

# 98

## *Annual Report*



Stiftelsen

**RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND**

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

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

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

The Foundation was created in 1962 through an endowment from the Bank of Sweden to mark its three-hundredth anniversary in 1968 and, at the same time, to advance "an important national cause". The annual return on the Bank of Sweden Donation was to be used for promoting scientific research linked to Sweden. The Foundation's statutes were adopted in December 1964. Among the present statutes (amended on 11 January 1988) are the following:

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

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

- *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 3.5 billion (in 1998 monetary value) has been distributed for scientific research. The Foundation's total assets amounted to slightly more than SEK 6.5 billion at year-end 1998.

## Managing Director's comments

During their term of office (1992–1998) those members of the Board of Trustees and of the preparatory committees who handed over responsibility to their successors at the end of October participated in the most dynamic period of change we have had since the inception of the Foundation. The new research foundations and the EU's framework programmes for research have brought the Swedish research community close on SEK 2 billion annually. The research foundations have also been greatly strengthened by the increased value of the stock exchange. As is well known, the Bank of Sweden's Tercentenary Foundation received a donation at the end of 1993 of SEK 1.5 billion for research in the humanities and social sciences. This sizeable external injection of funds in support of Swedish research has come at the same time as the universities in Sweden, despite heavy budget restrictions, have expanded in order to accommodate a substantial increase in student numbers. Four colleges in Luleå, Karlstad, Växjö and Örebro have received university status, while another one, Mithögskolan (Mid-Sweden University College), has been given far-reaching assurances that it will attain this status in the next few years. The colleges in Södertörn and in Malmö are seeking to acquire university status. In addition, so-called areas of science have been allocated to a number of other small and medium-sized university colleges. At the same time the resources allocated by the state for research are less. All in all, this means that universities and university colleges have been subjected to twofold or threefold financial pressure. Their own research funds, i.e. faculty grants, as I already pointed out a year ago, have been eroded as a result of the decisions of the Government and, to some extent, of the university managements to the point where one can question whether any genuine freedom of action and autonomy remain in the field of science. To prevent the universities and university colleges being merely institutions for basic education, with associated "hotels" for different "guests" from the research community, a more explicit focus on this problem is needed.

The Government is now in the process of drawing up a new, all-embracing research policy on the basis of the proposals put forward

in late autumn 1998 by Research 2000 (SOU 1998:128). The question is whether or not the most important thing at the moment would be to focus attention on those units, universities and university colleges which are expected to carry out in a manner characterized by independence and high standards all the research for which there is a pressing need. Coordinated scrutiny of the university and university college system, the division of labour within the system and the allocation of resources for individual research activity are needed to maintain in the long term the quality of research and that of basic education and postgraduate education. There are already clear indications that the universities and university colleges lack the resources to satisfy their own needs for those with research qualifications, let alone satisfy the needs of society for a labour force with such qualifications. An increasingly large proportion of the resources for postgraduate education now comes from external sources, among which is the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. Apart from the extra contribution of SEK 60 million set aside by the Foundation's Board of Trustees in 1997, enabling 135 doctoral candidates up to the year 2000 to complete their studies, at the present time close on 200 doctoral candidates probably have their studies paid for by project grants from the Foundation. The Foundation's investment in 1998 in a national graduate school of modern languages has won considerable appreciation. Demands for similar investments also exist in other areas.

As late as 1992 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation was a rather modest national player and source of funding in the humanities and social sciences. At that time only 24 minor "one-person" projects could be started, at a total cost of SEK 8 million. Now, six years later, when SEK 80 million is awarded and 77 new projects can be started, the role of the Foundation is entirely different. The annual allocation of funds for new projects is more or less on a par with what the state research councils together have at their disposal to distribute to Swedish researchers. In addition, the Foundation now has a completely new international interface. Swedish researchers have acquired new opportunities, as a result of the



funds provided by the Foundation, for permanent collaboration with teams of researchers in and outside Europe. Access to scientific knowledge is of crucial importance for the development of our culture. Research into the history of ideas has succeeded in a convincing manner in making explicit science's historical role of also being a cultural source of energy. This message was a recurring theme at the three seminars organized by the Foundation on "Cultural Research for Human Development" at the UNESCO World Conference in Stockholm, "The Power of Culture". The role and major importance of cultural research made figured to a noticeable extent in UNESCO's Plan of Action, which was adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development in Stockholm on 2 April 1998. This investment aimed at tackling global issues of the future by means of research will in all probability bring involvement in new alliances and participation in existing and newly formed networks in Europe and at global level.

I have every reason under these circumstances to express my warm thanks to all the members who have just stepped down from the Board, particularly to the much esteemed Chairman of the Board, Professor Inge Jonsson, for creating the development conditions for the new orientation of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in the research policy scene. I am convinced that the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation under the newly appointed Board of Trustees, chaired by Professor Stig Strömholm, will continue to follow the path that has been selected. Professor Strömholm's eminent position in the European university and college system, including in his capacity as president of Academia Europaea, will further reinforce and facilitate the increasing duties of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation as a high-quality research-funding body and player in the national and the international scientific community.



Dan Brändström

## Activities in support of research

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

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

Ever since the inception of the Foundation a certain preference has been shown for research in social science and humanities. Fairly substantial contributions have been made over the last few years for the benefit of research in the humanities. In 1998 approximately 55% of the Foundation's research budget was allotted to the humanities and theology, while some 40% went on social science and law. Research in medicine, natural science and technology received about 3%, while the remaining 2% constituted support for scholarships etc.

Priority is given in the first place to projects whose requirements are not naturally met in other ways, e.g. through grants from state research councils or other 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. If one reviews the Foundation's catalogue of grants awarded to date, one can find many examples of research projects of this kind, especially within the framework of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation.

### Procedure

The decision about which grants are awarded by the Foundation is made by the Board of Trustees. Prior to this, incoming applications are assessed and ranked in order of priority by

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

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

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

- 1) Assessments in the first stage are based on applications presenting brief overviews or **project outlines**. The preparatory committees then select the applications which they consider to be of the highest scientific quality and of the greatest interest to the Foundation and which have been drawn up by scientists adjudged to be competent and suitable for conducting the projects concerned. These researchers are then given an opportunity to submit complete applications. All other applications are rejected.
- 2) In 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, entailing scrutiny of the following aspects of projects:

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



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

### Follow-up and evaluation

The regular follow-up and evaluation of ongoing or recently completed projects has meant that 29 projects (twenty-five from the Bank of Sweden Donation and four from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation) have been the object of special scrutiny. The aim of the follow-up has been to examine the scientific results and make assessments of the structure and resource allocation of the projects. 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.

During the year 29 project leaders at the universities of Uppsala, Lund, Gothenburg and Umeå and at the Stockholm School of Economics, the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) and Chalmers University of Technology (CTH) were contacted and received the following questions, to which written replies have been received:

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

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

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

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

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

The preparatory committee for economics, geography etc., together with the preparatory committee for research in the humanities and social science, visited KTH on 5 February to see one of the Foundation's larger and longer-term research programmes, namely,

#### 1995-5042

*Svante Lindqvist/Marie Nisser*, Scientific research – technical change – industrial renewal. The linear model examined from the perspective of the history of technology.

Grant until 31 December 2000.

Total grant SEK 18 million.

Later in the year, on 4 September, the preparatory committee for economics, geography etc. visited the Stockholm School of Economics, when it reviewed the following projects:

#### 1994-0326

*Sven-Erik Sjöstrand*, EFI, The Swedish non-profit-making sector.

Grant until 30 June 1997.

Total grant SEK 1,730,000.

#### 1995-0286

*Ingalill Holmberg*, Culture, leadership and organizational practice from an international perspective.

Grant until 30 June 1999.

Total grant SEK 2,061,000.

On the same day two projects at Stockholm University were also reviewed.

#### 1994-0270

*Henrik Horn/Harry Flam*, Competition policy during international competition and incomplete Information.

Grant until 30 June 1997, extended until 30 June 1999.

Total grant SEK 2,261,000.

#### 1996-0119

*Kirsti Niskanen*, Gender division of labour and modernization of agriculture 1860–1940. Comparative studies in Sweden and Finland.

Grant until 31 December 1999.

Total grant SEK 1,671,000.

The preparatory committee for behavioural science, social medicine etc. visited Lund University on 11 September, when it paid detailed attention to the following projects:

#### 1995-5019

*Göran Dahl*, Radical conservatism in Europe. The movement of the future?

Grant until 31 December 1998.

Total grant SEK 3,100,000.

#### 1996-0160

*Anders Kjellberg*, Unionization of salaried employees in an international perspective.

Grant until 30 June 1999.

Total grant SEK 1,455,000.

The preparatory committee for political science, law etc. visited Uppsala University on 3 September, when a review took place of the following projects:

#### 1992-0089

*Sverker Gustavsson*, The West European authorship debate.

Grant until 31 December 1999.

Total grant SEK 965,000.

#### 1995-0098

*Sverker Gustavsson*, The EU's Governmental Conference.

Grant until 30 June 1998.

Total grant SEK 2,015,000.

#### 1994-0424

*Jörgen Hermansson*, Political institutions and strategic action.

Grant until 30 June 1998.

Total grant SEK 1,992,000.

#### 1996-0565

*Maarit Jänäterä-Jareborg*, The "Europeanization" of international private law.

Grant until 30 December 1998.

Total grant SEK 495,000.

The preparatory committee for humanities and social science visited the University of Umeå on 4 February to review the following major project:

#### 1995-5131

*Lars-Erik Edlund*, Northern cultural boundary: change processes in time and space.

Grant until 31 December 2000.

Total grant SEK 18 million.

On 19 October a visit was made to the University of Gothenburg (GU) and Chalmers University of Technology (CTH), when the first major project of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation was the subject of a detailed examination.

#### 1994-5131

*Hans Davidsson*, Change processes in North European organ art, 1600–1900 – integrated studies in playing styles and instrument construction.

Grant until 31 December 2000.

Total grant SEK 14,300,000.

The project is jointly financed by GU and CTH.

#### 1996-0030

*Jan-Erik Augustsson*, Urbanization processes in West Sweden.

Grant until 31 December 2000.

Total grant SEK 2,600,000.

The project is jointly financed with the National Heritage Board.

Altogether, fourteen projects (eleven from the Bank of Sweden Donation and three from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation) underwent detailed examination. The visits were much appreciated and all those engaged in the projects, both senior researchers and PhD students, spoke enthusiastically about problems as well as achievements experienced in the course of their projects. The members of the preparatory committees contributed summary views of the projects reviewed during their visits.



## Research grants

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

In the past year the Foundation has granted just over SEK 242 m for research, as can be seen in the funds statement and the table of Grants for research on page 31. Grants awarded totalled about SEK m less than in the previous year, which may seem surprising since in 1998 the Board also made an additional provision of SEK 75 m (65 m from the Bank of Sweden Donation and 10 m from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation). However, the reduced award is due wholly to the fact that SEK 60 m was awarded from the Bank of Sweden Donation for a national graduate school of modern languages, which has not yet been utilized owing to the time required for planning and implementation. The entire amount will not be used up until 2004.

In the spring the Board of Trustees of the Foundation decided to set up a special group for the planning and implementation of the graduate school. Professor **Inge Jonsson** was appointed chairman of the planning group and Prof. **Lars-Gunnar Andersson** of the Department of Swedish, University of Gothenburg, its secretary. The remaining members are Prof. **Lennart Elmevik**, the Department of Scandinavian Languages, Uppsala University, Prof. **Gunnel Engwall**, the Department of French, Stockholm University, Prof. **Maira Linnarud**, the Department of English, Karlstad University, and Prof. **Inger Rosengren**, the Department of German, Lund University. The group has coopted Prof. **Astrid Stedje** of the Department of German, University of Umeå.

At its meeting on 28 May the Board decided to allocate SEK 3 m from its economic ceiling of SEK 60 m for planning and preparations. Of these funds, use was made of only SEK 59,810 in 1998; however, SEK 1.5 m has been

earmarked for courses preparing for research, which will be held during the spring term 1999 at universities in Sweden.

During the spring term 1999 the detailed planning of the organization and programme of the graduate school will be completed, while at the same time positions for doctoral students will be announced and filled. In this connection it is expected that up to SEK 1.4 m will be spent on experts, international study visits, remuneration for the secretary of the planning group and other overheads connected with the start-up of the graduate school, with a week-long course in autumn 1999. The planning group has estimated that the SEK 57 m available for the school of researchers will be sufficient to finance up to 32 positions for doctoral students, for which the annual cost will amount to SEK 12.0 m. In addition, SEK 2.25 m annually has been budgeted for fees for the external supervisors and director of studies of the graduate school and for other expenses in connection with the three national courses of the graduate school each year.

Besides the extra allocation of funds for the graduate school of modern languages, SEK 5 m was allocated to bolster resources in the short term for symposia, seminars and research information. The SEK 10 m of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation has been used for infrastructural investments in support of future research. The applications for which grants have been awarded from the extra allocation for infrastructural support are described among grants awarded under the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation (page 54).

New grants awarded in 1998 from the Bank of Sweden Donation and the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation are described on pp. 35-55.

The pressure of applications to the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation continues to be high. Of the applications received during the year, 515 were new ones (an increase of 82 from the previous year), the total sum applied for being SEK 485 m. Adding to them the continuation applications, numbering 139, brings the total number of applications to 654, with approximately SEK 646 m applied for altogether. Of the amounts requested for new projects, a record proportion of just over 16% was granted, compared with 4.6% in 1993, 8% in 1994, 9% in 1995, 7% in 1996 and 14% in

1997. No less than 19.4% of the amounts requested was granted within the framework of the Bank of Sweden Donation.

The proportion of applications and approved project applications from female researchers has increased and stands at about 30%. The signals sent out by the Foundation to the research community and to the preparatory committees that special attention should be paid during the work of scrutiny to applications from female researchers have clearly struck a chord.

Within the framework of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, 152 new applications were received. Of the applications approved (28), half may be referred to the theme *The Fundamentals of the Humanities and Social Sciences* and half to the theme *Social Changes in Time and Space*.

During the year the Foundation approved a total of 217 project grants and, in addition, 69 grants for symposia and travel, together with an absorbed overhead and VAT etc. totalling SEK 242.5 m. Besides this, SEK 75 m (of which 60 m has not yet been distributed) was awarded in the form of a one-off contribution in support of the recruitment of researchers in foreign languages. For infrastructural measures and for additional contributions for symposia, seminars and research information, SEK 10 m and 5 m respectively were set aside.

Approved grants are made available subject to special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. The majority of distributed grants are administered by state universities and university colleges, which also then act as employers of the staff who are paid from the grants. In the section "Statistical information on research grants" (page 56), certain data are reported in table form on applications processed and grants awarded. In the case of grants paid out after 1 July 1991, besides overhead costs of 13.6%, there is also now an increment of around 8.7% for VAT, calculated on the project grant. In the case of grants after 1 July 1994 which are administered via state university college departments under the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foundation must now also expect to pay an increment of 10% for costs of premises on the amounts calculated for the actual research projects. This entails a total supplementary charge of the order of 33%.

## Nobel symposia

Since 1966 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has taken part in financing the *Nobel Foundation's symposia*. This was originally done in the form of annual grants; nowadays, however, these symposium activities can be financed entirely from the return on a special symposium fund in the Nobel Foundation. A start was made in 1979 on building up this fund through a basic endowment in the form of a three-year grant from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, through contributions and royalties from the Nobel Foundation's own publicity activities, and through four annual grants from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation. The symposium activities are run by a committee comprising representatives of the five Nobel Committees, the Economics Prize Committee, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Wallenberg Foundation, under the chairmanship of the Nobel Foundation's managing director. To date, 111 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 an additional grant of SEK 2.5 m was awarded from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation in support of the project work aimed at producing a Culture of Creativity Exhibition in connection with the centenary of the Nobel Prize in 2001.

## Collegium Budapest

During the year the Foundation approved continued annual support for the period 1999-2002 for the running of Collegium Budapest.

## Presentation of projects

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 teams of researchers are often invited to the Foundation's offices to present and discuss current projects. At Board



meetings presentations of current research fields are regularly made by the scientific members or by specially invited researchers.

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, the aim is naturally 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.

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

In its 1998 budget the Foundation's Board of Trustees allocated SEK 7.4 m in support of symposia, seminars and research-information activities. During 1998 109 such applications were processed, in twenty-nine of which the main applicant was a woman. Sixty-nine applications, of which seventeen were submitted by female researchers, received grants totalling just under SEK 7.4 m. Seven applications have been postponed. In addition, a further SEK 5 m was allocated from the Bank of Sweden Donation 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 interest to society. It is important for the research findings to be made known to the community at large and to be the object of discussion, critical scrutiny and utilization. The Foundation has therefore tried by various means to assist in facilitating such information exchange. In 1998 it engaged in several activities, nationally and internationally, for the purpose of monitoring and spreading knowledge about the research it supports and encouraging the exchange of information about research findings between different groups in society.

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

- seminars for a number of years at the Museum of Architecture
- research-information activities connected with Stockholm University, including an exhibition of mathematics and culture in association with the Royal Academy of Science (KVA)
- a conference arranged by the Centre for Women's Studies at Stockholm University on *Construction and Change – Gender Aspects of Science*
- *Cosmic radiation continues*. This project was an experimental meeting between architecture, sculpture, poetry, music, physics and science.

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

There follows a brief description of some examples of activities for which the Foundation took the initiative or in which it played an active part in 1998.

#### Cooperation with the Riksdag

In association with the speaker of the Riksdag, the Foundation held a series of seminars on the problems and conditions of democracy, the theme being *The Riksdag – the Heart of Democracy?* At four evening seminars chaired by speaker **Birgitta Dahl**, members of the Riksdag were given an opportunity to listen to analyses put forward by political scientists and journalists.

At the first seminar on *The Riksdag and the Political Agenda*, which was held on 21 May, the speakers were Ass. Prof. **Peter Esaiasson** and Doctor of Philosophy **Lena Wängnerud** of the Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg, **Eric Fichtelius**, editor at Swedish Television, and Prof. **Christina Jutterström** of the Department of

Journalism and Mass Communications, University of Gothenburg.

At the next seminar, on 14 May, Prof. **Leif Lewin**, Department of Government, Uppsala University, lectured on the topic *The Riksdag – Collaborative Democracy or Majority Democracy?* He took as his starting point the topical book that had only recently come out, *Bråka inte. Om vår tids demokratisyn* (Don't create problems. About our contemporary view of democracy), SNS Förlag, which was published within the framework of the *The Problems of Parliamentarianism*, a research project funded by the Foundation. **Bo Bernhardsson**, editor-in-chief of *Arbetet Nyheter*, supplemented his account with his own knowledge, gained through experience, of the workings of the Riksdag.

Following the election, on 17 November, it was time for the third seminar on *The Riksdag and the European Union. Are there Limits to Democracy?* was the question on which light was shed by Ass. Prof. **Magnus Jerneck** of the Department of Political Science, Lund University, and Prof. **Jan Erik Gidlund** of the Department of Political Science, University of Umeå. Both their contributions were augmented by independent comments on this topic from **Inger Jägerhorn**, editor of *Dagens Nyheter* and **Olof Kleberg**, editor-in-chief of *Västerbottens Kuriren*.

The concluding seminar was held on 16 February 1999 under the heading *The Future of Democracy*.

Another joint project with the Swedish Riksdag which began during the year aims at finding out why certain groups of MPs – young women, for example – choose to leave the Riksdag at the following election. The interview project *Representing the People: Professional Career or a Detour from one's Career?* is being carried out by researchers **Shirin Ahlbäck** and **Jörgen Hermansson** of the Department of Government, Uppsala University, and **Lena Wängnerud** of the Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg.

#### The sector committee for capital-market research

The sector committee for capital-market research, in association with the Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses Research Institute (ESBRI),

arranged a symposium at the Riksdag on 28-29 January on *The Importance of Bankruptcy for the Swedish Economy*. The aim was to bring about greater interest in research into how various questions of insolvency affect the Swedish economy. A further aim was to catalogue gaps in knowledge and investigate the need for research. Another purpose of the symposium was to create a meeting place for researchers, practitioners interested in research, and politicians.

The opening address welcoming delegates on the first day was delivered by Prof. **Lars Engwall**, chairman of the sector committee, who also acted as moderator for the first theme which dealt with *Legislation*. This theme was introduced by Prof. **Torgny Håstad**, who explained the work of the Preferential Right Committee on a new system of preferential rights. The next theme was *Micro- and Psychological Conditions*, which was chaired by Ass. Prof. **Hans Sjögren**.

The introductory theme on the second day was *Macroconditions*. Ass. Prof. **Karl Gratzner** was both moderator and responsible for the address on *Causes of Bankruptcy*. For the concluding theme of *Bankruptcy-Related Crime*, chaired by Prof. **Richard Swedberg**, Prof. **Dan Magnusson** and others presented a study on the relationship between economic crime and bankruptcy. Per-Ivan Lundberg, former managing director of the Central Office for Composition and Bankruptcy Proceedings, was responsible for the discussion which summed up the theme. Comprehensive documentation of the symposium is being printed.

### EMU

In the last month of the year the sector committee, in association with the Economic Council, arranged a symposium in the Riksdag building on 3 December on *Risk Allocation and EMU*. The very large attendance of about 250 participants was naturally connected with the inauguration of EMU at the beginning of 1999. The target group was researchers, economists at banks and credit institutions, and members of the Riksdag. The symposium was introduced by member of the sector committee Prof. **Peter Englund** of the Stockholm School of Economics, who had mainly been responsible for the planning.



Prof. **Hans Genberg** of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, spoke about *EMU and the Changing Structure of Macro Risks*, to which **Anders Vredin**, head of the research unit at the Bank of Sweden, responded.

Prof. **Wayne Ferson** of the University of Washington, Seattle, spoke on the topic *Risk Structure and Portfolio Choice in and out of EMU*, to which Prof. **Anders Löflund** of the Swedish School of Economics in Helsinki replied.

Prof. **Pierre Hillion**, Insead, discussed *Currency Risks in and out of EMU*, and his contribution was commented on by Dr **Peter Hördahl** of the Bank of Sweden.

In the afternoon it was time for acting Prof. **Eva Liljebloom** of the Swedish School of Economics in Helsinki to present a Scandinavian perspective of *The Euro and Portfolio Choices*. Her talk was discussed by **Pehr Wissén**, vice president of Svenska Handelsbanken. The final address of the symposium was delivered by Prof. **Paul Mizen** of the University of Nottingham, UK. It was developed by Dr **Richard Friberg** of the Stockholm School of Economics.

The day concluded with a discussion of whether being inside or outside EMU mattered. Taking part in the discussion under the chairmanship of Ass. Prof. **Paul Söderlind** of the Stockholm School of Economics and the Economic Council were Prof. **Lars Calmfors** of Stockholm University, Chairman of the Economic Council, Prof. **Hans Genberg**, Prof. **Pierre Hillion** and **Nils Lundgren**, director of Merita Nordbanken.

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#### *The sector committee for research on art and form*

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The second sector committee (for research on art and form), as in the previous year, worked mainly in three areas:

- research into cultural policy in the broad sense
- research programmes in architecture, form and design
- the relationship between research, cultural institutions, cultural performers and courses focusing on the cultural sector.

Under the first point, work during the year focused on the planning, implementation and

follow-up of three seminars connected with UNESCO's *Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies* in Stockholm held between 30 March and 2 April 1998. Responsibility for this very comprehensive work lay with Prof. **Carl-Johan Kleberg**, member of the sector committee.

A report on the three seminars is available (Promoting Cultural Research for Human Development. Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation & Gidlunds Förlag 1998), for which reason only a brief account is given here.

The first seminar, *Cultural Research and Human Development: the Need for a New Agenda*, took as its starting point the challenges which lay in the research chapter of the 1995 report *Our Creative Diversity* by the UN World Commission for Culture and Development. Prof. **Karl-Erik Knutsson** was responsible for introducing and coordinating the seminar. The main speeches were given by Prof. **Colin Mercer** of Griffith University, Australia, chair of ERICArts **Ritva Mitchell**, Helsinki, and Prof. **Jan Hjärpe** of the Department of Theology at Lund University. Other members of the panel were Prof. **Gordon Goodman** from the UK, state secretary **Ann-Christin Nykvist** of the Ministry of Culture, **Yoro K. Fall**, director of the International Center for Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO, and former member of the World Commission for Culture and Development, and Prof. **Adriaan van der Stay**, former director of the Social and Cultural Planning Office, the Netherlands.

One of the conclusions underlined at the seminar was that an "agenda for culture in sustainable development", similar to AGENDA 21 in the area of environmental policy, should be drawn up at global level. The work in this group of problems is now being continued by the Foundation with the help of Prof. **Karl-Erik Knutsson**.

The second seminar was devoted to the problems of global ethics, *The Search for Shared Values in Global Governance*. In addition to researchers, the seminar was attended by politicians and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It was chaired by the former prime minister **Ingvar Carlsson**, who in his capacity as chairman of the Commission on Global Governance had brought to the fore the question of global ethics before the arrival

of *Our Creative Diversity*, where it is a central theme. The main addresses were given by Prof. **Göran Bexell** of the Department of Theology at Lund University, Prof. **Hassan Hanafi** of Cairo University, Egypt, and Prof. **Yersu Kim**, director of the Division for Philosophy and Ethics, UNESCO. Other participants at the introduction of the seminar were Lord **Judd** of the House of Lords, UK, Dr **Patricia Morales** of Tilbury University, the Netherlands, and **Babu Gogineni**, chief executive of the International Humanist and Ethical Union, London, UK.

The message from the seminar was that it was essential for research into the shared basis of values to emerge, despite the existing difficulties. The seminar specified the various reasons prompting those areas in which research is both desirable and possible. UNESCO is carrying out a large project called Universal Ethics, in which seminars are arranged in various parts of the world. The aim is to find out what values are shared and what are distinct. Religions are often used to legitimize and support differences and to create serious conflicts. Continued work is currently being carried out at the Department of Theology at Lund University under Prof. **Göran Bexell** in association with the Foundation. A regional UNESCO conference on Universal Ethics: from the Nordic Perspective has been scheduled for 3-5 June 1999.

The third seminar was a *Foundations Forum*, its theme being *The Role of Foundations for Culturally Motivated Research*. The seminar, which had been planned in association with the European Foundation Center (EFC) and the European Cultural Foundation, was introduced by Prof. **Inge Jonsson**, chairman of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, who also presided over events. The principal address on *Cultural Policy and Social Change. A New Agenda for Foundations*, was delivered by Prof. **Janerik Gidlund** of the Department of Political Science, University of Umeå. Other introductory speakers were the chair of ERICArts, **Ritva Mitchell**, Helsinki, who spoke about the need for *Networking and Training for the Development of the Cultural and Grant-Making Foundations*, and Dr **Rüdiger Stephan**, director of the European Cultural Foundation and chairman of the Association for Innovative Cooperation in Europe (AICE), who concluded by calling attention to the need

to promote innovative cooperation between private and public authorities in the area of cultural policy.

The foundations who were represented at the Foundations Forum expressed their intention of adopting a new approach to supporting common European research projects. This promise has been fulfilled in that the European Cultural Foundation, in association with, among others, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and under the chairmanship of AICE as the executive body, is planning a wide-ranging project lasting several years on *Creative Europe*, where light will be thrown on the conditions and tasks today and tomorrow of artistic creation. Experience of the supportive contribution of society is to be studied from a comparative perspective. Seven major European research foundations participate in AICE, including the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

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#### *Research on architecture, art and form*

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Within the framework of the second working area of the sector committee, the task of drawing up an inventory of *Architectural Research of Importance for Art and Interpretation* came to an end with the book that has just been completed by Prof. **Björn Linn**, member of the committee, together with Ass. Prof. **Jan Ahlin** and architect **Gunilla Enhörning** of Chalmers. A conference on architectural research was held on 18 February 1999.

The sector committee has also helped to bring about the existence of a major interdisciplinary research programme in the area Art and Form. The programme is directed by Prof. **Sven-Erik Sjöstrand** of the Economic Research Institute and is called *FLAWS. Art and Companies. Aesthetics, Technology and Economics* (reg. no. 1998-5150).

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#### *The place of culture in teacher training*

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During the year, within the framework of the third area of work, the sector committee for art and form collaborated chiefly with the Parliamentary Committee on Teacher Training (U97:97) in regard to the planning and holding of seminars, whose aim is to illustrate the



position of culture and opportunities for creative work in today's schools in Sweden. The sector committee has sought to stimulate and to a small extent reinforce the development of ideas in these matters. The first seminar took place on 27 April 1998 in the Riksdag, when the theme was *The School Year – a Continuous Year of Culture*.

The introductory addresses of the seminar were delivered by Prof. **Inge Jonsson**, chairman of the Foundation, and **Jan Björkman**, MP, chairman of the Commission of Enquiry into Teacher Training and deputy chairman of the Foundation.

*Contemporary and Future Challenges* facing schools and teacher training were described by rector **Kjell Grede** of the Institute of Dramatic Art and administrator **Edna Eriksson**, who is a member of the National Board for Youth Affairs.

Some pictures of the everyday life of teachers were presented by **Göran Carlsson**, member of the sector committee and former director of Bildmuseet in Umeå, and by three teachers from Umeå with experience from the perspective of schools and cultural institutions. They were **Christina Ericsson**, compulsory school (grades 1–3), **Gunnel Malmberg** (grades 1–7) and **Birgitta Stål**, art teacher.

An inspiring talk about the need to study culture in schools and the art of doing so was given by Ass. Prof. **Mats Trondman** of the Centre for Cultural Research in Växjö. He had called his speech *The Focal Point of Cultural Policy*. Following on from this, two independent contributions on the same topic were made by Prof. **Henning Johansson** of the University of Technology in Luleå and **Ulf P. Lundgren**, general director of the National Agency for Education.

The concluding topic was concerned with the ongoing work of reform in the Scandinavian countries. **Edel Haukeland**, director of the Department for the Church, Schools and Research, Oslo, spoke about *The School – a Living Cultural Institution in the Local Community*, while **Inari Grönholm** of the Board of Education, Helsinki, reviewed Finnish development work in this area.

Following an extremely lively general discussion, the seminar was brought to a close by **Jöran Rehn**, principal secretary of the Teacher Training Committee.

There are plans for further seminars, which will focus on the need for continued contributions to research and development.

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### *The sector committee for research on knowledge and society*

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In the third and most recently established sector committee (for *research on knowledge and society*) activities have started with a discussion, with the assistance of national and international expertise in the area, of the need for scientific studies of education and research and specialized policy-oriented investigative efforts.

During the year the sector committee was involved in matters concerning the values of young people in relation to education and work in the future, postgraduate education and research careers, together with questions of learning throughout one's life. The topical theme of research into education and the use of IT is also now on the committee's agenda.

Following a discussion in the sector committee of the need for a national *Institute for Studies of Research and Higher Education*, the Board of Trustees of the Foundation have reached a decision in principle to make an undertaking in common with other research foundations, whereby it will support for a period of five years the creation of such an institute. The Foundation and its sector committee will be actively involved in the investigative work that has just started under the direction of the Foundation in connection with the establishment of this national institute.

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### Donations

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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 (as amended on 11 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 capital and is managed with the Foundation's other assets. At the end of 1998 the donation was worth SEK 13.9 m. The return is to be distributed by the Foundation "in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute (KI) in Stockholm for scientific studies of ageing and age-related illnesses. The present scholarship holders 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 4.3 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 an award ceremony in the Riksdag building on 26 March 1998, the recipients of the three scholarships from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund were presented. They were

- **Karin M. Ekström**, the School of Economics at the University of Gothenburg, for a stay at the Department of Marketing, University of Odense, Denmark
- **Gabriella Rundblad**, the Department of English at the University of Umeå, for a stay at the Department of English Language and Linguistics, Sheffield University, UK

- **Jorge Manuel Mansilha de Castro Ribeiro**, Department of Musical Sciences, New University of Lisbon, for research at the State Music Collections (SMS) in Stockholm.

The scholarships (each worth SEK 90,000) were handed over by **Ulla Kalén-Svensson**. The jury selecting 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 on the basis of recommendations made by independent European research foundations connected with the Hague Club, whose board annually nominates a candidate, whereupon the Foundation's chairman takes the final decision.

Another scholarship was awarded during the ceremony. The deputy chairman of the Foundation, **Jan Björkman**, MP, handed over the Foundation's *Forschungspreis für Deutsche Wissenschaftler* within the framework of the joint exchange agreement with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The award was made to the distinguished German researcher Prof. **Carol Hagemann-White** of the University of Osnabrück, Germany. She has been invited to carry out research at the Department of Sociology at Uppsala University.

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

Thanks to the donations received by the Foundation in the last few years and managed jointly with the basic endowment, the Foundation is approaching the status of similar major funds in countries such as Finland, France and Germany. This form of joint administration, exemplified by these funds, promotes efficient asset management, while guaranteeing the professional distribution of grants for scientific research.



## Financial administration

### The Foundation's investment activities

1998 will in all probability go down in history as one of the most turbulent years ever for stock markets. The situation during autumn 1998 is largely comparable with 1929 or 1987 – years when two of the world's major crashes took place.

A strong start to the first half of the year gave way to the collapse of the world's stock markets at the beginning of autumn. From its peak in July, for example, Wall Street fell by about 20%, while in Europe the average fall was about 30%. When the markets bottomed out at the start of October, the entire upturn of the spring had been swept away.

In the last few months of the year, optimism returned; it was as if all the problems in Southeast Asia, Japan, Russia, Brazil etc. that had unleashed the collapse in share prices in the financial markets had been blown away. The US Central Bank set the tone for the central banks elsewhere in the world and started to introduce aggressive reductions in its prime rate.

Despite this turbulence, 1998 as a whole was one of the best years ever for the stock markets. In New York share prices rose by almost 30% and in Europe by almost as much. A global index shows an upturn of some 23%. In Stockholm the stock-exchange rose by a more modest 10%.

The underlying anxiety in the finance markets was present, however, and is still there. The resolute reductions by the central banks in short-term interest rates was followed by falling interest rates for US and European government bonds. In contrast, many states in so-called emerging markets and private borrowers saw their borrowing costs rise. The substantially increased risk premium in relation to assumed risk-free investments persists.

During 1998 the rate of inflation generally continued to fall. In Sweden there was even a fall in prices, as measured by the CPI.

The Foundation largely refrained from net purchases of shares during spring 1998, being content to allow the substantial increase in prices to affect the value of its share portfolio. At the beginning of the summer it took a further step and actively began to dispose of part of its port-

folio. These sales continued throughout the summer and early autumn. During this period the Foundation also made use of the option market by selling call options. When the major fall in prices came, the Foundation had a relatively small share portfolio, benefiting instead from considerable capital gains.

In the last few months of the year the Foundation started once more to make net purchases of shares. For the year as a whole, it increased its shareholdings by SEK 462 m, in terms of acquisition value.

In line with its share divestments during the summer, the Foundation increased its cash in hand substantially. At its height, this amounted to about 25% of its total assets. The acquisition of shares (and bonds) at the end of the year brought its cash in hand down at year-end to about 8% of total assets.

Of the Foundation's total assets (in terms of market value) at the end of 1998, the proportion of shares was 52% (48% at year-end 1997), that of properties 9% (10%) and that of interest-bearing assets 39% (42%).

Foreign currency assets amounted to 26% (23%) 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 834 m in 1998 (SEK 739 m in 1997).

Mainly as a result of the very large amount of cash in hand during a large part of the year, the Foundation's interest income was slightly higher in 1998 than in 1997 – SEK 139 m as against SEK 134 m.

Share dividends rose from SEK 46 m in 1997 to SEK 50 m in 1998.

The sales from the share and the bond portfolio resulted in net capital gains in 1998 of SEK 648 m (SEK 565 m in the previous year).

In 1998 the properties owned by the Foundation gave a surplus of SEK 21 m com-

pared with only about SEK 10 m in 1997. The markedly better result for property was partly due to rising rental revenues, but was mainly the result of lower costs.

Of the year's book profit of SEK 834 m, SEK 243 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, 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 gains" in the income statement).

The net effect of the changes in these unrealized gains/losses in 1998 was an improvement of SEK 473 m (106 m in the previous year).

The surplus value in the share portfolio (the market value minus the book value) increased in 1998 by SEK 360 m and the surplus value in the bond portfolio increased by SEK 21 m.

For the Foundation's properties, a rise in surplus value of SEK 91 m can be seen.

The Foundation normally makes an allocation in its real annual accounts to donation capital, corresponding to the deterioration in monetary value. In 1998 the rate of inflation was negative, i.e. prices generally fell. For 1998, therefore, the real donation capital fell by about SEK 4 m.

### Performance

A summary consisting solely of financial items can be made from the income statement (and the various notes). These items have been grouped in a table by type of asset (see page 24). The Foundation's *interest-bearing assets* yielded a profit of SEK 195 m for 1998, which represents a return of almost 8%.

Similarly, the Foundation's *share management* yielded a profit of SEK 1,030 m, corresponding to a return of 37%, calculated on the share portfolio at the beginning of the year. The Swedish portion of the share portfolio yielded a return of about 28% and the foreign portion about 54%.

The Foundation's *properties* posted a total net profit of SEK 112 m, which represents a return of 20%.

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

The overall financial result for 1998 is shown in the following table as SEK 1,321 m, which corresponds to a return of just over 24%.

The financial result has to cover research grants of SEK 243 m and also administrative expenses. The surplus amounts to SEK 1,064 m.



**Financial result (SEK '000)**

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Income/expense</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1997</b>
<i>Bank funds</i>	Interest income	24,015	15,387
	Exchange gains	5,691	14,003
<i>Commercial paper</i>	Interest income	1,865	3,834
	Realized gains/losses	–	–802
<i>Bonds</i>	Interest income	113,209	115,447
	Realized gains/losses	28,449	90,004
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	21,461	–83,148
<b>Total interest-bearing assets</b>		<b>194,690</b>	<b>154,725</b>
<i>Shares</i>	Dividends	50,255	45,806
	Realized gains/losses	619,539	473,993
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	360,755	139,098
<b>Total shares</b>		<b>1,030,549</b>	<b>658,897</b>
<i>Properties and shares in property companies</i>	Income	43,742	41,006
	Depreciation	–7,061	–7,075
	Other costs	–15,412	–23,885
	Capital gain	–	2,023
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	91,111	50,103
<b>Total properties</b>		<b>112,380</b>	<b>62,172</b>
	Interest expense	–14,020	–16,949
	Financial overheads	–2,299	–2,069
<b>Financial result</b>		<b>1,321,300</b>	<b>856,776</b>

**Income statement (SEK '000)**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1997</b>
<i>Book profit</i>			
Interest income	1	139,089	134,668
Share dividends		50,255	45,806
Net profit – properties	2	21,269	10,046
Interest expense	2	–14,020	–16,949
Realized gains	3	790,577	619,362
Realized losses	3	–142,589	–54,144
Exchange gains – liquid funds		5,691	14,003
Other income	4	408	974
Financial overheads	5	–2,299	–2,069
Administrative expenses	6	–13,991	–13,026
<i>Book profit for the year before award of research grants</i>	17	<b>834,390</b>	<b>738,671</b>
Increase in unrealized gains	7	473,327	106,053
Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital	8, 17	3,782	–18,815
<i>Real increase in equity capital before award of research grants</i>	17	<b>1,311,499</b>	<b>825,909</b>



**Balance sheet (SEK '000)**

	Note	31 Dec. 1998		31 Dec. 1997	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<i>Assets</i>					
<i>Current assets</i>					
Liquid funds		535,009	535,009	671,951	671,951
Commercial papers		–	–	296,925	296,925
Accrued interest income		63,382	63,382	48,464	48,464
Deferred expenses		142	142	286	286
Other claims	9	750	750	200	200
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>599,283</b>	<b>599,283</b>	<b>1,017,826</b>	<b>1,017,826</b>
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
Bonds	10	1,905,502	2,053,515	1,323,634	1,450,186
Shares	11	2,684,471	3,601,578	2,222,320	2,778,672
Shares in property companies	12	33,569	38,180	33,569	37,130
Properties	12, 13	399,949	606,500	407,010	523,500
Equipment	14	929	929	1,005	1,005
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>5,024,420</b>	<b>6,300,702</b>	<b>3,987,538</b>	<b>4,790,493</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,623,703</b>	<b>6,899,985</b>	<b>5,005,364</b>	<b>5,808,319</b>
<i>Liabilities and equity capital</i>					
<i>Liabilities</i>					
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Trade creditors		1,349	1,349	840	840
Securities bought but not yet paid for		4,731	4,731	–	–
Accrued expenses and deferred income	15	9,003	9,003	9,038	9,038
Other current liabilities	16	958	958	2,962	2,962
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		226,921	226,921	160,387	160,387
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>242,962</b>	<b>242,962</b>	<b>173,227</b>	<b>173,227</b>
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>					
Secured loans		127,346	127,346	170,582	170,582
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>		<b>127,346</b>	<b>127,346</b>	<b>170,582</b>	<b>170,582</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>370,308</b>	<b>370,308</b>	<b>343,809</b>	<b>343,809</b>
<i>Equity capital</i>					
Donation capital	17	3,009,419	–	3,009,419	–
Donation capital indexed upwards		–	3,777,997	–	3,781,779
Profit-equalization reserve		2,243,976	2,751,680	1,652,136	1,682,732
<b>Total equity capital</b>		<b>5,253,395</b>	<b>6,529,677</b>	<b>4,661,555</b>	<b>5,464,511</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity capital</b>		<b>5,623,703</b>	<b>6,899,985</b>	<b>5,005,364</b>	<b>5,808,319</b>
<b>Pledged assets</b>					
<i>Pledged assets</i>					
Property mortgages		133,009		176,655	
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>					
Pension obligation		2,392		2,415	
<i>Grants approved to be disbursed from return in the year ahead</i>					
		111,600		81,939	

**Funds statement (SEK '000)**

	1998	1997
<b>Funds provided</b>		
Funds provided internally from the year's operations (see specification below)	841,989	746,216
Decrease in current assets (excl. liquid funds and commercial papers)	–15,324	22,052
Increase in current liabilities	69,735	35,395
<b>Total funds provided</b>	<b>896,400</b>	<b>803,663</b>
<b>Funds utilized</b>		
Investments in commercial papers	–296,925	246,873
Investments in bonds	581,868	–434,519
Investments in shares	462,151	320,944
Investments in land, buildings, machinery and equipment	462	–16,406
Decrease in long-term liabilities	43,236	7,300
Research grants approved	242,551	252,993
<b>Total funds utilized</b>	<b>1,033,343</b>	<b>377,185</b>
<b>Funds provided less funds utilized</b> (= change in liquid funds)	<b>–136,943</b>	<b>426,478</b>
<b>Specification of funds provided internally from the year's operations</b>		
Book profit before award of research grants	834,390	738,671
Depreciation and write-down charged to this profit	7,599	7,545
<b>Funds provided internally from the year's operations</b>	<b>841,989</b>	<b>746,216</b>



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

	1998	1997
Bank	24,015	15,387
Commercial papers	1,865	3,834
Bonds	113,209	115,447
	<b>139,089</b>	<b>134,668</b>

**Note 2. Net profit – properties**

	1998	1997
Income	43,742	41,006
Depreciation	-7,061	-7,075
Other costs	-15,412	-23,885
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>21,269</b>	<b>10,046</b>

Of the property income, SEK 1,574 constitutes an estimated internal rent for the Foundation's own premises. See also note 6.

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

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

**Note 3. Capital gains/losses**

	1998		1997	
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Comercial papers	-	-	-	802
Bonds	35,043	6,594	96,715	6,711
Shares	744,213	132,517	520,624	46,631
Options/futures	11,321	3,478	-	-
Shares in property companies	-	-	2,023	-
	<b>790,577</b>	<b>142,589</b>	<b>619,362</b>	<b>54,144</b>

**Note 4. Other income**

	1998	1997
Income from publications	3	5
Unutilized grants	405	969
	<b>408</b>	<b>974</b>

**Note 5. Financial overheads**

	1998	1997
Safe-custody charge	1,281	1,517
Management fee	732	211
Stock-exchange and Reuter screens	286	341
	<b>2,299</b>	<b>2,069</b>

**Note 6. Administrative expenses**

	1998	1997
Salaries and other remuneration to		
– Board and Managing Director	1,879	1,833
– other staff	3,785	3,416
Occupational pensions (incl. special payroll tax)	1,367	1,234
Payroll costs	1,794	1,780
Travel and allowances, Secretariat and Board	950	982
Audit and auditing consultation	350	350
Other consultancy services	696	429
Cost of premises	1,604	1,521
Consumable equipment	214	322
Depreciation of equipment	538	470
Miscellaneous	814	689
	<b>13,991</b>	<b>13,026</b>
The average number of employees during the year was:		
Women	7,25	7,0
Men	3,10	3,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,35</b>	<b>10,0</b>

**Note 7. Change in unrealized profits/losses**

	1998		1997		Change
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses	
Bonds	148,013	-	126,552	-	21,461
Shares	917,107	-	556,352	-	360,755
Properties and shares in property companies	211,162	-	120,051	-	91,111
	<b>1,276,282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>802,955</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>473,327</b>

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

The average consumer price index in 1998 was 257.0. The corresponding index for 1997 was 257.3, giving a decrease between 1998 and 1997 of 0.01%.

The indexed real value of the donation capital can thus be reduced by  $0.001 \times 3,781,779 = 3,782,000$ .

See also note 17.



**Note 9. Other claims**

	1998	1997
Rental claims etc.	290	9
VAT on properties	–	191
Property tax	460	–
	<b>750</b>	<b>200</b>

**Note 10. Bonds**

Maturity date	Nominal value	Book value	Market value
Swedish nominal-interest bonds			
1999	490,000	473,169	494,074
2000	142,000	145,713	153,594
2001	90,000	96,068	100,492
2002	50,000	52,499	53,779
2003	50,000	50,490	52,235
2005	100,000	98,812	101,343
2009	110,000	134,715	153,561
2014	200,000	233,121	250,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,232,000</b>	<b>1,284,586</b>	<b>1,359,476</b>
Swedish real-interest bonds			
2004	80,000	65,638	69,036
2008	200,000	192,488	213,520
2014	370,000	193,307	219,572
2020	100,000	93,828	107,893
<b>Total</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>544,991</b>	<b>610,021</b>
USA Treasury note			
2028	10 USD	75,925	84,018
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 USD</b>	<b>75,925</b>	<b>84,018</b>
<b>Total bonds</b>		<b>1,905,502</b>	<b>2,053,515</b>

**Note 11. Shares**

Share	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
ABB A	1,238,000	101,499	107,087	SEK
ABB B	16,200	1,347	1,393	SEK
Astra A	955,436	97,564	158,125	SEK
Astra B	1,399,900	175,661	230,984	SEK
Atlas Copco A	52,600	9,503	9,363	SEK
Balder	47,500	3,683	4,275	SEK
Bergman & Beving	32,000	3,703	3,584	SEK
Cardo	187,200	36,775	24,991	SEK
Custos A	97,000	15,745	15,520	SEK
Diligentia	148,600	8,636	8,470	SEK

**Note 11. Shares (cont.)**

Share	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
Drott B	388,229	17,132	28,923	SEK
Ericsson B	2,230,000	193,101	430,390	SEK
FB Industri	55,200	2,448	2,042	SEK
Gambro A	369,600	40,131	32,525	SEK
Gambro B	570,600	71,188	50,213	SEK
Gunnebo	25,000	1,891	1,850	SEK
H&M	142,700	75,655	94,467	SEK
Hufvudstaden A	234,000	5,121	5,499	SEK
Höganäs B	268,800	46,517	35,616	SEK
IFS A	70,000	5,314	6,650	SEK
IFS B	94,000	5,721	8,789	SEK
Industrivärden C	202,100	20,785	20,614	SEK
Intentia B	45,300	11,657	12,458	SEK
Invik A	2,800	1,683	1,806	SEK
Invik B	39,500	28,566	26,070	SEK
JM B	189,300	26,524	23,663	SEK
Lindex	65,000	18,322	19,240	SEK
Lundberg B	222,500	25,249	20,804	SEK
Mandator B	50,000	2,730	3,175	SEK
Netcom B	379,750	61,712	125,318	SEK
Nokia A	135,000	59,695	132,300	SEK
OM Gruppen	104,000	13,889	10,608	SEK
Perstorp B	343,300	31,608	25,576	SEK
Sandvik A	223,200	32,852	31,471	SEK
Sandvik B	92,300	15,491	12,922	SEK
Sardus	206,700	14,328	12,092	SEK
SCA B	295,177	46,544	52,246	SEK
Scania B	250,000	37,943	37,500	SEK
SEB A	725,200	66,839	62,005	SEK
Seco Tools B	202,000	37,550	38,380	SEK
Sifo B	188,000	5,872	7,144	SEK
Skandia	345,000	34,337	42,780	SEK
Skanska B	459,929	103,739	103,484	SEK
Spendrups B	232,000	14,878	5,475	SEK
SSAB B	49,000	6,555	3,798	SEK
Stora Enso A	25,414	1,828	1,779	SEK
Stora Enso R	47,156	3,392	3,348	SEK
Svedala	129,600	21,935	15,293	SEK
Switchcore BTA	100,000	4,731	4,700	SEK
Switchcore	10,000	191	620	SEK
Öresund	179,600	36,469	35,202	SEK
<b>Total Swedish shares</b>		<b>1,706,231</b>	<b>2,152,625</b>	<b>SEK</b>
Foreign shares				
	Number	Book value	Market value	Currency unit
AMD	32,000	1,043	928	USD
Calloway	50,000	1,461	513	USD
Cisco	55,000	2,245	5,105	USD
Conseco	30,000	1,188	915	USD



**Note 11. Shares (cont.)**

<i>Foreign shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Fore Systems	62,500	1,029	1,145	USD
GTE Corp	16,000	985	1,040	USD
Merck US	6,400	1,009	944	USD
Millicom	46,000	1,995	1,604	USD
Motorola	70,000	4,282	4,274	USD
Nike	35,000	2,133	1,420	USD
Pfizer	15,200	1,505	1,900	USD
US Filter	30,000	984	686	USD
Washington Gas	7,000	175	189	USD
Xerox	10,000	1,083	1,180	USD
Tandberg Data	128,000	12,416	3,392	NOK
Tomra	29,000	4,595	7,250	NOK
Glaxo	110,000	1,817	2,275	GBP
Marks&Spencer	320,000	1,847	1,319	GBP
Reed International	100,000	503	470	GBP
Rolls Royce	600,000	1,471	1,494	GBP
Smithkline Beecham	350,000	2,641	2,940	GBP
BIC	28,000	11,739	8,680	FRF
Bouygues	4,380	5,006	5,045	FRF
Cap Gemini	44,444	12,696	39,853	FRF
Danone	3,500	5,086	5,600	FRF
Essilor	3,950	9,012	8,690	FRF
France Telecom	50,300	20,120	22,338	FRF
Suez Lyonnaise	5,000	4,958	5,740	FRF
Vivendi	8,220	10,017	11,921	FRF
Helsinki Telephone	10,000	2,595	3,030	FIM
Huhtamäki	30,000	6,955	5,820	FIM
Nokia	370,000	35,573	229,400	FIM
Bröndby	19,000	2,470	2,185	DKK
Eurocom	16,500	2,475	1,848	DKK
Falck	50,000	18,521	25,750	DKK
Novo Nordisk	17,100	17,245	14,364	DKK
Allianz	10,900	6,059	6,747	DEM
Altana	13,500	1,616	1,711	DEM
Bayer	55,000	3,747	3,857	DEM
Mannesmann	15,000	2,556	2,859	DEM
Merck	45,000	2,473	3,420	DEM
SAP	16,300	7,699	11,573	DEM
Novartis	3,705	9,671	10,004	CHF
Roche	494	7,511	8,279	CHF
Baring Asset Management (Externally managed share portfolio)	–	113,983	128,909	SEK
SEB Asset Management America (Externally managed share portfolio)	–	11,433	13,072	USD
Singer & Friedlander (Unit trust)	1,815,139	5,118	4,787	GBP
<b>Total foreign shares</b>		<b>978,241</b>	<b>1,448,953</b>	<b>SEK</b>
<b>Total shares</b>		<b>2,684,471</b>	<b>3,601,578</b>	<b>SEK</b>

**Note 12. Properties and shares in property companies**

	<i>Foundation's stake</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Participations in property companies</i>			
Reindeer Realty, LP, USA	90%	33,569	38,180
<i>Properties</i>			
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100%	40,558	95,000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100%	81,398	91,500
Adam och Eva 17, Stockholm	50%	129,828	160,000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100%	16,782	32,000
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100%	11,470	19,000
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100%	8,610	20,000
Trädgården 2, Stockholm	100%	10,975	28,000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100%	26,898	44,000
Snöklockan 1, Stockholm	100%	23,718	33,000
Jasminen 4, Stockholm	100%	15,118	24,000
Apelträdet 5, Stockholm	100%	16,219	20,000
Hjorten 17, Stockholm	100%	18,375	40,000
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>399,949</b>	<b>606,500</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>433,518</b>	<b>644,680</b>

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

**Note 13. Properties**

	<b>1998</b>	<b>1997</b>
Acquisition value, buildings	353,040	353,040
Accumulated depreciation	–42,396	–35,335
Accumulated write-down, buildings	–58,258	–58,258
<b>Buildings, book value</b>	<b>252,386</b>	<b>259,447</b>
Acquisition value, land	192,305	192,305
Accumulated write-down, land	–44,742	–44,742
<b>Land, book value</b>	<b>147,563</b>	<b>147,563</b>
<b>Total book value</b>	<b>399,949</b>	<b>407,010</b>
<i>Tax-assessment values</i>		
Buildings	219,073	204,548
Land	80,951	79,885
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,024</b>	<b>284,433</b>

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



**Note 14. Equipment**

	1998	1997
Acquisition value	2,852	2,390
Accumulated depreciation	-1,923	-1,385
<b>Book value</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1,005</b>

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

**Note 15. Accrued expenses and deferred income**

	1998	1997
Payroll costs	366	268
Holidays earned in advance but not utilized	191	145
Special payroll tax on pension-insurance premiums	262	221
Accrued interest on secured loans	656	1,369
Deferred rental income	6,310	5,793
Miscellaneous, properties	708	845
Miscellaneous, accrued expenses	510	397
	<b>9,003</b>	<b>9,038</b>

**Note 16. Other current liabilities**

	1998	1997
Employees' tax at source	421	315
Property tax	-	2,085
VAT payable on rents	47	-
Rent deposits	25	20
Management of funds from the Working Life Fund	-	422
Management of funds - consortium agreements	40	120
Management of funds from the Riksdag	425	-
	<b>958</b>	<b>2,962</b>

**Note 17. Equity capital**

	Donation capital	Profit-equalization reserve	Total equity capital
<i>Nominal capital</i>			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1997	3,009,419	1,652,137	4,661,556
Net profit for the year reported	-	834,390	834,390
Research grants approved	-	-242,551	-242,551
<b>Equity capital 31 Dec. 1998</b>	<b>3,009,419</b>	<b>2,243,976</b>	<b>5,253,395</b>
<i>Real capital</i>			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1997	3,781,779	1,682,732	5,464,511
Allocation for maintenance of the real value of donation capital (see Note 8)	-3,782	-	-3,782
Real increase in equity capital	-	1,311,499	1,311,499
Research grants approved	-	-242,551	-242,551
<b>Equity capital 31 Dec. 1998</b>	<b>3,777,997</b>	<b>2,751,680</b>	<b>6,529,677</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 of the private donations received by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (from Erik Rönnberg). Equity assignable to these donations should primarily be regarded as restricted.

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

**Grants for research**

During 1998 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation approved the following grants for research (information for 1997 is shown alongside).

	1998	1997
Grants from Bank of Sweden Donation	86,363	69,501
Grants from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	270	210
Grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	155,263	182,794
Grants from Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	500	380
Grants from Erik Rönnberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	155	108
	<b>242,551</b>	<b>252,993</b>

The above amounts include funds for conferences, sector committees and experts. For the distribution of grants awarded, see Tables 1-10 (pages 57-63).



## Donations

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of 1998 the market values of the various donations were as follows:

1. The Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund  
SEK **3,316,944,000** (60.6997%)
2. The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation  
SEK **2,132,337,000** (39.0216%)
3. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses  
SEK **11622,000** (0.2127%)
4. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years  
SEK **3,608,000** (0.0660%)

Total capital at market value on 31 Dec. 1997  
SEK **5,464,511,000**

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 1998 (book result + increase in unrealized gains = SEK 834,390,000 + SEK 473,327,000 = SEK 1,307,717,000) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

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

Opening value	3,316,944,000
Share of total yield for the year	793,780,000
Grants for the year	-86,633,000

**Market value, 31 Dec. 1998 4,024,091,000**

The grants from the Nils-Erik Svensson Fund have no direct link to the return on managed funds. The Board of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has undertaken to ensure that the grants made each year can amount to a particular sum – which for 1998 is SEK 270,000. The donation is to be regarded as used up by the end of 2015. In this summary the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund has therefore been combined with the Bank of Sweden Donation.

### 2. The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

Opening value	2,132,337,000
Share of total yield for the year	510,292,000
Grants for the year	-155,263,000

**Market value, 31 Dec. 1998 2,487,366,000**

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

Opening value	11,622,000
Share of total yield for the year	2,782,000
Grants for the year	-500,000

**Market value, 31 Dec. 1998 13,904,000**

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

Opening value	3,608,000
Share of total yield for the year	863,000
Grants for the year	-155,000

**Market value, 31 Dec. 1998 4,316,000**

## Y2K adjustments

In the last few years the Foundation has replaced the majority of systems and computers which may be affected by the change to the year 2000. Remaining systems and computers will be replaced or modified in 1999.

Stockholm, 8 February 1999

Stig Strömholm <i>Chairman</i>	Jan Björkman <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Jan Belfrage
Mona Berglund Nilsson	Lars Bäckström	Gunnel Gustafsson
Åke Gustavsson	Henning Johansson	Hillevi Rosenquist
Tuve Skånberg	Gunnar Törnqvist	Per Unckel
Dan Brändström <i>Managing Director</i>		

## Audit report

We have examined the Annual Report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees for the 1998 financial year. These accounting records and the administration of the Foundation are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Annual Report and the administration on the basis of our audit.

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

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

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

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

Stockholm, 10 February 1999

Ernst & Young AB

*Per Björngård*

Authorized Public Accountant



## New research projects in 1998

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

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

heads, VAT and, where appropriate, costs of premises are included in the amounts specified.

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

## The Bank of Sweden Donation

### Humanities (including Theology)

#### Archaeology

**Lena Holmquist Olausson** 1999 **SEK 740,000**  
2000 **SEK 740,000**

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0177  
*Castles and fortifications in Central Sweden*  
400–1100 AD.

Research in recent years has shown that armed conflicts were an important feature of Scandinavian communities in the latter part of the Iron Age. Weapons found in graves and "victims of the spoils of war" have primarily been studied. On the other hand, no account has been taken of the potential of the defensive works. This rich source of material may serve as the basis of new knowledge with a view to understanding the processes which led up to the early formation of a Swedish state. We intend to distinguish and identify different types of fortifications, particularly the heterogeneous category of ancient remains known as ancient castles. These will be treated on the basis of aspects of social policy, military technology and architecture. Ancient castles, earth and timber works and stockades will be investigated: the Castle/Garrison area at Birka and the Sigtuna area are examples of constructions that will be examined.

#### Archaeology

**Eva Hjärthner-Holdar** 1999 **SEK 1 million**  
2000 **SEK 1 million**

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0345  
*Iron technology – a successful innovation.*  
*From bronze to iron in the Scandinavian*  
*countries and Greece.*

This project aims to formulate some general explanations regarding the introduction of new technology and how (in this case iron technology) it influenced and was influenced by society at the time in Scandinavia and Greece. The decision to study two different social systems was made on the basis that the factors which control the adoption and incorporation of new cultural elements are the same, although the

actual phenomenon is changed into a form which suits the specific environment. Our working hypothesis is that the introduction of iron technology contributed to the dismantling of the existing hierarchies and thus a decentralization of political power.

#### Ethnology

**Britta Lundgren** 1999 **SEK 980,000**  
2000 **SEK 980,000**

University of Umeå Reg. no. 98-0171  
*Confidence under reappraisal. Survival following*  
*violence, illness and accident.*

For those women and men who are affected each year by decisive events taking the form of violence, a severe illness or an accident, with fatal consequences for a relative, such events in most cases amount to watersheds accompanied by changes in life situations and their subsequent course. Internal values, behaviours and language usage are questioned and the individuals are forced to reappraise and reflect on their daily routines and questions of a more existential nature. Essential security, assurance and confidence need to be acquired anew. In the three subprojects an examination takes place of how this confidence is created and changes in the fields of tension of everyday life, expert systems and media representation.

#### Ethnology

**Lena Gerholm** 1999 **SEK 1,200,000**  
2000 **SEK 1,200,000**

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0367  
*Necessity and desire. A comparative study of the*  
*organization of sexuality in Swedish maternity*  
*care, education in personal relationships, and*  
*the judicial system.*

The overall aim of the project is to show how culturally bound notions of sexuality are transformed and understood in four social institutions. What should be counted as sexual is far from obvious or clear. At the same time it is difficult to imagine a social activity which is not in any sense based on notions of sexuality and sex.



**Philosophy****Ingemar Nordin**

1999 SEK 330,000

2000 SEK 330,000

University of Linköping

Reg. no. 98-0114

*Responsibility and health. A philosophical and social scientific study of personal responsibility.*

The project is an interdisciplinary one and combines philosophical analyses with a socio-cultural investigation. The first aim is, by means of a philosophical analysis of concepts, to find appropriate concepts and theories concerning responsibility for health. The second aim is to carry out a sociocultural analysis which identifies and illustrates how the concepts of responsibility are used and also how notions of personal responsibility for health are formed in the age in which we live. A discussion takes place from an individual perspective about what it means to perceive oneself as responsible and from a societal perspective, where notions of responsibility influence citizens and their life situation.

**Philosophy****Birgitta Forsman**

1999 SEK 240,000

2000 SEK 460,000

University of Gothenburg

Reg. no. 98-0129

*Research ethics – knowledge development, power and values.*

Many problems of research ethics have come to the fore in the public debate in recent years, e.g. falsification of research, the cloning of mammals and experiments on fetuses. On the other hand, surprisingly little research has been carried out into these and similar issues.

This project is intended to bring order into various questions which concern research ethics. There is a need for a better foundation of knowledge in order to know how one should get to grip with the problems. Can the morality of research be left to the individual researcher? What happens if an outsider has an influence on the research? These are highly topical questions about which great uncertainty exists, for which reason greater knowledge is needed.

**Philosophy****Ingemar B. Lindahl**

1999 SEK 610,000

2000 SEK 610,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 98-0215

*"Main cause" explanations:  
A study of criteria and basic concepts.*

The project deals with the problem of explaining individual events in terms of a main cause. This problem occurs in the natural sciences as well as in the social sciences and the humanities. One example is the classic question of the importance of heredity and the environment for diseases and behaviour. The main-cause problem is especially complicated when it comes to the background of actions. Research into suicide is a concrete example of this. Different researchers can identify completely different factors in one and the same course of events. Biomedical researchers may stress the importance of a low concentration of a particular precursor in the central nervous system. Psychologists may, instead, point to the increase in psychological vulnerability. Sociologists may emphasize external circumstances, such as unemployment, divorce etc.

**History****Thomas H. Brobjer**

1999 SEK 650,000

2000 SEK 650,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-0013

*Nietzsche's life, reading and library:  
An investigation into Nietzsche's reading and its importance for his thinking.*

The project consists of three parts:

- (1) A detailed academic biography (in English) of Nietzsche. The distinctive feature of this biography is that it is largely based on Nietzsche's reading and library, which means that his thinking will be placed in the age in which he lived and related to the works of other authors to a much higher extent than has been done previously.
- (2) An investigation, in terms of philosophy and the history of ideas, into Nietzsche's library and reading.
- (3) A translation into Swedish and detailed annotations of several of Nietzsche's works.

**History****Margareta Cramér**

1999 SEK 700,000

The Committee for Research on Stockholm

Reg. no. 98-0082

*Gamla Stan in Stockholm, an in-depth study of the development history of this quarter, based on two settlement areas.*

Two settlement areas have been selected for further study. The investigation of the central part of Gamla Stan NW of Stortorget will illustrate the bourgeois settlement in relation to the church, the square, the oldest city wall and the common land, later on the city's leading shopping street. The southern area of investigation around Järntorget comprises the medieval monastery Svartbrödrakloster and the railway, followed by the Bank of Sweden and the role of Järntorget between Kornhamn and Skeppsbron for domestic and foreign trade.

The investigation involves basic research and analysis – material which shows how the development of society finds expression in construction, in terms of architecture and building technology as well as social and economic aspects. The material will serve as data for further research in these and other areas.

**History****Åsa Karlsson**

1999 SEK 1,300,000

2000 SEK 1,535,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-0019

*Symbolic capital of the elite. The accumulation and reproduction of power at local and national levels; 1650–1770.*

The project studies the political elite during the autocracy, a bureaucratic elite during the Age of Liberty, and the local elite in Arboga in 1650–1770. Social capital is studied through networks and kin relationships, economic capital through the transfer of property and cultural capital through education and the consumption of status. In order to achieve a wider perspective in relation to earlier research, the project focuses on two comparisons, introducing a gender perspective and comparing the national elite to a local elite. This enables an investigation to be made of the different roles that men and women in the elite had, how these roles changed and whether they appeared to be different in the national and the local

elites. The national-local comparison also aims to problematize the concept of an elite and Bourdieu's capital concept on the basis of the social affiliation of the players. The focus on both the period when Sweden was a great power and the Age of Liberty makes it possible to take account of the importance of the development of society for the circumstances of the elite.

**History****Per Sörlin**

1999 SEK 600,000

2000 SEK 600,000

Mid-Sweden University College

Reg. no. 98-0163

*The devil's children: a comparison of Swedish and Basque witch trials in the 17th century.*

International research has to an increasing extent started to focus on the role played by children in the European witch trials. A primary research task in this connection is a comparative analysis of the witch trials in the Basque country in 1609–14 and in the north of Sweden in 1668–76. Despite their separation in both time and geography, the similarities between them are striking. In both cases hundreds (and even thousands) of people were suspected of witchcraft, mainly as a result of the role that child witnesses were allowed to play in what resembles a deliberately induced epidemic of dreams. The project aims to analyze what phenomenon or phenomena one really meets in these witch trials. Besides the stereotypic dreams, elements are observed which incline towards religious visions and witch-cleansing movements. The basic conditions of the social structure and the conceptual world are analyzed further, together with the arrival of internal mass communications and a potential spread between the trial areas. Regardless of whether the spread hypothesis is justified, the importance of the structural relationships in the Basque and north-Sweden environments has not been called into question – only these places were capable of giving rise to enormous persecutions of witches.



**History****Charlotte Merton**1999 SEK 950,000  
2000 SEK 950,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 98-0200

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

The project is intended to complete the first all-round analysis of the Swedish court, based on an detailed institutional and prosopographic investigation. Our reevaluation of the role of the court should be seen from the fact that the early-modern period in Sweden has often been depicted as a power struggle between the power of the king and the nobility. Our aim is to modulate this dualistic approach by testing the hypothesis that an understanding of the court, and all the different groups resident there, can contextualize early-modern political life in Sweden. We intend to analyze how the Swedish court served as an arena in which the king and subjects met. Was the court only a neutral forum during this period of rapid change, where conflicting interests encountered each other, an instrument for the king's striving for absolute power, or a backdoor to influence for those (such as women) who found themselves outside the formal decision processes?

**History****Mats Persson**1999 SEK 1 million  
2000 SEK 1 million

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-0295

*Education, profession, politics. The value of the humanities and the demand for social relevance from the perspective of the history of ideas.*

Questions about the value and relevance to society of the humanities have been part of the political and the academic agenda in the 1990s. There has always been a link between research and demands for social relevance, although it has changed several times in the course of history. The project aims to throw light on these changes and has been divided up into three studies which deal with important watersheds in the development of the humanities. The first subproject deals with Friedrich Nietzsche and the debate in the 1870s about the importance of the value of education for the orientation of the humanities; the second subproject examines Max Weber and the conflicts around 1920 about the professionalization of the humani-

ties; and the third subproject analyzes Hayden White and the modern debate about the concept of objectivity and the political conclusions that follow from this.

**History****Per Nordahl**1999 SEK 870,000  
2000 SEK 870,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 98-0344

*The limits of Swedish culture. Three centuries of ethnic mobilization and transformation in North America.*

The project aims at analysing the strategies chosen by Swedish immigrants in their encounters with and integration into North American society. To a varying degree these choices were governed by ethnic, religious, social or economic motives and loyalties. In order to uncover how "Swedishness" has helped to create, transform and go beyond different limits, the project seeks to analyze periods of strong social and political tensions where the ethnic issue has played a central role. Our hypothesis is that these situations can be isolated on the basis of the experiences of immigrants of America's colonial liberation, the American civil war and in connection with the choice of ethnic strategies in the shadow of both world wars.

**Classical Languages/  
Cultures of the Ancient World****Ewa Balicka-Witakowska** 1999 SEK 540,000  
2000 SEK 500,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-0138

*The Ethiopian illustrated book.*

Ethiopia's distinctive civilization was characterized by an unusually large reverence for tradition, and one can find there cultural phenomena which have long been absent in other parts of the world. They include the production and illustration of manuscripts, a form of artistic creation which blossomed elsewhere during the middle ages. Manuscripts are still produced and illuminated today by hand in Ethiopia according to methods that are nearly two thousand years old, giving researchers a unique opportunity to follow on the spot all stages of this complex process. The project aims to describe in detail from a historical perspective the arrival of the Ethiopian illuminated book.

**Art/Aesthetic Subjects****Carina Jacobsson**1999 SEK 520,000  
2000 SEK 490,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-108

*14th century wood sculpture in the archdiocese.*

The aim of this study is to investigate the just over 120 wood sculptures from the 14th century which have been preserved in the medieval archdiocese (Uppland and Norrland excluding Härjedalen), with an emphasis on problems of style and dating, patterns of spread, and questions of commissioning. The material consists of crucifixes, madonnas, a number of icons and a triptych. These wood sculptures have previously not been examined as a whole: the sculptures in Uppland have been the object of most attention, while their equivalents in Norrland have been examined more sporadically.

**Linguistics/General Linguistics/  
Phonetics****Cecilia Hedlund**1999 SEK 650,000  
2000 SEK 650,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 98-0005

*North Lappish verb derivations: their grammatical and semantic properties.*

The project aims to give a modern description of verb derivations in North Lappish.

This work consists of a purely descriptive and a more theoretical part. The former involves (i) establishing what form the relevant derivation endings take and how they can be combined with verb stems or with each other, (ii) making a lexical analysis of the same, i.e. giving a description of how the addition of a special suffix changes the meaning of the verb and also how the addition of the suffix affects the possibilities of combining the verb with other words in clauses. As there is a lack of reliable descriptions of the grammar of Lappish, this data has to be collected by means of questionnaires and interviews with native Lappish informants.

**Linguistics/General Linguistics/  
Phonetics****Ulrika Nettelbladt**1999 SEK 600,000  
2000 SEK 600,000

Lund University

Reg. no. 98-0188

*Multilingualism and language interference. An epidemiological and linguistic survey.*

The overall aim of the project is to investigate multilingualism in combination with language interference in Swedish children. The project is connected with current problems found in speech therapy. In research into Swedish bilingualism a large variation in the linguistic ability of children has been reported. This variation could, at least in part, be explained by underlying language interference in some children.

**Linguistics/General Linguistics/  
Phonetics****Caroline Liberg**1999 SEK 1,300,000  
2000 SEK 1,300,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-0235

*The meeting of pupils with the text worlds of the school.*

Society is putting forward ever-increasing demands for the possession of a formal education. This entails the ability to read and write a variety of different kinds of texts. The majority of pupils in Sweden do well in various international tests of the ability to read and write. However, there is a group of children and young people who fall far below these standards. They often come from environments with a relatively small tradition of study and a low degree of motivation for studying. This group contains pupils whose native language is Swedish and pupils for whom Swedish is their second language. This project aims to show how this group of pupils meets different kinds of texts and textual tasks in the subjects Swedish, social science and natural science in grades 5, 8 and 11.



**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Johan Svedjedal** 1999 SEK 400,000  
2000 SEK 400,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0033  
*Fredrika Bremer. A biography.*

The aim of the project is to provide in biographical form an all-round portrait of the author Fredrika Bremer (1801–1865).

Bremer is one of the Swedish portal figures of the last century and was also of considerable significance internationally. Her books were translated into the major European languages, and through travel and correspondence she enjoyed rich contacts with cultural personalities of the time in both the old and the new world. Nevertheless, only a single comprehensive scientific biography has been devoted to Bremer. The biography of this project seeks on the basis of new first-hand material and previous research to give a reliable picture of Fredrika Bremer and to distinguish her from her time, and her time from her.

**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Bo Florin** 1999 SEK 280,000  
2000 SEK 280,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0079  
*Sjöström in Hollywood 1923–1930. Narrative technique and the history of reception in the intersection between two film cultures.*

The Sjöström in Hollywood project examines the American film production of Victor Sjöström in the years 1923–1930, with an analysis of the films' relationships both to other contemporary films and to earlier films of the director from his years in Sweden.

The investigation comprises a stylistic and narrative analysis of existing source materials: films, manuscripts and stills. This makes it possible to discuss individual expression in relation to the production context.

**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Anders Hallengren** 1999 SEK 135,000  
2000 SEK 260,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0267  
*Interpretation and influence: Emerson in Sweden.*

"America's foremost and most influential thinker" – this is one assessment of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882), whose name often recurs in modern American literary criticism and historical writing. In many ways he has been considered to represent American community spirit and the most dynamic ideas of its intellectual life.

What influence has Emerson had in Sweden? How has "the representative American" been perceived from a Swedish standpoint? Is there a genuinely Swedish interpretation of Emerson? The aim is to survey this unknown field of interpretation on the basis of literary contributions and historically established facts, and also to try and define and list reasonable replies to some of these questions.

**Modern Languages**

**Inger Larsson** 1999 SEK 520,000  
2000 SEK 520,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0262  
*The pre-Linnean and Linnean Swedish plant names, a piece of Swedish cultural history with European overtones.*

From the middle ages up to the middle of the 18th century and the publication of Linnaeus's *Flora suecica* a wealth of material on plant names has been documented, comprising about 10,000 Swedish names of Swedish or foreign plants, together with a large number of ethnobotanical comments and provenances. Hidden here are the oldest known data about the Swedish names of plants and their use and significance for the individual, e.g. in connection with annual festivities and celebrations or for medicinal purposes.

The aim of my investigation is to establish to what extent these names and knowledge of the properties ascribed to plants has a native popular base or is part of a common European world of culture reaching Sweden at the time. I also intend to investigate the principles of naming plants and the reasons in the minds of those who gave the names.

**Music**

**Ann-Marie Nilsson** 1999 SEK 695,000  
2000 SEK 695,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0223  
*Wind music in 19th century Sweden: professional wind octets (ca 1860–1920), their music and their importance for Swedish musical life.*

From about 1850 to some way into the 20th century, regionally distinctive wind music existed in Europe. Professional Swedish wind ensembles had important functions: to give concerts and to entertain. The represented various institutions. They spread new music and were models for the amateur ensembles.

The wind octets during the period from about 1860 to 1910 may be regarded as representative of professional wind music. It is mainly their music, an unresearched area, which will be examined in the project.

**Theology**

**Arne Rasmusson** 1999 SEK 290,000  
2000 SEK 290,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-111  
*The church, theology and the liberal nation state.*

A fundamental thesis in this research project is that the growth of the modern liberal nation state has been a very decisive factor in shaping the development of the modern church and theology. This is analyzed through a study of the leading theological traditions in 20th-century German and American theology. There are a large number of studies which deal with the relationship of the church to the state in general, to liberalism or to the welfare state. The project has both a critical and a constructive aim. The resources that these theological traditions have for handling both the prevailing situation of the nation state (e.g. simultaneous globalization and regionalization, growing multiculturalism and the crisis of the welfare state) and the church's own situation within the liberal nation state are analyzed critically, so that the analysis can contribute to the framing of constructive proposals.

**Social Science****Anthropology**

**Gudrun Dahl** 1999 SEK 1,130,000  
2000 SEK 1,070,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0154  
*Modernities in motion: a transnational study of the dilemma of the young.*

This project aims to investigate how increasing international contacts affect the differences in identity and lifestyle between young people and old people in three developing countries: Brazil, India and Iran. Young people in these countries are affected both by transnational influences and by the traditional worlds of the elderly. We intend to examine by means of a cross-cultural analysis of youth cultures how young people form their identities and their perceptions of "race", "personal existence", society and health in the meeting between these local and transnational influences.

**Anthropology**

**Karin Norman** 1999 SEK 950,000  
2000 SEK 940,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0268  
*Giving meaning to extreme poverty: Conceptions of suffering in Russia today.*

The study aims to throw light on how people go about meeting and overcoming social and financial misery and what conceptions of suffering exist in the urban Russia of today. The emphasis is on how conceptualizations and strategies are changing now that the welfare structures of the Soviet system have collapsed and previously accepted cultural premises have lost their credibility. The project will examine how people invest trust and responsibility in new concepts and institutions, which make it possible to create and retain meaningful narratives of their own life situation.



**Economic History****Karl Gratzler**

1999 SEK 665,000

2000 SEK 665,000

South Stockholm University College

Reg. no. 98-0039

*The role of bankruptcy for new and small companies in the Swedish economy, 1864-1998.*

The dynamics of the economy have come to be the object of increasing attention. Studies of corporate establishments and corporate expansion have been common. Our knowledge of the closing and contraction of companies, however, is limited. The method of closure to which most attention has been given is bankruptcy. Through planned use of the institution of bankruptcy, assets can be redistributed in a non-desirable or non-intended direction and the selection mechanism in the market can be distorted. Bankruptcy stands out as a financial institution whose redistributive effects are large. Available data indicate that the proportion of bankruptcies has increased during this century at the expense of other forms of closure. Bankruptcy is used as method of closing down companies to a greater extent in Sweden than in other countries. The overall aim is to survey empirically bankruptcy-related and other forms of corporate mortality and to analyze on the basis of economic and institutional theory how the Swedish system of bankruptcy has changed with time.

**Economic History****Janken Myrdal**

1999 SEK 530,000

2000 SEK 500,000

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Reg. no. 98-0113

*Enclosures, the landscape and the village community.*

In recent years the cultivated landscape in its older forms has been the object of considerable interest on the part of society. The fences are an important element of this and also created a basis for cooperation in village and rural communities. The predominant type of enclosure in Sweden, with fencing, required large amounts of wood. In the 18th century every farmstead had several kilometres of fencing to maintain, and this amount probably increased in the 19th century in connection with redis-

tribution of property and land reclamation. Only with the arrival of modern agriculture, the change in stock farming and finally wire and barbed wire did withy fencing decline in importance and die out.

The questions examined in the project will be the importance of fencing from the 17th to the 19th century on several levels: wood requirements, labour requirements, and function in the village community.

**Economic History****Lennart Schön**

1999 SEK 1 million

2000 SEK 1 million

Lund University

Reg. no. 98-0219

*Economic growth and productivity from a European perspective since 1870.*

This project is intended to develop as part of an international venture the comparative analysis of productivity and structural developments since 1870. The starting points are convergence theory and the new theory of growth, together with the generalization about historical structural periods that has been developed in previous research projects at the Department of Economic History at Lund. A primary task is to produce series of data relating to the factors of capital and labour in Sweden since 1870.

**Economic History****Ulla Wikander**

1999 SEK 270,000

2000 SEK 270,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 98-0277

*Urban mortgage associations and the local community. Housing finance from a regional perspective.*

The study *Urban mortgage associations and the local community* is a comparative investigation of four urban mortgage associations. It covers the period 1909-1975, a period of urban growth, the arrival on the political scene of social democracy, and the growth of a regulated housing-finance market. There is an absence of scientific research with a regional perspective on housing finance. Urban mortgage associations, by virtue of having been the largest player, by having an organization independent of the banks and through state influence on their organization have occupied a unique position as a source of finance for housing.

The aim of the study is to examine how the various urban mortgage associations changed and acted during the transformation of society. Examples of questions covered by the study are: what freedom of action do the local urban mortgage associations have and what factors have determined their freedom of action?

**Economic History****Lars Magnusson**

1999 SEK 1 million

2000 SEK 1 million

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 98-0309

*The market, farmers and the state. The change in the Swedish corn market in 1770-1870 from an institutional perspective.*

Sweden was transformed between 1770 and 1870 into a market economy of a modern kind. In the course of this transformation the new conditions for the corn trade were of special significance for the population. Knowledge of the organization and structure of the corn trade, however, is disconnected and contradictory. This project seeks to analyze the change in the corn market in Sweden during this period, by identifying players and their actions in the market and by studying the political and administrative regulation of the market. Special interest will be devoted to the question of the extent to which farmers exploited the market for the sale of corn.

**Business Economics****David Brown**

1999 SEK 680,000

2000 SEK 680,000

Eastern Economic Institute, Stockholm

Reg. no. 98-0281

*Corporate governance in Russia.*

The project examines how corporate governance could be improved in Russia, given initial insider control, which improves future implementation. An analysis is also made of whether efficiency would be improved if the shares of employees were invested in a separate fund such as the Employee Stock Ownership Plans in the USA.

A study is also made of whether competition can encourage insiders to have greater respect for the rights of shares by investing in acquiring share financing from outside. Finally, an investigation is made into how ownership

structure affects the restructuring of entrepreneurship by controlling the amount of competition that a company meets.

**Business Economics****Jesper Blomberg**

1999 SEK 745,000

2000 SEK 745,000

Stockholm School of Economics

Reg. no. 98-0285

*The organized financier - a study of the expertise and organization of stockbrokers and share analysts.*

The work situation of stockbrokers and share analysts has changed radically in the last decade and continues to change at a fast pace. Standards of expertise and learning are high. The work environment of share analysts has come a long way in the development from being a consequence of material and physical flows to consisting of abstract information flows and communications via different media, often via "different networks".

**Geography****Ulf Sporrang**

1999 SEK 330,000

2000 SEK 230,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 98-0221

*How land ownership and the right to dispose of land have affected the cultural features of the landscape from a Scandinavian perspective.*

This project is part of a major thread of research at the Department of Human Geography at Stockholm University. Studies of the development of the cultural landscape have hitherto focused on questions about the potential of the landscape in terms of resources and about the techniques used to exploit these resources, together with the consequences this has had for the appearance of the landscape. In recent years it has become increasingly clear that the landscape is also shaped by social rules. In the project interest has focused on the circumstances which govern the inheritance of land and the right to dispose of land.

The research aim is divided into two parts. The first is based on the extensive research into the Swedish and Scandinavian cultural landscape carried out at the Department. A large amount of information has been gathered about the use of land and relations of inheritance, which can



now be used for a comparative analysis. The intention, in other words, is to put forward a synthesis of developments in different parts of Sweden, also taking in Scandinavia and the rest of Europe. Particular emphasis will be placed on the regional characteristics that are discovered, which have their origin in various social and culture attitudes to utilization of the landscape.

### Geography

**Anders Malmberg**

1999 **SEK 725,000**  
2000 **SEK 750,000**

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0222

*Popular music and the environment of production. The local environment and international competitiveness in the Swedish music industry.*

Swedish popular music has become a competitive export industry. Artists and groups such as ABBA, Europe, Roxette, Dr Alban, Ace of Base, and Cardigans have enjoyed extraordinary sales successes. When a small country produces not just a few, but several dozen internationally successful artists/groups, there is reason to assume the existence of a local "production" or "innovation" environment, an environment which actively helps to recruit and develop talented and commercially viable music creation.

The aim of the project is to describe the Swedish music industry system and to explain its ability to create and maintain international competitiveness. An economic and geographical perspective is adopted in the project. A starting point is taken from theories about the importance of the local environment for the competitiveness of companies. The music industry is studied as an industrial cluster made up of interacting players who operate and develop within specific societal environmental conditions.

### Law

**Petter Asp**

1999 **SEK 450,000**  
2000 **SEK 430,000**

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0318  
*Community law in national criminal cases.*

An ever-increasing awareness of the importance of Community law for national criminal law is starting to be seen in the Swedish courts. Within the framework of the project an analysis will be made of the more detailed significance of this influence.

This area comprises in the first place situations in which Community law is used as a sort of "defence" in national criminal trials, as has happened in Sweden in, for example, the *Franzén* and *Belgian Blue* trials. In this part of the project an attempt will be made to typify and analyze those situations where there are special reasons from the starting point of criminal law to investigate more closely the importance of Community law.

In the second place an analysis will be made of what significance the requirement of an interpretation conforming to Community law has in the area of criminal law, i.e. how Community law can influence the interpretation of national criminal provisions. The European Court has stated here that the principle of legality sets limits to interpretation in line with Community law, although it is still unclear how these limits are to be drawn in detail.

Thirdly, various issues arising where Swedish blanket penalty notices refer to Community law documents will be dealt with. Among the issues investigated here will be the way in which these notices should be drawn up in order to meet the requirements of certainty which are laid down by the principle of legality.

### Law

**Lena Marcusson**

1999 **SEK 550,000**  
2000 **SEK 550,000**

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0331  
*Examinations at the university from a legal perspective.*

Throughout our lives we are assessed and examined. The marks that examinees are given are often crucial for their subsequent career. For the examiners, the examination is a delicate and difficult task. Views of examinations have changed over time. Insights and knowledge acquired from pedagogical research develop views of examinations. The forms of examinations also change. Final tests are replaced by continuous assessment. The assessment of longer processes, where purely personal properties and skills even at times constitute data, replaces the assessment of test results on particular occasions.

The aim of the project is to investigate what an examination is, what forms of examination exist, what legal rules apply and how various forms of examination relate to these.

### Law

**Eva-Marie Svensson**

1999 **SEK 420,000**  
2000 **SEK 420,000**

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0357  
*"Is the woman a person? Gender-neutral rights and male standardization - human freedoms and rights from a gender-theoretical perspective."*

The aim of the project is to clarify how gender characterizes human freedoms and rights. The system of human rights is intended to protect the "basic" rights of the citizen. The choice of rights that are worthy of protection, however, has been criticized for being standardized from a male point of view, as is clear from the fact that special rights specific to women have been developed to complement the gender-neutral rights.

Central elements of the project are the relationship between gender-neutral and women-specific human rights, the application of women-specific human rights, and opportunities and restrictions where the promotion of equality between the sexes with the help of a rights perspective is concerned.

### Mass Communications

**Göran Bolin**

1999 **SEK 1,036,000**  
2000 **SEK 930,000**

South Stockholm University College  
Reg. no. 98-0069

*Bingolotto - a game about Swedish culture. A media ethnographic study of consumption, new media genres and viewer identities.*

During the nineties Bingolotto has come to be one of the most successful TV programmes in Sweden. The programme represents an entirely new programme synthesis, where advertising and commodity markets, commercial media and popular movements, interactive games and TV entertainment come together. The aim of the project is to make a qualitative study of the relationship between the programme's production conditions, content and audiences, in order to acquire a deeper knowledge of the construction of late-modern viewer identity in relation to a rapidly changing media landscape.

### Economics

**Jerker Holm**

1999 **SEK 340,000**  
2000 **SEK 340,000**

Lund University Reg. no. 98-0092  
*Discrimination in economic negotiations.*

The aim of the project is to study experimentally discrimination in economic negotiation situations and to study how men and women differ when negotiating. Questions that are raised are: Do women negotiate "more toughly" when they know, for example, that the opposite party is a woman? or Is the tendency to bluff in negotiations related to sex? Experiments previously carried out by this researcher show that the initial negotiating position of women is different to and worse than that of a man. This indicates that economic discrimination may to some extent have its origin in more basic processes than has previously been thought. If this can be shown with certainty, such insights ought to have important implications for our understanding of economic discrimination and for the programme of measures against this.

### Economics

**Esquil Wadensjö**

1999 **SEK 720,000**  
2000 **SEK 440,000**

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0161  
*Effects of the design of higher education.*

The availability of a highly educated labour force is often said to be a prerequisite of growth and prosperity. In Sweden substantial investments have been made at all levels of the educational system, particularly in higher education. It is important for such decisions to be related to the demand in the labour market.

The aim of the project is to analyze effects of the design of higher education on study success, incomes and employment. To make this possible, the consequences of the admission system for selection for university studies need to be investigated. For example, have those who are accepted for higher education also the best prospects of succeeding in their studies, or should the selection criteria be changed? The results of this will serve as the basis for subsequent analyses.



**Economics**

**Björn Hansson** 1999 SEK 800,000  
2000 SEK 780,000

Lund University Reg. no. 98-0196

*Factors explaining the expected return in the Swedish share market: 1945–1996.*

The aim of the project is to find the risk factors that can explain cross-sectional variations in the average return on individual Swedish shares in the period 1945–1996. A subproject involves collecting data for the period 1945–1970. Most hypotheses in this study have not previously been tested on Swedish data.

The contribution of the project is an empirical analysis, the depth and extent of which correspond to the trend-setting American studies. We also employ methods which have not previously been used in this area of investigation. Finally, a database is created, which is accessible to everyone.

**Educational Theory**

**Jan Bengtsson** 1999 SEK 730,000  
2000 SEK 730,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0075

*Reflection in the teaching profession and teacher training.*

Reflection has today become something of a fashion in educational theory, particularly in the discussion about teacher training and the teaching profession. This has created the paradoxical situation that "reflection" is used in an unreflecting way. The aim of this project is, on the basis of a phenomenological approach to carry out a critical examination of existing theories about reflection in the teaching profession and teacher training and to try and develop an individual theory which pays attention to the possibilities and limits of reflection.

**Educational Theory**

**Margaret Akinyi Obondo** 1999 SEK 800,000  
2000 SEK 800,000

Rinkeby Language Research Institute  
Reg. no. 98-0078

*Bridging home-school cultures? An ethnographic study of language and literacy socialization practices of immigrant children at home and in the pre-school – the case of immigrants from Somalia.*

For immigrants, language use and the pattern of language learning at home and in their country of origin may differ considerably from the conventions which apply to language and learning at school in their new country. Some researchers claim that dissimilarities in the patterns of language use at home and at school can explain lack of success at school on the part of many immigrant children. Other researchers think that focusing on differences between the home and the school oversimplifies the problem by ignoring similarities between home and school as well as variation between families.

This study focuses on pre-school children from Somalia and their families. The aim is to investigate how language socialization takes place in the children's homes and what preparation this gives them for acclimatization to the Swedish school system and society.

**Psychology**

**Tommy Gärling** 1999 SEK 665,000  
2000 SEK 665,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0131

*Irrational sequential decision-making.*

Decisions taken by people in organizations, in political bodies or as citizens have a decisive importance for the development of society. Since lay persons and experts both take irrational decisions on many occasions, it is important to try and clarify the reasons for this. One common case of irrational decision-making which will be examined in the project is that the decision-maker is influenced by the outcome of previous decisions when they have to make the decision whether to continue or terminate an ongoing project.

A theory is put forward which predicts when decision-makers are rational (ignoring the outcomes of previous decisions), continue for too

long or terminate prematurely. A central assumption of this theory is that the extent to which the decision-maker focuses on the profits or losses of a project are crucial for whether previous outcomes are ignored or not. Hypotheses deriving from the proposed theory will be tested empirically in investigations of both lay persons and experts.

**Psychology**

**Arne Öhman** 1999 SEK 665,000  
2000 SEK 690,000

Karolinska Institute Reg. no. 98-0259

*Consciousness and the brain: unconscious and conscious activation of emotions reflected in cerebral blood flow.*

The main aim of the project is to investigate differences in how the brain processes unconscious and conscious emotional information (e.g. pictures of snakes and spiders; emotion-arousing words). We have previously shown that bodily reactions can be activated by emotional stimuli which subjects do not perceive consciously (owing to the fact that they are presented very briefly and are followed immediately by another masking stimulus).

The project contributes to the integration of current psychological research about consciousness with new findings and techniques in neuroscience.

**Psychology**

**Mats J. Olsson** 1999 SEK 300,000  
2000 SEK 250,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0270

*Olfactory memories.*

Understanding of how our memory works is based mainly on research into how we remember visually presented images and words. A review of the literature in the area of olfactory memories shows that the way in which we recall them does not follow the rules comprised by the general theory of memory. Moreover, a formal analysis according to criteria for what can be regarded as a separate memory system shows that the olfactory memory differs from visual-verbal memory, i.e. it represents a separate memory system. In a series of experiments we intend to investigate the unconscious and conscious memory of smells.

**Sociology**

**Roger Qvarsell** 1999 SEK 400,000  
2000 SEK 400,000

University of Linköping Reg. no. 98-0024

*The picture of the smoker. An interpretation of behaviour in Sweden between the 1950s and the 1990s.*

This project illustrates the road taken by tobacco through Swedish culture over a period of fifty years. The overall aim is to study how ideas and meanings have come to be associated with the smoking of tobacco in Sweden in a period when the health risks of tobacco have been underlined and defined with ever-greater clarity. It involves analyzing how the habit has been formed and has come to appear and be represented in a number of arenas in society over time: interpretations by popular culture of tobacco in the weekly press and other media, the representation of tobacco in health information and advertising, and the presentation by medical science of smoking as a phenomenon. How has the smoker been depicted, described and presented. Central questions are what values and ideals have been able to be linked to tobacco smoking, how they have found expression in different media and cultural spheres, and how they have come to change over time.

**Sociology**

**Stefan Svallfors** 1999 SEK 300,000  
2000 SEK 300,000

University of Umeå Reg. no. 98-0043

*Swedish changes in values from a comparative standpoint: International Social Survey Program.*

What are Swedish attitudes and values in different social issues like in comparison with those found in other countries? Do a global market economy and capitalism shape views in similar fashion the world over? Or do national institutions and traditions play the main role in shaping people's notions?

In this project a comparative opinion survey is carried out as part of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). Annual opinion surveys are carried out together with thirty or so other countries on topics such as social equality, the environment, social networks and the family. Sweden has been a member since 1992. Within the project a number of separate stud-



ies are carried out in which the focus is on, for example, attitudes to the welfare state and the tax system, attitudes to the family and also national identity and nationalism.

### Sociology

Rolf Törnqvist

1999 SEK 400,000  
2000 SEK 400,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0064  
*The road to power. The street fight in the German crisis society, 1928-34.*

The street fight in the Weimar Republic, with confrontations between socialists and national socialists, illustrates problems of regulating conflicts in societies in crisis. With a more recent perspective of movements, the pattern of confrontation of the period between the wars can also throw light on later antagonism between democratic and antidemocratic forces. Ulrich Beck, Anthony Giddens and Alberto Melucci in the 1990s have discussed the important of social movements in late-modern societies. They stress the need for new political forms of action, and also the risks of mass movements which reject multicultural tolerance. I am using these perspectives to analyse antagonism between "old" and "new" movement elements in the street fight, with the emphasis on developments in Berlin. Analyses of the post-war period are compared with the view of players at the time. The judgments of Swedish socialists are used as source material. One of the main questions in my study is why "new" collective forms of action were used mainly by national socialists.

### Sociology

Lotta Holme

1999 SEK 530,000  
2000 SEK 530,000

University of Linköping Reg. no. 98-0192  
*Charity and the welfare state. The Fokus Foundation's work on behalf of housing and services for the severely disabled, 1964-74.*

The aim of the project is to examine the relationship between charity and the welfare state during the 1960s and 1970s in Sweden. This is done through an analysis of the work of the Fokus Foundation on behalf of the supply of housing and services in the years 1964-74 for the severely disabled in relation to the Founda-

tion's ideology, activities, results and the transition to municipal activities. The intention is that the project should bring knowledge of the forms of social work, particularly where people with functional handicaps are concerned, where the teamwork and conflicts between individuals and the public are strongly maintained. The intention is to discuss charity and the welfare state and to put the activities of the Foundation in a broad social context. In order to open up the study further, the perspective of residents in regard to these questions will be investigated by means of an interview and a questionnaire study.

### Sociology

Eva Palmblad

1999 SEK 430,000  
2000 SEK 860,000

Jönköping University College Reg. no. 98-0296  
*About "problem children" in school: diagnosis as a strategy for disciplining and social stabilization.*

Neuropsychiatric diagnoses have expanded considerably in recent years and attracted a great deal of attention from parent organizations and professional groups. The project aims to describe and analyze how and why certain conditions in children and young people have come to be defined, institutionalized and legitimized as pathological in terms of MBD/DAMP/ADHA/Asperger's/Tourette's syndrome. By studying patient records over a period - from the 1930s to the 1990s - and placing them in relation to professional ideology documents and school policy material, the aim is to place in relief contemporary concepts concerning and measures target at specific problem children.

### Sociology

Sune Sunesson

1999 SEK 600,000  
2000 SEK 600,000

Lund University Reg. no. 98-0302  
*The new organizations - free organizations in a changed welfare state?*

The Swedish welfare state is changing. The relationship between the state and voluntary organizations is being affected by this change. New associations are emerging and the existing organizations are trying to find their place in

the changed organizational landscape. The relationship between the state and voluntary organizations has for a long time been characterized by "free corporatism", which has meant that organizations have been given public administration duties and a mediating position between the state and the target groups of policy. During the 1990s the state has started to specify more specialized criteria for cooperation, the welfare-ideology alliance has started to break up, and the influence of organizations on policy formation has become weaker. These developments are giving rise to important research questions about the organizations' freedom of action and choice of strategy and about the conditions underlying democracy and political insight. The aim of the research project is to investigate forms of action and adaptation in voluntary organizations in the area of social policy.

### Statistics

Ake Svensson

1999 SEK 500,000  
2000 SEK 500,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-0190  
*The spread of infectious diseases - development of statistical models of analysis.*

Ever since 1909, when Ross formulated a mathematical model for the spread of malaria, mathematics and statistics have been essential tools both for understanding how infection is spread within and between populations and for assessing what types of measures can be used for the successful control of the spread of infection.

Realistic mathematical/statistical models have to take account of both medical/biological and social factors. Medical and biological knowledge is needed to understand how a virus or a bacterium is spread and how it can cause disease. The spread of a virus (or bacterium), however, is also affected by patterns of contact in the populations studied.

In recent years theoretical models of spread have attracted increasing interest within research into probability theory. The intention behind the project is to make use of theoretical developments that have taken place and to investigate how different models of spread can be linked to empirical data. This boundary between theory and reality has so far not been adequately researched.

### Political Science

Barry Holmström

1999 SEK 1 million  
2000 SEK 1 million

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-0047  
*The repercussions of the EU on Scandinavian democracy.*

EU integration is posing new challenges for the Scandinavian countries. The greater degree of integration means that the Scandinavian model is being confronted by other political traditions. What repercussions is European collaboration having on forms of government in Scandinavia? Does the EU entail a weakening or strengthening of Scandinavian democracy? The aim of the project is to ascertain by means of detailed empirical analysis the way in which entry into the EU has repercussions on political decision-making at national level in Scandinavia.

Sweden and Finland are the member states whose decision processes will be analyzed before and after their entry into the EU in 1995. Norway is included as a control case in order to isolate changes which can be attributed solely to formal entry into the EU. The empirical cases are taken from the agricultural and social sectors.

### Political Science

Lars Strömberg

1999 SEK 860,000  
2000 SEK 600,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0057  
*Local management under change? A Swedish and an international comparison over time.*

Extensive changes have taken place at municipal level in Sweden during the 1980s and 1990s in regard to the recruitment of managers, decentralization, deregulation and privatization. How these changes, however, have affected local management during this period is not clear.

The first aim of the project is to study from a democratic standpoint changes in attitudes and values among leading politicians and administrators in Swedish municipalities via three surveys conducted in 1984, 1991 and 1999.

During the 1990s global driving forces are said to also affect the municipal political level. Changes among Swedish municipal decision-makers may thus be due to supranational change. The second aim of the project, there-



fore, is to study changes in systems of norms across countries – particularly in relation to the basis for democratic leadership – through surveys conducted on at least two occasions in a total of ten countries in western and eastern Europe, including the Baltic and a number of new states in the former Soviet Union, during the periods 1991–94 and 1995–99 (which includes Sweden).

### Political Science

**Lennart J. Lundqvist** 1999 SEK 450,000  
2000 SEK 470,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0142  
*Interest groups in environmental policy – a problem of legitimacy?*

The aim of the project is to investigate opportunities for interest groups to act in order to influence Swedish environmental policy. This is done through a review of the competing assumptions regarding these opportunities which is carried out by means of the three dominant theories in this area of research – pluralism, corporatism and the Political Opportunity Structure approach. Such a review has not been carried out before, for which reason it will take us a step further in research into interest groups in political life, both theoretically and empirically.

By examining opportunities for action on the part of the interest groups, the project will throw light on the classic social-science issue of whether the existence of such groups in political life is compatible with the idea of equal citizenship. Do all interest groups have the same opportunities of affecting the framing of policy or are certain interest groups given systematically greater opportunities of having a say? The question is crucial for the opportunities of achieving democratic legitimacy in the political system.

### Political Science

**Sune Persson** 1999 SEK 666,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0369  
*White buses into the heart of darkness: the Swedish Red Cross expedition in 1945.*

The research project intends to analyze by means of scientific methods and with the help of archive documents available to research the Swedish rescue expedition of the well-known

“white buses” at the closing stage of the second world war. Some of the questions are how and by who was the Swedish rescue effort initiated? Is the conventional historical description (that the initiative was taken by Norway) correct? How important was the Danish contribution to the rescue work in the period 1944–1945? What role did the Jewish organizations play as far as the Swedish rescue work was concerned?

### Medicine

#### Medicine

**Hans Samuelsson** 1999 SEK 320,000  
2000 SEK 320,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-0294  
*Anosognosia (unawareness of a functional deficit) in unilateral neglect (defect of attention): a clinical study of patients with cerebrovascular damage on the right side.*

Unilateral neglect is a common symptom in patients who have suffered a stroke on the right side of the brain and entails the absence of registration of objects or events in the left field of perception. Clinical experience has shown that anosognosia (unawareness of functional impairment) can play an important role in the specific behaviour seen in unilateral neglect and in the ability to recover from neglect. Despite its clinical importance, knowledge is lacking of the phenomenon of anosognosia. This study will examine the relationship between the presence of neglect and anosognosia. A recently described explanatory model for anosognosia will also be examined. According to this model, the following three components are crucial for the degree of awareness of a deficit: 1) the degree of functional deficit, 2) the type of function that is deficient and 3) the degree of general cognitive capacity. An examination will also take place of the relationships that can be seen between neuroradiological data and functional deficit.

## The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

**Sverker Sörlin** 1999 SEK 3,500,000  
2000 SEK 3,500,000

University of Umeå Reg. no. 98-5007  
*The landscape as an arena: science, institutions and the environment, 1800–2000.*

In this research programme we shall analyze the forces which have shaped notions of the landscape. A starting point for the programme is the fact that the landscape in the 19th and 20th centuries has served as an arena for two interacting courses of events, taking the form of physical installations and human activity, on the one hand, and the cultural and intellectual processes (“discourses”), on the other hand, that have contributed to understanding of the landscape.

**Lennart Sjöberg** 1999 SEK 2 million  
2000 SEK 2 million

Stockholm School of Economics Reg. no. 98-5018  
*Neglected risks.*

This project takes as its point of departure the research into risks that has been carried out in the social sciences and, to some extent, the humanities. The area has developed considerably in the last few decades, which may be seen as an expression of the large degree of social relevance of such research and of a more fundamental importance for risk in people’s ways of functioning.

**Bengt Sandin** 1999 SEK 2,700,000  
2000 SEK 2,700,000

University of Linköping Reg. no. 98-5034  
*The welfare state, media and modernization – a research project on the history of educational programmes.*

The overall objective of the project is to portray the links between educational programmes and society’s welfare and educational policies. The ambition is also to analyze the cultural and mediated expressions of social change.

**Axel Hadenius** 1999 SEK 2,500,000  
2000 SEK 2,500,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 98-5044  
*Institutions, organization and democratic culture. Continuity and change in Russia.*

Russia has undergone revolutionary changes in the last ten years. The one-party state and the planned economy have been abandoned. In their place have come a multiparty system and market reforms. However, sizeable concerns lie alongside the ongoing process of reform.

The aim is to give an integrated picture of the problems of an institutional, organizational and attitude-related nature. These problems are to a high degree interlinked, which warrants a multidisciplinary approach.

**Stina Hansson** 1999 SEK 1,500,000  
2000 SEK 1,500,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-5050  
*From antiquity’s progymnasmata to the modern writing process. Basic rhetoric as a text and thought form.*

The project comprises a translation of the leading textbook in antiquity on progymnasmata and a volume of essays which by means of item-by-item scrutiny studies the series of exercises as a cultural bearer from antiquity and, in a Swedish context, until the time when these exercises were no longer part of or left their mark on school education.

**Wlodek Rabinowicz** 1999 SEK 1,800,000  
2000 SEK 1,800,000

Lund University Reg. no. 98-5052  
*Acting rationally over time – dynamic choices in decision theory, economics and moral philosophy.*

The aim of the project is to investigate what characterizes a rational choice over time, both when the perspective is limited to the decision-maker’s own objectives and when it is widened to include objectives which are given by morality. The problem of dynamic choices has been



discussed by economists and decision theorists and by moral philosophers. The project aims to relate the parallel discussions to each other.

**Bo Södersten** 1999 **SEK 2,000,000**  
2000 **SEK 2,000,000**

International School of Economics, Jönköping Reg. no. 98-5055  
*The Swedish welfare state and internationalization.*

The research team will study how the Swedish welfare state is influenced by the increased globalization which is a feature of today's economy. What will the effects be of increasing internationalization on salaries, employment, investments and grown in a small, open economy? Will generous welfare arrangements continue to be sustainable in an increasingly internationalized world?

Another central question is how globalization has already affected and in the future will affect the foundations of political science for the welfare state.

**Görel Cavalli-Björkmann** 1999 **SEK 900,000**  
2000 **SEK 900,000**

National Museum of Fine Arts Reg. no. 98-5056  
*Nicodemus Tessin the Younger.*

Nicodemus Tessin the Younger (1654–1728) played a decisive role in the history of Swedish architecture. It is therefore crucial that the most important source material should be published in editions containing scientific annotations.

The research team intend to concentrate their efforts in the first instance on the publication of four works:

1. Nicodemus Tessin's travel diaries. Earlier editions are incomplete and do not contain Tessin's own illustrations.
2. Tessin's *Traité de la décoration intérieure*, which comprises two manuscripts in the Royal Library and the Royal Academy of Fine Arts.
3. A facsimile edition of *Catalogue des livres estampes & desseins du cabinet appartenant au Baron Tessin*, Stockholm 1712, with additional notes by C. G. Tessin, annotated and supplied with biographical references, historical accounts etc.

4. A descriptive catalogue of Tessin's drawings, both his own and those produced at his office, and of other material from his collection of drawings of relevance to his architecture.

**Kerstin Sundberg** 1999 **SEK 3,000,000**  
2000 **SEK 3,000,000**

Lund University Reg. no. 98-5061  
*People – Power – Modernity. Estates in Skåne from the height of the middle ages to the present.*

It is well known that a feature of the region to which Skåne belongs is castles and manor houses. Today's landscape of Skåne with its estates has deep historical roots in the Danish middle ages. Reflected here is the strong position held by the nobles in the province in both the Swedish and Danish middle ages. The estates will be studied from the standpoint of the social sciences and the humanities, from a comparative international perspective.

**Kerstin Cederlund** 1999 **SEK 1,300,000**  
2000 **SEK 1,300,000**

Lund University Reg. no. 98-5073  
*The regional roles of the universities. Swedish education, research and regional development in an international perspective.*

The project is a Swedish contribution to an international research programme, The Role of Universities for National Competitiveness and Regional Development: the Case of Sweden in an International Perspective. Swedish and foreign researchers are collaborating in the project.

There are important links between university research/higher education and the international competitiveness of companies, and thereby national employment and welfare. Universities and university colleges are one of the most important driving forces of our time for regional development. These statements are subjected to critical scrutiny in the programme.

**Ingela Bergman** 1999 **SEK 2,300,000**  
2000 **SEK 2,300,000**

The Silver Museum, Arjeplog Reg. no. 98-5116  
*People, fire and the landscape. The establishment of the fishing community and ecological conditions in inner Norrland 9000–6000 BP.*

The objective is to clarify the course of colonization, the development of vegetation, and the strategies of the fishing community for resource utilization and settlement during the period 9000–6000 BP. The project is also concerned with the development of archaeological techniques and techniques involving the history of vegetation for identifying small-scale disruptions of growth communities in fishing settlements.

**Bo Rothstein** 1999 **SEK 2 million**  
2000 **SEK 3 million**

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 98-5125  
*The fall of the strong state: Swedish political culture under change, 1975–2000.*

From the 1930s Swedish political culture came to be characterized by a strong belief in rationalism and planning. Radical social changes were thought to be capable of being carried out in a democratic manner in a political and administrative process characterized by rationality.

Developments in recent times have involved a very substantial change. The position of the central investigative system is much weaker than before and the position of the central civil-service departments has in many cases become substantially weaker. One can speak about a dismantling of the idea of the strong state in Swedish political culture. The main aim of this project is to investigate the extent of, the reasons for and the social effects of the fall of the strong state.

**Ake W. Edfeldt** 1999 **SEK 500,000**  
2000 **SEK 500,000**

Swedish Concert Institute, Stockholm Reg. no. 98-5131  
*The history of Swedish jazz: the documentation project (Svejdok).*

The history of Swedish jazz is a neglected area of research that can now, thanks to the grant received for this project, be treated in an inte-

gral and systematic manner through joint contributions from the country's foremost jazz connoisseurs.

The project aims to take in, through a nondirective interview technique, field material covering the period 1948–1968, to analyze this material and to describe the sound material in the form of CDs with short historical notes in booklet form.

**Ulf Görman** 1999 **SEK 2 million**  
2000 **SEK 2 million**

Lund University Reg. no. 98-5133  
*Changes of religion – individual, community, society.*

In the last hundred years Sweden has changed from a uniform society in terms of its view of life and religion to a multicultural environment. This finds expression in a greater religious diversity, which helps to make changes in religious understanding and affiliation more and more common. In present-day society changes of religious affiliation are also taking new forms.

In the project a study is made of the change of religious affiliation in the light of the importance that conversion has for individuals, for the religious environment which they leave or enter, and for society.

**Jan-Olof Drängert** 1999 **SEK 1 million**  
2000 **SEK 1 million**

University of Linköping Reg. no. 98-5143  
*The city and its sewers. The ecocycle and views of sanitation over one and a half centuries.*

The aim of this study is to analyze and interpret how changing views of the ecocycle and selected patterns of action have influenced and are influenced by the prevailing conditions in the city and its sewers between the 1860s and the 1990s. The study has an interdisciplinary design and contains comparative local studies of two Swedish cities with very different economies: the industrial town of Norrköping and the academic town of Linköping.



**Barbro Ståhle Sjönell** 1999 SEK 500,000  
2000 SEK 500,000

Swedish Society of Belles Lettres  
Reg. no. 98-5153

*Swedish authors published by the Swedish Society of Belles Lettres.*

Since 1910 the Swedish Society of Belles Lettres has published Swedish literature in scientific editions in the series of the above title. The project covers two editions of already started publications of collected writing: Commentary on Leopold's letters, Collected writings of Carl Gustav af Leopold (SFSV II) II:8, volume 17, edited by Åke-Hugo Hansson and Eskil Burman, and Commentary on King Fjalan, Collected writings of Johan Ludwig Runeberg (SFSV XVI) XII:II:2), edited by Kjell-Arne Brändström. The latter has been published since 1933 in association with the Swedish Literature Society in Finland.

In addition, five volumes are to be edited in the new series of authors published by the Swedish Society of Belles Lettres, where in contrast to the older series they appear with text and commentary bound in the same volume. The series will include two parts of Israel Holmström's Collected Writings, edited by Bernt Olsson and Barbro Nilsson, three works by 19th century female novelists: Emelie Flygare-Carlén's Pål Värning (1844), edited by Johan Svedjedal, Fredrika Bremer's The Neighbours (1837), edited by Carine and Lars Burman, and Sophie von Knorring's The Illusions (1836), edited by Theres Kessler.

**Svante Lindqvist** 1999 SEK 2,500,000  
Nobel Foundation Reg. no. 98-5164  
*Centenary exhibition of the Nobel Prize.*

As a first step towards establishing a permanent Nobel Museum, the Nobel Foundation intends to hold a large anniversary exhibition to mark the centenary of the Nobel Prize in 2001. The provisional name of the exhibition is Culture of Creativity: Individuals and Milieus.

## Infrastructural Support

**Jan Sahlén/  
Erik Norberg** 1999 SEK 2 million

National Archives/Swedish  
Archive Information SVAR Reg. no. 98-5124  
*Digital registers.*

Digital registers is a national project spanning several sectors. Through collaboration between the interest groups the National Archives, the Royal Library/the university libraries and Mid-Sweden University College, the project will, inter alia:

- create digital search media for central components of source material of interest for research
- draw up at the same time registers containing authorized details of individuals, organizations etc.

**Barbro Nilsson** 1999 SEK 1 million  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 98-5128  
*Russian 17th-century audio archives in the National Archives.*

The unique collections of 17th century Russian manuscripts, which are kept at the National Archives in Stockholm, have for many years been the object of considerable interest on the part of researchers of varying specialities and from different countries. However, this archive material has undergone much less research than it deserves, owing to the size, poor arrangement and inadequate cataloguing of the material. The aim of the project is to draw up a scientific catalogue of three collections: the city archives of Novgorod, the Smolensk archives and the Tikhvin archives.

**Kjell Östberg** 1999 SEK 2 million  
South Stockholm University College  
Reg. no. 98-5140

*The Institute of Contemporary History.*

The aim of the project is to initiate the construction of a research institute of contemporary history at Södertörn University College.

The activities of the department will focus on the following areas: research, documentation, teaching, publicity and external activities.

**Lena Peterson** 1999 SEK 1,500,000  
Institute of Languages and Folklore  
Reg. no. 98-5154

*Nordic dictionary of rune names*

Runic inscriptions in the Viking era (800–1100 AD) number approximately 3,300, the majority of which (about 2,800) are in what is now Swedish territory.

The project aims to compile an alphabetical dictionary of all existing names, including their etymology, frequency and geographical distribution. All instances of each individual name will be entered with a reference to inscriptions where they are found. The instances will be sorted by case form. These lists of instances will hopefully contribute to greater knowledge of both phonology and morphology in the old Scandinavian languages. In addition to articles on individual names, the dictionary will contain etymological entries for existing name elements (first and last elements in composite names) and lists of the compounds that have been vouched for.

**Svante Nordin** 1999 SEK 500,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 98-5155  
*Research project on the edition of the Swedish works of Ernst Cassirer.*

The project concerns research within the framework of a complete edition of the works of the German philosopher Ernst Cassirer (1874–1945), who left behind a philosophical life's work of amazing scope and breadth, which is now the object of steadily growing attention. A collected edition of his writings is being published in Germany. The Swedish project will be carried out in close cooperation with German researchers working on this edition. It concerns primarily research into Cassirer's time in Sweden (1934, 1935–1940).

**Jon Erik Nordstrand** 1999 SEK 545,000  
University Library of Gothenburg  
Reg. no. 98-5156

*The Evert Taube archive: conveying information about manuscripts.*

The written legacy of Evert Taube, which covers just over twenty metres of shelves, encompasses the whole of Taube's life from the

turn of the century to his death in 1976. It consists of letters to and from Evert Taube, diaries, a large number of manuscripts and drafts of his books and song collection, photographs and printed material.

The aim of the project is to order, list and make available the wealth of material. The work will include the development of electronic recording procedures and search methods for manuscript material.

**Hans Ottosson** 1999 SEK 1 million  
Swedish Film Institute Reg. no. 98-5158  
*Publication of a Swedish film database.*

Since 1992 the Swedish Film Institute has been in charge of a unique database in which all film data of interest relating to Swedish films have been recorded. The most important source for the film database is the work *Svensk Filmografi* (8 volumes), whose publication has previously been funded by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. At the time the database was created, it employed the technology of the time.

In connection with the upgrading of the film database and the making of its interface more user-friendly, it will be moved from its present Oracle 6 environment to a new Oracle environment on a new Sun server. The existing character-based user interface will be replaced with one that is web-based.

**Arne A. Anderberg** 1999 SEK 755,000  
Museum of Natural History Reg. no. 98-5159  
*The Linnean Herbarium at the Museum of Natural History on the Internet.*

The project aims to present via the Internet that part of Carl von Linné's herbarium, consisting of about 4,000 species of plants, which is currently kept at the Museum of Natural History. This collection is extremely important scientifically, since it contains several of the original examples used by Linné for his species descriptions, although it also has a significant cultural-historical value. The fragile plant sheets can only be seen today by visiting specialists, which is unfortunate in view of Linné's fame and his importance for the growth of systematic biology.



## Statistical information on research grants

For several years in succession, an overview in the form of tables showing the distribution of grants in the past financial year has been presented in the Annual Report. Owing to the addition of more donations over the past few years, year-on-year comparisons have become more difficult. It should also be noted that only those projects which are linked to the special application register are included in the statistics. This means that the one-off grant in 1998 of SEK 60 m to universities for the development and establishment of a graduate school of modern languages is not included, although this has been described in the section on grants for research. 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.

The distribution of grants between subject areas for 1998 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.

## The Bank of Sweden Donation

Table 1.

Applications and grants approved, 1998 (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	4	2,430	13	8,497	5	8	2	2
Archaeology	3	2,740	4	3,435	2	2	2	1
Architecture	0	0	10	7,828	4	6	0	0
Economic history	9	5,051	22	13,008	4	18	3	6
Ethnology	1	1,200	7	5,544	4	3	1	0
Philosophy	4	1,600	7	2,913	3	4	1	3
Peace and conflict research	0	0	1	258	0	1	0	0
Business economics	7	4,180	25	12,800	4	21	2	5
Geography	2	1,055	9	5,281	1	8	0	2
History	15	10,580	48	22,783	15	33	4	11
Information technology	1	750	2	1,028	1	1	0	1
Law	6	3,190	30	13,685	9	21	3	3
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	2	1,070	5	2,060	4	1	2	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	520	7	2,539	3	4	1	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	6	3,904	12	6,589	7	5	3	3
Literature/theatre/film	11	2,893	39	17,610	14	25	4	7
Mass communication	3	2,535	5	2,516	2	3	0	3
Medicine	5	3,270	19	13,728	6	13	0	5
Modern languages	3	1,388	12	7,495	4	8	1	2
Music	2	1,895	3	2,775	2	1	1	1
Economics	8	4,920	19	12,120	1	18	1	7
Natural science	0	0	3	868	0	3	0	0
Educational theory	4	2,180	25	12,102	12	13	2	2
Psychology	9	5,025	49	28,794	8	41	0	9
Sociology	13	5,051	38	16,937	13	25	5	8
Statistics	3	1,600	9	4,636	1	8	0	3
Political science	9	5,240	13	6,677	3	10	2	7
Theology	3	1,030	9	4,363	0	9	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>75,297</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>238,869</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>94</b>
					29.7%	70.3%	29.9%	70.1%

Total grants, as above	75,297
Grants from Rönnerberg donation (children)	155
Grants from Rönnerberg donation (ageing)	500
Grants from the N-E Svensson fund	270
Travel grants, sector committees	1,018
<b>Grants for research, total</b>	<b>77,240</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

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



**Table 2.**

New grants, by subject area, 1998 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	2	2,080	11	8,205	5	6	2	0
Archaeology	2	1,740	3	2,235	2	1	2	0
Architecture	0	0	10	7,828	4	6	0	0
Economic history	5	3,465	18	10,737	2	16	1	4
Ethnology	1	1,200	7	5,544	4	3	1	0
Philosophy	3	1,180	5	2,208	3	2	1	2
Peace and conflict research	0	0	1	258	0	1	0	0
Business economics	2	1,425	19	9,595	2	17	0	2
Geography	2	1,055	9	5,281	1	8	0	2
History	8	6,345	37	18,318	13	24	3	5
Information technology	0	0	1	279	1	0	0	0
Law	3	1,420	27	12,285	8	19	2	1
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	1	540	4	1,810	3	1	1	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	520	7	2,539	3	4	1	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	3	2,550	9	5,901	7	2	3	0
Literature/theatre/film	3	815	31	15,896	10	21	0	3
Mass communication	1	1,036	3	1,287	2	1	0	1
Medicine	1	320	15	10,278	6	9	0	1
Modern languages	1	520	10	6,707	4	6	1	0
Music	1	695	2	1,348	2	0	1	0
Economics	3	1,860	14	7,687	0	14	0	3
Natural science	0	0	3	868	0	3	0	0
Educational theory	2	1,530	23	11,414	11	12	1	1
Psychology	3	1,630	43	24,601	8	35	0	3
Sociology	6	2,660	29	13,949	10	19	2	4
Statistics	1	500	7	3,143	1	6	0	1
Political science	4	2,976	8	4,375	1	7	0	4
Theology	1	290	7	3,677	0	7	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>38,352</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>198,253</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>
					31.1%	68.9%	36.7%	63.3%

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

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

**Table 3.**

Continuation grants, by subject area, 1998 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount*	No.	Amount**	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	2	350	2	292	0	2	0	2
Archaeology	1	1,000	1	1,200	0	1	0	1
Ekonomic history	4	1,586	4	2,270	2	2	2	2
Philosophy	1	420	2	705	0	2	0	1
Business economics	5	2,755	6	3,205	2	4	2	3
History	7	4,235	11	4,466	2	9	1	6
Information technology	1	750	1	749	0	1	0	1
Law	3	1,770	3	1,400	1	2	1	2
Classical languages/culture of the ancient world	1	530	1	250	1	0	1	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	3	1,354	3	688	0	3	0	3
Literature/theatre/film	8	2,078	8	1,714	4	4	4	4
Mass communication	2	1,499	2	1,229	0	2	0	2
Medicine	4	2,950	4	3,449	0	4	0	4
Modern languages	2	868	2	788	0	2	0	2
Music	1	1,200	1	1,427	0	1	0	1
Economics	5	3,060	5	4,433	1	4	1	4
Educational theory	2	650	2	688	1	1	1	1
Psychology	6	3,395	6	4,193	0	6	0	6
Sociology	7	2,391	9	2,989	3	6	3	4
Statistics	2	1,100	2	1,493	0	2	0	2
Political science	5	2,264	5	2,302	2	3	2	3
Theology	2	740	2	686	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>36,945</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>40,616</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>
					23.2%	76.8%	24.3%	75.7%

**Table 4.**

Continuation grants/New grants, 1998 (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.	No.	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	74	36,945	82	40,616	91.0	90.2	19	63	18	56
New grants	60	38,352	363	198,253	19.3	16.5	113	250	22	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>75,297</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>238,869</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>94</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

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



**Table 5.**

Grants approved, by administering institution, 1998 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount*	% (of total amount)	
Chalmers University of Technology	1	550	0,7	
Forskning & Framsteg	1	199	0,3	
University of Gothenburg	14	7,391	9,8	
Stockholm School of Economics	6	3,225	4,3	
University College of Jönköping	1	430	0,6	
University College of Karlstad	1	195	0,3	
University College of Växjö	1	800	1,1	
University College of Örebro	1	585	0,8	
Royal Institute of Technology	1	70	0,1	
Karolinska Institute	2	1,415	1,9	
Committee for Research on Stockholm	1	700	0,9	
Royal Academy of Music	1	1,200	1,6	
University of Linköpings	6	1,817	2,4	
Lund University	14	8,454	11,2	
Mid-Sweden University College	2	1,335	1,8	
National Heritage Board	1	1,000	1,3	
National Archives	1	350	0,5	
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	10	777	1,0	
Rinkeby Institute of Linguistic Research	1	800	1,1	
University of Agricultural Sciences	1	530	0,7	
Stockholm University	24	15,089	20,0	
South Stockholm University College	2	1,701	2,3	
University of Umeå	10	6,447	8,6	
Uppsala University	29	19,182	25,5	
Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities	1	375	0,9	
Eastern Economics Institute	1	680	0,9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>75,297</b>	<b>100,0</b>	

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

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

## Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

**Table 6.**

Applications and grants approved, 1998 (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	46	73,035	86	153,953	32	54	16	30
Humanities/ Social science	18	37,300	62	117,466	12	50	3	15
Social science	14	26,850	55	95,744	13	42	3	11
Miscellaneous	5	5,450	6	40,660	2	4	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>142,635</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>407,823</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>59</b>
					28.2%	71.8%	28.9%	71.1%
<b>Travel grants, sector committees</b>		<b>4,026</b>						
<b>Grants for research, total</b>		<b>146,661</b>						

**Table 7.**

New grants, by subject area, 1998 (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	13	14,800	51	80,769	21	30	6	7
Humanities/ Social science	10	18,900	54	97,889	11	43	2	8
Social science	4	6,250	45	72,549	10	35	0	4
Miscellaneous	1	2,500	2	36,002	0	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42,450</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>287,209</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
					27.6%	72.4%	28.6%	71.4%

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

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



**Table 8.**

Continuation grants, by subject area, 1998 (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	33	58,235	35	73,184	11	24	10	23
Humanities/ Social science	8	18,400	8	19,577	1	7	1	7
Social science	10	20,600	10	23,195	3	7	3	7
Miscellaneous	4	2,950	4	4,658	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100,185</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>120,614</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>
					29.8%	70.2%	29.1%	70.9%

**Table 9.**

Continuation grants/New grants, 1998 (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	55	100,185	57	120,614	83.1	96.5	17	40
New grants	28	42,450	152	287,209	14.8	18.4	42	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>142,635</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>407,823</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>150</b>
							<b>24</b>	<b>59</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges

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

**Table 10.**

Grants approved, by administering institution, 1998 (amount in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount*	% (of total amount)
National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images	1	950	0.7
Centre for Baltic Studies	1	3,000	2.1
Broadcasting media in Sweden	1	2,700	1.9
European University Institute	1	3,000	2.1
University of Gothenburg	8	12,745	8.9
Stockholm School of Economics	2	2,400	1.7
University College of Halmstad	1	1,300	0.9
Academy of Engineering Sciences	2	1,100	0.8
Int School of Economics, Jönköping	1	2,000	1.4
Royal Institute of Technology	4	8,050	5.6
Royal Library	1	1,800	1.3
Royal Academy of Music	1	500	0.4
University of Linköping	4	5,300	3.7
Lund University	14	28,100	19.7
National Museum of Fine Arts	1	900	0.6
Museum of National History	1	755	0.5
Nobel Foundation	1	2,500	1.8
National Heritage Board	1	3,500	2.5
National Archives	1	2,000	1.4
Swedish Concert Institution	1	500	0.4
Institute for Dialectology, Onomastics and Folklore Research	1	1,500	1.1
The Silver Museum Foundation	1	2,300	1.6
Stockholm University	11	15,375	10.8
Swedish Film Institute	1	1,000	0.7
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1	1,500	1.1
Swedish Association of Belles Lettres	1	500	0.4
Swedish Centre for Folk Song and Folk Music Research	1	160	0.1
South Stockholm University College	2	2,500	1.8
University of Umeå	4	10,700	7.5
Uppsala University	10	22,000	15.4
Uppsala University Library	2	2,000	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>142,635</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Amounts granted are specified including overhead charges



## Publications by the Foundation

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

Thirty-six volumes in the series have appeared between 1977 and 1989.

The book published since 1990 are as follows:

*Forskning i ett föränderligt samhälle, Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond 1965-1990.* Editors: Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990)

*Swedish Research in a Changing Society, The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation 1965-1990.* Editors: Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990)

*Riksdagen inifrån. Tolv riksdagsledamöters hägkomster, erfarenheter och lärdomar (The Riksdag on the inside. Twelve Members of Parliament recollect their experiences and lessons learned).* Editor: Nils Stjernquist, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1991)

*Att åldras (Growing Old. Report from a symposium on ageing and on age-related diseases).* Editor: Bengt Pernow, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992)

*Riksdagen genom tiderna (The Riksdag: A History of the Swedish Parliament).*

H. Schück, G. Rystad, M. F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1992 2nd ed.)

*Europa – historiens återkomst (Europe – the Return of History).*

Editor: Sven Tägil, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1992)

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

Bengt Wieslander: *The Parliamentary Ombudsman in Sweden.*

Gidlunds Bokförlag (1994)

Bengt Wieslander: *JO-ämbetet i Sverige.*

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*Parlamentarismen i de nordiska länderna. En egen modell? (Parliamentarianism in the Scandinavian Countries. A Distinctive Model?).* Editor: Nils Stjernquist, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1995)

*Liv. Verk. Tid. Till biografiskrivandets renässans (Life, Works, Times. For the Renaissance of Biography).*

Book issued in cooperation with the Royal Academy of Music (Publications Series No. 82). Tabergs tryckeri AB (1995)

*In the Eye of the Beholder: Opinions on Welfare and Justice in a Comparative Perspective.* Editor: Stefan Svallfors, Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation in association with Impello, Umeå (1995)

*Riksdagskotten inifrån. Tretton ledamöters hägkomster (The Parliamentary Standing Committees from the Inside. Thirteen Members' Recollections).* Editor: Lars Gustafsson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1997)

*"Det har ändå hänt fantastiskt mycket". Vad har jämställdheten uppnått? ("An awful lot has, nevertheless, happened." What has gender equality achieved?)* Report of a gender equality seminar on 25 April 1996.

Editor: Egon Hemlin, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1997)

Björn von Sydow: *Parlamentarismen i Sverige. Utveckling och utformning till 1945 (Parliamentarianism in Sweden. Evolution and Shaping until 1945).*

Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*War Experience, Self Image and National Identity: The Second World War as Myth and History.*

Editors: Stig Ekman and Nils Edling, Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*Trying to Make Democracy Work. The Nordic Parliaments and the European Union.*

Editor: Matti Wiberg, Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*Forskningens roll i offensiv kulturavsvård (The Role of Research in Assertive Care of Cultural Heritage).* Report from a seminar held on 14 November 1996,

Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*Promoting Cultural Research for Human Development.* Report on seminars held by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation for the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development "The Power of Culture" in Stockholm, 30 March – 2 April 1998.

Editor: Carl-Johan Kleberg, Gidlunds Förlag (1998)

*Arkitekturforskning med betydelse för konst och gestaltning – inventering och kommentarer (Architectural research of significance for art and interpretation – a catalogue and comments).*

Published by Chalmers University of Technology and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Teknolog Tryck (1998)

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