in reliability theory and in ecology. Many known methods of inference can lead to incorrect conclusions when they are applied to heterogeneous data. The main aim of this project is to develop new randomization methods which can be used to create special copies of the actual statistical data. These copies will enable us to make accurate comparisons between different methods of statistical inference and to select the most advantageous ones.

It will be possible to carry out statistical analyses of actual data based on these new randomization methods with the help of a computer.

### **Political Science**

**Gunnel Karlsson**

**Gun Hedlund**

1998 **SEK 585,000**

1999 **SEK 585,000**

University College of Örebro Reg. no. 97-0235

*Politics, gender and authority.*

This project takes as its starting point the substantial changes that have taken place politically and socially in the last 25 years as a result of women coming into decision-making positions, particularly in politics. At the same time there have been

extensive organizational changes in regard to the forms of control exercised by politics and the organization of administration.

In the project the new gender relationships in the parties are investigated, together with the organizational changes of recent years in the municipalities. One starting point is the assumption that the previously one-gender politics has lost its legitimacy in favour of "dual-gender" politics. Questions about women, men, power and change are theorized about on the basis of a discussion about the concept of authority. A conceptual distinction is made between influence and authority. It is also of interest to study the basis of the individual and collective authority of women and men.

## The Humanities and Social Science Donation

**Nils Ringertz** 1997 SEK 7,500,000  
Nobel Foundation Reg. no. 96-5121  
*Electronic Nobel Museum.*

The objective of creating an Electronic Nobel Museum (ENM) on the Internet is to inform an international audience about the scientific discoveries and literary and political contributions that have been awarded the Nobel Prize and the Bank of Sweden's Prize in economic science in memory of Alfred Nobel. The prizewinners will be presented in short biographies and illustrated documents. Scientific, literary and political development trends will be described in short essays. A special section will be devoted to Alfred Nobel in his capacity as donator, inventor and entrepreneur. The ENM is aimed specially at young people and schools. A special Young Scientists section will contain popular descriptions of the work of prizewinners and also interactive and animated texts which provide an incentive for individual activity and the seeking of information. The information will be presented in English and structured to take account of the previous knowledge of different visitors and the type of computer connection. Parts that are of considerable general interest will be translated into other languages. It is intended that the creation of the ENB will take place in stages through expansion of the existing Nobel web site on the Internet.

**Ella Johansson** 1998 SEK 3,000,000  
1999 SEK 3,000,000  
University of Umeå Reg. no. 97-5008  
*Flexibility as a tradition. Cultural patterns and industries in the forest districts of the north of Sweden over 1000 years.*

In the case of many pre-industrial communities in peripheral locations, e.g. in forest and mountain districts, it is necessary alongside agriculture to have worked in a number of other industries which are often linked to exploitation of the relatively large areas of outlying land usually found in such environments. This may entail not only being a jack of all trades, but also specialization in specific production for sale at national or international centres. People in such rural areas have developed many varieties of know-how and seem to have created a special capacity for entrepreneurship, solving technical problems and internal self-organization. Fundamental questions for the project are whether a culture has developed in such a society which

facilitates flexibility, versatility and the ability to adapt to new circumstances and also what factors have amounted to limitations and obstacles to such a development.

The project follows the development of the border area eastern Härjedalen – western Hälsingland for almost one thousand years, with special emphasis on the large social changes in the 19th and 20th centuries. The research is organized around a research station in the village of Ängersjö in the municipality of Härjedalen and is carried out in collaboration with local workers to accumulate knowledge which may have a bearing on issues connected with thinly populated regions and local development activities at the present time.

**Per Bjurström** 1997 SEK 360,000  
Swedish General Association  
of Fine Arts Reg. no. 97-5015  
*Art in Sweden in the 20th century.*

Modern art in Sweden this century, despite the central role it plays in our cultural life, has only to a minor extent been the object of comprehensive research. For this reason the Swedish General Association of Fine Arts will be publishing a series of books in 1999-2001 which will depict this era of art in three volumes.

**Ulf Bjereld** 1998 SEK 1,500,000  
1999 SEK 1,500,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 97-5016  
*Sweden during the cold war.*

From hedgehog to the conscience of the world, from armed isolationism to international solidarity – in such a manner can the development of Swedish foreign policy during the cold war be characterized. The aim of this research programme is to investigate how the change in Swedish foreign policy during the cold war can be explained and understood on the basis of three fundamental problems in Swedish security policy, namely the conflicts between *national sovereignty and international dependence*, *between an ideological attachment to the West and freedom from policy alliances in the area of security*, and *between democratic openness and military preparedness*. These internal contradictions gave birth to three basic tendencies in Swedish policy: at the diplomatic level, an effort to achieve a new international role; at the strategic level, unofficial support for cooperation with the West in the field of military technology; and at the level of domestic policy, an ambition to minimize the role of foreign issues in the public debate. It is our hypothesis that Swedish policy evolved from the interaction between these three tendencies.

**Cissi Billgren** 1998 SEK 1,000,000  
1999 SEK 1,000,000  
Academy of Engineering  
Sciences Reg. no. 97-5024  
*Cultural network in Sweden.*

The aim of the project is to create a site on the Internet where as much as possible of Sweden's cultural heritage and the culture that is created in Sweden today can be accessed. The cultural network will also be a forum for meetings, discussions, and news about and the creation of culture in digital form. The overall aim is to increase access to Swedish culture with the aid of new technology.

**Helena Knutsson** 1997 SEK 4,000,000  
1998 SEK 4,000,000  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 97-5040  
*From coast to coast – stone-age cultures in change.*

The *neolithization* or change from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle of the Palaeolithic Stone Age to permanent settlements and the cultivation of food of the Neolithic Stone Age occurred in Sweden about 6000 years ago. This event eventually came to change completely people's living conditions, conceptions, social order and culture. The project studies various aspects of this process of neolithization within an area from the west coast to the east coast of Central Sweden. Initially, light will be thrown our picture of the former hunting era. From an international perspective, Central Sweden offers unique opportunities of understanding the adaptation by different groups to coast and inland environments and mutual relationships over time. Another important task consists in the more comprehensive work of developing on cross-cultural grounds scientifically justified general frameworks for interpreting different kinds of stone-age communities and testing them in an archaeological application. Part of this task involves studying changes in people's attitudes to life and their social structures as a consequence of neolithization. No systematic study of this kind has previously been carried out in Europe. Despite the rich and important stone-age material of Central Sweden and the key location of this region, its Stone Age, in contrast to that in the south and north of Sweden, has not previously been received systematic discussion from a larger coherent perspective.

**Hans Nordesjö** 1998 SEK 900,000  
1999 SEK 1,000,000  
Uppsala University Library Reg. no. 97-5053  
*Carolina's Judaica project.*

The project aims to record in a database all the literature in Sweden about Jewish culture and history. It will be possible for anyone to search the database via the Internet. The work will initially be carried out by recording in the national library system LIBRIS all the material at the Uppsala University Library, the Jewish Library in Stockholm and the Lund University Library. Parts of C. Vilh. Jacobowsky's Judaica collection at the Uppsala University Library have already been entered in the database. At the same time an inventory is being made of other collections in Sweden, public libraries, research libraries, parish libraries and libraries of associations and societies. These collections, too, will be included in the database, as far as possible, if they are available for study and loan.

**John Rogers** 1998 SEK 1,500,000  
1999 SEK 1,500,000  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 97-5063  
*Towards a better society. The causes of regional differences in infant and child mortality in Sweden after 1750.*

The project aims to investigate the causes of regional differences in infant and child mortality in Sweden in the last two-hundred years. Areas with different levels of mortality and different patterns of change will be distinguished. The statistical data and the material in the form of maps produced are to be used in a Nordic comparative project and a major European joint venture involving representatives from seven countries. By explaining why regional differences have arisen and how they have changed, the project will contribute to a better understanding of national trends, which in turn will facilitate comparisons between countries. The project will adopt a new approach to analyzing the historical decline in infant and child mortality. In previous investigations the starting point has been individual children; for example, the number of dead infants has only been related to the number of those born. Mortality will be studied as a process of change *within the family, among relatives and in the household*, with account being taken of the influence of economic, medical, biological, social, cultural and environmentally related factors.

**Olle Engstrand**

1998 SEK 6,000,000

1999 SEK 3,000,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 97-5066

*The phonetics and phonology of Swedish dialects in the year 2000 (SWEDIA 2000).*

Since the turn of the century the old Swedish dialects have largely had to give way to standard Swedish. With regard to phonetics, however, it is usually said that the "regional variations in the standard language" still closely reflect the genuine dialects and that intonation and other features of prosody have been particularly well preserved. However, such assertions are, in general, poorly supported since we still lack a well-founded picture, based on experimental phonetics, of the later evolution and survival of our dialects. This project seeks to contribute to a better knowledge of this aspect of our linguistic identity.

For this purpose, comparable speech samples are being collected from a hundred or so Swedish dialects in Sweden and Finland. The database will serve as a permanent basic resource that can be used in many different ways for future research and education.

**Märta Ramsten**

1998 SEK 725,000

Swedish Centre for Folksong Research/  
Language and National Folklore Institute

Reg. no. 97-5071

*Foundations of musical ethnology – digitalization of Swedish Radio's collection of folk music and associated research projects on popular choral singing.*

In this project unique and basic material covering music ethnology will be made available for future research. In the period 1938-1968 Swedish Radio was responsible for the extensive documentation of instrumental and vocal Swedish folk music recorded in the course of travels to various parts of the country. As the result of an agreement between Swedish Radio (SR) and the Swedish Centre for Folksong Research (SVA), the original tapes of these recordings will be kept at SVA for research purposes. Since the material was recorded on acetate tape, which is unsuitable for archive purposes, it will as the first step in the project be digitalized as part of a *concentrated preservation process*.

The importance of the taped material as a foundation for research cannot be overemphasized. In order to indicate the opportunities offered by this material, we have as part of the preservation process undertaken a research project on *popular choral singing*, a follow-up of and extension to an earlier research project.

**Carl Reinhold Bråkenhielm**

1998 SEK 2,000,000

1999 SEK 2,000,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 97-5082

*Outlook on the world, ethnicity and view of nature.*

A deeper understanding of changes in society requires knowledge of the importance of the factors of one's outlook on the world in how these changes develop. Of particular interest is the way in which the view that people in general have of nature is formed and its significance. Throwing light on the significance of an outlook on the world for interpreting the increasing flow of genetic information is of interest in the everyday work of healthcare. The question, too, of the significance of ethnic factors – in comparison with other factors – for the effect of an outlook on the world when interpreting concrete events is of considerable interest in different sectors of society, although it has so far not been fully researched.

The project aims (1) to survey attitudes in different questions related to one's outlook on the world among women and men in Sweden and in this connection to pay special attention to views of nature, the relationship between people and animals and attitudes to genetic engineering, (2) to make a comparison between the results of a 1986 survey and the present study in order to test different explanations of any changes in the status of people's outlook on the world, (3) to increase our knowledge through various in-depth studies of the relationship between people's attitudes in terms of their overall outlook on the world in general and their understanding of individual events and phenomena (e.g. in nature), (4) to increase knowledge of the relationship between people's attitudes in terms of their overall outlook in on the world and their practical actions, and (5) to examine what importance ethnic affiliation and other social and psychological background factors have for the relationship between the levels stated.

**Ulf Sandström**

1998 SEK 2,500,000

1999 SEK 2,500,000

University of Linköping

Reg. no. 97-5085

*Universities and the new research scene – an empirical research programme about knowledge and institutional change.*

In the debate about the conditions of research, the dividing line is often drawn between the academic demand for freedom and the demands by the state or industry for benefit. Several observers of the university system have claimed that the social dependence of academic research is increasing and that academic freedom is thereby being eroded in several important respects. However, there is a lack of systematic and empirical studies of the actual conditions which apply to university research.

The aim of this research programme is thus to study empirically how orga-



nizational, financial and institutional conditions underlying university research in Sweden have changed over time. The different sub-projects of the programme take their theoretical starting points from the sociology of science, the theory of new institutions and theories about the policy process.

The implementation of the project has been divided into two stages. During the first year of the project a number of preparatory studies will be carried out in which basic data about the university system and overall research policy will be collected. Data will be collected by the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods. In the second year of the project the emphasis will be on a number of case studies focusing on various aspects of the relationship between university and society at micro-, meso- and macro-level.

**Ulf Olsson** 1998 SEK 650,000  
1999 SEK 1,300,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 97-5110  
*Doctrinal change in economic policy and deregulation*

The project is based on an analysis of the deregulation of the Swedish currency market in the 1980s and the change in the doctrine of economic policy in social democracy. Both processes are part of a basic change of

system, the most recent equivalent of which must be sought in the breakthrough of Keynesian economic policy in the 1930s.

Foreign exchange controls were one of the basic prerequisites for the economic policy of the Swedish model during the post-war period by virtue of the fact that it shielded the national state within whose borders the economy could be controlled. This makes it important to study the removal of these controls towards the end of the 1980s, which comprises the first subsidiary study. The interplay between external forces and different internal players will be one of the main questions.

In its political rhetoric the Social Democratic Party, despite the considerable changes, stuck for a long time to a picture of a traditional Swedish model of salary fixing, growth and welfare. In the second study the changes in this doctrine will be studied at three levels, namely in politics, in macro-economic theory and in political rhetoric.

In the third analysis a number of international comparative studies will be carried out, starting from the Swedish case. They relate to Scandinavian countries, to a number of other European cases, and to the UK and certain countries outside Europe.

**Göran Hoppe** 1998 SEK 1,400,000  
1999 SEK 1,400,000  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 97-5111  
*Geographical perspectives of Swedish Estonia.*

The project will seek to answer central questions concerning the ethnic minority of *Estonian-Swedes* and their development in line with different social changes over the centuries.

The question to be answered concern a) how and when the colonialization by Estonian-Swedes of Western Estonia took place in the Middle Ages and how an agrarian landscape grew up in connection with this in areas which had previously only been extensively cultivated by the inland population of Estonia, b) the introduction of intensive farming on large estates and gradual tightening-up in regard to the conditions of the peasants and any differences arising between the spatial and social relationships between Estonian-Swedish and Estonian peasants as a result of the different legal status of the groups, c) the gradual growth in Estonian identity of the Estonian-Swedish community and partial breakdown during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the reasons for this, and d) the preservation of the links with their homeland after the move to Sweden in 1943-44 of most of the ethnic group and the influence of these links on whether land and private estates in the former Swedish districts of Estonia are today being reclaimed, now that this has become possible after the break-up of the Soviet Union. A factor running through the project is the Estonian-Swedish region and its change in line or otherwise with the outside world.

The project deals with the development of a minority community in hard-pressed circumstances. Various parallels will be drawn with the situation of other minorities, namely rural minorities tied to a particular estate and less spatially tied groups. By putting the questions on which light is thrown in a general context when it comes to the development of the Baltic, Eastern Europe and Central Europe, the project is expected to provide important knowledge about central aspects of European conditions in regard to ethnic relations and minority questions from a long-term perspective.

**Nils Blomkvist** 1998 SEK 3,000,000  
1999 SEK 3,000,000  
University College of Gotland Reg. no. 97-5112  
*Cultural clash or compromise? The significance of regional strategies in the Europeanization of the Baltic Region, AD 1100-1400.*

The centuries between AD 1100 and 1400 were a time of unrest in our part of the world. Much of what had seemed permanent and unshakable suddenly underwent rapid and radical changes. The foundations were laid of an entirely new

society which resembles our own to a much higher degree than the circumstances of the Viking era: the government and the church were centralized, a feudal hierarchy developed, large landed estates started to be

formed and peasants were oppressed, towns and communication networks developed. The decisive factor behind these changes may be assumed to be the massive advance into the Baltic area by the West in the period 1150-1250. These processes have until now been studied almost exclusively from the viewpoint of the victorious systems. Our main question, in contrast, is *how the expansion by the West was received by different Baltic nations*. In the Baltic countries, for example, this meeting resulted in a substantial clash of cultures, while the Scandinavians in rather unproblematic fashion chose the road of compromise. Clearly the various approaches adopted by nations at the start of the Middle Ages were of considerable importance for the long-term development of the various communities.

The surveys are carried out on a comparative basis in five selected areas: the county of Kalmar, Gotland, Kurland, Semgallen and Saaremaa/Western Estonia, and at three spatial levels: primary units, central districts and regions.

**Staffan Selander** 1998 SEK 1,300,000  
1999 SEK 1,300,000  
University College of Halmstad Reg. no. 97-5118  
*Toys as communication.*

and games can also be seen as a code with the aid of which children can themselves formulate meaning and context. Toys are a framework for the child's play, although the child can also go beyond this framework and create new meanings.

In the project three areas will be studied: 1) *The meaning of toys*: Playmobil, abstract toys and computer games as systems of social representation; 2) *Toys at play*: the role of the toy in the child's construction of his or her identity; 3) *The social distribution of toys*: toys and computer games in the family nursery and at kindergarten/school.

**Jan Olsson** 1998 SEK 1,000,000  
1999 SEK 1,000,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 97-5119  
*In the era of the moving picture: the mentality of modernity in film illustration.*

The predominant part of Sweden's preserved cinematic heritage, i.e. the part which is not fictional material, exists within the framework of the TV Archives. The collections go back to the initial period of the medium and consist of a richly differentiated material, of which newsreels comprise an important part. The project includes the transfer of the collected film material of the TV Archives to video, which will be available to the research community via the National Archive of Recorded Sound

Toys and games are an increasingly important feature of the environment in which children grow up. Through them society communicates roles and identities. However, toys

The predominant part of Sweden's preserved cinematic heritage, i.e. the part which is not fictional material, exists within the framework of the TV Archives. The collections go back to the initial period of the

and Moving Images, and computerization of the Archive's extremely detailed card catalogue. The card catalogue is intended to be accessible via the Internet.

**Johan Fornäs** 1998 SEK 1,100,000  
1999 SEK 1,300,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 97-5121  
*Popular passages: the media in the modern consumer room.*

Within this cultural-research programme media consumption is investigated as a process which starts in the rooms where the media goods meet their purchasers and proceeds to where they are used in the everyday lives of consumers. A group of researchers follows the road taken by different groups of media-related goods with the customers from their point of sale in a shopping mall to the daily situation in which they are used. The purpose is to investigate how mediated popular culture functions in people's daily lives, including as a tool for communication and the creation of identity.

Combined here is a broad set of traditional theories, mainly concerning the three main areas of popular culture, media use and consumption, but also concerning questions such as modernity, publicity, power, taste, lifestyle, identity and interpretation.

The programme undertakes a series of sub-projects: (1) an inventory of theories and a statistical review of the patterns of consumption of popular cultural; (2) a primarily ethnographic analysis of a shopping mall; (3) a number of subsidiary studies about specific media circles (books, the press, writing, pictures, audiovisual, music, telephony and interactive computer media); and (4) a summing-up of results and a methodological report.

**Hans Henrik Brummer** 1998 SEK 350,000  
Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde  
(Art Gallery) Reg. no. 97-5128  
*Prince Eugen – artist and cultural politician.*

Although Prince Eugen was active as an artist for seven decades, his artistry has not received the scientific attention that it deserves. The Prince's artistic activity partly coincided with major changes in Swedish artistic life, such as the revolt of the opposing generation against the Royal Academy of Fine Arts and the breakthrough of radical art in the years around 1910. Similarly, no detailed light has been thrown on the fact that Prince Eugen was at the same time an active cultural politician and extremely interested in politics generally. The intention behind the large project of Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde, *Prince Eugen – artist and cultural politician*, is to make a complete inventory and scientific examination of Prince Eugen's artistic output, where his role in Swedish cultural life will also be the object of detailed analysis.

**Aris Fioretos**

1998 SEK 475,000

1999 SEK 475,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 97-5131

*Blue: a cultural science study of a colour.*

The project aims to examine colour theories in literature, art, philosophy and aesthetics from 1800 onwards. By extending over different aesthetic expressions and different scientific disciplines, it aims to provide a detailed illustration of transcultural processes of considerable significance for how we interpret and shape our reality, our society and our spiritual and intellectual environment. The project has a marked ambition to clarify the interaesthetic, historical and cultural political relevance of its topic.

The direction is perspectival and the method comparative. Special attention will be focused on the privileged status that has been ascribed to the colour blue – the colour of melancholy but also of creativity, of spirituality but also of recollection.

The investigation is in three parts: 1) a review of modern colour theories from the time after Goethe and Newton; 2) an analysis particularly of the historical complications of the colour blue and its cultural coding in different fields; and 3) a series of in-depth studies of its role and function in specific works and authorship or artistry.

**Egil Johansson**

1998 SEK 200,000

1999 SEK 200,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 97-5132

*Crisis and Renewal. Baptism, confirmation and membership of the church as a cultural heritage and the tradition of faith from an extended Swedish and comparative international perspective.*

The aim is to analyse in depth the tradition of the Swedish Church in its meeting with today's multicultural society. Comparisons mainly with Southern and Central Europe provide the international perspectives. **Significance.** The new situation of the Church with baptism as a condition of membership raises questions of deep relevance for both society and the Church. Old and new patterns of thought are invited to undergo scrutiny in an entirely new empirical context through the new register of members of *those belonging to the Church*. The proportion of those who have been christened/confirmed "according to the procedure of the Swedish Church or other procedure" reveals problems which have become highly topical. They include the *regional* differences between different dioceses, deaneries and parishes. They also include the dramatic changes in the practice of baptism and confirmation *between* the generations or the remarkable patterns *within* each generation, with a growing gap between women and men.

**Procedure.** Baptism, confirmation and church membership are analyzed in a network of research for parishes, deaneries and dioceses, together with an overall international perspective.

**Nelly Lindgren**

1998 SEK 350,000

1999 SEK 350,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 97-5133

*The icon-painting handbook as a special type of manuscript in medieval literature.*

The icon-painting handbooks are a group of old Slavonic and Greek manuscripts which offer a new field of activity in Slavonic studies. These writings constitute an internationally unexploited rich source for studies of hagiographic texts and contain details of the holy persons and events which are shown on icons and of painting techniques and colours and the layout of the picture. There are two kinds of icon-painting handbooks: the interpretation books, which interpret and comment on in writing the reasons for the icons, and original books of sketches. Only a limited number of painting handbooks have been preserved.

The project involves a description of the icon-painting handbooks as a genre and relates them to the development of hagiographic literature. An annotated edition of the only handbook for icon painters in Sweden, at the Royal Library, will be described.

For several years in succession, an overview in the form of tables showing the distribution of grants in the past financial year has been presented in the Annual Report. Owing to the addition of more donations over the past few years, year-on-year comparisons have become more difficult. It should also be noted that only those projects which are linked to the special application register are included in the statistics. This means that the one-off grant in 1997 of SEK 60 m to universities for the recruitment of researchers is not included, although this has been described in the section on grants for research (page 12). Tables 1-5 include only information which relates to the Bank of Sweden Donation, while Tables 6-10 contain information about grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation that have been sought and approved.

## Statistical information on research grants

The distribution of grants between subject areas for 1997 can be seen in Tables 1 and 6. Information about the ratio between continuation grants and new grants in 1997 is reported in Tables 4 and 9. New and continuation grants respectively, broken down by

subject area, are shown in Tables 2 and 3 for the Bank of Sweden and in Tables 7 and 8 for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. The distribution of grants between different educational institutions is reported in Tables 5 and 10.

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

## The Bank of Sweden Donation

**Table 1.**  
*Applications and grants approved, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)*

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	7	2,632	10	4,822	3	7	1	6
Archaeology	3	1,625	8	3,887	2	6	1	2
Architecture	0	0	6	3,574	2	4	0	0
Economic history	7	3,780	13	8,039	2	11	2	5
Ethnology	0	0	8	3,446	4	4	0	0
Philosophy	1	420	6	3,647	1	5	0	1
Peace and conflict research	0	0	1	292	0	1	0	0
Business economics	6	4,068	22	17,248	5	17	2	4
Geography	2	1,383	10	5,032	2	8	0	2
History	10	5,716	36	19,356	11	25	4	6
Information technology	1	750	1	749	0	1	0	1
Law	9	3,658	27	11,432	6	21	3	6
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	2	605	5	1,259	2	3	1	1
Art/aesthetic subjects	0	0	4	1,939	3	1	0	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	5	3,027	18	9,214	5	13	0	5
Literature/theatre/film	10	3,164	26	11,915	11	15	5	5
Mass communication	2	1,158	4	2,251	0	4	0	2
Medicine	6	3,887	11	10,276	0	11	0	6
Modern languages	2	1,600	2	1,560	0	2	0	2
Music	2	2,200	2	2,331	0	2	0	2
Economics	9	6,375	29	21,537	1	28	0	9
Natural science	1	259	2	794	0	2	0	1
Sectorial studies	0	0	2	545	1	1	0	0
Educational theory	3	1,110	26	14,084	8	18	1	2
Psychology	11	7,105	46	27,726	16	30	1	10
Social anthropology	1	800	1	1,276	1	0	1	0
Sociology	10	5,405	50	24,735	15	35	3	7
Statistics	2	1,050	7	3,668	1	6	0	2
Political science	11	5,399	25	12,048	5	20	1	10
Technology	0	0	1	139	0	1	0	0
Theology	1	300	11	5,180	1	10	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>67,476</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>234,001</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>98</b>
					25.7%	74.3%	21.0%	79.0%

Total grants, as above  
Grants from Rönneberg donation (children)  
Grants from Rönneberg donation (ageing)  
Grants from the N-E Svensson fund  
Travel grants, sector committees

67,476  
108  
380  
210  
1,100

\* Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges  
\*\* Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

Grants for research, total

69,274

**Table 2.**  
New grants, by subject area, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	0	0	3	1,959	2	1	0	0
Archaeology	0	0	5	2,051	1	4	0	0
Architecture	0	0	6	3,574	2	4	0	0
Economic history	0	0	6	3,343	0	6	0	0
Ethnology	0	0	8	3,446	4	4	0	0
Philosophy	1	420	6	3,647	1	5	0	1
Peace and conflict research	0	0	1	292	0	1	0	0
Business economics	2	1,450	18	13,596	4	14	1	1
Geography	0	0	8	3,448	2	6	0	0
History	1	475	26	12,797	7	19	0	1
Law	1	760	19	8,499	3	16	0	1
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	1	280	4	1,228	1	3	0	1
Art/aesthetic subjects	0	0	4	1,939	3	1	0	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	1	550	13	6,126	5	8	0	1
Literature/theatre/film	2	500	18	9,402	8	10	2	0
Mass communication	0	0	2	945	0	2	0	0
Medicine	0	0	5	4,264	0	5	0	0
Economics	2	1,500	22	14,221	1	21	0	2
Natural science	0	0	1	600	0	1	0	0
Sectorial studies	0	0	2	545	1	1	0	0
Educational theory	1	300	23	13,042	7	16	0	1
Psychology	1	735	35	20,003	15	20	0	1
Social anthropology	1	800	1	1,276	1	0	1	0
Sociology	0	0	37	16,875	11	26	0	0
Statistics	1	550	6	2,787	1	5	0	1
Political science	1	585	15	7,460	5	10	1	0
Technology	0	0	1	139	0	1	0	0
Theology	1	300	11	5,180	1	10	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>162,684</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
					28.1%	71.9%	29.4%	70.6%

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

\*\*Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

**Table 3.**  
Continuation grants, by subject area, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	7	2,632	7	2,863	1	6	1	6
Archaeology	3	1,625	3	1,836	1	2	1	2
Economic history	7	3,780	7	4,696	2	5	2	5
Business economics	4	2,618	4	3,652	1	3	1	3
Geography	2	1,383	2	1,584	0	2	0	2
History	9	5,241	10	6,343	4	6	4	5
Information technology	1	750	1	749	0	1	0	1
Law	8	2,898	8	2,934	3	5	3	5
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	1	325	1	247	1	0	1	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	4	2,477	5	3,088	0	5	0	4
Literature/theatre/film	8	2,664	8	2,513	3	5	3	5
Mass communication	2	1,158	2	1,306	0	2	0	2
Medicine	6	3,887	6	6,012	0	6	0	6
Modern languages	2	1,600	2	1,560	0	2	0	2
Music	2	2,200	2	2,331	0	2	0	2
Economics	7	4,875	7	7,316	0	7	0	7
Natural science	1	259	1	194	0	1	0	1
Educational theory	2	810	3	1,042	1	2	1	1
Psychology	10	6,370	11	7,722	1	10	1	9
Sociology	10	5,405	13	7,860	4	9	3	7
Statistics	1	500	1	881	0	1	0	1
Political science	10	4,814	10	4,588	0	10	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>58,271</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>71,317</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>86</b>
					19.3%	80.7%	19.6%	80.4%

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

\*\*Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

**Table 4.**  
Continuation grants/New grants, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Amount	No.	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	107	58,271	114	71,317	81.7	93,9	22	92	21	86
New grants	17	9,205	306	162,684	5.7	5,6	86	220	5	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>67,476</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>234,001</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29,5</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>98</b>

**Table 5.**  
Grants approved, by administering institution, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount*	% (of total amount)
Chalmers University of Technology	1	500	0.7
Collegium Budapest	1	612	0.9
Forskning & Framsteg	1	158	0.2
University of Gothenburg	12	7,326	10.0
Stockholm School of Economics	6	3,703	5.5
University College of Karlstad	2	654	1.0
University College of Växjö	2	1,600	2.4
University College of Örebro	2	630	0.9
ICP 2000 i Stockholm AB	1	390	0.6
Karolinska Institute	3	1,699	2.5
Royal Academy of Music	2	2,200	3.3
University of Linköping	5	2,739	4.1
Lund University	12	6,187	9.2
Mid-Sweden University (Östersund)	1	735	1.1
National Archives	2	1,200	1.8
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	5	479	0.7
Stockholm University	30	17,984	26.7
University of Umeå	13	7,612	11.3
Uppsala University	22	10,693	15.8
Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities	1	375	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>67,476</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

\*\*Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

## Humanities and Social Science Donation

**Table 6.**  
Applications and grants approved, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	37	65,308	72	129,007	19	53	10	27
Humanities/ Social science	10	18,950	32	53,308	5	27	2	8
Social science	10	19,700	46	72,753	15	31	4	6
Miscellaneous	3	10,200	12	32,305	2	10	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>114,158</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>287,373</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>
					25.3%	74.7%	28.3%	71.7%
Sector committees etc.		500						
<b>Grants for research, total</b>		<b>114,658</b>						

**Table 7.**  
New grants, by subject area, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	18	27,373	53	77,964	16	37	7	11
Humanities/ Social science	2	2,150	24	36,208	3	21	0	2
Social science	3	3,800	39	53,971	11	28	0	3
Miscellaneous	2	8,500	11	27,516	2	9	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41,823</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>195,659</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
					25.2%	74.8%	32.0%	68.0%

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

\*\*Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

**Table 8.**

*Continuation grants, by subject area, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)*

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	19	37,935	19	51,043	3	16	3	16
Humanities/ Social science	8	16,800	8	17,100	2	6	2	6
Social science	7	15,900	7	18,782	4	3	4	3
Miscellaneous	1	1,700	1	4,789	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>72,335</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>91,714</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>
					25.7%	74.3%	25.7%	74.3%

**Table 9.**

*Continuation grants/New grants, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)*

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Amount	No.	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	35	72,335	35	91,714	78,9	100,0	9	26
New grants	25	41,823	127	195,659	21,4	19,7	32	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>114,158</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>287,373</b>	<b>39,7</b>	<b>37,0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>121</b>
							<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

\*\*Amounts applied for are specified excluding overhead charges

**Table 10.**

*Grants approved, by administering institution, 1997 (amounts in SEK '000)*

Grant administrator	No.	Amount*	%
			(of total amount)
National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images	1	735	0.6
European University Institute	1	3,000	2.6
National Museum of Ethnography	1	500	0.4
University of Gothenburg	4	7,750	6.8
University College of Halmstad	1	1,300	1.1
Academy of Engineering Sciences	1	1,000	0.9
Royal Institute of Technology	2	4,700	4.1
Royal Academy of Music	1	400	0.4
University of Linköping	3	5,600	4.9
Lund University	10	22,900	20.1
University College of Visby	1	3,000	2.6
Nobel Foundation	1	7,500	6.6
Prins Eugens Waldemarsudde	1	350	0.3
Central Board of National Antiquities	2	3,600	3.2
National Archives	1	800	0.7
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	2	413	0.4
Stockholm University	10	18,925	15.7
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1	1,000	0.9
Swedish Centre for Folksong Research	1	725	0.6
Swedish General Association of Fine Arts	1	360	0.3
University of Umeå	3	7,200	6.3
Uppsala University	9	20,700	18.1
Uppsala University Library	2	1,700	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>114,158</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

**R**esearch 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 at the Foundation's office will gladly supply information about the contents of the publications as well as the addresses to which orders should be sent.

36 volumes in the series have appeared between 1977 and 1989.

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## Publications by the Foundation

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The publications since 1985 are as follows:

*Riksdagen genom tiderna.*

H. Schüick, G. Rystad, M. F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1985, 1992)

*The Riksdag: A History of the Swedish Parliament.*

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

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

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

*Swedish Research in a Changing Society, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation 1965-1990.*

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

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