

# 2000

# *Annual Report*



Stiftelsen

**RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND**

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

*Annual Report*  
2000

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## The Foundation's task, inception and aims

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

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

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

In 1993 the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) approved the contribution of a further donation to the Foundation, the Humanities and

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

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

The first grants from the Foundation were awarded in autumn 1965, since when approximately SEK 4.5 billion (in 2000 monetary value) has been distributed for scientific research. The Foundation's total assets amounted to almost SEK 9 billion at year-end 2000.

## Managing Director's comments

The first year of the new millennium was in many respects a record year. Never before had the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund been able to fund so many research projects. The Board of Trustees allocated close on SEK 500 million to projects and programmes in the humanities and social sciences. Over SEK 230 million has been earmarked for new initiatives.

The range of research fields is very large, extending from Stone Age communities to women's football. Multidisciplinary projects have enjoyed high priority. Of especial interest has been the spanning of "the two cultures" of the humanities and the social sciences. Among the projects receiving a grant in the year's round of applications, the following can be singled out:

- a graduate school in mathematics with an emphasis on teaching methods;
- the Holocaust and the European culture of history;
- new teaching methods in the communication of emotions in musical performance (collaboration between musicologists, psychologists and engineers at Uppsala University and the Royal College of Technology);
- culture in the knowledge society: culture as a sector of society and the challenges of cultural policy;
- EU Swedish and the simplification of constitutional language;
- among hooligans and football fans on the terraces: about the culture of supporters;
- gender and the reproduction of the elites from a comparative perspective;
- digitization of collections of interest in the humanities for future research, e.g. at the Architectural Museum, the Museum of Evolution in Uppsala, the Museum of Modern Art, the Nordic Museum, Skokloster, the Royal Library and the Birgitta Library in Vadstena. In addition, considerable support has been forthcoming for the transformation of the library of the Swedish Society of Crafts and Design into a national knowledge centre in the area of form and design.
- infrastructural support has been granted for the establishment of (in some cases vir-

tual) environments capable of reinforcing research cooperation between different institutions such as HUMlab – Humanities and technology in concert at the University of Umeå, a virtual East Indian company archive in Gothenburg, the Information Centre for Entrepreneurship at the University College of Jönköping, the Institute of Financial Research in Stockholm and a national centre for research into economic crime in Linköping;

- support for the creation of research environments in Central Europe and the Balkans. In one project, support is being given for the formation of a visionary community of young researchers from these areas, whose aim is to create an agenda for the reconstruction of the civil society in Southeastern Europe.

In spring 2000, following investigations over a number of years, the Government presented the guidelines for the direction of state policy in regard to research (Bill 1999/2000:81). The resolutions passed in the Riksdag in the past year amount to a concentration of resources by the state on basic research and graduate training. Support for general basic research and research with more sectorial aims is channelled via four new authorities for research funding: the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Council for Working Life and Social Research (FAS), the Research Council for the Environment, Land-based Industries and Social Structure (FORMAS) and the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA). Support for graduate training went mainly to sixteen new national graduate schools.

Through these decisions, the powers that be also expressed an ambition to seek cooperation with other sources of funding for research, including the research foundations, regarding major research activities with a national profile which may become associated with different universities and university colleges. A special body, the Research Forum, linked to the Research Council, has been established on a trial basis. Its task will be to promote dialogue and teamwork between researchers, funding bodies, the public and others who are directly and indirectly affected by research.

Throughout the years the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation has enjoyed collaboration marked by trust with all players in the area of research funding. In the light of this, there is every reason to expect this collaboration with the new state authorities to develop in a positive manner.

The new aims and direction of government policy in regard to research will probably affect the way in which other sources of funding will design their research support in the future. As far as the Foundation is concerned, the decision has meant that the Board has already made certain changes to its instructions in advance of the next round of applications. The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation is to focus exclusively on postdoctoral contributions, while within the Bank of Sweden Donation the aim is to support major and long-term research programmes. Moreover, support can also be given to the creation of an infrastructure in various neglected fields of research. Within the framework of these activities, it goes without saying that support for special activities on behalf of graduate training may be forthcoming.

International collaboration has developed in a particularly striking manner over the past year. Through active participation in the European Foundation Centre (EFC), whose annual meeting is due to be held in Stockholm in May 2001, and through cooperation in the development of Collegium Budapest, the Foundation has established closer contacts with the major research foundations in Europe, particularly in

Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. In cooperation with Volkswagenstiftung, among others, support is being given to the commitment of the European institutes for advanced studies, including the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin and the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS) in Uppsala, with the aim of establishing European research collaboration in the humanities and social sciences.

The big challenge now facing the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation is to play a part in the maintenance by Swedish research in the humanities and the social sciences of a high level of scientific quality and for this to contribute to the social, cultural and democratic evolution of society. The most delicate task for the Foundation is to contribute to the necessary process of achieving diversification and the promotion of research at Swedish seats of learning. This means that it will be an important task in future years to prioritize renewal in the humanities and social sciences and pay greater attention to international research collaboration. However, it is also essential for the Foundation to pay especial attention to the social relevance of research and to the task of disseminating information about research and its findings.



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 2000 approximately 55% of the Foundation's research budget for project activities and infrastructural support was allotted to the humanities and theology, while some 44% went on social science and law. Research in medicine, natural science and technology received about 1%.

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

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

### Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In certain fields which are regarded as important but as not having received sufficient attention, the Foundation sometimes appoints special "sector committees", whose task is to review research needs and encourage scientific research and the exchange of information. The committees consist of researchers from disciplines of importance for the field, together with representatives of important and relevant social interests. The committees' activities may be described as advanced work preparatory to research. Their work comes to an end when sufficient attention has been gained from the research community and/or from the authorities responsible for ensuring that permanent resources are provided for the field in question.

In 1996 two new sector committees started work – the committee for *capital-market research* and the committee for *art and form*. In 1997 the Board also decided to found a sector committee for research on the *knowledge society*. In 2000 the sector committee for capital-market research was wound up, while at the same time a new sector committee for research into *culture, security and sustainable development* was formed.

### Follow-up and evaluation

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

During the year twenty project leaders at the Universities of Gothenberg, Stockholm and Uppsala were contacted and received the following questions, to which written replies have been received:

What scientific publications have been generated by the project? A list of publications should be enclosed.

Has the project generated ideas for new research (applies particularly to completed projects)?

Have those engaged in the project contributed papers at national and international symposia? If so, what papers?

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.

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.

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

Last year the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation decided to experiment with another procedure for the project visit of the preparatory committee for economy, geography etc. In preparation for this visit, it employed two persons who were not associated with its activities – Prof. **Jan-Evert Nilsson** of the then University College of Karlskrona/Ronneby and **Ola Román**, responsible for the programme of the National Agency for Higher Education for management and leadership development. These individuals conducted a preliminary investigation of the projects in question prior to the visit of the preparatory committee. The project leaders were given a list of relevant questions concerning the implementation of the projects, which they were asked to reply to before being interviewed by Jan-Evert Nilsson and Ola Román in the course of a personal visit. Those working in the projects were also interviewed. The Foundation and the members of the preparatory committee then received written particulars of each selected project before the committee visited them. On 31 August the preparatory committee visited the

School of Economics at the University of Gothenberg, when the following projects were reviewed in the customary manner:

#### 1995-0243

*Lennart Hjalmarsson*, The time structure for technical effectiveness in front production function models.

Grant until 31 December 1998

Total grant SEK 2,190,000

#### 1995-5001

*Barbara Czarniawska*, Organization of the metropolis: discourse and practice.

Grant until 31 December 1999

Total grant SEK 6,588,000

#### 1997-5110

*Ulf Olsson*, Doctrinal change in economic policy and deregulation. The case of Sweden from a comparative perspective 1970-1996.

Grant until 31 December 2000

Total grant SEK 3,920,000

The preparatory committee for behavioural science, social medicine etc. visited the University of Gothenburg on 29 August 2000.

The following three projects were chosen for the visit.

#### 1996-0536

*Philip Hwang*, Stability and change in the psychological development of children and young people.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant 1,323,000

#### 1996-0579

*Abby Peterson*, Political "neosectarianism" among young people in present-day Sweden.

Grant until 31 December 1999

Total grant SEK 1,450,000

#### 2000-7066

*Lennart Olausson*, A graduate school for learning, knowledge formation and the tasks of the modern university.

The application was rejected in spring 2000. Prof. Bo Samuelsson, vice chancellor of the University of Gothenburg, and Prof. Lennart Olausson, History of Ideas, University of Gothenburg, who was responsible for the application, were given an opportunity to make a detailed presentation of the project to the preparatory committee.

The preparatory committee for the humanities etc. visited Uppsala University on 8 September 2000, when the following projects were reviewed:

#### 1998-0033

*Johan Svedjedal*, Fredrika Bremer, A biography.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant SEK 1,300,000

#### 1998-0119

*Åsa Karlsson*, Symbolic capital of the elite. The accumulation and reproduction of power at local and national levels, 1650-1770.

Grant until 31 December 2002

Total grant SEK 6,095,000

#### 1998-0223

*Ann-Marie Nilsson*, Wind music in 19th century Sweden.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant SEK 2,085,000

#### 1998-0345

*Eva Hjärthner-Holdar*, Iron technology – a successful innovation. From bronze to iron in the Scandinavian countries and Greece.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant SEK 3,000,000

On 15 February the sector committee for research in the humanities and social sciences reviewed two projects at Stockholm University:

#### 1995-5153

*Ingrid Sjöström*, The parish churches. Cultural heritage and history of construction.

Grant until 31 December 2001

Total grant SEK 19,500,000

#### 1997-5040

*Helena Knutsson*, From coast to coast – stone-age cultures in change.

Grant until 31 December 2002

Total grant SEK 26,300,000

At a meeting on 22 August at the Foundation's Secretariat, the following projects were presented:

#### 1999-5131

*Anita Göransson*, University of Gothenburg, Gender and the reproduction of the elites from a comparative perspective.

Grant until 31 December 2004

Total grant SEK 9,600,000

1999-5169

Bengt Nordberg, Uppsala University, The grammar of conversations.

Grant until 31 December 2004

Total grant SEK 8,800,000

## Research grants

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

In the past year the Foundation has granted just over SEK 492 m for research purposes, as can be seen in the table Research grants on page 39 and statistical information on research grants on page 99. Grants awarded totalled about SEK 70 m more than in the previous year. The reason for this large increase lies mainly in the fact that the Board decided to make a one-off provision of SEK 140 m also in 2000. New grants awarded from the Bank of Sweden Donation and the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation are described on page 48.

The pressure of applications is substantial. Of the applications received during the year, altogether 646 were new ones (150 fewer than in the previous year), the total sum applied for being SEK 826 m. In advance of last year's round of applications, the Board of Trustees of the Foundation had decided to amend the instructions for those seeking grants, whereby only applications from postdoctoral researchers would be handled within the scope of the Bank of Sweden Donation. This meant that 426 applications were made to the Bank of Sweden Donation, 161 fewer than in the previous year. Sixty applications were approved. Within the scope of the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, 220 applications were received, of which 21 were awarded grants.

Of the applications approved, nine relate to the theme the fundamentals of the humanities and social sciences and twelve to the theme social changes in time and space.

Of the amounts requested for new projects, the same proportion (about 10%) were approved as in the previous year. The proportion of new applications (31.5%) and the proportion of approved projects (33.3%) from female researchers are at about the same level as in previous years. The Board has also awarded 96 grants for symposia.

Approved grants are made available subject to special conditions that are specified in the contract with each recipient. The majority of distributed grants have been administered by state universities and university colleges, which also then act as employers of the staff who are paid from the grants. In the section "Statistical information on research grants" (page 99), certain data are reported in table form on applications processed and grants awarded. In the case of grants paid out after 1 July 1991, besides overhead costs of 13.6%, there is also now an increment of around 8.7% for VAT, calculated on the project grant. In the case of grants after 1 July which are administered via state university college departments under the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foundation must also expect to pay an increment of 10% for costs of premises on the amounts calculated for the actual research projects.

The Government Bill (2000/01:3) "Research and renewal" has specified that from 2001 the minimum increment for indirect costs should be 18% of the direct costs of the research projects, excluding costs of premises. This entails a total supplementary charge of the order of 40%. As a result of the fact that the universities nowadays also make local salary-cost surcharges of the order of 50%, there will be an extremely sharp increase in overhead costs in the coming years.

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

The Foundation also seeks through grants to symposia, seminars and research networks to afford researchers an opportunity to develop new areas of research. The aim is to encourage researchers through collaboration, preferably with an interdisciplinary focus, to develop new research projects and eventually be able to

apply for funds in the Foundation's regular round of applications.

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

In its 2000 budget the Foundation's Board of Trustees allocated SEK 10,915,000 in support of symposia, seminars and research-information activities. In 2000 161 such applications were processed, in 39 (24%) of which the main applicant was a woman. 96 applications, of which 21 (22%) were submitted by female researchers, received grants totalling just under SEK 10,915,000. Four applications have been postponed.

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

In 1996 *Forskning & Framsteg* and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation organized a manuscript competition, the outcome of which was highly successful. Of just over fifty contributions, as many as seventeen were published (after being subjected to the normal editing process) in the journal in 1997 and 1998.

The editorial staff of *Forskning & Framsteg* now consider the time to be ripe for another competition of this kind, which the Foundation has decided to support. The competition is open to all researchers at Swedish universities, university colleges and research institutes, from whatever faculty. The theme of the competition is Turning Points.

## Swedish History Days

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

The Swedish History Days were held in 1994 in Örebro, in 1995 in Uppsala, in 1996 in Lund, in 1997 in Kalmar, in 1998 in Stockholm and in 1999 in Turku, Finland. Last year the event was held in Karlstad. Among the themes for the 2000 event were the Union (between Sweden and Norway) and the history of community industries in Värmland.

## Extra contribution 2000

On 23 March, in connection with its approved budget of SEK 140 m, the Board allocated SEK 50 m from the Bank of Sweden Donation and SEK 90 m from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation as a one-off provision for 2000.

The extra provision was apportioned as follows:

Bank of Sweden Donation	SEK 50 m
• A national graduate school in mathematics with an emphasis on teaching methods	45 m
• An institute for financial research	5 m

Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	SEK 90 m
• Infrastructural support	57 m
• Research into the role of culture for sustainable societal development	25 m
• The development of national and international initiatives for research activities, cooperation and exchange	8 m

Some of the above activities are described below.

### *Graduate school in mathematics with an emphasis on teaching methods*

The aim of the Foundation's decision is to support a long-term improvement in the teaching of mathematics in schools and universities by training researchers in the appropriate teaching methods.

The Board has designated the Swedish Committee for the Teaching of Mathematics (SKM) to plan and implement this training for graduates. The chairman of the executive committee is Prof. **Hans Wallin** of the University of Umeå. **Gerd Brandell**, lecturer at Luleå University of Technology, was appointed coordinator of the graduate school in May.

A continual dialogue between the executive committee and the faculties and departments which will participate in the graduate school is crucial for successful realization of the graduate school. As a first step, therefore, following an invitation from the Foundation, a meeting was held on 26 April of delegates from the faculties at the majority of Swedish universities and university colleges. On this occasion and subsequently, the executive committee received a large number of valuable views and suggestions.

A document was written to serve as the basis for the work of the executive committee and the decisions of the Board. This document was also the basis for another well-attended meeting on 13 September of representatives of faculties and of departments of mathematics and teacher training.

The report has been revised in line with the conclusions drawn by the executive committee from the views which emerged from consultations and by other means. It was discussed and approved as a guideline for future work at the meeting of the Board on 26 October.

- For the Institute for Financial Research, see page 15.

### *Infrastructure support*

During the year a new grant item was included in the budget, namely infrastructure support. This support relates to activities aimed at promoting and stimulating future research in the humanities. It takes the form of a one-off grant. In 2000 SEK 18 m was budgeted for, supplemented by SEK 57 m for this purpose. Out of

87 applications, no fewer than 37 were approved, twelve of the project leaders being female (32%).

- Research into the role of culture for sustainable societal development (see page 18).
- The development of national and international initiatives for research activities, collaboration and exchange. In this area mention, in particular, should be made of the cooperation with the Riksdag and the activities on behalf of setting up a Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, together with the collaboration with the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin.

### *Cooperation with the Riksdag*

13 June 2001 is the centenary of the birth of Tage Erlander, former prime minister of Sweden. In cooperation with the Speaker, **Birgitta Dahl**, plans were made in 2000 for a one-day seminar on 19 September 2001 in the second chamber of the Riksdag. This seminar forms the prelude to the new Riksdag year. The first two volumes of Tage Erlander's diaries should have been published by then. His political achievement will also be marked by an exhibition produced by the Travelling Exhibitions Service. It will be on show first in Värmland, followed by the Riksdag building and then elsewhere, including Lund.

On 7 October a conference was held in the Riksdag on Nordic parliamentary research – *Myths and truth*. The programme began with a welcoming speech by the chairman of the conference and managing director of the Foundation, **Dan Brändström**, who also spoke in memory of Prof. Nils Stjernquist, who died suddenly on 3 September 2000. A short excerpt from his oration follows:

"It feels only natural to start this meeting with a few words about the significant achievement of Nils Stjernquist in stimulating Nordic comparative parliamentary research. He was one of the Foundation's dearest members for more than fifteen years. His interest in Nordic collaboration in parliamentary research found expression in several notable conferences on this topic at Hässelby Manor arranged by the Foundation. The first of these was held six years ago in April 1994 on the topic Parliamentarianism in the Nordic countries – a distinctive model. At this conference

Nils developed his thoughts about why it was so important for parliamentary research to be studied from a comparative and, in particular, a Nordic perspective. He drew attention to the features of the parliamentary systems of various countries. However, as Nils put it, these features reinforce the motivation of all those engaged in inter-Nordic research. He set considerable store by contacts between the Nordic countries.

"We at the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, together with the Nordic parliamentary researchers assembled here, are particularly gratified at having been able a short time after the conference, thanks to the editorship of Matti Wiberg, to dedicate to Nils Stjernquist a book on his eightieth birthday on 29 August 1997. This book was a summary of our latest Nordic conference on the Nordic countries and the EU in spring 1997 at Hässelby Manor. We gave the book a title which, in my view, well sums up the research and lifetime achievements of our friend Nils, namely Trying to Make Democracy Work."

The first session of the afternoon seminar, entitled *Exploded myths and confirmed pictures*, began with five short country presentations by Professors **Torben K. Jensen**, Aarhus University, Denmark, **Matti Wiberg**, Turku University, Finland, **Olafur Hardarson**, University of Iceland, **Hanne Marthe Narud**, Oslo University, Norway, and **Sören Holmberg**, University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Professors **Knut Heidar**, Oslo University, and **Peter Esaiasson**, University of Gothenburg, then wondered *Is there a place for constitutional engineering?*

After a break the research community and the practitioners were given an opportunity to give their reactions to the investigation. The initial viewpoints of the researchers were put by Prof. **Jacques Thomassen** of the University of Twente, the Netherlands, while the practitioners were represented by former Minister of Trade and County Governor **Björn Molin** of Gothenburg and former chief editor Prof. **Pertti Pesonen** of Tampere.

### *The Swedish Graduate School of Asian Pacific Studies*

In 2000 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, in association with the Founda-

tion for the Internationalization of Higher Education and Research (STINT) and under the direction of its former chairman, Prof. **Inge Jonsson**, carried out an investigation with a view to setting up a Swedish Graduate School of Asian Pacific Studies, specializing in increasing expertise relating to Pacific Asia in higher education and research and in expanding contacts between institutions in Sweden and Pacific Asia. Under the proposals the foundations seek to make it possible to establish and reinforce a number of research environments and encourage cooperation within what is today an institutionally fragmented area of research.

It is important for the graduate school to be implemented in 2001. Advertising of doctoral posts should take place in spring 2001, enabling the graduate school to commence its autumn term later in the year. The Foundation has therefore approved funds for the planning and coordination of the graduate school and grants for three postdoctoral positions.

### *Collaboration with the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin*

For some time the Foundation has helped to develop collaboration with institutions in Germany, first with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and then with the Nordeuropa-Institut at Humboldt University in Berlin and the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin. The latter is the German equivalent of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS), though much larger. It has contributed to a number of successful initiatives, not only in Eastern and Central Europe (including Collegium Budapest in Hungary) but also in Africa.

The Foundation has decided to take part in three joint projects:

- AGORA – Europäische Netzwerke Die Vollendung Europas – Die Rolle von Wissenschaft und Kultur. In this project the Volkswagen Foundation will provide the main financing, the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation contributing to the coordination of the project.
- Point Sud – Muscler le savoir local. This project has been undertaken with state and private funds in Germany. Its aim is to develop an institute in Mali for advanced



studies on the African continent. The Foundation has made a grant for an investigation of ways of designing this involvement.

- Southeast Europe (SEE) – Initiative “Blue Bird”. Agenda for Civil Society in SEE. This initiative comes from Prof. **Ivan Krastev** of the Centre for Liberal Strategies, Sofia. He is now also associated with the Central European University in Budapest. The idea behind the project is to achieve a platform in a period of three years for a new vision of the region. The intention is to bring together highly respected researchers, who have left the region, with those who still work in the Balkan countries in a joint project aimed at inspiring decision-makers and the public to adopt a new development strategy for the entire region. Through Prof. **Björn Wittrock**, who is also a member of the project’s steering committee, SCASSS has taken part in the preliminary work for this project.

## Sector committees

### *Sector committee for capital-market research*

The final conference arranged by the sector committee was a workshop entitled *Economic crime and the controlling power of the national state* on 1-2 February 2000 at the University of Linköping. This was held jointly by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the University in consultation with the Economic Crimes Bureau and the Östergötland County Administration Board. The coordinator of the sector committee, **Hans Sjögren**, planned the event with the help of a research team at the University of Linköping.

Research into economic crime is a new, cross-disciplinary area with no established tradition, theory or method, where there is a large need for knowledge on the part of legislators, authorities and companies. The programme consisted of plenary sessions in both Swedish and English on the first day, while the second day comprised parallel sessions on different topics, with a plenary session rounding off the workshop.

The plenary session on the first day, for which the moderator was Prof. **Birger Rapp**, consisted

of welcoming speeches by Prof. **Bertil Andersson**, vice chancellor of the University of Linköping, county governor **Björn Eriksson**, Östergötland, minister of justice **Laila Freivalds**, **Lennart Berg**, director of the Economic Crimes Bureau, and **Dan Brändström**, managing director of the Foundation. The moderator for the next plenary session was Prof. **Ingrid Arnesdotter**, University of Linköping, when member of the Riksdag and lawyer **Rolf Åbjörnsson** spoke on *The competence of the courts in cases of fraud* and prosecutor-general **Gunnel Lindberg** spoke on *The role of the secrecy regulations in the fight against crime – obstacles and opportunities*.

The moderator for the next plenary session, which was held in English, was Prof. **Lars Engwall**, Uppsala University. Prof. **John Christian Langli** of the Norwegian School of Management gave an address on *Economic Crime in Connection with Bankruptcies among Norwegian Firms*. After him **Martyn Bridges**, Deloitte & Touche, London, spoke on *The untaxed economy*, followed by Prof. **Ernesto U. Savona**, University of Trento, whose talk was entitled *The relation between economic and organised crime in Europe in a dynamic perspective*. The closing part of this session consisted of an address by Prof. **Paul Larsson**, Oslo University, who spoke on *The Banking, Insurance and Securities Commission of Norway and the Control of White-Collar Crime in the Securities Market*. The day came to an end with a general discussion.

On the next day the programme comprised eight parallel sessions, each containing two to four presentations, on the following subjects: Institutional Conditions, Environmental Crime, IT and the Internet, Internationalization, Taxation, Sector Issues, the Individual and Society, and Bankruptcy Crime. The moderators for the various sessions were: Prof. **Ingrid Arnesdotter**, University of Linköping, Prof. **Håkan Lindgren**, Stockholm School of Economics, Ass. Prof. **Georg Hellgren**, University of Linköping, Prof. **Leif Appelgren**, University of Linköping, **Carl Johan Åberg**, Prof. **Dan Magnusson**, National Council for Crime Prevention (BRÅ), and Professors. **Göran Skogh** and **Hans Sjögren**, University of Linköping. The programme concluded with a plenary session at which each moderator gave a summary of the group sessions. A discussion was then held about ways of developing research

into economic crime in Sweden. An anthology of contributions from the event will be published at the beginning of 2001.

The purpose of the event was to create a network between researchers into economic crime from various disciplines and to bring together researchers, workers in the field and politicians with an influence on future rules and policies. In this way gaps in knowledge were identified, thereby clarifying the need for research. As a direct consequence of this workshop, an application was submitted by the University of Linköping as part of the Foundation’s normal round of applications for infrastructural support for the establishment of a national centre in the field of economic crime. After normal processing of the application, a one-off grant of SEK 5 m was made for the creation of such a centre.

The task of the sector committee has been to encourage research in the area of the capital market by various means. This has meant the involvement of two members of the committee, Prof. **Peter Englund**, School of Economics, and **Carl Johan Åberg** in discussions concerning the formation of an institute for financial research in Stockholm. On 1 February 2000 the formation took place of the *Stockholm Institute for Financial Research*, which is an independent, non-profit-making body. Linked to the Institute is a scientific board consisting of international researchers and representatives of the industry. The Foundation’s Board of Trustees has made a one-off grant of SEK 5 m for the establishment of this institute in order to maintain advanced research in the capital market area. The Institute commenced operations at the end of June and will be independently conducting research in a number of relevant areas. It will maintain close contact with the financial research that is carried out at universities and university colleges inside and outside Sweden. It will also be an important channel for communication between research and the financial sector. Peter Englund became director of the Institute on 1 July.

The sector committee held its last meeting in May, when it concluded its activities by delivering a report of what had been done in the past years. The members were formally thanked for their services at the meeting of the Board in October.

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

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

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

### **Research into cultural policy in the broad sense**

Under the first of these areas, work continued on following up the three seminars organized by the Foundation in connection with the UNESCO global Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Stockholm in spring 1998. With regard to the area of the first seminar – culture and development – Professors **Karl Eric Knutsson** and **Carl-Johan Kleberg**, as before, have been responsible for keeping track of and pursuing the issues concerning the need for new research contributions. They have both spoken at national and international conferences. During the year Karl Eric Knutsson took part in discussions and created forms of collaboration between the Foundation and UN bodies such as UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO and also the World Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Bellagio Forum on Socially and Environmentally Sustainable Development. As part of its encouragement of research into economic aspects of the role of culture in society, the Foundation, in association with the National Council for Cultural Affairs, organised in Sigtuna on 24-25 January 2000 the first major conference in Sweden on research of relevance to cultural policy. The conference, which went by the name of *Culture, market and society*, brought together close on sixty participants. Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**, Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, and **Göran Lannegren**, director general of the National Council for Cultural Affairs, welcomed those present, after which Prof. **Carl-Johan Kleberg** gave the introductory talk entitled: *Why do research on cultural policy?* He was followed by **Bruno Frey**, University of Zürich, who spoke on *Cultural Economics – history and theory*. The remainder of the conference was structured

around four topics, which were introduced in the form of prepared contributions. Prof. **Geir Vestheim**, University College of Borås, and Ass. Prof. **Stefan Bohman**, Museum of Music, touched on the theme *Culture in the democratic system*. Professors **Karin Becker**, University College of Arts, Crafts and Design, and **Sverker Sörlin**, University of Umeå, spoke on the topic *Culture as life content and a living environment*, while Professors **Pierre Guillet de Monthoux**, Stockholm University, and **Svante Beckman** of the Working Life Institute and the University of Linköping, discussed *Culture as a field of work*. The fourth topic was *Culture in the economic system* and was introduced by Professors **Åke E. Andersson** and **Folke Snickars** of the Royal Institute of Technology. The programme then comprised parallel sessions, in which those attending discussed the project outlines that had been submitted to the conference. Prof. **Karl Eric Knutsson** was responsible for final comments summing up the conference. A report of the conference has been edited by **Folke Snickars** and is due out in February 2001.

As a result of the Sigtuna Conference, a large number of project outlines were received in the spring round of applications, and on 23 March 2000 the Board of Trustees made a one-off allocation of SEK 25 m on behalf of contributions in this field. Within the framework of this, on 26 October 2000 the Board made a combined project grant of SEK 10 m to Professors **Folke Snickars**, **Sverker Sörlin**, **Geir Vestheim** and **Svante Beckman**, together with a project grant of SEK 1.3 m to Dr **Eva Hemmungs-Wirtén**, University College of Borås.

Activities in the area of culture and development came later on in the year to be devoted to preparations for a new sector committee for "culture, security and sustainable development". These activities are described in the section dealing with this sector committee (see below).

With regard to the role of the foundations in initiating and supporting research of relevance to cultural policy – the topic of the third Foundation seminar at the 1998 Stockholm Conference – work within the project *Creative Europe* has started. This project is the result of cooperation between the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, the European Cultural Foundation, Fondation de France and

Compagnia di San Paolo, with the Association for Innovative Cooperation in Europe (AICE) serving as an administrative body. As part of the project, a study is being made, among other things, of what outline conditions in the form of different types of financing affect the conditions for creativity in today's Europe. The work is being carried out at the research institute ERICArts in Bonn under the direction of Prof. **Andreas Wiesand** and Dr **Ritva Mitchell**. On the initiative of the Foundation, a working seminar about the realization of the project was held on 18 February 2000. During the year **Dan Brändström**, Prof. **Carl-Johan Kleberg** and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** have had regular contacts with the project management. On 9 May 2000, in connection with this international collaboration, the Foundation, in association with the Foundation for the Culture of the Future (SFK), organised a seminar at Edsvik art and culture, Edsberg Manor, Sollentuna, entitled *Exploring public art*. The seminar focused on the role of the purchaser in public art and comprised the concluding part of the collaboration of the Foundation and SFK with the Fondation de France programme Les Nouveaux Commenditaires, which started in 1999. The seminar attracted about thirty participants, both practising artists and persons working at public and private art establishments. It began with some words of welcome from **Maria Fridh** of Edsvik art and culture, and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén** of the Foundation. The programme started with a comparison of Sweden and France in regard to the role of the purchaser by **Mari Linnman**, a curator in Paris, and **Xavier Douroux**, curator and gallery manager in Dijon. Artist **Gunilla Wihlborg** and **Ivar Torneus**, lecturer at the University of Umeå, then presented *The seven-river art route*. Under the heading *Explorer or aid worker* addresses were given by architect **Catharina Gabrielsson**, National Public Arts Council, vice chancellor **Annika Öhrner**, Valand College of Fine Arts, **Charlotte Bydler**, art critic of the newspaper Aftonbladet, and philosopher **Sven Olof Wallenstein**. Cultural reporter **Ulrika Knutsson** was the moderator. The seminar has been documented in a report, edited by **Maria Fridh**.

In 2000 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, under the auspices of AICE, initiated another international joint project with a number of European foundations. The project

is entitled *Foundations and Social Capital* and is co-funded with Compagnia di San Paolo, the European Cultural Foundation, Fondation de France, Fondation Once, the King Boudouin Foundation and the Mott Foundation. It is managed by **John Bell**, ECOTEC Research & Consulting Limited, Brussels. As part of the planning and coordination of the project, the Foundation invited the above foundations and project management to attend a seminar with Swedish researchers, authorities and organizations on 14 June 2000 at Norra Latin, Stockholm. The seminar was opened by **Dan Brändström**, who described the background to the Foundation's interest in focusing on questions concerning social capital. There followed prepared contributions from Dr **Filip Wijkström**, Stockholm School of Economics, **Curt-Olof Mann**, desk officer at the Ministry of Culture, Ass. Prof. **Hans Westlund**, Institute for Regional Research, Östersund, Dr **Ingrid Zakrisson**, Mid-Sweden University, Östersund, project manager **Katarina Grut**, Institute for Social Research, Östersund, and Dr **Krister Persson**, Karlstad University. These contributions were followed by a discussion between the project manager, **John Bell**, the representatives of the international foundations and the Swedish participants. The seminar was rounded off by Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**, who observed that the participants had made important contributions to the organization of the project. A report of the project will be presented at the General Assembly of AICE in Stockholm in May 2001.

### Research programmes in architecture, art and form

During the year, within the framework of the second main area of the sector committee, the Foundation initiated cooperation with the Creative Individual Foundation with a view to promoting cross-disciplinary development in the dividing line between science and art. The Foundation has allocated SEK 100,000 annually for three years to the scholarship activities of the Creative Individual Foundation and has also undertaken to finance a seminar each year, connected with the foundation's activities. On 24 May 2000 the first seminar, entitled *Art and science*, was held in the Liljevalch Gallery. The aim was to establish new interfaces between artists and researchers in different disciplines. The seminar was opened by the Speaker of the

Riksdag, **Birgitta Dahl**, chair of the Creative Individual Foundation, who went on to present the year's recipients of scholarships, architect **Malin Zimm** and musician **Mikael Stavöstrand**. After an introduction by the moderator of the day, philosopher **Sven Olof Wallenstein**, there followed contributions from Prof. **Bo Göranson**, Royal Institute of Technology, Prof. **Ina Blom**, Oslo, Dr **Irina Sandomirskaja**, Södertörn University College, and Prof. **Gunilla Bandolin**, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. The seminar was concluded by **Dan Brändström**, managing director of the Foundation.

In autumn 2000 the Foundation, together with the Council for Building Research and the National Heritage Board, prepared the series of seminars entitled *The city – space for everyone*, which are due to be held in winter 2001. The aim of the seminars is to illustrate aspects of research into architecture and town planning which are related to content and research structure. The intention is, on the basis of an assessment of the current state of research, to encourage new research approaches to how cities function and change. The Foundation was represented in the planning group by Prof. **Björn Linn** and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**.

### The place of culture in teacher training

On 20 January 2000 the third and concluding seminar on the place of culture in teacher training was held. The seminar was entitled *Understanding and insight in learning: the role of art and culture for renewal and creativity in school and teacher training*. It began with a talk by Prof. **Bo Samuelsson**, vice chancellor of the University of Gothenburg, entitled *Knowledge formation and the tasks of the modern university*. Prof. **Karin Becker**, University College of Arts, Crafts and Design, then developed the topic *Training art teachers for the school of the 21st century: challenges and attempts at renewal*. After her **Johan Huldt**, director of the Swedish Society of Crafts and Design, spoke about *The form of the School*. In his contribution **Mats Ekholm**, general director of the National Agency for Education, dealt with *The role of culture in renewing the work of the school: obstacles and opportunities*. **Marianne Alsne**, deputy vice chancellor of Örebro University, and **Olle Holmberg**, area manager for teacher training at Malmö University, spoke on the subject of *Reformed teacher training – how can this affect*

*the creative climate in the school?* Prof. **Henning Johansson**, Luleå University of Technology, then summarised the replies received during the consultation process for the proposals of LUK 97. The final part of the seminar was given over to a general discussion, introduced by Prof. **Daniel Kallós**, University of Umeå. The day was summed up by **Dan Brändström**, managing director of the Foundation. A report of the series of seminars will be published.

### *The sector committee for research into Culture – Security – Sustainable Development*

For a number of years the Foundation has become increasingly involved in questions concerning the relationship between culture and the development of people and society. Cultural affiliation, values, identity and traditions have turned out to play a decisive role in many of the pressing and long-term problems that confront nations and the world as a whole. The task of the research community is twofold: to analyse and understand the role of culture, although the challenge also entails trying to influence cultures in the direction of strengthening human rights, equality of opportunity, the fight against poverty, democracy and thereby a development towards peace and security. This entails in many cases creating the conditions whereby morally defensible actions can be translated into norms of social, cultural and political practice. In all these contexts cultural research has a large responsibility and important tasks.

In the second half of the 1990s the Foundation has played an active role in this field. In 1995 the World Commission on Culture and Development published its report *Our creative diversity*. In 1996, in connection with the consultation process for the report, the Foundation decided, in association with the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR) and the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, to take part in the follow-up of the report by organizing an interdisciplinary conference with Nordic participation in August 1997. A report on the tasks and responsibilities of cultural research entitled *Culture and Human Development* was published and distributed nationally during the preparations for the Conference of Culture Ministers in Stockholm 1998.

In connection with the Stockholm Conference, the Foundation held three international seminars entitled *The Need for a New Agenda for Research, Shared Values in Global Governance and The Role of Foundations in Cultural Research*. A report of these seminars, *Promoting Cultural Research for Human Development*, was published by the Foundation and has been widely circulated internationally.

The Foundation, in collaboration with Prof. **Göran Bexell** of the Department of Theology, Lund University, and UNESCO, also arranged a Nordic conference on 3-5 June 1999 on the topic *Universal Ethics: from Nordic Perspectives*. Detailed light was thrown on the relationships between human rights and global ethics. At the same time the Foundation has taken the initiative in the field of research policy in order, among other things, to reinforce research collaboration. This work has been carried out in Sweden and abroad in cooperation with UNESCO. A comparative research project under the name *Creative Europe* on the conditions of creativity and its role in a Europe undergoing change is in progress, supported by the Foundation and a number of European foundations. A decision has also been taken to locate the international secretariat for the World Value Studies project in Sweden, at Uppsala University. This project is a long-term, comparative research programme concerning human values which has been in progress for twenty years and covers just over sixty countries.

The Foundation has also embarked on collaboration with the Foreign Policy Institute (UI) and the Foundation for the Internationalization of Higher Education and Research (STINT) in order to analyse the UI's role as a strategic resource and meeting place for research and a discussion of ideas surrounding questions about human rights, national crisis management and security policy.

On 27 January 2000 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation held discussions with the Swedish International Development Corporation Agency (Sida) regarding cooperation in research into culture and development. Taking part from Sida were general director **Bo Göransson**, departmental manager **Berit Olsson**, unit manager **Michael Stål** and acting unit manager **Per Knutsson**. The Foundation was represented by **Dan Brändström**, Prof.

**Karl Eric Knutsson**, Prof. **Carl-Johan Kleberg** and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**. It was established in the course of the discussions that there was a shared view of the need for independent cultural research which addresses basic questions such as ethics, values and the concept of development. Such research could create better opportunities for increasing knowledge, for example, of where culturally based conflicts threaten to occur. The cultural dimension has too frequently been defined out of existence in security policy and traditional aid policy. The Foundation and Sida agreed to cooperate bilaterally in questions of R&D relating to culture and development and to commence work together on forming a Swedish joint committee for culture and development. Within the framework for this collaboration, the aim will be to try and develop methods of "cultural policy reviews" and, among other things, systematise relevant quantifiable indicators and pay attention to questions about culturally based conflicts.

As part of this collaboration, the Foundation and Sida have together made grants to a project relating to indicators of cultural policy. The project is being carried out jointly with the Ministry of Culture, the Swedish UNESCO Council, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation and the cultural policy department at UNESCO. The work is directed by a steering committee consisting of Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**, chairman, Prof. **Karl Eric Knutsson**, Prof. **Carl-Johan Kleberg** and Dr **Fredrik Lundmark**, the Foundation, **Per Knutsson**, unit manager at Sida, **Mikael Schultz**, desk officer at the Ministry of Culture, **Eva Hermanson**, desk officer at the Swedish UNESCO Council, and Dr **Raj Isar**, UNESCO. The study includes an international, research-based survey of indicators which may be used to analyse and assess development in the area of culture policy. Prof. **Colin Mercer** of Nottingham Trent University has been charged with performing the study, which is to be presented at UNESCO's general conference in autumn 2001 and in greater detail at an international conference in Stockholm at the end of 2001. It is also planned to present the study at the second International Conference on Cultural Policy Research in Wellington, New Zealand, in January 2002.

On 3-5 September 2000, to mark the role of cultural research in theory, cultural policy and

the work of the authorities, the Foundation, in association with the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities and the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences (HSFR), held the seminar *Research collaboration on culture and sustainable development* at Stjarnsund Manor, Askersund, which was attended by just over thirty leading researchers from universities and university colleges. The conference was opened by Prof. **Inge Jonsson**, president of the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, who in his address emphasised the fact that researchers in the humanities must become better at putting across their findings in the public debate. **Dan Brändström** and Prof. **Karl Eric Knutsson** then described the background to the contributions made by the Foundation in cultural research, after which Prof. **Madeleine Leijonhufvud**, chief secretary at the HSFR, and Prof. **Ulf Sporrang**, chairman of the HSFR commission of enquiry into sector research in the area of culture, gave an account of the Council's ongoing and planned activities in cultural research. After these introductions the guest researchers made presentations of current research into culture and development at their respective seats of learning. These accounts were followed by lively discussions, which were summed up by Prof. **Göran Bexell**, Lund University, Prof. **Birgitta Skarin Frykman**, University of Gothenburg, and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**, the Foundation. The conference has been documented in a report edited by **Karl Eric Knutsson** and **Pauline O'Dea**.

To coordinate the work that had begun and to promote future research contributions in this field, the Board of Trustees decided during the year to form a new sector committee responsible for research into culture, security and sustainable development. In November this committee held its inaugural meeting, at which a discussion took place of the committee's modus operandi, tasks and areas of responsibility. Prof. **Björn Hettne**, Peace and Development Research, University of Gothenburg, was also entrusted with the task of providing the sector committee with a basis for discussion presenting the three concepts ('culture', 'security' and 'sustainable societal development') and their genesis, together with a history of science context, but also analysing the mutual relationships of the concepts with the aim of identifying a cohesive area of research. Following

further discussions and modifications, the memorandum will serve as the committee's written programme and common basis of its future work.

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### *Sector committee for research on the knowledge society*

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During the year this sector committee met on five occasions and held two large conferences. At the first meeting of the year on 27 January Dr **Ylva Sjönell** reported on the project *The effect of the educational system on social development*.

On 30 March – 1 April the sector committee held a large international conference on *Cognition, Education and Communication Technology* in Stockholm. Following a welcoming address by the chairman of the Foundation, Prof. **Stig Strömholm**, the conference began with a talk by Prof. **David Kirsh** of the Department of Cognitive Science, University of California, San Diego, on *Metacognition and External Representations*. **Yvonne Rogers**, reader at the School of Cognitive and Computing Science, University of Sussex, commented on Prof. Kirsh's contribution. During the afternoon session discussions continued on how IT affects the conditions of learning and challenges the educational system, with papers from **Mike Scaife**, senior lecturer at the School of Cognitive and Computing Science, University of Sussex, and Prof. **Marcia Linn** of the Graduate School of Education, University of California, Berkeley. Comments were made by Prof. **Roger Säljö** of the Department of Education, University of Gothenburg, and **Bernt B. Andresen**, director of the Research Centre for Pedagogical IT Research, the Royal Danish School of Educational Studies, Copenhagen.

The next day the discussions with researchers from various disciplines continued on questions concerning central theories of learning and the increasing use of IT in the educational sector. In the morning addresses were given by Prof. **Ference Marton** of the Department of Education, University of Gothenburg, and **Lydia Plowman**, programme manager at the Scottish Council for Research in Education, with comments by Ass. Prof. **Shirley Booth**, Chalmers University of Technology, and Prof. **Päivi Häkkinen** of the Institute for Educational Research, University of Jyväskylä. There

followed presentations by Prof. **Brian K. Smith** of the Media Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. **Ton de Jong** of the Faculty of Educational Science and Technology, University of Twente. The day was rounded off by a contribution from **Lauren Resnick**, director of Learning Research and Development Science, University of Pittsburgh. Comments were made by **Henrik Hautop Lund**, director of the LEGO Lab, University of Aarhus, Prof. **Berner Lindström** of the Department of Education, University of Gothenburg, and **John Nash**, associate director at Stanford Learning Lab, University of Stanford.

The final day began with a contribution from Prof. **Daniel Schawtz** of the Learning Technology Center, Vanderbilt University, with comments from Prof. **Peter Reimann** of the Department of Psychology, University of Heidelberg. The final address was delivered by Prof. **William Clancey** of the Institute for Human and Machine Cognition, University of West Florida. This was commented on by **Yrjö Engeström**, director of the Centre for Activity Theory and Developmental Work Research, University of Helsinki. The symposium ended in a general discussion. The organizing committee for the symposium consisted of Professors **Peter Gärdenfors** of Cognitive Research, Lund University, and **Ulla Riis** of the Department of Education, Uppsala University, with PhD student **Petter Johansson** of Cognitive Research, Lund University, serving as coordinator. The symposium brought together about sixty participants, and a conference report is under publication.

At the meeting of 25 April Ass. Prof. **Lars Jalmert** and **Lillemor Westerberg**, gender equality officer, Stockholm University, presented the project *Four universities – quality, creativity and gender equality*.

At the first meeting of the autumn term, on 23 August, Prof. **Roger Säljö** of the Department of Education, University of Gothenburg, spoke on the subject *Human beings and their tools: learning and development from a sociocultural perspective*.

At a meeting on 25 October Prof. **Lars Engwall** of the Department of Business Studies at Uppsala University, presented results from the project *Dissemination of management and organizational principles*. Also presented on this

occasion was an investigation into the possibilities of establishing a weekly magazine in Sweden for the university and research community. Its working name is *Mathesis* and in terms of content it will be comparable with The Times Higher Education Supplement. The investigational work has been carried out by the editor, **Anders Björnsson**, assisted by, among others, Prof. **Thorsten Nybom** and **Lars Andersson**, Typ & Form. At the meeting a dummy of the magazine was also presented. The project idea met with a very positive response. In direct connection with this meeting the sector committee took part in a seminar arranged by the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences, at which the newly elected foreign member, Prof. **Michael Gibbons**, secretary general of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, London, presented the book *Re-Thinking Science. Knowledge and the Public in an Age of Uncertainty*, which is due out at the beginning of 2001 (publisher: Polity Press, Cambridge).

The second major international symposium took place on 23-24 November in Sigtuna, the subject being *Transforming Higher Education*. The purpose of the symposium was to discuss the research project *International Study of Higher Education Reform*. The project deals with the changes that have taken place since the 1970s in higher education in the UK, Norway and Sweden (see this year's paper on page 42). During the symposium a discussion was held and comments made about the comparative study of development in the various countries by international researchers and administrators at Swedish universities and university colleges. The symposium was opened by **Dan Brändström**, after which the study was presented by its project leader, **Mary Henkel**, Reader at the Centre for the Evaluation of Public Policy and Practice, Brunel University. The introductory session was commented on by Prof. **Ulrich Teichler** of the Centre for Research on Higher Education and Work, University of Kassel, Germany, and **Håkan Westling**, vice chancellor emeritus of Lund University. Questions concerning academic values and academic identity were then discussed by Dr **Jussi Välimaa** of the Institute of Educational Research, University of Jyväskylä, and Ass. Prof. **Li Bennich-Björkman** of the Department of Political Science, Uppsala University. The changes in university structure

were then analysed by Prof. **Barbara Sporn** of the University of Business Economics and Administration, Vienna, and Prof. **Lucy Smith**, former vice chancellor of Oslo University.

The next morning an examination was made of developments in the political sphere by Prof. **Peter Maassen**, University of Twente and the Norwegian Institute for Studies in Research and Higher Education, Oslo, and Dr **Lillemor Kim**, Swedish Institute for Studies in Education and Research (SISTER), Stockholm. The symposium concluded with a discussion between various representatives of Swedish universities and university colleges: vice chancellors **Gunhild Beckman**, University College of Gotland, **Janerik Gidlund**, Örebro University, **Birgitta Stymne**, University College of Gävle, and **Per Thullberg**, University College of Södertörn, together with **Johnny Andersson**, former administrative director at Uppsala University. The discussion was chaired and summarised by **Dan Brändström**. The symposium was planned and organised by Prof. emerita **Marianne Bauer**, Stockholm, and was attended by about sixty people. In conclusion, Prof. **Maurice Kogan**, Director of the Centre for the Evaluation of Public Policy and Practice, Brunel University, conveyed his cordial thanks to the Swedish funders of the project represented by **Agneta Bladh**, deputy state secretary at the Ministry of Education and Science, Prof. **Thorsten Nybom**, former chief secretary of the Council for Research into Universities and University Colleges, and **Dan Brändström**, managing director of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

At the sector committee's final meeting of the year Prof. **Sverker Sörlin** of the Swedish Institute for Studies in Education and Research (SISTER) presented the activities and future plans of SISTER.

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### Other events

#### *Visit to Belgium*

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On 15-17 October 2000 the preparatory committee for the humanities etc. made a study visit to Ghent and Brussels at the invitation of one of the members of the committee, **Godelieve Laureys**, Professor of Scandinavian Studies at the University of Ghent. The visit

started with a reception at the home of Prof. Laureys, where the committee had an opportunity to meet the Swedish ambassador to Belgium, **Anders Oljelund**, and representatives of universities and business.

The Monday began with a presentation of the university by Prof. **A. De Leenheer** and an briefing by **Dan Brändström** on the activities of the Foundation. This was followed by references to current research in law (Dr **Sigrid Sterckx**), agrarian history (Prof. **Erik Thoen**) and educational theory (Prof. **Martin Valcke**). Following an introductory presentation of the artistry of the brothers Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, Prof. **Marc De Mey** showed the large polyptich under the name the Gentian Altar piece inside the Cathedral of Sint Baafs. The vice chancellor of the university, Prof. **Jacques Willems**, joined the committee members for lunch.

The afternoon was given over to the Department of Scandinavian Studies. After an introductory summary by Prof. Laureys of the history and current profile of the department, six doctoral candidates and two senior researchers gave brief presentations of their current ongoing research, which ranged from Swedish budding lyric poets in the 1970s to "multimedia Swedish teaching".

On the Tuesday a visit was made to the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) in Brussels. The visit to this institution, which is supported by the Foundation, was arranged by **Staffan Jerneck**. Six researchers briefed the committee members on current political, economic and cultural issues in the EU, among them the director of the CEPS, Dr **Daniel Gros**, who spoke on EMU in relation to the position taken by Sweden. In the afternoon a short study visit was made to the EU R&D Council, whose president, **Gunnar Sandberg**, gave a presentation of the EU framework programme for research.

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### *Research on Sweden's relationship with Nazism, Nazi Germany and the Holocaust*

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The government invited representatives of historical research and several research-funding bodies to a discussion on 28 February 2000 on a plan to commission the HSFR to initiate a research programme about Sweden's relationship with Nazism, Nazi Germany and the

Holocaust. The Foundation participated in the discussion through its chairman, Prof. **Stig Strömholm**, and Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**. In this connection the Foundation delivered a memorandum to the deputy prime minister, **Lena Hjelm-Wallén**, and the minister of education and science, **Thomas Östros**, in which the Foundation described the substantial support it had provided since the end of the 1960s for research about Sweden during the second world war (SUAV) and subsequent projects. The memorandum drew special attention to the large research conference in the Riksdag in 1995, which was held to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the war. At this conference, an account of which is contained in a book edited by Prof. **Stig Ekman**, earlier research in the field was summarized and assessed, while at the same time several research tasks aimed at the future were outlined. The Foundation noted that, within the framework of its ordinary activities in support of research, it regularly receives applications which take up with varying focus problems connected with the history of Sweden in the 1930s and 1940s. In the view of the Foundation, specialised research applications related to this problem area should be reviewed and, where appropriate, supported as part of the normal activity of the Foundation. Against this background the Foundation declared its readiness to attend as an observer the HSFR programme group which the Council was expected to set up in line with the terms of reference laid down by the government. In April 2000 the HSFR received a government commission in this matter and in May set up a planning group for the programme under the chairmanship of Prof. **Stig Ekman** of Stockholm University. The Foundation has been represented in the group by Ass. Prof. **Mats Rolén**.

During the year's round of applications the Foundation received a total of seven applications relating to Sweden's relationship with Nazism, Nazi Germany and the Holocaust. On 26 October 2000 the Board decided to make a grant of SEK 10.8 m to Ass. Prof. **Klas-Göran Karlsson**, Lund University, for the first two years of the project *The Holocaust and European historical culture*.

In addition, the Board granted SEK 500,000 for putting in order, listing and recording the archives of the Jewish community in Stockholm, thereby making it accessible for

research. In this connection it may also be recalled that since 1997 the Foundation has supported a Judaica project at Uppsala University, aimed at recording all the literature in Sweden about Jewish history and culture to be found at the university libraries of Uppsala and Lund and the library of the Jewish community in Stockholm.

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### *Nobel symposia*

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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, 118 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.

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### *Collegium Budapest*

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Apart from its annual operating support to the Collegium, in 2000 the Foundation also awarded it a grant to enable it to carry out the third winter school for young researchers. The theme for this year was *Doing*.

The year 2000 saw the completion of the Raoul Wallenberg Guest House of Collegium Budapest, financed by the Wallenberg Foundations. In connection with the meeting of the Board on 9-10 October, the new building started to be used for its intended purpose, which was done in the form of a simple indoor ceremony. The more formal inauguration will take place on 7 May 2001.

On the evening of 9 October the chairman of

the Foundation, Prof. Stig Strömholm, gave a much appreciated talk about "Professional Competence, Scholarship and Culture: a Dilemma for the Mass University" in the Collegium library.

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### *Presentation of projects*

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The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and its sector committee for research on the knowledge society arranged a symposium in November 2000 in Sigtuna, at which the research project *International Study of Higher Education Reform* was the object of critical scrutiny and discussion. The five books from the project that have been published – national studies of changes that have taken place in higher education in the last three decades in the UK, Norway and Sweden and finally the comparative study – were analysed and commented on by representatives of the international research community and of management at universities and university colleges.

The project and its books have been presented and analysed on two occasions in the UK, at the *Annual Conference of the Consortium of Higher Education Research (CHER)* in Bowness in September 2000 and at a seminar in London in October 2000, arranged by the *UK Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals and the Society for Research into Higher Education (SRHE)*.

In addition, in January 2000 a seminar on this project was held in Norway at the University of Bergen, arranged by the Norwegian Centre for Research on Leadership, Organization and Management. At the symposium unanimous expression was given to the value of knowledge from this project being given wider distribution. Against this background it has seemed natural for a somewhat more detailed presentation to be given in this year's Annual Report of this project, which has received support for its publication from the Foundation.

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### *Scholarships*

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

A donation of this kind was received in 1992 from **Erik Rönneberg**, 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 2000 the donation was worth SEK 20.1 m. The return is to be distributed by the Foundation "in the form of three-year postdoctoral research scholarships for young researchers at the Karolinska Institute (KI) in Stockholm for scientific studies of ageing and age-related illnesses. The present scholarship holder until 30 June 2002 is **Jan Näslund** of the Department of Geriatrics, Huddinge Hospital.

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

**Erik Rönnerberg** passed away on 14 August after a brief illness, having reached the respectable age of ninety on 27 March 2000. Throughout these years, apart from the first four, he lived at his home in Fagerdal. He took over the freehold of his farm on reaching adulthood, an inheritance which he managed extremely well.

Both his donations at the end of last year had more than doubled in value. As a result of his generosity, he has so far enabled about ten prominent researchers at the Karolinska Institute to devote themselves to research in geriatrics and paediatrics. The donor's name will be associated for all time with the scholarships awarded from these funds.

The fact the scholarship awards and lectures associated with them took place in Jämtland were a source of gratification to Erik Rönnerberg. He was also pleased at the contacts he made through the recipients of the scholarships and their supervisors. The neat handwritten letters received from him demonstrated the value he attached to hearing how the research was pro-

gressing. It would be difficult not to agree with the former managing director of the Foundation, Nils-Eric Svensson, when in the 1992 Annual Report he conveyed the warm thanks of the research community to Erik Rönnerberg.

**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 23 March 2000, the recipients of four of the scholarships from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund were presented. They were:

**Mats Fridlund**, University of Linköping, who is carrying out research at the University of Manchester, at the Centre for the History of Science, Technology and Medicine and at the Department of Policy Research in Engineering, Science and Technology.

**Annette Risberg**, Jönköping Business School, who obtained her scholarship for travel to EM Lyon to do research into mergers and acquisitions and also entrepreneurship.

**Oliver von Richter**, of the Dr Margarete Fischer-Bosch Institute of Clinical Pharmacology, who is using his scholarship to carry out research at the Karolinska Institute, the Institute of Environmental Medicine, Molecular Toxicology Unit.

In addition, the 1999 scholarship was awarded to **Sofia Pitt Nielsen** of the Secretariat of the Network for Children's Culture, Royal Danish School of Educational Studies, Copenhagen. She is taking advantage of her scholarship to do research at the Department of Ethnology at the University of Gothenburg.

The scholarships (each worth SEK 100,000) were handed over by Nils-Eric Svensson's daughter, **Annika Kalén-Grufman**. The jury selecting the Swedish scholarship holders con-

sisted of Professors **Stig Strömholm** (chairman), **Henning Johansson**, **Gunnar Törnqvist** and **Gunnel Gustafsson**, with managing director **Dan Brändström** making the presentations. The third scholarship holder 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.

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

1999 came to an end with signs of euphoria, and 2000 began in the same way. Share prices on the world's share markets continued to shoot up. In the middle of March investors began to be seized with misgivings. The castles in the air built on IT, the Internet and e-commerce began to collapse, proving by and large to be like the emperor's new clothes. The falling share prices took other sectors along with them.

In autumn 2000 more substantial factors also began to have an adverse effect. A general downturn in the American economy became increasingly apparent. People started to wonder whether the USA was on the road to a recession or whether a soft landing was possible. (The anxieties about the economy caused the Federal Reserve at the beginning of January 2001 to cut its prime rate by half a point – a move made in between its regular policy meetings.)

The year 2000 ended on a pessimistic note; for example, the Swedish share market declined by 12% and the technology-heavy Nasdaq exchange in the USA by a full 39%.

From summer 2000 the Foundation started to gradually reduce its share portfolio in order to lessen to some extent the effects of a general fall in share prices. The Foundation has never been heavily exposed to IT, the Internet and e-commerce. Sales revenues were used to gradually build up cash in hand.

The apprehensions of a general decline in the American economy caused a fall, above all, in US interest rates for bonds. At the same time the dollar exchange rate rose to previously undreamt-of heights, in October and November the dollar being worth more than ten Swedish kronor. The Foundation had for some time had considerable amounts invested in bonds denominated in US dollars, and these were sold in late autumn.

At the beginning of November 2000 the Foundation sold its remaining property in Atlanta, USA. The sale brought a realized gain of SEK 16.5 m.

Since 1994 the Secretariat of the Foundation has occupied its own premises on Tyrgatan in Lärkstaden in Stockholm. Six years on, space is starting to become limited and in order to enable continued expansion and more rational processing of the extensive flow of paper, an additional property was acquired in autumn 2000, which will be used by the Secretariat after some renovation work. This building is situated one block away from the existing headquarters.

Disposals of shares and bonds during the year resulted in a substantial increase in cash in hand, which amounted to almost SEK 1.6 bn at year end. Towards the end of the year some of this cash started to be used for the purchase of short-term, interest-bearing securities.

Of the Foundation's total assets of almost SEK 9.9 bn (valued at market value) at year end 2000, shares comprised 55% (67% at year end 1999), property 9% (7%) and interest-bearing assets 36% (26%).

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

### Book profit

The outcome of the Foundation's investment activity is reflected in the income statement, where the total of all income, including realized gains/losses, less current expenses is termed "Book profit for the year before the award of research grants". This amounted to SEK 1,770 m in 2000 (932 m in 1999).

The Foundation's interest income in 2000 was slightly lower than in the previous year (SEK 147 m compared with SEK 128 m), while share dividends rose only marginally.

The sales from the share and bond portfolios resulted in net realized gains in 2000 of SEK 1,510 m (782 m in the previous year).

The properties owned by the Foundation gave a surplus (including the realized gain from the sale of the property in the USA) of about SEK 40 m (26 m).

Of the year's book profit of SEK 1,770 m, SEK 493 m was used for research grants, while the balance was transferred to the profit-equalization reserve.

### Real profit

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

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

The net effects of the changes in these unrealized gains in 2000 was a decrease of SEK 1,636 m (an increase of 2,273 m in the previous year).

The surplus value in the share portfolio (the market value minus the book value) decreased in 2000 by SEK 1,851 m and the previous surplus value in the bond portfolio rose by SEK 113 m.

For the Foundation's properties, a rise in surplus value of SEK 102 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 2000 this allocation was SEK 37,942,000.

### Performance

A summary consisting solely of financial items can be made from the income statement (and the various notes). These items have been grouped in a table by type of assets (see page 28).

The Foundation's properties posted a total net profit of SEK 142 m, which represents a return of almost 20% on the value of properties at the start of the year.

The Foundation's share portfolio, on the other hand, gave a negative result of SEK 305 m or 4.6%.

The Foundation's interest-bearing assets yielded a positive result in 2000 of about SEK 319 m (12.6%).

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

The overall financial result for 2000 is shown in the following table as SEK 145 m, which corresponds to a return of 1.6%, calculated on equity capital at the start of the year.

The financial result (plus certain other revenues of SEK 7 m) has to cover research grants of SEK 493 m and administrative expenses of SEK 18 m. The overall result for the year is insufficient to cover this, and the profit-equalization reserve has been charged with SEK 360 m.

**Financial result (SEK '000)**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Income/expense</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
<i>Properties</i>	Income	47,509	47,540
	Realized gains	16,559	-
	Depreciation	-7,410	-7,061
	Other expenses	-16,709	-14,437
	Change in unrealized gains	101,997	76,857
<b>Total properties</b>		<b>141,946</b>	<b>102,899</b>
<i>Shares</i>	Dividend	54,197	53,541
	Realized gains	1,491,735	754,664
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	-1,851,315	2,348,370
<b>Total shares</b>		<b>-305,383</b>	<b>3,156,575</b>
<i>Bank funds</i>	Interest income	41,146	14,047
	Exchange gain/loss	39,286	-9,418
<i>Commercial paper</i>	Interest income	326	-
<i>Bonds</i>	Interest income	105,938	114,084
	Realized gains/losses	18,878	27,415
	Change in unrealized gains/losses	113,273	-152,117
<b>Total interest-bearing assets</b>		<b>318,847</b>	<b>-5,989</b>
	Interest expense	-5,272	-5,365
	Financial overheads	-5,221	-27,041
<b>Financial result</b>		<b>144,917</b>	<b>3,221,079</b>

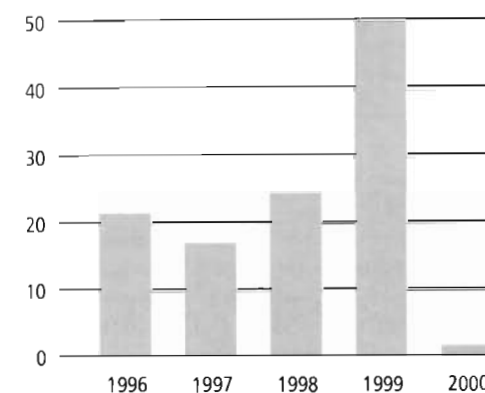
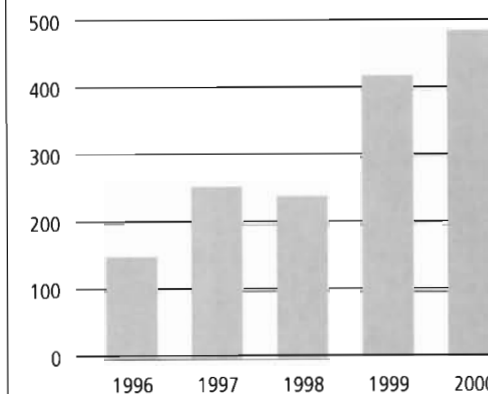
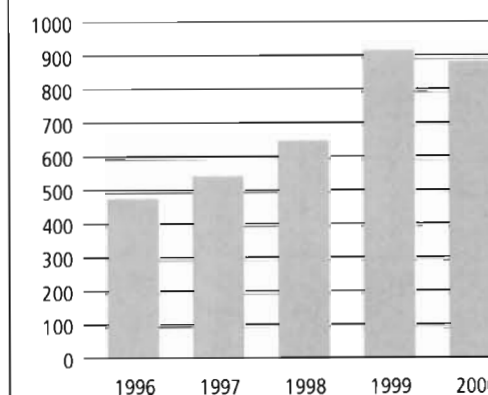
**Financial operations  
– five-year summary**

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

At the end of 2000 the equity capital (funds) of the Foundation amounted to almost SEK 9 bn. At the same time, between 1989 and 2000, the annual funds for research rose from SEK 70 m and in 2000 were almost SEK 500 m.

Not all of these twelve years have been financially lucrative ones. 1989, 1990 and 1994 were very lean years, as was also the year 2000 in financial terms. However, the Foundation has never needed to present accounts that were in the red.

Shown below (in the form of bar charts) are the results for the last five years of three basic important figures – the annual return, annual research grants made and equity capital.

**Figure 1. Total return in % on equity capital at the start of the year****Figure 2. Research grants made (SEK m)****Figure 3. Equity capital (SEK m)**



## Income statement (SEK '000)

	Note	2000	1999
<i>Foundation income</i>			
Share dividends		54,197	53,541
Interest income	1	147,410	128,131
Net profit – properties	2	39,949	26,042
Income from divestment of financial instruments	3	1,510,613	782,080
Other income	4	46,444	511
<i>Foundation expenses</i>			
Financial overheads	5	–5,221	–27,041
Administrative expenses	6	–18,226	–16,801
Interest expense	2	–5,272	–5,365
Other costs	7	–	–9,418
<i>Profit before award of research grants</i>		<b>1,769,894</b>	<b>931,680</b>
Change in unrealized gains	8	–1,636,045	2,273,110
Allocation for maintenance of the real value of donation capital	9	–37,942	–16,245
<i>Real increase in equity capital before award of research grants</i>		<b>95,907</b>	<b>3,188,545</b>

## Balance sheet (SEK '000)

	Note	31dec. 2000		31 dec. 1999	
		Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
<b>Assets</b>					
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
<i>Tangible assets</i>					
Properties	10, 11	458,484	848,500	392,888	674,500
Shares in property companies		–	–	33,569	39,976
Equipment	12	1,021	1,021	713	713
<i>Total tangible assets</i>		<b>459,505</b>	<b>849,521</b>	<b>427,170</b>	<b>715,189</b>
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Bonds	13	1,507,752	1,616,921	1,782,047	1,777,943
Shares	14	3,922,262	5,336,424	3,351,701	6,617,177
<i>Total financial assets</i>		<b>5,430,014</b>	<b>6,953,345</b>	<b>5,133,748</b>	<b>8,395,120</b>
<i>Total fixed assets</i>		<b>5,889,519</b>	<b>7,802,866</b>	<b>5,560,918</b>	<b>9,110,309</b>
<i>Current assets</i>					
Other claims	15	95,428	95,428	3,862	3,862
Deferred expenses and accrued income	16	30,931	30,931	43,281	43,281
Commercial paper		148,921	148,921	–	–
Cash and bank		1,582,868	1,582,868	704,778	704,778
<i>Total current assets</i>		<b>1,858,148</b>	<b>1,858,148</b>	<b>751,921</b>	<b>751,921</b>
<i>Total assets</i>		<b>7,747,667</b>	<b>9,661,014</b>	<b>6,312,839</b>	<b>9,862,230</b>
<b>Equity capital and liabilities</b>					
<i>Equity capital</i>					
Donation capital	17	3,009,419	–	3,009,419	–
Donation capital indexed upwards		–	3,832,184	–	3,794,242
Profit-equalization reserve		4,030,289	5,120,871	2,753,074	5,517,643
<i>Total equity capital</i>		<b>7,039,708</b>	<b>8,953,055</b>	<b>5,762,493</b>	<b>9,311,885</b>
<i>Long-term liabilities</i>					
Secured loans		114,295	114,295	120,312	120,312
<i>Total long-term liabilities</i>		<b>114,295</b>	<b>114,295</b>	<b>120,312</b>	<b>120,312</b>
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Grants approved but not yet disbursed		500,567	500,567	396,187	396,187
Accounts payable		1,655	1,655	1,601	1,601
Other liabilities	18	81,659	81,659	910	910
Accrued expenses and deferred income	19	9,783	9,783	31,336	31,336
<i>Total current liabilities</i>		<b>593,664</b>	<b>593,664</b>	<b>430,034</b>	<b>430,034</b>
<i>Total liabilities</i>		<b>707,959</b>	<b>707,959</b>	<b>550,346</b>	<b>550,346</b>
<i>Total equity capital and liabilities</i>		<b>7,747,667</b>	<b>9,661,014</b>	<b>6,312,839</b>	<b>9,862,230</b>
<i>Pledged assets</i>					
Property mortgages		121,977		126,559	
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>					
Pension obligation		2,452		2,309	
Grants approved to be disbursed from return in the year ahead		164,386		111,961	

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

	2000	1999
Bank	41,146	14,047
Commercial paper	326	–
Bonds	105,938	114,084
	<b>147,410</b>	<b>128,131</b>

**Note 2. Result – properties**

	2000	1999
Income	47,509	47,540
Proceeds from disposal of property	16,559	–
Depreciation	–7,410	–7,061
Other expenses	–16,709	–14,437
<b>Result</b>	<b>39,949</b>	<b>26,042</b>

Of the property income, SEK 1,962,000 constitutes an estimated internal rent for the Foundation's own premises. See also note 6.

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

The interest expense reported in the income statement relates to loans secured against the Foundation's properties. See also notes 10 and 11.

**Note 3. Proceeds from the disposal of financial instruments**

	2000	1999
Shares	1,491,735	752,023
Bonds	18,878	27,415
Options/futures	–	2,642
	<b>1,510,613</b>	<b>782,080</b>

**Note 4. Other income**

	2000	1999
Income from publications	2	1
Unutilized grants	4,833	510
Reimbursement from SPP	1,534	–
Tax refund	789	–
Exchange gain – unrealized	39,286	–
	<b>46,444</b>	<b>511</b>

**Note 5. Financial overheads**

	2000	1999
Safe-custody charge	1,601	2,029
Management fee	2,513	24,571
Other financial overheads	1,107	441
	<b>5,221</b>	<b>27,041</b>

**Note 6. Administrative expenses**

	2000	1999
Salaries and other remuneration to		
– Board and Managing Director	1,610	1,528
– Other staff	5,774	4,785
Occupational pension premiums (incl. special payroll tax)	2,197	1,685
Payroll costs	2,373	2,039
Travel and allowances, Secretariat and Board	1,022	811
Audit and auditing consultation	160	340
Other consultancy services	955	2,095
Cost of premises	1,980	1,845
Consumable equipment	336	18
Depreciation of equipment	426	478
Other	1,423	1,177
	<b>18,226</b>	<b>16,801</b>
The average number of employees during the year was:		
Women	7,0	8,0
Men	7,0	5,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>13,1</b>

**Note 7. Other expenses**

	2000	1999
Exchange loss – unrealized	–	9,418
	<b>–</b>	<b>9,418</b>

**Note 8. Change in unrealized profits/losses**

	2000		1999		Change
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses	
Shares	1,414,162	–	3,265,477	–	–1,851,315
Bonds	109,169	–	–	4,104	113,273
Properties	390,016	–	288,019	–	101,997
	<b>1,913,347</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,553,496</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>–1,636,045</b>

**Note 9. Allocation for maintenance of real value of donation capital**

The average consumer price index in 2000 was 260.7. The corresponding index for 1999 was 258.1, giving an increase between 1998 and 1999 of 1.0%. The indexed real value of the donation capital will therefore increase by  $0.01 \times 3,777,997 = \text{SEK } 16,245,000$ .

See also note 17.

**Note 10. Properties**

	<i>Foundation's stake</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Properties</i>			
Styrpinnen 23, Stockholm	100 %	37,197	135,000
Claus Mortensen 24, Malmö	100 %	79,066	97,000
Adam och Eva 17, Stockholm	50 %	125,753	185,000
Brännaren 7, Stockholm	100 %	16,360	43,000
Kampsången 4, Stockholm	100 %	11,184	30,000
Sländan 2, Stockholm	100 %	8,317	28,000
Trädlärkan 2, Stockholm	100 %	15,562	36,000
Rekryten 6, Stockholm	100 %	26,187	68,000
Snöklockan 1, Stockholm	100 %	22,953	50,000
Jasminen 4, Stockholm	100 %	15,655	33,000
Apelträdet 5, Stockholm	100 %	14,728	25,500
Hjorten 17, Stockholm	100 %	17,816	51,000
Sånglärkan 12, Stockholm	100 %	67,706	67,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>458,484</b>	<b>848,500</b>

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

The property Sånglärkan 12, Stockholm, was acquired in autumn 2000. The purchase price has been taken as the market value.

**Note 11. Properties**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
Acquisition value, buildings	403,604	353,040
Accumulated depreciation	-56,867	-49,457
Accumulated write-down	-58,258	-58,258
<b>Buildings, book value</b>	<b>288,479</b>	<b>245,325</b>
Acquisition value, land	214,747	192,305
Accumulated write-down	-44,742	-44,742
<b>Land, book value</b>	<b>170,005</b>	<b>147,563</b>
<b>Total book value</b>	<b>458,484</b>	<b>392,888</b>
<i>Tax-assessment values</i>		
Buildings	279,004	223,867
Land	166,519	82,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>445,523</b>	<b>306,851</b>

The market values of properties are specified in note 10. See also note 2.

**Note 12. Equipment**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>
Acquisition value	3,813	3,114
Accumulated depreciation	-2,792	-2,401
<b>Book value</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>713</b>

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

**Note 13. Bonds**

<i>Maturity date</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>
<i>Swedish nominal-interest</i>			
2001	40,000	40,954	41,466
2001	50,000	55,114	50,990
2002	50,000	52,499	51,420
2003	50,000	50,490	50,729
2005	100,000	98,812	99,242
2006	100,000	100,128	100,578
2009	210,000	264,738	270,003
2014	100,000	116,561	117,032
<b>Total</b>		<b>779,259</b>	<b>781,461</b>
<i>Swedish real-interest bonds</i>			
2004	80,000	73,583	76,849
2008	200,000	192,488	219,920
2014	370,000	215,930	243,351
2020	100,000	93,828	109,782
<b>Total</b>		<b>575,830</b>	<b>649,902</b>
<i>US Treasury note</i>			
2028	20 USDm	152,627	185,558
<b>Total</b>		<b>152,627</b>	<b>185,558</b>
<b>Total bonds</b>		<b>1,507,752</b>	<b>1,616,921</b>

**Note 14. Shares**

<i>Swedish shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
ABB LTD	20,000	19,103	19,380	SEK
Autoliv Inc. SDB	25,000	5,812	3,700	SEK
Beijer Electronic	81,000	5,519	5,670	SEK
Bergman & Beving	512,500	55,393	54,325	SEK
Cardo	507,200	84,708	77,602	SEK
Claes Ohlson	11,150	4,324	4,382	SEK
Elanders B	27,250	9,010	5,041	SEK
Electrolux B	400,000	70,634	49,000	SEK
Ericsson B	9,240,800	647,020	993,386	SEK
Europolitan Holdings	513,100	53,474	42,844	SEK

**Note 14. Shares (cont.)**

<i>Swedish shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Expanda B	83,600	4,272	4,514	SEK
FöreningsSparbanken A	150,000	22,534	21,675	SEK
Gambro B	63,000	4,419	4,253	SEK
Haldex	25,000	2,154	1,738	SEK
Hennes & Mauritz B	1,298,175	239,322	189,534	SEK
Hufudstaden A	687,500	21,203	21,313	SEK
Höganäs AB	11,900	1,629	1,648	SEK
Jacobson & Widmark	223,600	24,450	26,385	SEK
JC	267,200	15,882	10,528	SEK
JM B	293,000	62,600	61,273	SEK
Kinnevik B	425,750	102,713	77,061	SEK
Kungsleden	123,000	10,940	11,378	SEK
Latour B	6,250	1,004	1,003	SEK
Lindex	255,000	56,529	35,573	SEK
Mekonomen B	140,000	15,396	17,080	SEK
Metro A	50,000	3,432	3,550	SEK
MTG A	20,000	4,762	4,770	SEK
NCC B	19,800	1,329	1,366	SEK
NetCom B	135,000	55,007	52,920	SEK
Net Wave Group B	35,000	4,384	4,900	SEK
Nexus	80,000	5,210	4,760	SEK
Nokia SDB	660,000	220,094	273,900	SEK
Observer B	150,000	7,711	18,000	SEK
Orc Software	5,000	600	900	SEK
Pandox	48,600	4,675	4,666	SEK
PartnerTech	57,600	9,638	7,546	SEK
Perstorp B	99,400	9,562	6,560	SEK
Poolia B	8,475	1,946	3,856	SEK
Precise Biometrics A	44,550	10,562	9,266	SEK
Proffice B	98,400	10,296	26,470	SEK
Sardus	218,600	14,640	12,023	SEK
SCA B	600,000	110,362	120,300	SEK
Scandiaconsult	712,108	25,266	22,787	SEK
Securitas B	1,300,000	213,915	227,500	SEK
Segerström & Svensson B	203,375	21,589	24,608	SEK
Skandia	582,000	99,200	89,337	SEK
Skanditek A	600,000	30,218	25,200	SEK
Skanska B	479,000	129,130	186,810	SEK
SKF A	155,000	22,825	20,383	SEK
SSAB B	17,000	1,329	1,454	SEK
Svedala Industri	157,300	26,595	25,325	SEK
Svenska Brand	66		4	SEK
Switchcore	378,400	9,432	14,001	SEK
Telelogic	107,900	6,866	5,719	SEK
Telia	350,000	21,181	16,975	SEK
Teligent	50,000	1,334	3,675	SEK
TietoEnator	8,571	3,285	2,203	SEK
Trelleborg B	200,000	14,329	13,600	SEK
<b>Total Swedish shares</b>		<b>2,640,746</b>	<b>2,975,580</b>	<b>SEK</b>

**Note 14. Shares (cont.)**

<i>Foreign shares</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Market value</i>	<i>Currency unit</i>
Group 4 Falck	54,040	37,380	57,282	DKK
Tele Danmark	10,000	3,367	3,240	DKK
Comptel	95,000	1,645	1,458	EUR
Eimo	250,000	2,118	1,348	EUR
Elcoteq	20,000	650	670	EUR
JOT Automation	250,000	746	645	EUR
Metsä Tissue	78,100	800	1,015	EUR
Nokia	2,740,000	9,112	130,150	EUR
Perlos	160,000	5,957	3,520	EUR
Stonesoft	110,400	1,769	1,697	EUR
Tecnomen	12,100	103	57	EUR
Tieto-X	140,250	993	602	EUR
Siemens	8,000	1,202	1,114	EUR
Equant	20,000	805	557	EUR
Alcatel	100,000	7,334	6,050	EUR
Carrefour	25,000	2,044	1,672	EUR
Christian Dior	40,000	2,303	2,042	EUR
Genesys	29,976	1,286	1,469	EUR
Havas Advertising	65,000	1,252	1,001	EUR
Hermes	15,000	2,197	2,263	EUR
Vivendi Universal	30,000	2,631	2,103	EUR
Reuter Group	150,000	1,806	1,700	GBP
Roche	494	7,511	8,156	CHF
AT&T	40,000	1,536	693	USD
Avaya	2,666	0	27	USD
Cisco Systems	230,000	3,331	8,798	USD
Citrix Systems	6,000	513	135	USD
Foundry Networks	80,000	3,980	1,200	USD
Home Depot	18,500	999	845	USD
Intel	20,000	730	601	USD
Kulicke & Soffa	53,000	996	596	USD
Lucent	71,000	3,130	959	USD
MCI Worldcom	75,875	3,860	1,067	USD
Nortel	55,000	2,146	1,763	USD
Sprint Corp	30,000	1,385	613	USD
Sun Microsystems	100,000	4,080	2,788	USD
Tricon	60,000	2,514	1,980	USD
Baring Asset Management (Externally managed share portfolio)	-	244,961	301,001	SEK
SEB America (Externally managed share portfolio)	-	22,804	20,667	USD
Singer & Friedlander (Unit trust)	1,850,520	5,254	7,126	GBP
<b>Total foreign shares</b>		<b>1,281,517</b>	<b>2,366,845</b>	<b>SEK</b>
<b>Total shares</b>		<b>3,922,262</b>	<b>5,336,424</b>	<b>SEK</b>

**Note 15. Other claims**

	2000	1999
Rental claims etc.	343	3,476
VAT on properties	25	25
Property tax	252	361
Claim on SPP	985	–
Promissory note	4,526	–
Securities sold but not paid for	89,283	–
Miscellaneous	14	–
	<b>95,428</b>	<b>3,862</b>

**Note 16. Deferred expenses and accrued income**

	2000	1999
Accrued interest	30,743	43,172
Deferred expenses	188	109
	<b>30,931</b>	<b>43,281</b>

**Note 17. Equity capital**

	Donation capital	Profit equalization reserve	Total equity capital
<i>Nominal capital</i>			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1999	3,009,419	2,753,074	5,762,493
Net profit for the year reported	–	1,769,894	1,769,894
Research grants approved	–	–492,679	–492,679
<b>Equity capital 31 Dec. 2000</b>	<b>3,009,419</b>	<b>4,030,289</b>	<b>7,039,708</b>
<i>Real capital</i>			
Equity capital 31 Dec. 1999	3,794,242	5,517,643	9,311,885
Allocation for maintenance of the real value of donation capital (see note 9)	37,942	–	37,942
Real increase in equity capital	–	95,907	95,907
Research grants approved	–	–492,679	–492,697
<b>Equity capital 31 Dec. 2000</b>	<b>3,832,184</b>	<b>5,120,871</b>	<b>8,953,055</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 Rönnerberg). Equity assignable to these donations should primarily be regarded as restricted.

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

**Note 18. Other current liabilities**

	2000	1999
Employee's tax at source	869	485
Securities purchased but not paid for	75,138	–
Rent deposits	60	–
Tax owed	312	–
Management of funds – SIDA	1,000	–
Management of funds from the Riksdag	264	425
Current part of secured loan	4,016	–
	<b>81,659</b>	<b>910</b>

**Note 19. Accrued expenses and deferred income**

	2000	1999
Payroll costs	593	399
Holidays earned in advance, but not utilized	485	308
Special payroll tax on pension insurance premiums	423	324
Accrued interest on secured loans	505	510
Deferred rental income	6,024	6,510
Miscellaneous, properties	1,038	963
Other accrued expenses	715	22,322
	<b>9,783</b>	<b>31,336</b>

**Grants for research**

During 2000 the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation approved the following grants for research (information for 1999 is shown alongside).

	2000	1999
Grants from the Bank of Sweden Donation	171,253	211,602
Grants from the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	300	300
Grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	320,236	209,890
Funds from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	675	600
Funds from Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	215	190
	<b>492,679</b>	<b>422,582</b>

For more detailed information, see the sections New research projects in 2000 (page 48) and "Statistical information on research grants" (page 99).

## Donations

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

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

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

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

At the beginning of 2000 the market values of the various donations were as follows: ('000)

1. Bank of Sweden Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund  
**5,787,228** (62.1488%)
2. Humanities and Social Sciences Donation  
**3,498,283** (37.5679%)
3. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses  
**20,130** (0.2162%)
4. Erik Rönnerberg's donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years  
**6,244** (0.0671%)

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

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation's total return in 2000 (book result + increase in unrealized gains = SEK 1,769,894 - 1,636,045 = SEK 133,849) is to be allocated proportionately to the various donations.

### 1. Humanities and Social Sciences Donation, including the Nils-Eric Svensson Fund

Opening value	5,787,228
Share of total yield for the year	83,185
Grants for the year	-171,553

**Market value on 31 Dec. 2000 5,698,860**

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 2000 is SEK 300,000. The donation is to be regarded as used up by the end of 2015. In this summary the Nils-Eric has therefore been combined with the Bank of Sweden Donation.

### 2. Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

Opening value	3,498,283
Share of total yield for the year	50,285
Grants for the year	-320,236

**Market value on 31 Dec. 2000 3,228,332**

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

Opening value	20,130
Share of the total yield for the year	289
Grants for the year	-675

**Market value on 31 Dec. 2000 19,744**

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

Opening value	6,244
Share of the total yield for the year	900
Grants for the year	-215

**Market value on 31 Dec. 2000 6,119**

**Total capital at market value on 31 Dec. 2000 8,953,055**

*Stockholm, 8 February 2001*

Strig Strömholm <i>Chairman</i>	Jan Björkman <i>Vice Chairman</i>	Jan Belfrage
Mona Berglund Nilsson	Lars Bäckström	Åke Gustavsson
Christer Jönsson	Hillevi Rosenquist	Tuve Skånberg
Gunnar Törnqvist	Per Unckel	Rune Åberg
Dan Brändström <i>Managing Director</i>		

## Audit report

We have examined the Annual Report, the accounting records and the administration by the Board of Trustees for the financial year 2000. The accounting records and the administration of the Foundation are the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Annual Report and the administration on the basis of our audit.

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

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

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

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

Stockholm, 9 February 2001

Ernst & Young AB

Birgitta Sonnervik

Authorized Public Accountant

## **International Study of Higher Education Reform**

### **A Comparative Research Project on Change in Higher Education in England, Norway and Sweden**

By Mary Henkel, Maurice Kogan, Marianne Bauer, and Ivar Bleiklie

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation organised a seminar in November 2000 at Sigtuna at which the five books resulting from the International Study of Higher Education Reform was held up to critical review. The participants included policy makers and researchers as well as members of the English, Norwegian and Swedish research teams. Similar events had been held at the Annual Conference of the Consortium of Higher Education Researchers (CHER) in September 2000 at Bowness in the Lake District, England and at a seminar jointly organised by the UK's Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals and the Society for Research into Higher Education (SRHE) in October 2000. In Norway a seminar on the project was held in January 2001 at the University of Bergen.

The project originated from an informal and unplanned discussion held at a conference in Iceland in 1993 between Maurice Kogan, Dan Brändström, Johnny Andersson, Thorsten Nybom and Lars Ekholm. The starting point was the fact that both the UK and Sweden had greatly modified their approaches to welfare policy and their conceptions of the role of the state. At a time, however, when higher education was expanding on a large scale and its importance to societies and, still more, economies was gaining increasing recognition, Sweden and Britain, both under Conservative governments appeared to be moving the governance of higher education in opposite directions: one towards decentralisation and enhanced autonomy for higher education institutions; the other towards centralisation and greater dependency for universities.

Discussion turned to considering what would be the effects of these differing measures of "reform" on academic values and working. These concerns seemed to contain the seeds of a rich comparative research project.

On the basis of this discussion, a group from Brunel University, England, decided that they should enter a competition for research grants from the Swedish Council for Higher Education Research Studies. In this, they sought, and were delighted to secure, co-operation with a group led by Marianne Bauer from the University of Göteborg, which was soon joined by Berit Askling, then at the University of Linköping. When it became known that a group from the University of Bergen under Ivar Bleiklie were already pursuing a similar range of issues, it was agreed that the study should be conducted over the three countries.

Each team carried out its own national study, the results of which were combined into a comparative study. It was important that the national and comparative work was pursued together; that we had common research methods and research frames that were compatible and could be read across from the beginning; and that we could share and develop critical thinking about the concepts and theories that were emerging as of central importance in the course of the national studies. In consequence, we produced some substantial joint papers at a quite early stage in the project. Our sponsors also helped us in this collective development of ideas by initiating a conference in Stockholm in the second year of the project. This afforded the opportunity to test out some findings with policy makers and scholars before we had completed the empirical component of the study.

Meanwhile, we tried to ensure that the uniqueness of the national histories, systems, and political and higher education traditions was not suppressed in the search for commonalities across the three countries or by a premature hardening of theory.

In a similar fashion, work within the national studies was individualised, although within a common framework, to enable individual

scholars to find their own ways and secure individual credit for their own work. One result of this was that three of the participants, Roar Høstaker, Susan Marton and Agnete Vabø, were able to pursue their own doctoral study plans whilst fully participating in the larger studies. Each of these was based in the national context and fed into, as well as drawing on, the larger study.

There were national differences in methods, which reflected differences in data availability. For example, the Swedish study was able to exploit detailed official documents not available in like measure in England, where the team was strongly dependent on interviews. All studies used both documents and interviews but in differing proportions.

At the beginning of the study, considerable hope was placed on the use of a qualitative analysis system (NUD.IST) with which interview and other data could be read across both within and between national studies. In the event, however, this proved to be more of a burden than a benefit. A great deal of time (and funded resource) went into the pre-structuring of sorting codes, and there was a fair amount of over-coding which meant that outcomes were often repetitive. The exercise of coding helped refine our common frameworks, and the NUD.IST data remain as a potential valuable source for further detailed analysis, but were not as useful to the project as the researchers had hoped.

#### **Social aspects of the study**

The social aspects of the study are worth remarking. The approach taken by our funders was wholly benign. The Council and its Director adopted an attitude of trust which often used to be the case but which is now very rare in the world of research funding. This was quite different from the practice of, say, the European Union, which demands the completion of time sheets showing the hours worked, the holidays and the sick leave taken on every day of a project period. The monitoring was that of discourse between professionals.

The working relationships within and between the teams were relaxed and unstuffy. All worked at the same level – the senior members took their share of the field work and the junior members acted as full academics in their own rights. We enjoyed getting to know each

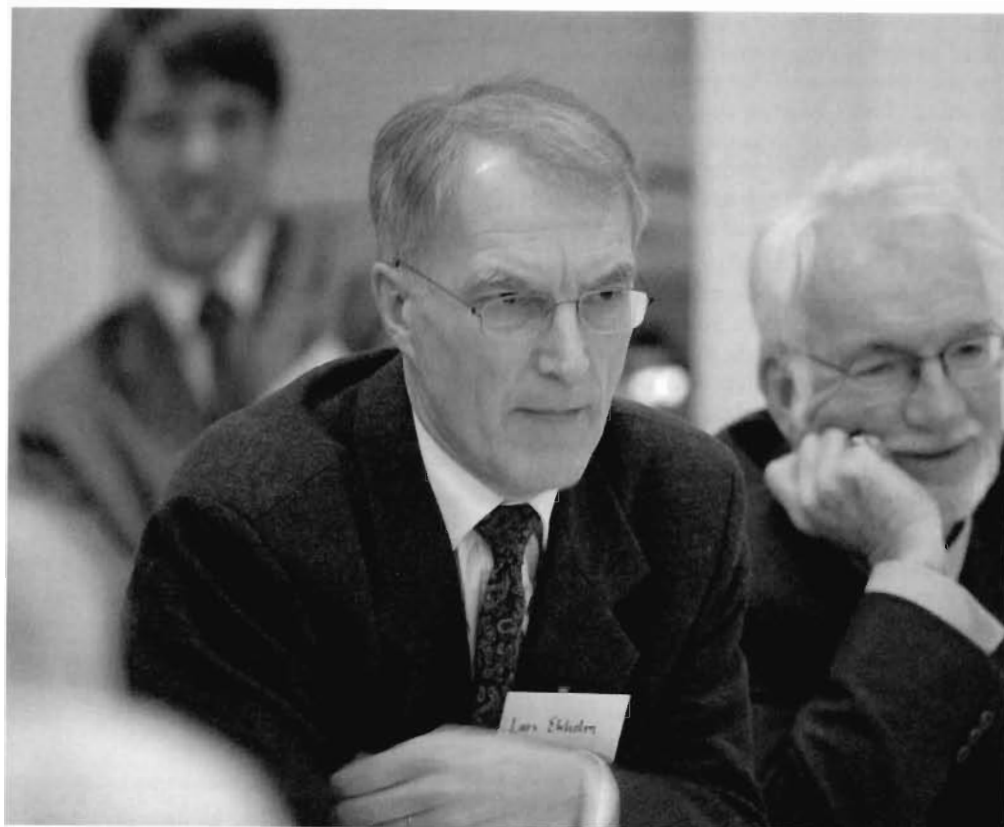


Project leader Mary Henkel introduced the research project.

Photo: Calle Tillberg

others' countries and homes, and formed, and will continue to form, a strong international network of colleagues and friends.

The British team also benefited from modest but significant supplements from the Tercentenary Fund for use particularly in dissemination. The British team received other supplements through the award to Maurice Kogan of an Emeritus Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust and of a pilot scheme grant from the Spencer Foundation which were of considerable help to specific parts of the English study. The Swedish team during the first years also received economic support from the Government's Committee for Follow-up of the H-93 reform. The Norwegian research was funded initially by the Norwegian Research Council under the program "Management and organisation in education" ("LOS i utdanning") at the Norwegian Research Center in Organization and Management. It would not have been possible to complete the Norwegian contribution to the project without additional



Interested participants in the symposium Lars Ekholm and Johnny Andersson (two of the inspirers of the project). Photo: Calle Tillberg

funding. The Meltzer fund of the University of Bergen provided that funding when it gave us a three year grant (1997-1999) at a point when funding was deeply needed and hard to come by. The latter grant in particular represented a benign and trusting funding regime.

### The content of the study

The study analysed and compared policy changes in three countries over a time span long enough (approximately 30 years) to make it possible to identify changes but also continuities during a critical period: the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s. It was carried out by higher education researchers who could bring to bear upon it a range of perspectives, primarily from political science, sociology and history but also educational research, psychology, organisational studies and philosophy.

Uniquely, it focused on two higher education policymaking systems, the external, govern-

mental and the internal, academic, and the interconnections and reverberations between them in three main fields of action. They were national systems; higher education institutions; academic values and working. This last we conceptualised in terms of academic identities.

The project funding was generous enough to ensure that it would have a strong empirical base, derived from documentary analysis and interviews with a range of actors in all three fields.

The research showed

- a) that in all three countries massification had been a powerful generator of change. In the dimensions of *power and authority* and *purpose* of the higher education *systems* there were, indeed, different directions of movement between the three countries, but also some convergence in their destinations (not on a single point but rather in a relatively bounded arena. See figure in p. 47). At the

### Table of Outcomes: Categories of change

Government level	
Between the facilitatory and the interventionist	Differed considerably between countries. UK more interventionist.
Between the providing and the regulative	Scandinavian countries less regulative. UK more regulative.
Between the welfare, deficiency funding and the market driven	All in direction of market.
Between the decentralised and the centralised	Norway and Sweden less, UK more centralised.
Between the professionally and the managerially led system	Moves towards managerial power.
Between control by the political and administrative laity and the academic professionals	More political and lay control, but academic control over content still strong in all countries.
Between sponsoring free enquiry and instrumental knowledge	Free enquiry strong but more deference to instrumental purposes in some areas.
Between individual development and economic and social policy values	Economic and social policy values more strongly embedded in missions.
Between peer- and self-evaluation and systematic quality assurance	All stronger evaluation, but UK, though incorporating peer judgement, more external and linked to allocations.
Institutional level	
Between collegium and strong rectorate	Rectorates strengthened in all countries.
Between faculty organisation and central control and development mechanisms	Central mechanisms strengthened.
Between traditional academic and innovative styles and modes (e.g. entrepreneurial, adaptive and learning institutional models)	New models in all national rhetorics. Institutional adoption variable.
Between weak and strong accountability mechanisms	All stronger.
Between independent and dependent institution	More policy dependency, but more institutional earning of resources.
Between free grants and market acquired resources	More dependency on markets.
Individual academics	
Between individual and team and sponsored knowledge	Individuality strong, but more team and sponsored organisation of research and curriculum development.
From individualistic and curiosity driven to instrumental and "relevant" knowledge	Curiosity-driven research remained most esteemed, but more responsive, in some areas, to "relevance". Similar tendencies in some education.
Between individualistic and systemic and policy-driven values	Policy-driven values more salient, but individualistic remain strong.
Between scientific, progressive and humanistic, recursive models of knowledge production	Scientific model more widely imposed.
Between knowledge-led and bureaucratic or market models of quality	Knowledge-led models remained dominant bureaucratic and market models had some impacts.
Between individual and collective identities	Collective identities became more important but not at the expense of individual identities.

Maurice Kogan, Marianne Bauer, Ivar Bleiklie and Mary Henkel. "Transforming Higher Education. A Comparative Study" (2000), pp 206-207.



same time, there were ambiguities in that movement within each country as between, for example, centralisation and decentralisation, dependence and independence, changes and continuities.

- b) that the role in policy making of interest groups, ministers and elites was somewhat different in the three countries. In Sweden, the extent of consultation with the policy communities had changed in the 1990s. In England, the extent of negotiation had greatly reduced, although co-opted elites, in contrast to the 'real' academic elites, played an important part in carrying out policies created largely by ministers. In Norway, representation of different groups, rather than the exercise of power by academic or co-opted elites, was evident. The three projects did a great deal to update theory and description in this area.
- c) how the *higher education institution* had emerged as a pivotal field of action, a site of struggle between actors about issues of critical importance to them. Institutions in all

three countries were both mediators of policies generated outside themselves and the creators of policies and structures to cope with new challenges. These new responsibilities demanded new qualities of institutional leaders and, again, generated a certain amount of ambiguity and uncertainty among them as they sought to develop new models of governance to meet new tasks. There were no tried models to follow and there were national differences in those chosen. However, most institutions in the three countries were imposing stronger framing than in the past upon academic work and generating new academic roles.

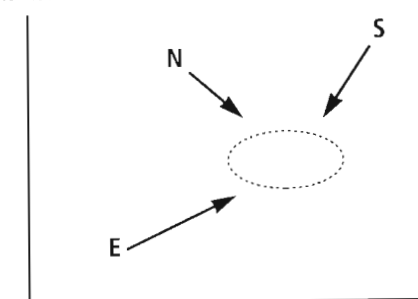
- d) As far as the *academics* were concerned we explored the implications of change within the framework of the profession but also identified the limitations of the concept of profession in academia. We centred our analysis on academic identity as a concept through which we could most fruitfully examine change and resistances to change. We noted some differences between the power

of national policies (UK as against the two Scandinavian countries) to penetrate modes and organisation of academic work.

- e) At the same time, we observed how strong are the dynamics between individual, discipline, department, institution and national cultures that work for stability in academic identities. Continuities of resources, status, and, in the UK, stratification remain robust. We also marked the range of strategies academic actors deploy to sustain their identities in a changing environment.

### Authority

State model



Liberal model

### Purpose

Cultural

Utilitarian

Maurice Kogan, Marianne Bauer, Ivar Bleiklie and Mary Henkel. "Transforming Higher Education. A Comparative Study" (2000) p.204

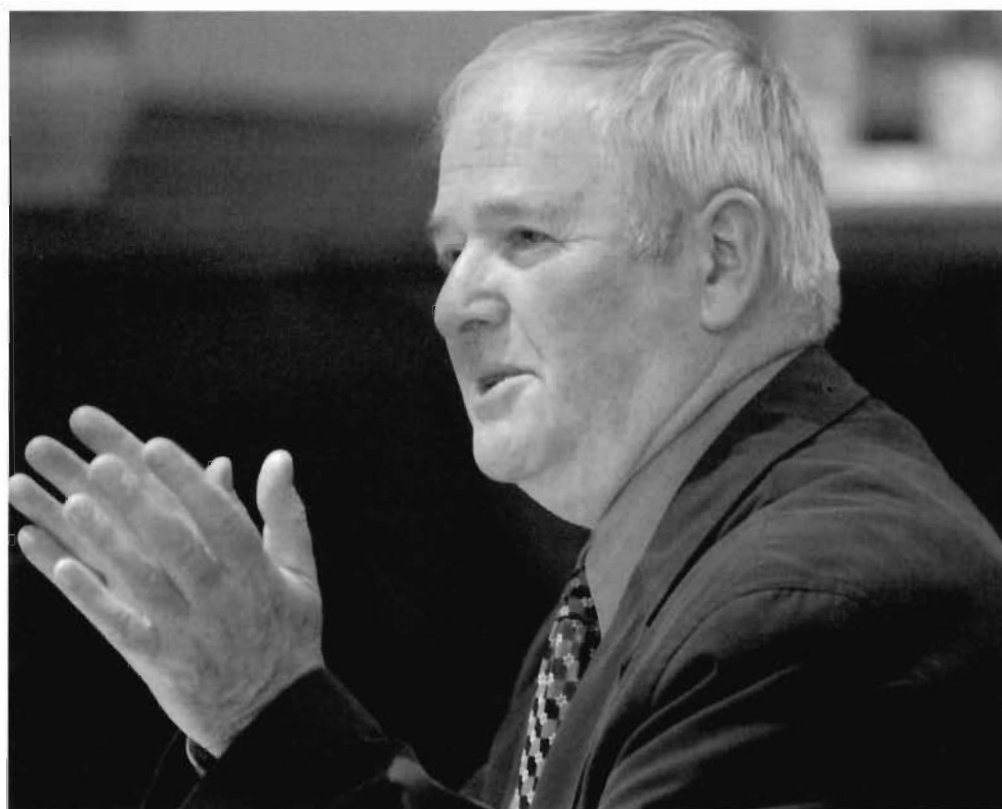
## Publications

The study has been highly productive. Its principal outcomes have been five books as follows:

- Bauer, M., Askling, B., Gerard Marton, S. and Marton, F. (1999) *Transforming Universities: Changing Patterns of Governance, Structure and Learning in Swedish Higher Education*, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Bleiklie, I., Høstaker, R. and Vabø, A. (2000) *Policy and Practice in Higher Education: Reforming Norwegian Universities*, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Henkel, M. (2000) *Academic Identities and Policy Change in Higher Education*, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Kogan, M. and Hanney, S. (2000) *Reforming Higher Education*, London, Jessica Kingsley Publishers
- Kogan, M., Bauer, M., Bleiklie, I. and Henkel, M. (2000) *Transforming Higher Education: a Comparative Study*, London Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Three doctoral dissertations are, in part, to be associated with the study:

- Høstaker, R. (1997) *University Life. A Study of Relations between Political Processes and Institutional Conditions in Two University Faculties*, University of Bergen, LOS-senter rapport 9707
- Marton, S. G. (2000) *The Mind of the State: The Politics of University Autonomy in Sweden 1968-1998*, BAS Publisher, School of Economics and Commercial Law at University of Göteborg
- Vabø, A. (forthcoming) *Universitet og endring. Belyst gjennom instituttsammenslåingsprosessen ved det historisk-filosofiske fakultet*, Universitetet i Oslo, University of Bergen.
- Finally, several published articles and conference papers have been produced, in addition to those for the major dissemination events in England, Norway and Sweden.



Maurice Kogan, Brunel University, initiator and project leader.

Photo: Calle Tillberg

## New research projects in 2000

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

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

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

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

## The Bank of Sweden Donation

### Humanities (including Theology)

#### Archaeology

**Lisbet Bengtsson**

2001 **SEK 860,000**

2002 **SEK 710,000**

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 1999-064

*Contacts between the Andes and the Amazons in prehistoric times*

The aim of the project is to study the ties and influences in prehistoric times between people in the Andean highlands and people in the subtropical and tropical lowlands to the east, down towards the Amazon basin.

Around 1500-1000 BC a network began to be established in the Titikaka lake area in the Andes for the exchange or trade of metal goods and semi-precious stones, quinoa, potatoes and woollen textiles. Parts of plants containing hallucinogenic substances were brought up from the rain forest, together with gaudy-coloured feathers, wooden articles, tobacco, coca leaves, peanuts, medicinal plants, fruit and chilli peppers. Stones for tools, minerals and salt were exchanged from the Andes to the Amazon. Our knowledge is extremely limited about how these exchanges took place, what routes were followed, which regions were in direct contact with each other, etc.

The analysis will primarily be based on physical traces and will thus make an archaeological inventory of selected parts of the eastern hillsides of the central Andes. One basic method that will be used is to search the terrain on foot – along and across certain parts of the mountains – in order to identify remains of roads and paths, villages, houses and fences. The project will also make use of other aids such as maps and will study museum collections to identify "exotic" goods, materials and expressions of art.

#### Archaeology

**Eva Svensson**

2001 **SEK 860,000**

2002 **SEK 560,000**

Lund University

Reg. no. 2000-096

*Human practice in different social environments in the Middle Ages*

The aim of the project is to study, on the basis of medieval archaeological material, everyday human practice in different social and cultural environments in the Middle Ages. As the archaeological source material chiefly bears witness to anonymous human practice, the project will focus on households as arenas for everyday human practice and on the social space as an active medium through which social relations are produced and reproduced. An important point of departure is the fact that everyday human practice bears testimony to social traditions, mentalities and cultural patterns.

By focusing on social space, this project ties in with a central area of research in archaeology and other disciplines. The new orientation of the project lies mainly in the combination of social space and human practice, together with consideration of the household as an arena for everyday human practice.

As objects of investigation, four Swedish objects have been chosen: the households on two medieval farms and two castles. These remains will mainly be studied as dwelling units, although the landscape surrounding these objects of investigation are also of interest. The intention is to find suitable "European" (provisionally the countries Germany, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and the UK) comparison material for the Swedish objects of investigation. Of methodological importance is the fact that the selected objects of investigation possess qualities which enable combined analyses of dwelling structures (the space) and materials in finds which are evidence of people's patterns of movement and human practice.

**Architecture****Elisabeth Lidén**

2001 SEK 750,000

2002 SEK 750,000

Millesgården

Reg. no. 2000-427

*Millesgården – the buildings, the park, the people*

Millesgården is one of Sweden's cultural heritages. In 1936 it was made into a foundation, after which its artist donated it to the nation. The museum is very popular, with just over 140,000 visitors each year. This number should increase when the new exhibition hall opens. During the 20th century Millesgården underwent continual changes, and it is time to examine, analyse and summarize in detail the intentions and the outcome and to see this from an international perspective.

Starting in 2002 Millesgården plans to start the publication of a series entitled "Millesgården – the buildings, the park, the people". The initial volumes will be written by four researchers and specialists in their respective areas: architect and PhD student Anders Bergström, Ass. Prof. Johan Flemberg, Dr Eva Nodin and Dr Catharina Nolin. Bergström and Flemberg are familiar with Milles and Millesgården through previous research.

Despite what has been written over the years about Milles and Millesgården, questions crop up constantly to which we do not have the answers today. The researchers mentioned here are from another generation than before and are thus further removed from Milles. They can approach their tasks with more critical eyes, something which is called for on the basis of what is known today about Milles' political views. The project thus comprises basic research with the aim of also reaching a readership outside the world of research.

**Philosophy****Paul Needham**

2001 SEK 330,000

2002 SEK 330,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 2000-057

*The philosophy of chemistry*

The theory of science is a well-established branch of philosophy which was developed in the 20th century as a result of more detailed account being taken of the various special sci-

ences, which in turn contributed to a richer all-round picture of science. Up to the last decade chemistry was ignored in this development. This can largely be explained on the basis of the reductionistic approach normally associated with the atomistic view of the nature of matter, which means that, in principle, chemistry is thought, in principle, to be derivable from microphysics and therefore not to merit particular philosophical attention. This picture is now starting to be questioned, paving the way for new perspectives and also, to some extent, for a revision of the historical description of chemistry theorizing since the end of the 18th century.

The project builds further on a previous project (supported by the Swedish Council for Research in the Humanities and Social Sciences, HSFR). Attention will be paid to theorizing at macroscopic level, and a description of its partly autonomous domains will be produced. The basic thoughts which lie behind such macroscopic theorization take as their starting point thoughts from antiquity. These belong rather to the Aristotelian tradition, which should again be highlighted alongside the atomistic approach, which goes back to Epicurus and Democritus. The results of this work will be presented at the annual conferences organized by a group of chemists and philosophers from Europe and the USA and will be submitted for publication in international specialist journals.

**History****Jonny Hjelm**

2001 SEK 620,000

2002 SEK 640,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 2000-068

*Women's football in Sweden, 1966-1980*

Organized football has a long history and was for a long time regarded as a typically masculine sport, exercised almost exclusively by boys and men. This changed, however, at the end of the 1960s and during the following ten to fifteen years. In 1970 there were 728 licensed female football players in Sweden, and seventeen years later this figure topped 36,000. Women's football accounted for almost half of the total increase in licensed football players during this period (who in 1987 totalled 187,042). The history of men's football is relatively well researched. In contrast, few people

have studied the rapid expansion of women's football, despite the fact that it is by far one of the most important and most striking changes in Swedish football in the 20th century.

The project has three aims: the first is to study how and why women's football in Sweden emerged spontaneously "from below" in the middle of the 1960s. The unexpected expansion of women's football has not previously been raised as an issue, but has usually – in passing – been explained by saying that "the time was ripe" etc. In the study the players' own motives will be focused on – what was it that spurred on these "pioneers of women's football"? A second aim is to study how various players in the first ten to fifteen years regarded women's football and whether – and to what extent – they supported or opposed it and how the pioneers of women's football handled any criticism and various marginalization strategies. A third aim is to compare the development of women's football in Sweden with that in North America. Owing to the nature of the questions and the player perspective of the study, about fifty female football players who were active during the period in question will be interviewed. In addition, more "traditional" source material will be used.

**History****Bo Vahlne**

2001 SEK 310,000

2002 SEK 610,000

Office of the Lord Marshall of the Realm

Reg. no. 2000-104

*The history of the interior appointments of the Royal Palace in Stockholm 1727-1973*

The project aims to examine the composition and history of the furniture and furnishings and their links with the fixtures; to illustrate from every angle the relationship between their form and function, starting from the treatise of Nicodemus Tessin the younger concerning the art of appointments, written in 1717; and, by using the methods of the history of art and the historical science, to distinguish levels of value between the appointments of the palace building and determine their relationship with model residences in Europe.

The results of the project will amount to an important point of reference for studies in Swedish interior design and contribute to our

understanding of the prevalence of an ideal as far as style is concerned and the use of types of objects. It will also make it easier to understand the forces which controlled the design of the appointments, since their various functions are more readily able to be determined inside the Royal Palace.

In the first stage the earliest appointments of the palace, completed before 1771, will be studied, together with the organization and administration of the actual appointments in the Royal Collections. During this stage two seminars with foreign and Swedish researchers will also be held. In addition, a series of seminars will be held in the 2000/2001 academic year at the Department of the History of Art, Stockholm University. During a second stage studies will be made of the period of new appointments up to 1907 and a period of mainly restoration work up to 1973.

**History****Jan Christensen**

2001 SEK 530,000

2002 SEK 530,000

University of Gothenburg

Reg. no. 2000-189

*Gothenburg liberalism, 1850-1920. Bourgeois radicalism and excuses*

The aim of the project is to raise the issue of the accepted picture of 19th century Gothenburg as a city ruled by a socially disposed authority characterized by a spirit of understanding between the social classes, the so-called Gothenburg spirit.

The overarching issue concerns the relationship between articulated ideology and social practice. Did the socioliberal ideology of the newspaper *Handelstidningen* have such a large impact as has hitherto been thought? And how great, in fact, was the influence of the social liberals on municipal policy decisions in Gothenburg? An important feature of political culture in Gothenburg during the period in question was the importance held by donations. Cultural policy, and also to a large extent social policy, rested on the foundations of the donation funds. Among the objects of investigation will be for what purposes the donations were used and what debates were conducted regarding the aim of the donations. With this starting point, newspaper debate, cultural policy and questions of social policy can be considered in the

analysis of the distinctive features of Gothenburg liberalism. Comparisons will also be made with other liberally governed cities in the 19th century. The project is based on the following hypotheses. Firstly, that Gothenburg liberalism was a much more heterogeneous phenomenon than previously assumed and that there was a conflict between Manchester liberal and social liberal positions. Secondly, that it was a donation liberalism characterized by Manchester liberalism which emerged victorious from this conflict. And finally, that the donation liberals prioritized cultural policy ventures over social policy ones.

### History

**Mikael Ottoson** 2001 SEK 600,000  
2002 SEK 1,065,000

Lund University Reg. no. 2000-226  
*The sharpshooter movement. Class, gender and construction of a Swedish nationalism.*

The overall aim of the project is to study the sharpshooter movement as an expression of a directed political will. The questions of defence and nation should, as in international research, be linked to the political radicalism of the 19th century. Central concepts in this discussion of research are "the people", "the nation" and "citizenship". The sharpshooter movement arose in a context in which the relationships of individuals to the state and the nation were in a state of change. To give an example, modern nationalism is to a large extent a creation of the 19th century middle classes; likewise research has shown that the formation of identity of the working class often found nationalistic expression. Similarly, gender roles changed during the period and a male walk of life which was militarized and separated from women emerged. An important task of the project is to examine how the sharpshooter movement can be linked to various social groups and to what extent the movement can be regarded as an expression of and active in a identity-forming process.

The project consists of two subprojects. The first is nationwide and aims to examine the movement's rhetoric, symbols and manifestations. The intention is also to study the culture of the movement. The second part of the project has as its starting point local history, its aim being to study local variations inside the move-

ment. Here, the relationship between centrally produced ideology and local practice is of particular interest.

### History

**Max Edling** 2001 SEK 480,000  
2002 SEK 490,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-357  
*The formation of the state in the USA, ca 1760-1830*

The project aims to write an institutional history of the emergence of the American state at federal level. In this way discussion will take place of a topic which, perhaps somewhat surprisingly, has not been the object of specific study for many decades. The project thus intends mainly to contribute to existing knowledge of the early political history of the USA. Since the appearance and function of the state largely distinguishes the USA from Europe, the project is also a study of American "exceptionalism". Finally, it is hoped that the project will contribute to the empirical and theoretical knowledge of the formation of the state, or nation-building, in two ways. In the first place, research about the state has only to a limited extent paid attention to the significance of imitation and the migration of central state institutions between states. The project intends to attach considerable importance to such processes, as the copying of institutions and practices has always been a central part of the development of states and has been accentuated with increased internationalization. In the second place, research into the formation of states has often been accused of being centred on Europe. A study of the emergence of a non-European state, created through a colonial struggle for freedom, may be a valuable way of widening existing knowledge of nation-building.

### History of Ideas and Learning

**Eva Gothlin** 2001 SEK 360,000  
2002 SEK 750,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-082  
*The view of friendship between women and men in the history of western ideas*

The project deals with the view of friendship between women and men in the history of ideas in the West. In the history of philosophy,

friendship in the deep sense of the word has been seen as characterizing mainly relationships between men, and not relationships between the sexes. In the last thirty years depictions of friendship between women have challenged this picture. Few texts, however, have been devoted to the theme friendship across genders, a shortcoming that this project seeks to fill. Friendship between women and men in the deep sense of the word and outside marriage is a relationship about which there has been uncommon silence, a silence which is significant and which should be investigated. Central issues are: How has friendship been defined and distinguished from love (eros) in different epochs? What is the relationship between the view of friendship and the view of friendship between the sexes and the view of sexual differences and sexuality? What have the alternatives, the contrasting pictures, to the predominant silence and the exclusion of women from "higher friendship" been like? One hypothesis is that alternatives to this view can be seen in, for example, Utopians, romantics and female philosophers. The project also aims to include case studies of female and male philosophers who have had lasting and close friendships (Montaigne-Gournay, Mill-Taylor, Beauvoir-Sartre etc.), together with studies of the view of friendship between the sexes in collective groupings such as the Saint-Simonists, and thereby also of friendship as a political concept.

### History of Ideas and Learning

**Marie C. Nelson** 2001 SEK 235,000  
2002 SEK 200,000

University of Linköping Reg. no. 2000-134  
*Swedish health policy from an international perspective, ca 1850-1920*

The overall aim of the project is to study the interaction between international health work and the development of Swedish health policy in the period ca 1850-1920. Taken as a starting point are the international conferences on health issues and also study trips, investigations etc. prior to preparations for proposed bills etc. Public health was one of the big issues in 19th century Europe. Industrialization, urbanization and the large increase in population during the 19th century were accompanied by social misery, simultaneously with the growth of modern medicine. Accelerated by the large cholera epi-

demics of the 1830s, international collaboration began to develop, first with occasional associations and international conferences and later, particularly after the first world war, with more formal organizations.

This investigation will analyse Sweden's participation in the international debate prior to 1920 and the concrete traces of this in Swedish health policy and practice. An investigation of this kind has been wanting in international research.

Theories of the cultural context, social formations and their significance for health policy will serve as a guide. There is a possibility of making a comparison with an ongoing French project.

### Classical Languages/ Culture of the Ancient World

**Gerd Haverling** 2001 SEK 610,000  
2002 SEK 300,000

Aarhus University Reg. no. 2000-103  
*A New Historical Syntax of Latin*

Twenty or so researchers from different countries are together to write a new historical syntax of Latin, which will describe the development of Latin from an Indo-European to a Romance language against the background of recent research and modern linguistic theories.

The task of the project is to be responsible for the chapter on tenses and aspect. It will discuss, inter alia, how the same semantic content is expressed differently at different periods.

During its development from Indo-European, Latin lost a number of categories which remain in Ancient Greek, for example. As a consequence of this, the older and classical Latin acquired a system which, more strongly than is the case in many other languages, stresses the difference between foreground (tacui – perfect) and background (tacebam – imperfect).

In the meaning of "I am becoming older" the older Latin makes use of *senesco* or *inveterasco*, compared with *invetero* in late Latin.

In older Latin *contincui* means "I stopped talking, became silent" and *tacui* "I remained silent, was silent", while in late Latin this difference is expressed in the contrast between the perfect *tacui* ("I stopped talking") and the imperfect *tacebam* ("I was silent").

### Linguistics/General Linguistics/Phonetics

**Karina Vamling** 2001 SEK 820,000  
2002 SEK 770,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 2000-249  
*Reference grammar of Mingrelian*

The aim of the project is to create a reference grammar of Mingrelian, a language from the South Caucasus, which has not previously been the object of extensive study.

Mingrelian is spoken in the west of Georgia by just over half a million people. The Mingrelians enjoy a unique position among the minorities of the former Soviet Union, since no ethnic group of their size has lacked all forms of autonomy, institutional support for its language, its own written language etc. Mingrelian is the dominant language in western Georgia and is used in all social situations where the normal written language (Georgian) is not required.

The grammatical description is based on an analysis of corpus data, in the process of which use is made of existing written records of texts and own collected material. The investigation focuses on a description of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Mingrelian. Considerable space is allotted to aspects which are of special interest. These include the complex tense/aspect/mode system, the rich verbal derivation and declension morphology with subject and object congruence and a system of initial as well as final subjunctions. The database of the project is being made available for use by other researchers, opening up the way for further studies of various aspects of Mingrelian grammar.

### Linguistics/General Linguistics/Phonetics

**Östen Dahl** 2001 SEK 330,000  
2002 SEK 330,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-362  
*Grammaticalization processes north of the River Dal*

The Swedish dialects spoken in Upper Dalarna, Norrland and Österbotten, which often diverge substantially from the standard language, show a long series of common properties. Many of these can be ascribed to the conservative character of the dialects, i.e. reflecting phenomena

which have been preserved from pre-Nordic in the peripheral parts of the Nordic linguistic area. In particular, there are a number of cases in grammar where phenomena which are widespread in northern Sweden have no counterparts either in Old Swedish or earlier stages of language and must therefore be regarded as innovations. Several of these phenomena are of considerable interest from the standpoint of linguistic typology, as they represent relatively uncommon developments and can throw light on the nature of grammatical language changes – in particular the processes that are central to the theory of grammar which are summarized under the name “grammaticalization”, i.e. in the broad sense the occurrence and further development of grammatical constructions. The question of the history of their emergence is also of very great importance for the history of the Nordic languages, particularly if it can be shown that they have a common origin, which has potential consequences for the picture of the language situation in the Nordic countries during the Middle Ages and earlier periods.

### Linguistics/General Linguistics/Phonetics

**Christina Heldner** 2001 SEK 230,000  
2002 SEK 230,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-390  
*A linguistically based model of translation criticism*

The aim of the project is to devise and test a model for evaluating aesthetic and communicative quality in translations of literary texts in verse form. The model is based on the assumption that there are – particularly in works in the category classics of world literature – text properties which can be given a formal definition and which are correlated with aesthetic quality. By applying the model to translated texts, qualities which are related to content and shape can be separated from form qualities, provided that several translations exist and that these correctly reproduce the content of the original. In this way the project acquires a certain relevant in terms of literary criticism, even though it is mainly conceived as a contribution to theoretical developments in the area of translation criticism.

The model will be tested on Dante’s *Divina Commedia* and about ten Swedish translations.

Three subsidiary studies are included in the project. In the first, a check is made of how the cognitive content of the original has been conveyed in Swedish, focusing mainly on omissions, additions and inaccuracies. In the second, systematic comparisons are made between the original text and translations and between the translations themselves. The analyses make use of linguistic concept tools and methods and concern variables which can be related to the aesthetic form (different aspects of rhythmic, lexical and prosodic variation) and variables which relate to the communicative properties of the text (lexicon, morphology, word order and syntax in general). In the third, the communicative relevance of the variables analysed is tested in a series of experiments and interviews with two categories of researchers: students studying translation and experienced readers of poetry.

The project touches on the topics of stylistics and translation theory. The languages concerned are Italian and Swedish.

### Literature/Theatre/Film

**Mats Malm** 2001 SEK 500,000  
2002 SEK 500,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-050  
*Linguistic search paths: a new perspective of Swedish baroque*

In older research Swedish baroque has usually been explained as an expression of an “antithetic feeling of being alive” and a fixation on death. Recent research has chosen instead to regard the forms of expression of baroque within a literary system as consciously chosen stylistic means of achieving precise effects. “Baroque” is thereby associated not with mentality, but is defined as a direction of style. This project aims to create a synthesis of these approaches. The religious picture of the world at the time was to a very large extent based on models for interpreting existence. These interpretative models came to influence literary practice. This arouses suspicions: the artistic statements of baroque are partly attempts to capture what cannot be explicitly formulated, among other things, by putting together parallels and opposites to form a whole which expresses more than language is capable of doing on its own. Baroque writing can be understood as experimental not only stylistical-

ly but also linguistically, and in this sense colours people’s self-understanding and world picture of themselves in regard to poetism and output.

The tendency to try and get away from the limitations of language is further reinforced by the patriotic language philosophy of the 17th century. Hence the perspective is well suited to illustrating the national distinctive character of Swedish baroque: basic peculiarities in the Swedish view of language in the 17th century motivate the suspicion that the linguistic experiments of baroque develop in different ways in Sweden than, for example, in Germany and Denmark.

### Literature/Theatre/Film

**Anders Olsson** 2001 SEK 600,000  
2002 SEK 625,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-107  
*The poetic fragment in modern Swedish poetry*

The aim of the project is to examine the poetic fragment in 20th century Swedish poetry in the light of its roots in romanticism (Novalis, Friedrich Schlegel) and the incipient modernism internationally (Nietzsche, Mallarmé, futurism and Dadaism). Via a series of point analyses from Vilhelm Ekelunds still classic aphoristic art, the Finnish-Swedish modernists (Södergran, Diktonius, Björling), through concretism (Bengt Emil Johnson, Erik Beckman) to the female fragmentarians of the 1980s (Katarina Frostenson, Ann Jäderlund), a tradition undergoing substantial changes is depicted. An important question is whether it is possible to describe this change as a transition from a genre-bound style of writing to a more heterogeneous genre-transgressing expression, which moves between prose and verse, narrative and lyric forms. The method used by the investigation is hermeneutic and intertextual and aims at an interpretation of the individual style of writing within the framework of an equally individually defined traditional affiliation, though where there are common features in the authors analysed.

The project will take note of international research in this field and will put the Swedish fragment output in a context which has not yet, or only to a very meagre extent, been discussed in Swedish literary science.

**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Rikard Schönström** 2001 SEK 580,000  
 University of Copenhagen Reg. no. 2000-258  
*The theatre of the future: Brecht, Benjamin and the concrete*

The aim of the project is to study Bertolt Brecht's epic theatre, taking as a starting point Walter Benjamin's literary criticism and philosophy, and in this connection to investigate the relationship of both these authors to "the concrete".

At an overall level, one could regard Brecht's output and the writings of Benjamin as different responses to the problems of alienation in modern society. Both Brecht and Benjamin tried to restore truth to its concrete form in a historical reality which, as a result of modern technology and the capitalistic social order, had become increasingly abstract and complicated.

For this reason large parts of the investigation will revolve around the relationships of Brecht and Benjamin to modernity and its paradoxes. The emphasis in the analysis of Brecht's writing will be in the *Verfremdungseffekt* in his large dramas from the end of the thirties and the beginning of the forties – particularly in his play *Leben des Galilei*, which depicts precisely the birth of modern science and modern society. With regard to Benjamin, special interest will be devoted to his lifelong ambition to survey the "prehistory" of modernity, starting from the aesthetics of surrealism, the writing of Baudelaire and the manifestations of capitalism in 19th century Paris.

**Literature/Theatre/Film**

**Mats Björkin** 2001 SEK 475,000  
 2002 SEK 450,000  
 Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-327  
*Landscape in motion: film, TV and cultural topography*

The aim of the project is to examine by means of a series of place-related historical studies how film and television have contributed to notions of landscape pictures and individual places in Sweden. The project intends: to survey and analyse the way in which film and television depict a selection of landscapes and individual places in Sweden; to carry out an analysis of interpretation and style conventions in these

audiovisual landscape depictions and to devise models of how audiovisual media can be used as source material for studies of changes in the landscape. Terms of reference: Dalarna; reference studies: Mölle, Abisko, the High Coast, Stockholm's archipelago.

The places selected include both natural and cultural landscapes, and with the long time perspectives for each place investigated, the study incorporates places which are acknowledged to be important (places which have attracted attention as being important for our cultural or natural heritage) and places devoid of any acknowledged importance. What the selected study areas have in common is that they are depicted as districts where one grew up and on the basis of (inter)national perspectives. The depictions of the places are also studies in relation to film and television conventions of narrative and style. The perspective of historical place means that questions of sparsely populated area, conurbation, labour market, infrastructure, the environment, science, history and the future, and also local, regional, national and international understanding are discussed.

**Modern Languages**

**Kerstin Norén** 2001 SEK 1,100,000  
 2002 SEK 1,100,000  
 University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-137  
*World dictionary – different ways of describing different meanings of the same word*

The projects aims, via comparisons between lexicological and cognitive methods and theories of describing polysemy, to renew and improve in a systematic manner the theories of polysemy and the lexicographical tradition as well as the lexical details provided in monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. Words with more than one meaning are among the most common and most central words in the language, so the project touches on a core area in linguistic research. Particularly with regard to dictionaries in several languages, the need for theoretical development is considerable.

The project is carried out by comparing, discussing and testing pre-existing analyses and polysemic descriptions in both the above research specializations against large empirical material. The result will be a lexical-semantic grammar in the first instance of Swedish, but with universal ambitions.

**Modern Languages**

**Lars-Johan Ekerot** 2001 SEK 360,000  
 2002 SEK 360,000  
 Lund University Reg. no. 2000-177  
*EU Swedish and the simplification of constitutional language*

The aim of the project is a functionally based analysis of linguistic form and comprehensibility in the translation into Swedish of EU legal documents (directives, ordinances, decisions, conventions and the like). At the centre are the translation problems which are linked with the conflict between the heavy legal linguistic form of the source texts and the specifically Swedish efforts, motivated by linguistic policy, to simplify constitutional language and make it accessible to everyone concerned. On the basis of hypotheses which have been developed in some preliminary studies, I intend to analyse the prospects at the level of grammar for achieving translation of maximum comprehensibility under given conditions. The project also aims to develop theoretically relevant perspectives of the ongoing work of simplifying domestic statutes.

**Theology**

**Martin Bergman** 2001 SEK 640,000  
 2002 SEK 790,000  
 Lund University Reg. no. 1999-211  
*The form and meaning of communion – in the contemporary Swedish church*

The background to the project is the large change in the design of the act of communion which has taken place in many churches in the last few decades and the large variation that is now apparent. Within the Swedish church the variation is considerable, between congregations as well as between individuals. The current situation and the road to it are seen as parts of more comprehensive changes, e.g. individualization. The process of change and the meaning of the forms of communion will be analysed from several perspectives, e.g. spirituality, power and rite.

By examining a phenomenon which, through its central importance for many people, has accumulated large numbers of motives, interpretations etc., it is possible on the basis of a relatively limited nucleus to throw light on a

large area. In this way an all-round picture can also be obtained, where normative material, for example, is contrasted with the interpretations and practices which come "from below".

The project will be carried out by two researchers over four years. The investigations will comprise both general and local studies. Use will be made of textual studies as well as questionnaires and interviews.

**Social Science****Anthropology**

**Gunnel Cederlöf** 2001 SEK 1,215,000  
 2002 SEK 1,285,000  
 Uppsala University Reg. no. 1999-008  
*Claims and Rights: Power and Negotiations over Nature in India, an Anthropological and Historical Study*

Claims and Rights refers to the emerging multidisciplinary field studying nature-society relations and draws particularly on recent debates within environmental history and political ecology. The main aim of the project is to investigate the interplay between the state and indigenous communities in India in relation to claims and rights in forestland and natural resources. Although the relationship between the state and the local people is highly asymmetrical, recent research has drawn attention to the capacity of the latter to renegotiate, obstruct or subvert state initiatives. An important point of departure of the project is thus the recognition that weak players also possess some power to act in pursuit of their own interests. Power is a key concept in the study, and it is provisionally understood here as the ability of different actors to control their own and others' engagements with the environment.

The project investigates changes over time and focuses mainly on two historical junctures: firstly, the early formative phase of colonial rule and its early penetration into forest areas and, secondly, the present day with its increased pressure and intensified resource conflicts in forest tracts. These two periods are particularly interesting as they are characterized by a measure of uncertainty and flux.

**Anthropology****Åsa Boholm**

2001 SEK 500,000

2002 SEK 645,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-091

*The symbolism and morals of gambling: social anthropological perspectives of gambling as a cultural phenomenon in Sweden today*

Gambling has increased steadily in Sweden in the last two decades. Last year SEK 31 billion was spent on gambling, and the debate about the downsides of gambling in the form of dependence as a threat to public health took off once again in connection with the decision by the Riksdag to allow casinos in Sweden.

The project aims from the perspective of social anthropology to give a wider understanding of gambling in Sweden than that offered by economic, sociological and psychological attempts. If gambling is regarded as cultural phenomenon with symbolic meanings, new light can hopefully be thrown on why gambling has increased so sharply and why an activity which only a few decades ago was generally seen as more or less morally dubious has now gained widespread acceptance in society. Hopefully, an increased understanding of "normal" gambling, of its role and importance in society, may also contribute to the knowledge of its varieties in the form of pathological gambling behaviour.

The theoretical sources of inspiration for the investigation consist mainly of social anthropological studies of value representations and their moral and symbolic meanings. Account will also be taken of findings from risk research regarding people's handling of random phenomena. Research data will be collected through anthropological field work among gamblers and from material in the media and other textual sources.

**Anthropology****Helena Wulff**

2001 SEK 700,000

2002 SEK 700,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-108

*Dance in Ireland: memory and modernity in a post-colonial period*

The project is a social anthropological study of dance in Ireland: Riverdance, traditional Irish dance and competition dance, together with

modern dance theatre, with a view to contributing to a wider understanding of the concepts memory and modernity in a post-colonial period. Irish history is of the greatest importance for the Irish people and is expressed, for example, through Irish themes in dance, which refer to famine and waves of emigration. Political circumstances like the conflict in Northern Ireland emerge in dance works, together with themes from Irish mythology. However, there is also an ambition in dance to leave the past behind and look forward by depicting themes that other European dance companies also work with, e.g. how technology affects modern culture. The aim of the project is to illustrate how "Irishness" is represented and constructed in the various dance forms. How does one treat competitions as competition or play/games? What is the significance of the concept "tradition"? What is the influence of questions of morals, religion and violence on dance culture in the Irish Republic and in Northern Ireland?

**Economic History****Jan Bohlin**

2001 SEK 200,000

2002 SEK 325,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-197

*Trade policy and industrialization in Sweden, 1890-1913*

The link between trade policy and economic growth is a continually relevant theme and also a classical subject of contention in economic history. In the two decades before the first world war Sweden underwent intense industrialization. In an international comparison Sweden's economic growth during this period stands out as unusually rapid. Economic development during the period is bound up with a radical structural change in production and foreign trade. A new consumer goods industry grew up in the 1890s. The traditional exports balanced by raw materials lost significance in favour of more processed products. In imports the importance of consumer goods decreased, while capital and input goods increased. The overall pattern is that an import substitution process in the consumer goods industry was now added to the rapidly growing exports throughout the process of industrialization. The period also coincided with a trade policy change in the direction of protectionism.

The relationship between foreign trade and

economic growth has been central in the economic history of the period. In this context, however, the effects of the trade policy, unlike the situation in many countries, have received no attention from Swedish historians of economics. The proposed project intends to remedy this shortcoming and aims, in fact, to investigate the link between trade policy and economic development in Sweden during the period 1890-1913.

More precisely, the project sets itself the following task:

- To make a sectorwise estimate of the nominal and effective tariff protection in Swedish industry during the period 1890-1913, together with the degree of utilization of the same.
- To examine the links of tariff protection with import substitution in different sectors.
- To examine the links of tariff protection with production, employment and productivity in different branches of industry
- To examine the link between tariffs and cartelization and other restrictions on competition in industry
- Finally, on the basis of macroeconomic models, an overall discussion will take place of the effects of the trade policy on economic development during the period in question.

**Economic History****Bo Franzén**

2001 SEK 680,000

2002 SEK 660,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-391

*The development of Sweden towards a uniform currency area, ca 1300-1450*

In the Middle Ages in Sweden, coins were stamped by province in accordance with different systems for calculating value (Götaland, Gotland and Svealand). Some time at the beginning of the 14th century, however, there occurred an event of far-reaching economic importance: King Birger Magnusson standardized the coinage throughout the realm (except on Gotland), so that, irrespective of its stamp, money was standardized in relation to its material value (the content of silver). This is the starting point for the development of Sweden as a uniform currency area.

Today, thanks to numismatics, we know quite a lot about the amount of silver in 14th and 15th century Swedish coins, i.e. the content of silver (% Ag) and the fine weight (total weight Ag). These quantities changed gradually during the period in question (usually downwards). Despite these readjustments in the material value of Swedish coins and despite the often far-reaching political fragmentation in the country, it is striking how stable the monetary system was (compared with the Vasa period, for example). The overall aim of this project is to try, with the help of modern monetary theory, to follow the growth and functions of the monetary system by means of Swedish documents that have been preserved.

**Economic History****Ulf Olsson**

2001 SEK 500,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-422

*The economic policy strategies of small states in a globalized world economy – a postgraduate course in comparative political economics*

The internationally emerging research tradition of political economics is poorly represented in Swedish research and teaching in social science. The research carried out as part of the project in this area with the help of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation should be able to contribute to the establishment of this tradition in Sweden through the holding by us of a research conference. The subject of political economics contains several different specializations. The research conference should, therefore, be given a thematic definition. Peter Katzenstein's well-known study – Small states in world markets (1985) – is an example of a theme in the area of political economics with which we concur. In the period since Katzenstein's study was carried out, both the world economy and national economies have changed considerably, mainly through accelerating internationalization and the enormous expansion in the financial economy. We would therefore like to invite researchers from various disciplines and countries to discuss the choice by small states of strategies of economic policy. Do small states still choose specific solutions in their ambition to adapt their economies to structural changes in the world economy? As arrangers of the research conference, we can on the basis of our own research contribute fresh

studies of the strategies of Nordic countries and European small states. It is our hope that with additional contributions by foreign researchers, by all means including Peter Katzenstein, to be able to make a substantial contribution to the development of comparative political economics.

### **Business Economics**

**Martin Holmén**

2001 **SEK 750,000**

2002 **SEK 750,000**

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 2000-098

*How ownership structure and control of companies affects their value and effectiveness*

In recent years large and rapid changes have taken place in the ownership and control of Swedish companies. The control of many large companies, which traditionally lay with the founder, families or other individuals, now lies with international institutions. These changes are not only affecting the individual company. The new pattern of ownership is changing social structures, which will also have implications from a wider economic and legal perspective.

The aim of this research project is to analyse how large controlling shareholders affect the strategic decision of the company and how this in turn affects the company's value and effectiveness. The unique institutional conditions in Sweden with a strong concentration of ownership, where even the largest companies have traditionally been controlled by a private shareholder, make studies of the Swedish situation of interest in an international research effort to better understand issues surrounding the ownership and control of companies. The information, which is unique and extremely detailed from an international view, about the ownership of Swedish companies also reinforces the potential contribution of the project to international research in this area. Three overarching questions will be discussed.

1. How does a concentration of ownership, particularly by large private owners, affect the value and effectiveness of the company?
2. What mechanisms are used to exercise control and how do they affect the value and effectiveness of the company?
3. Is there a systematic connection between the type of owner (private/founder/ insti-

tion) which controls the company and strategic decisions?

The project is divided into five subprojects, in which specific circumstances of ownership structure are related to the primary capital market, company acquisitions, investment company allowances, capital structure and investment behaviour.

### **Business Economics**

**Sten Jönsson**

2001 **SEK 760,000**

2002 **SEK 760,000**

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-196

*Ethics of company control: growth, legitimization and challenge of principles of overall company control*

The ways in which external interested parties influence and control companies have changed a good deal in Sweden in the post-war period. During the sixties, for example, "the interested party model" was the natural way of describing the relationship of a company to the world at large, while today the dominant model is shareholder control. In between, the company democracy perspective held a strong position. The aim of this project is to develop knowledge and construct explanatory models of the above changes. This will be achieved by studying processes when principles of overall company control have been developed, challenged and legitimized in the Swedish business community during the post-war period, with a focus on the period 1985-2002. As a theoretical perspective, use will be made of social movement theory, which studies the occurrence and organization of collective action.

The empirical field is large and a main study and two special studies have therefore been selected as "lenses":

The main study, "Milestones in Swedish corporate governance during the post-war period", aims to identify and analyse events that have had a general influence on how control of Swedish companies is exercised, e.g. the strike in the mines and the Volvo-Renault affair.

The special studies are concerned with surveying the importance of the change of managing director for the development of principles for overall company control and how principles of company control are manifested linguistically in annual reports.

### **Business Economics**

**Karin M. Ekström**

2001 **SEK 575,000**

2002 **SEK 575,000**

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-238

*The meaning of consumption and the relationship of consumers to artefacts*

A clear social change in recent years has been the growth of the consumer society, which has meant, among other things, that the relationship of individuals to artefacts has taken on another meaning. The aim of this project is to increase understanding of the meaning of consumption and to understand the relationship of people to artefacts in today's society, from a cross-disciplinary perspective. To understand consumption, a variety of theories and methods are required. Several different perspectives from various disciplines enable greater understanding, depth and breadth. Knowledge of consumers and consumption is of interest to researchers, companies, authorities, consumer organizations and consumers. The project consists of two parts. Subproject 1 focuses on the significance and meaning of consumption and the relationship of consumers to artefacts. A description and development of theory take place through literature studies and existing empirical data. Subproject 2 is an empirical study which focuses on the collecting of artefacts. In subproject 2 the aim is to understand the meaning of the collection by consumers by investigating how collections arise, what motives lie behind collecting, how collecting takes place and how collections develop and change over time. Subproject 2 focuses particularly on the collection of design objects, as this is often an expression of identity. The study may arouse interest in Sweden's only special museum for the area of design, the Röhsska Museum in Gothenburg.

### **Information Technology**

**Cecilia Wadensjö**

2001 **SEK 680,000**

2002 **SEK 630,000**

University of Linköping Reg. no. 2000-143

*Interpretation and translation in radio and TV news – the example of Russia*

Interpretation and translation have increased radically in extent in the last few decades as a result of the continuing globalization of the

economy, culture and news flows. What do various solutions to the problem of translation mean for the information that reaches the public? How do those who do not speak the language of the media have their voices heard?

The aim of the project is to investigate interpretation and translation as critical aspects of the production and distribution of radio and TV interviews with a) Russian politicians and b) "ordinary Russians" who are interviewed in connection with a particular event, by studying: 1. situations where the reporter solves the translation problem on his or her own, 2. situations which at some stage requires the involvement of an interpreter, 3. interpretation/translation which takes place when news interviews are supplied with subtitles.

By transcribing and examining in detail the interaction and use of language in the interviews, the project aims to clarify how the situations where translation/interpretation takes place affect the actual task of translation, and how the work of journalism is affected by the problem of translation. Despite the fact that people are daily exposed to interpretation and translation via the radio and TV, there are extremely few analyses of this communicative practice. The study intends to contribute to method development in the areas of the media and of translation and to provide insight into how the public's picture of Russia is affected by different solutions to the problem of translation.

### **Information Science**

**Larsåke Larsson**

2001 **SEK 492,000**

2002 **SEK 665,000**

Örebro University

Reg. no. 2000-153

*The opinion consultants. A growing factor of power in Swedish society.*

What power do opinion consultants have in the development of society? To what degree do they affect the political decision process? What strategies do they use to get the media to function as a channel for influencing opinions?

The project outlined here aims to study the growth, extent and importance of the opinion consultant sector, which helps organizations and companies to influence opinions and the-



reby society's political development and decision-making. This sector stands out increasingly as an important player in society. The question of who sets the agenda for political and opinion-related themes has usually been answered by research with either the political players or the media, although the opinion consultants are now a parallel player. These individuals, however, have been the subject of almost no investigation. A starting point for studies of this problem area is the development of a culture of promotion and advertising to which certain researchers point. The sector has increasingly moved from traditional marketing and advertising to achieving instrumental goals in the political decision process. Accordingly, they act not only in the commercial sphere, but also in a public and political sphere with different organizations in the wide sense as principals. This development may be said to imply that ideology production and opinion-forming in society have been professionalized, where the organizations transfer their task of opinion-forming to external experts.

### Information Technology

**Bengt Johansson** 2001 SEK 495,000  
2002 SEK 560,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-387  
*Pictures of media power – conceptions of the effects of the media in political opinion-forming*

The aim of the project is to study notions of the influence of the media in political opinion-forming. One point of departure is that the conceptions that different players have of media and the impact of media are an important explanation of their actions towards the media, and also how political communication functions generally in today's society. Although there is some research which touches on this conception, neither international nor Swedish research has focused on this question. The project contributes knowledge which should be seen as complementing the theories that exist about the important of media for political communication.

The project's first main question concerns an investigation of general notions about media power in players who act and react to the content of the media. The second main question focuses on the repercussions of these notions in the political game, i.e. what consequences the

view of the media held by various players has for their actions in concrete situations.

To answer the first question, use will be made of both quantitative and qualitative studies. The main emphasis lies in surveys, although these are supplemented by phone interviews.

The second question is answered through case studies, where studies of media content are combined with interviews of persons concerned and also, if possible, with participating observation.

### Information Technology

**Ola Henfridsson** 2001 SEK 1,000,000  
2002 SEK 1,000,000

University of Umeå Reg. no. 2000-401

*Social implications of electronic commerce: a study of new information technology in people's daily lives*

This project deals with the social implications of commerce via the internet in people's daily lives. As broadband technology becomes available to an increasing number of people, the phenomenon of internet commerce is also spreading. Many people are calling attention to what this trend means for skills development and competitiveness; however, fewer people wonder how it affects our daily lives. This project tries to answer questions such as: What changes in people's daily lives are entailed by increased internet commerce? What role does technology have in these changes? How are we to handle the social challenges linked to these changes when we design tomorrow's electronic commerce? The creation of a deeper understanding of these questions is important in order to take on the challenges which are linked with the formation of new social structures and phenomena which may be presumed to arise as a consequence of internet commerce.

As a theoretical frame of reference, use will be made of actor-network theory (ANT). This provides a good basis for analysing the interplay between technology and people. Over a two-year period (2001-2002) two qualitative case studies will be carried out on the everyday use by young people of two new types of payment system for internal commerce – Pay-it and CollectBuy. Interviews, observation studies, project documentation and data collected by the payment systems themselves will comprise important sources of data.

### Law

**Annika Nilsson** 2001 SEK 345,000  
2002 SEK 325,000

Lund University Reg. no. 2000-0118

*The precautionary principle as an instrument of environmental law and its definition in relation to principles of good housekeeping and general principles of the rule of law and legal protection*

Completely "reliable" knowledge of the environmental field is presumably unattainable. If environmental problems are to be capable of adequate resolution, society needs to develop instruments to handle uncertainty as a basis for decisions. The precautionary principle, which is internationally and nationally established, can be developed into such an instrument: a well-founded suspicion of risk suffices for intervention by the authorities, who insist on taking precautions. The person carrying out the activity in question who opposes these demands must show that their judgment is incorrect.

The basic aim of the project is to analyse the precautionary principle, as expressed in Swedish environmental legislation, and, starting from Swedish and international literature, to discuss its potential for development as a practical (and probably necessary) instrument of environmental law.

The analysis of the precautionary principle's content and range includes its relationship to central rules and legal principles. Two areas of especial importance in this connection are the principle of good housekeeping, which may, however, produce results which conflict with the precautionary principle, and general rules and principles of the rule of law and legal protection whose aims are entirely different from protection of the environment.

A legal investigation will throw light on the application of the precautionary principle and the principle of good housekeeping and the influence of general legal principles on the handling of questions of investigation and evidence. The principles will be analysed on the basis of the jurisprudential literature and of international legislation and environmental policy.

The project is a contribution to the international analysis and discussion of the precautionary principle. Relevant parts of the research findings will be published internationally.

### Law

**Göran Millqvist** 2001 SEK 535,000  
2002 SEK 600,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-172

*Pledges and other security in connection with the right to dispose of stock exchange securities and financial instruments*

The aim of the research project is a detailed analysis and discussion of certain fundamental aspects of credit security in stock exchange securities and financial instruments. Three main questions will be the subject of analysis:

1. The relationship between the requirements of Swedish law governing so-called elements of right (tradition, denunciation, i.e. notice to a third party of the assignment/taking over of a claim, and registration) and the identity of the security object as conditions for a valid lien, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the actual circumstances which exist in the security market in regard to the implied and necessary disposal of pledged securities, e.g. in connection with general pledging by a deposit of securities.
2. The question of what position Swedish law takes regarding what foreign securities and corresponding assets can be used as security and the conditions for their use in practice.
3. The question to what extent and in what circumstances under Sweden law the transfer of a security can amount to an alternative to a pledge on the basis of the desire to have an efficient security market.

### Law

**Inger Österdahl** 2001 SEK 750,000  
2002 SEK 785,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-380

*Collective or individual security? Global, regional, national and individual security in international law*

The UN's collective security system is today being challenged from various sides. According to the UN Charter, only the Security Council can take decisions about the international use of force, in the event of a threat to or breach of international peace. All international use of force is otherwise absolutely forbidden, except

in cases of self-defence. Questions are now being raised about who can take decisions about the use of force and about the extent of the prohibition against force.

The aim of the project is to examine the consequences of current trends for the UN's collective security system and for modern international law.

Sweden is directly affected by these trends through its participation in the EU's common foreign, security and defence policies. The other participants in EU cooperation have shown that they take the view that military interventions decided outside the UN Security Council may be legitimate. They also are mostly members of NATO, which has shown itself to be prepared to make such interventions. The EU Treaty supports military interventions by the EU for humanitarian purposes.

At bottom, what is being challenged is even more than the collective security system of the UN. This system is based on a number of norms which make up the linchpins of modern international law. The prohibition against the international use of force is such a norm, which has hitherto been regarded as the most fundamental one. Other such norms that are being challenged are the sovereignty and equality of states. The position of the state as the most important or perhaps the only legal entity in international law is also a basic norm which is being challenged.

### Economics

**Mike Burkart** 2001 SEK 630,000  
2002 SEK 630,000

Eastern Economic Institute  
Reg. no. 2000-319

#### Trade Finance

We propose to develop a liquidity-based theory of commercial (short-term) lending. Our central argument is that cash is easily diverted to ventures with large private benefits, while physical inputs are less liquid and hence less subject to moral hazard. In addition, suppliers observe the input transaction as a costless by-product of their sales activities. This explains why credit from suppliers is an important source of (short-term) lending. In addition, we intend to explore the implications of our theory for the use of factoring, priority rules in bankruptcy and ver-

tical integration. One test of the theory will be to fit it to available detailed firm-level evidence. In addition, we hope to explain historical developments as well as cross-country differences in the use of trade credit, such as its more prominent role in the United States relative to Italy. In our view, the issues addressed in this project are of broader relevance. Some countries, e.g. transition economies, are in the process of designing a whole new set of institutions. Others, like Sweden, are closely reviewing their laws and regulations. The impact of credit conditions on the monetary policy transmission provides yet another reason why microeconomic foundations of trade credit are of interest.

### Economics

**Lars Calmfors** 2001 SEK 1,400,000  
2002 SEK 1,400,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-343  
*The future role in Europe of state policy and economic policy*

The project seeks to analyse the future role in Europe of state policy and economic policy and possible demands for changes. Such an evaluation requires an analysis of both the economic effects of different institutions and the political incentives to choose different institutions. The project aims both to develop a new theory and to empirically test various hypotheses. It consists of three parts.

1. The future role of the welfare state. The aim is to explain the differences in welfare systems in different countries and how they may have economic consequences which consolidate these differences. Institutions to be analysed are unemployment insurance, pension systems and state education.
2. Monetary policy, nominal salary flexibility and labour market institutions. Important subsidiary questions are the welfare costs of cyclic variability, how different labour market institutions affect the flexibility of nominal salaries and how monetary policy should be designed during uncertainty. A central aspect is the changes which EMU may entail.
3. Accountability and the democratic process. This part will analyse the importance of being held responsible for the effectiveness

of the policy. Important questions are how different models of this affect the ability of different groups to influence policy, the role of the media, the opportunity to hold to account independent central banks and the risk of an ineffective economic policy when there are several decision makers (e.g. the Government and the central bank) influencing the final outcome.

### Economics

**Helena Persson** 2001 SEK 650,000  
2002 SEK 700,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-385  
*Dynamics at Swedish workplaces – job flows and people flows*

In the 1990s several microbased international studies of the demand side of the labour market appeared, which were made possible by the creation of large amounts of data in which companies/workplaces are linked together with employees. To enable similar studies of flows of work and flows of employment in Sweden, an entirely new and unique panel database has been created for all workplaces in Sweden for the years 1985-1995, comprising more than 350,000 workplaces annually. The overall aim of the project is to utilize the new database, which has required the creation of extensive economic and personnel resources, for several different studies of flows of work and employees. The material enables a wealth of different sub-analyses.

The questions examined by the project are: i) How do workplaces change the age-related and educational composition of the workforce when they expand and contract? ii) What types of workplace do those born outside Sweden work at and how long do their jobs last? Do workplaces started by immigrants largely employ immigrants, compared with workplaces started by those born in Sweden? iii) The material provides a unique opportunity to study the dramatic fall in employment that took place at the beginning of the 1990s. Was this pattern similar in different sectors, regions etc? iv) What are the common and the unique features of the slowing down of economic activity in Norway and Sweden? What are the similarities and the differences between Norway and Sweden in the process of adjustment to a larger proportion of highly qualified

employees? v) What is the link between, on the one hand, the turnover of employees in relation to the turnover of jobs and, on the other, growth and survival among workplaces?

### Education

**Mikael Alexandersson** 2001 SEK 750,000  
2002 SEK 750,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-132  
*The content of learning and the new information technology. A study focusing on basic values.*

The point of departure for the project is that teaching has a dimension of content – i.e. someone is to learn something – and that the way in which the material is put across is important for what is learned. Information and communication technology (ICT) creates new opportunities for learning by pupils within the educational system. There are reasons, therefore, for assuming that the new technology will have consequences not only for how pupils learn, but also for what they learn. The aim of the project is to develop knowledge of the way in which the content of teaching is constituted with the help of ICT, i.e. to study what the learning processes consist of. Data will be collected from interviews with pupils and continual observations of teaching situations where pupils use ICT, together with analyses of the texts that pupils develop via ICT. To define the study, the ethical perspective will be of interest in regard to content. What does the pupil actually learn when he or she works with a new technology when it comes to ethical issues? In what ways does the new technology help the pupil to find his or her way around in an increasingly complex world and develop the ability to make personal decisions? The project is expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the learning by pupils via ICT. Ultimately, the project may increase our knowledge of how people's understanding of the world at large is influenced by new media.

**Psychology****Bo Ekehammar**2001 SEK 500,000  
2002 SEK 500,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 2000-282

*Stereotypes and prejudices: automatic and controlled components*

The aim is to investigate controlled (conscious) and automatic (unconscious) components in prejudice, examined by means of direct (scales and inventories, based on self-reporting) and indirect (experimental, based on unconscious priming) methods. Three grounds of discrimination (aspects of prejudice) are studied, namely racism, sexism and homophobia. To measure the controlled components, scales are being developed which focus on attitudes to immigrants, women and homosexuals. For the automatic components, various experimental paradigms are used, based on unconscious priming by photographs and/or words to activate stereotypes about immigrants, women and homosexuals. Use will also be made of other observation methods of the interaction (e.g. immigrant-Swede). The results of the direct (controlled components) and the indirect (automatic components) approach will be compared in order to investigate the degree to which current prejudices are triggered automatically and unconsciously. In addition, the degree of racism, sexism and homophobia will be compared so as to investigate whether these phenomena can be explained on the basis of a theory of social dominance orientation, an all-round general tendency to hierarchize relations between groups, which is measured with an instrument that has already been developed within the research team. The practical significance of the project lies, among other things, in the creation of knowledge of the various components of prejudice, which is of major importance for understanding and dealing with various kinds of discrimination.

**Psychology****Mats Fredrikson**2001 SEK 780,000  
2002 SEK 860,000

Uppsala University

Reg. no. 2000-376

*Emotion and brain function*

Social phobia is a problem of democracy. About 12% of all men and 18% of all women

from the normal population of Sweden are hesitant about expressing their views in small or large groups, remaining silent instead. Irrespective of whether the problem has increased or decreased in frequency recently, we can say that the society of today compared with that of yesterday places greater demands on appearing in public. Individuals suffering from social phobia can be helped by psychological and pharmacological treatment. It is of interest, therefore, to look for the mechanisms which are responsible for the ability of cognitive behaviour therapy and selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors, for example, to persuade individuals with social phobia to live a more extravert life. The aim of this project is to study effects of psychological and pharmacological treatment on basic neurobiological mechanisms in order to ascertain how treatment affects brain functions in social phobia. The aim is to characterize serotonergic and peptidergic neurotransmission in social phobics before and after psychological and pharmacological treatment and relate this to basic learning mechanisms such as habituation, classical conditioning and the startle reflex, together with the structure of personality. The project will be carried out as cross-disciplinary research collaboration between psychology, chemistry, pharmacology, genetics and psychiatry.

**Psychology****Ulf Lundberg**2001 SEK 1,000,000  
2002 SEK 1,500,000

Stockholm University

Reg. no. 2000-429

*Psychosocial factors and physical ill health: psychobiological mechanisms and stress problems*

The aim is to identify and describe psychobiological mechanisms which can explain links between psychosocial stress and physical ill health. Special interest is taken in risk factors for musculoskeletal problems. The research programme comprises both laboratory experiments and field studies carried out in cooperation with Swedish and international researchers in different fields. The emphasis covers three researcher networks (1) Prevention of muscle disorders in the operation of computer input devices – PROCID; (2) Network Centre for Health Equity Studies – CHES; (3) Individual development and adjustment

(IDA), with the following objectives: (1) to produce knowledge which can be used to prevent the development of muscular disorders in computerized work, (2) to analyse the reasons for the social imbalance in health, and (3) to attach an all-round perspective to the development and health of an individual during his or her life cycle.

The present project is based on current theories and knowledge, including from the research programme which the applicants have directed since 1996 (RJ Reg. no. 1996-0015:01-04). Through collaboration between research teams with additional expertise, use is made of psychosocial, psychophysiological, ergonomic and biomedical methodology. The most important contribution will be new knowledge of how psychosocial factors affect different physiological systems in the body and to provide a basis for preventive measures. By collecting the various subprojects within an overall reference frame for the theory of stress and strengthening the resources for national and international interdisciplinary cooperation, significant steps forward can be made.

**Sociology****Ulf Drugge**2001 SEK 1,000,000  
2002 SEK 1,000,000

University of Umeå

Reg. no. 1999-274

*Crisis biographies – the occurrence and handling of crises during the 19th century, viewed from a career and a time-geographic perspective*

The project's aim is to analyse, quantitatively and qualitatively and starting from demographic database material and diverse archive sources, crisis biographies, i.e. the lives of individuals and families who have suffered life crises. The focus is on the time before and during the first phase of the era of industrialization. The project thus addresses itself to a key period in the movement from a society of an agrarian nature to an industrial society. The concept of life crisis is connected with biological factors which have to do with the spectrum between life and death and with sociocultural structures, i.e. violations of the precepts of the church and prevailing laws and ordinances and of unwritten norms and rules, and with material circumstances which involve a threat to one's economy and property. These aspects are not mutually incompatible.

The times chosen include cohorts from 1804 to 1808 and 1840 to 1844, while the space chosen includes the three regions Linköping, Skellefteå and Sundsvall. The quantitative and qualitative studies complement each other. In the first-mentioned studies the crisis biographies are illustrated on the basis of historical demographic and comparative issues, while in the latter studies those aspects of the crisis biographies are identified which are to do with, among other things, norms and values and with specific life situations related to the individual. The notes made in the registers of parish catechetical meetings are studied, together with details collected from minutes, rolls, registers and records which de facto comprise the basis for decision-making by the local authorities regarding the handling of the conditions investigated.

**Sociology****Eva Reimers**2001 SEK 325,000  
2002 SEK 635,000

University of Linköping

Reg. no. 2000-032

*Ideas of grief and mourning – about healthy and unhealthy grief, ritual mourning and interpretations of normal and abnormal grief*

The aim is to describe how normative pictures of grief and mourning are interpreted in different arenas and what these different pictures of grief mean for both collective and individual grief.

By lifting the notion of grief from a medical context to a social context, the study shows that notions of grief are social and cultural interpretations. When people suffer a loss, they fall back on the notions of loss that are offered by their culture. By emphasizing the normal picture of grief as a social interpretation, we obtain a greater understanding of why some grief is perceived as normal, while other grief is pathologized. The study in this way leads to a greater general understanding of grief, opens the way for a diverse picture of mourning, and points to different forms that the work of human grief can take.

The empirical data of the study is taken from three areas. Discourse analysis of the picture of grief in Swedish daily newspapers will be performed in connection with the murder of John Hron, the Estonia disaster and the Gothenburg fire. In the context of funerals, the part played

by the burial rite in grief will be analysed and a description based on interviews will take place of the grief which underlies this activity. In addition, participating observations in groups of mourners and interviews with individual mourners and different forms of grief therapists will be analysed using the method of discourse analysis.

### Sociology

**Eva Bernhardt**

2001 SEK 470,000  
2002 SEK 630,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-063

*Love, work, children: attitudes, employment and the formation of a family in the early adult phase*

Fertility in Sweden has never been lower than it is today. Register studies from Statistics Sweden indicate that the dramatic decline in the number of births during the 1990s is bound up with the decline in economic circumstances, not least the difficulties that young adults have had in getting a foot in the labour market. There is still no indication that the number of children born will increase in the immediate future.

This study intends to study the link between attitudes, employment and the formation of a family in the early adult phase during the 1990s and the initial years of the 21st century. The analyses will be carried out with the help of a questionnaire survey financed by the Swedish Council for Social Research which was carried out in spring 1999 and which targeted women and men aged 22, 26 and 30. It will also make use of the detailed employment histories which will be available in LNU 2000 (an investigation into living standards). The study will have three subprojects:

Retrospective analyses of pairing and births during the 1990s,

Prospective analyses of marriages and births 1999-2001, and

Longitudinal analyses of the link between employment and births during the 1990s, based on LNU data.

The low rate of births is an important issue for the future, and this project gives opportunities of illustrating in detail the factors which lie behind today's demographic conditions and provides data for the assessment of future trends.

### Sociology

**Lennart G Svensson**

2001 SEK 1,250,000  
2002 SEK 1,250,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-199

*Perceptions of occupations. A sociological study of how professions are perceived and valued.*

This project aims to investigate how people perceive occupations in terms of prestige, requirements, working conditions and rewards, and also how these perceptions are distributed in relation to different positions (class, gender, age and ethnicity). A second aim is to compare the prestige of some occupations in the industrial society and in today's post-industrial society. We also intend to look for explanations of similarities and variations with the help of sociological and social psychological theories and compare our results with those of international studies.

This project is expected to be of high theoretical/methodological relevance when it comes to renewing and developing studies of how occupations are perceived, to give valuable insights into the perception of occupations in today's society, to be able to describe how occupations are ranked in the industrial society and the post-industrial society, and to provide data for international comparisons of the prestige of occupations. The results may help to develop explanatory models of the choice of occupation by young people, segregation between sectors and occupations dominated by males/females, and thereby have considerable practical social relevance.

It is intended that the project will continue for three years with three researchers working half-time. Data collection will be based mainly on a questionnaire distributed to a random selection of the Swedish population between the ages of 16 and 74. Part of the questionnaire will replicate a study from the fifties, with the prestige grading of certain occupations. Preliminary results will be available in autumn 2002.

### Sociology

**Jerzy Sarnecki**

2001 SEK 780,000  
2002 SEK 780,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-418

*Crime, ethnicity and housing segregation*

The overall aim of the project is to increase our knowledge of the criminality of immigrants, mainly the reasons for the overrepresentation of those with an immigrant background reflected in the Swedish crime statistics. From a wider perspective, it is about analysing the conditions for integration in a multicultural society, starting from the questions raised by criminality. A central assumption is that overrepresentation in the criminal statistics, and possibly increasingly criminality among immigrants in Sweden, is one of several indicators that the integration of ethnic (cultural and religious) minorities is not working satisfactorily.

The aim of the project is twofold. The first study intends, with the aid of official statistics, to study the relationship between crime and various demographic and socioeconomic variables and also indicators of social problems at the level of parts of large Swedish towns. This study is carried out over time and its focus will be the significance of structural processes for the level of crime in one area. The second study aims to extend our knowledge of question of the relationship between crime, housing and ethnicity. It will be carried out through interviews with young people from some of the areas included in the first part-survey. The project aims to illustrate the relationship between crime, ethnicity and housing segregation from various aspects (structurally and at the level of groups and individuals).

### Sociology

**Anders Bjerkman**

2001 SEK 770,000  
2002 SEK 770,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-425

*Among hooligans and football fans on the terraces: about the culture of supporters*

One of the big problems of football is the increasing violence on the terraces which is expressed in the form of hooliganism and racism and sometimes also has undertones of the extreme right. In the media, this phenomenon has been explained in terms of group pres-

sure and psychopathy. International research points rather to the importance of the highly dissimilar masculine supporter cultures which are prevalent on the terraces. The main aim of the study is to describe and analyse what sub-cultures are found there and how they are manifested and relate to each other. The investigation has three main questions. The first deals with how supporter culture is formed, constituted and manifested at collective level. Another is about how this environment affects the construction of masculinity and a third how the behaviour of the supporters at the ground relates to their lives in general. There is fairly extensive international research in this area, although in Sweden systematic research in this field is lacking. The investigation is based on this knowledge. Data collection will take place through interviews with supporters and through participating observation. The experiment is both qualitatively sociological and ethnographic.

### Statistics

**Catalin Starica**

2001 SEK 535,000  
2002 SEK 560,000

Chalmers University of Technology  
Reg. no. 2000-201

*Quantitative methods of handling financial risk*

Quantitative methods of handling risks in the finance sector attract considerable interest, and significant resources are put into developing and using these methods. One reason is the simultaneous rapid growth in the significance, turnover and complexity of the financial markets. Another, which is central to the project, is a rapid theoretical development of methods surrounding the concept of volatility (=the typical size of the price functions).

The first aim of the project is to develop and test models in which volatility is controlled by structural changes and to use them to find dynamic methods of following and predicting risk levels. The second aim is to develop new techniques of probability theory and statistics to handle extreme values in high-dimensional economic time series with complex dependency structures, with the ultimate goal of finding practical ways of preventing the risk levels from becoming too high (or vice versa, to prevent unrealistic overestimates of risk levels).

The problems which are planned to be studied in the project occupy a central position in a new and rapidly growing research area, and a successful implementation of the study could be of considerable benefit to the Swedish and foreign finance industry.

The project is scheduled to run for three years and to be carried out in collaboration with T. Mikosch (Groningen) and C. Klippelberg (Munich), and also, during the later stage, the Swedish finance industry.

### Political Science

Folke Johansson

2001 SEK 700,000  
2002 SEK 425,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-090  
*The level-divided democracy*

During the final part of the 1990s the Riksdag, county councils and municipalities took a series of decision which resulted in reshaping of the municipal and regional organizations. The decisions were taken gradually, with no overall coordination and normally after a limited and, in some cases, non-existent public debate. Before moving forward with, building on or changing the system, it seems natural to sum up the experience that has been gained, to make comparisons between different levels, and to try and summarise certain general observations. The aim of the project is to contribute to such a summary.

### Political Science

Ann-Marie Ekengren

2001 SEK 450,000  
2002 SEK 450,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-139  
*The individual in international politics.  
Olof Palme as a bearer of ideas.*

The problems of the study concern to what extent individuals are able to influence the foreign policy of a state and under what circumstances and in what way ideas influence the outcome of policy. On the basis of experience from political psychology, a study is made of the extent to which the ideas of an individuals influence the way a problem is perceived. The hypothesis is that certain specific ideas lead to a problem being perceived in a certain way and that the alternative courses of action are therefore limited.

The prospects for elaborating the perspective of the explanation based on ideas and the significance of the perception of the problem are judged to be good in that a study is made of the case of Olof Palme.

The study includes two case studies which deal with different areas, but which are managed during the relaxation of tension in the international system. The first case study is the question of Swedish membership of the EEC which came up again in 1967 and was settled in 1971, when Sweden and EFTA signed a free-trade agreement with the EEC. The European question had a clear connection with security and welfare and we anticipate that ideas about Europe or national and international equality, justice and solidarity are of little importance for the perception of the problem. The second case study is the question of Sweden's aid to the freedom movements in African in the 1970s. The case study is an example of an internationalistic image issue and we anticipate that ideas about decolonization, the export of the Swedish model, and self-determination are of considerable significance for the perception of the problem.

Alongside studies of Olof Palme's archives, in-depth interviews are held with Palme's foreign policy colleagues.

### Political Science

Christer Jönsson

2001 SEK 712,000  
2002 SEK 740,000

Lund University Reg. no. 2000-293  
*The diplomatic service*

This project, which seeks to develop theory, seeks a deeper understanding of diplomacy as one of the most important institutions of international politics. Diplomacy is not perceived as an institution connected solely with the modern state system, which is common in the literature, but as a general phenomenon which is independent of time and space. Representation, communication and reproduction comprise three conceptual building blocks in the construction of a theory of diplomacy. The need for representation (in the sense of acting on behalf of someone and serving as a symbol for someone) arises wherever there are limits to collective identities and these limits need to be exceeded. As an institution, diplo-

macy is also based on communication. Modern diplomacy is characterized by a precisely defined, ritualized language, and the question is whether similar systems of rule-driven communication have occurred in other historical contexts. Diplomacy also contributes to reproduce an international association of political units. In modern times diplomatic recognition has been an important condition of being regarded as a state. By legitimizing one type of player and delegitimizing others, diplomacy is an institution of selective representation and communication. The project intends to examine in greater detail patterns of representation, communication and reproduction during three periods in which the current state-centred view of diplomacy is problematized: ancient Greece, the early Middle Ages and today's EU.

### Political Science

Jörgen Hermansson

2001 SEK 300,000  
2002 SEK 300,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-423  
*National graduate school of political science*

This application relates to funds for achieving over a period of three years an increase in quality of graduate education at political science departments in Sweden. The aim is for those of us working in the field of political science to have a common national graduate school based on the idea that some coordination of doctoral training in Sweden need not be in conflict with, but rather draw benefit from the diversity and diverse competences represented in the various departments throughout the country.

The graduate school will consist of three parts:

- A common boarding school during the autumn for all new doctoral students.
- A common concluding seminar at the end of the spring for the various method courses of the departments.
- A common course worth five points.

## Medicine

### Medicine

Birgitta Sahlén

2001 SEK 700,000  
2002 SEK 670,000

Lund University Reg. no. 2000-171

*Words that are difficult to capture. Linguistic short-term memory and word assimilation in children with auditory impairment and children with specific language disability.*

We do not know today why certain children with slight to moderate hearing damage suffer linguistic disability and why others do not. Systematic comparisons between children with specific language disability and children with slight to moderate hearing damage are lacking, but could illustrate the connection, e.g. comparisons of the ability to learn new words. Our hypothesis is that the phonological short-term memory plays a greater role for the child's ability to store words in the long-term lexicon than, for example, the degree of hearing damage. Prosodic factors probably also play a more significant role for short-term memory and work learning than has been previously reported.

The project will be carried out in two stages. First, schoolchildren with hearing damage and specific language disability are compared, followed by a similar comparison of preschool children. Use will be made of normal language tests, analyses of spontaneous speech and specially designed instruments for narrowing down limitations in processing and the memory of linguistic material. Theoretical starting points will be a current theory of working memory and the so-called metric hypothesis, which predicts how language production and language comprehension are influenced by language rhythm (the position of unstressed syllables in relation to stressed syllables).

The project will result in a more reliable identification of language disabilities in children with slight to moderate hearing damage and thereby contribute to the development of better intervention strategies and to greater interdisciplinary cooperation regarding children with hearing damage.

**Medicine**

**Cecilia Björkelund** 2001 **SEK 950,000**  
2002 **SEK 500,000**

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-214

*Health aspects for women. A 32-year longitudinal epidemiological study and a comparative study of 70-year-old women born in 1901-1902, 1905-1906, 1922 and 1930.*

The aim is to study the incidence and new cases of cardiovascular disease, dementia, depression and diabetes, with special account taken of psychosocial factors and educational level, among women who have been followed up for thirty-two years, and to study risk factors and the long-term prognosis for these diseases. Longitudinal changes in morbidity, thoughts of suicide, the use of psychopharmaceuticals, oestrogen use, reproductivity, cognitive function and diet. In addition, cohort differences will be studied in morbidity, thoughts of suicide, the use of psychopharmaceuticals, oestrogen use, reproductivity, cognitive function and diet between representative cohorts of 70-year-olds examined in 1971-72, 1975-76, 1992-93 and 2000-01.

The project is a follow-up of the Population Survey of Women and the H70 investigation in Gothenburg. The Survey of Women is a prospective study of 1462 women, 38-60 years old in 1968-69. Follow-up investigations have previously been carried out in 1974-75, 1980-81 and 1992-93. The H70 survey has previously surveyed representative populations of 70-year-olds in 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1992-93. The present study comprises a follow-up investigation which will be carried out between September 2000 and December 2001. The estimated number of those taking part will be 994 women (aged 70/71/92) and about 300 70-year-old men. The examinations include a physical, psychosocial and dietary examination, laboratory tests such as blood analyses, ECG and computer tomography of the brain.

Cardiovascular disease, diabetes and psychological disorders (dementia and depression) are important public health problems. The project is uniquely dependent on the extensive investigations, long follow-up periods and the opportunity of studying gender and cohort differences between 70-year-olds who have been studied with the same methods for thirty years.

**Medicine**

**Kristina Orth-Gomér** 2001 **SEK 900,000**  
2002 **SEK 900,000**

Karolinska Institute Reg. no. 2000-349

*Women, alcohol, stress and heart disease*

Stress and the psychosocial load on women are increasing in today society. The fact that alcohol is used as a stress buffer is well known, as is the fact that this often leads in the long run to harmful patterns of drinking. At the same time several studies have found that moderate and stable alcohol consumption is related to a reduced risk of common diseases which are caused by hardening of the arteries. Whether the link is causal or entirely or partly due to the increased incidence of other risk factors in teetotalers is a highly topical research question, to which our study can provide valuable knowledge. It also seems important to examine what psychosocial conditions prevent and contribute to an uncontrolled and harmful pattern of consumption.

Three population-based study materials will be analysed: (KoK) Women and coronary artery disease in Stockholm (600 women), the Health of the Population in Stockholm (6,000 men and women) and SHEEP (Stockholm Health Epidemiology Programme) (5,000 men and women). In all these studies the same measuring methods for alcohol consumption and other risk factors for cardiovascular disease have been used. Stress at work, social networks and social integration have also been measured in the same way in the three studies. The KoK study also contains a detailed psychosocial profile and several relevant biological markers and mechanisms. By pooling the results, these can complement each other to give a uniform and detailed picture of the interplay between stress, alcohol and the cardiovascular health of women.

**Medicine**

**Niklas Hammar** 2001 **SEK 750,000**  
2002 **SEK 750,000**

Karolinska Institute Reg. no. 2000-431

*International migration, integration, health and other aspects of welfare. An epidemiological study of Finnish twins in Sweden.*

International migration can affect central elements of welfare such as work, health, housing, social benefits and the feeling of well-being and

need satisfaction. Several studies have shown poorer health and a lower level of welfare among immigrants to Sweden compared with native-born Swedes, although knowledge of what migration and integration means for these associations is incomplete. The level of welfare can be seen not only as a result of the integration process, but also as a factor which promotes continued integration.

The aim is by means of epidemiological methodology to analyse the links between migration, integration, health and welfare. Special account will be taken here of gender, period of residence and age of emigration.

The study population consists of 1,542 twins (796 male and 746 female) in the Finnish twin register, in which at least one of the twins have

lived in Sweden for a long time. Of these, about one-third are identical twins. A questionnaire containing questions about welfare elements, including work, education, housing, health, social conditions and experience of well-being and need satisfaction, together with indicators of integration in Sweden, was sent out in 1998. The response rate was about 75% for individuals and 60% for twins. Data from questionnaires and registers exist longitudinally for the Finnish twin register from 1975. The comparison among twins gives unique opportunities to study links between migration and health or welfare, taking account of the integration process, inherited factors, social factors and living conditions.

## The Humanities and Social Sciences Donation

**Tommy Bengtsson** 2001 SEK 2,400,000  
2002 SEK 2,400,000

Lund University Reg. no. 1999-5067

*Living conditions in childhood, social mobility and health later in life. Social differences in adult mortality and fertility 1650-1900.*

In the last few centuries life expectancy has more than doubled and the time spent in retirement has gone up by several hundred per cent. The decline in mortality among the very old has been particularly noticeable during the post-war period, although mortality among adults began to decrease as long ago as the 19th century. The aim of this project is to study how the health of individuals is affected by conditions throughout the individual's life cycle, from the stage of being a fetus to old age. Two different aspects of the health of individuals will be dealt with: mortality and fertility. To what extent are life expectancy and fertility affected by living conditions early on in life? How far are the decrease in the mortality of old people and social differences in health due to conditions during childhood and old age respectively? Can social measures in the healthcare system compensate for adverse physiological development in early childhood? Does upward social mobility lead to a noticeable increase in life expectancy? These and other questions and hypotheses that have been put forward in modern research into health and mortality will be analysed with the help of a historical, individual-based, longitudinal database in a way which is impossible on the basis of the bulk of existing modern material. As far as we know, no-one previously, whether from historical or modern material, has made a study where these factors are analysed in a context. The project is a multidisciplinary one and involves researchers from economic history, economics, social medicine and statistics. Similar investigations are also planned for several other European countries within the framework of a joint research project directed by us. A central feature of the project is the recruitment of young researchers. Both PhD students and research assistants will work in the project, together with more experienced researchers.

The data comprise an individual-based, longitudinal database for nine rural parishes in western Skåne during the period 1650-1900. The database is unique in that it links together demographic, social and economic data at individual level over a long period of time. It is supplemented with information about social measures in the school and in the healthcare system. The principal statistical method is a combination of life-cycle analysis and time series analysis developed by applicants in an earlier project. The method enables the simultaneous inclusion of factors at the level of the individual, family and society in an analysis of adult and elderly mortality

**Anita Göransson** 2001 SEK 3,900,000  
2002 SEK 3,700,000

University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 1999-5131  
*Gender and the reproduction of the elites from a comparative perspective*

The project aims to investigate the position of women and men in the various Swedish power elites over time, with an emphasis on the present. It is based on and develops previous elite investigations made by the Study of Power and Democracy in Sweden and the Democracy Audit. However, our focus is on the gender aspect and we also make use of earlier studies on the mechanisms of segregation and exclusion in society. The project is a multidisciplinary venture, in which five PhDs and four PhD students analyse various sub-elites (economics, politics, administration, organizations, the church, culture and the media). A main point is the comparison between the different areas in respect of recruitment, career opportunities, cohesion and consensus. The common theoretical framework includes closing theory (research into professions), Bourdieus key concepts of field, capital and habitus, and network analysis.

Common basis material consists of a large-scale questionnaire survey prepared during the year, which will be sent out in the spring to just over 2,000 persons. For a deeper understanding of the growth of the fields and the change in the

elites, historical results will be taken for the years 1925, 1950 and 1975. Four aspects will be analysed throughout: structure, the field's logic, change and comparison. The project is intended to be a first stage in a systematic build-up and collection of knowledge through a network of researchers in different locations in Sweden. In the next stage an international comparison is planned. This project concerns the first stage: gender and Swedish elites.

**Noel Broadbent** 2001 SEK 5,000,000  
2002 SEK 5,000,000

University of Umeå Reg. no. 1999-5157

*Meetings in the north: an archaeological perspective of cultural meetings in northern Sweden over 9000 years*

A joint project between the Department of Archaeology and Lapp studies at the University of Umeå (including the Laboratory of Environmental Archaeology), the Department of Archaeology at Stockholm University and the Department of Historical Osteology at Lund University.

Archaeological research in Norrland has developed continuously since the expansion of power stations in the 1940s and, in particular, since the establishment of the Department of Archaeology at Umeå in 1975. The prehistory of Norrland has changed from being a little known and exotic byway to a region with a considerable depth in time.

The Meetings in the North project is a theoretically based venture which is intended to build on the enormous archaeological potential that Norrland gives, not only in Sweden but also internationally. In this north-western corner of Eurasia circumpolar and European influences were woven together for thousands of years. Seen from a global research perspective, this combination of east and west is one of the most unique aspects of Swedish archaeology. The easterly contacts especially have hitherto been specially underestimated.

The objective of the project is to develop a diachronic view of cultural meetings, cultural expressions and processes of adaptation, and to interpret this material in a larger Eurasian context. The growth and development of the North Scandinavian, Finnish and Lapp identities in Norrland are based on these long and complex relationships in time and space. The

subprojects concern questions of continuity of settlement and the economy, the formation of symbolic and religious systems, and the relationship between man and nature. The investigations extend from the first colonization phase about 9,000 years ago to historical times. Environments, dwelling places and materials from finds are studied in Norrbotten, Västerbotten, Ångermanland, Jämtland, Medelpad, Hälsingland and Gästrikland.

The Meetings in the North project is intended to result in a number of doctoral theses over a period of four years and in its entirety it aims to move cultural analysis from a limited regional perspective to a deeper understanding of cultural identity, religion and global climate effects from the perspective of a world system.

**Bengt Nordberg** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
2002 SEK 3,000,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 1999-5169

*The grammar of conversations*

Despite the fact that conversation is the primary form of language communication, the grammatical research of tradition has focused mainly on the written language, and to the extent that attempts have been made to describe spoken language, this has often been done on the terms of the written language. This project seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the distinctive nature of the conversational language. The aim of the project is to investigate the relationship and interplay between the structure of social interaction and the grammatical structure of the remarks let fall in conversation. The starting point is that language and interaction are always part of social activities, which necessitates a dialogic perspective of grammar. This entails our paying attention both to grammar in the traditional sense (the inner syntax of utterances) and to the architecture of interaction (the outer syntax). Theoretically and methodologically, the project builds on sociological dialogue analysis and different variants of functional grammar. We adapt field-grammar models to the interactional perspective, and in the analysis prosody will have a central role.

The empirical material consists of video and audio recordings of in the first instance naturally occurring dialogue situations. The project employs researchers and graduate students

from four universities (Gothenburg, Linköping, Helsinki and Uppsala) with expertise in Swedish, general linguistics, interaction research and sociology. It is expected to be of significance for Swedish teaching at different levels and thus for the general view of grammaticality and for the development work within human-machine interaction and for those employed in the broadcasting media. It also makes a Nordic contribution to international research in this field, which has hitherto been dominated by studies of English-language conversations.

**Eva Haettner Aurelius** 2001 SEK 3,500,000  
2002 SEK 2,700,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 2000-5023  
*Women's letters*

This is a literary history and linguistic project and its aims are twofold. The first aim is to examine empirically the much discussed hypothesis of the existence of a culture specific to women which is said to find expression in texts of letters written by women. The second aim is to examine in three theses a number of the letters in relation to their function in the overall context, i.e. in the context which comprises the situation of the sender and the receiver and their mutual relationships. The material consists of letters by women (and of men, for comparison purposes) from the Middle Ages and from the 17th and 18th centuries. The languages are (for the Middle Ages) Latin and (for more recent times) French, Swedish, German and English. The method is firstly descriptive and comparative, through a comparative quantitative description of the content and language of the letters, the hypothesis of the culture specific to women will be examined. The second aim is to contextualize in three theses the letters of individual writers. This applies to part of the Swedish, English and German letters. Two of the theses, those concerning the Swedish and English letters, will place the letters from the 18th centuries against the background of the contemporary letter genre and analyse and interpret the letters in accordance with a dialogic model of text interpretation. They will also examine the letter's constructions of gender and sexuality. The third thesis (on the German letters) will analyse in accordance with a language pragmatic method how

the contexts of the letters are linguistically coded. The significance aspects of the project are several: 1) the cultural studies hypothesis mentioned is examined, 2) a large body of cultural-historically (linguistic history) interesting material is examined and described, 3) an attempt is made to integrate linguistic and literary historical methods of text description, 4) one of the most interesting phenomena in European female and cultural history is described and analysed, 5) since the project lies on the international cultural historical research front, it can be expected to be of major significance in international research into European cultural history and in research into the letters, language and culture of European women.

**Hans Weinberger** 2001 SEK 2,500,000  
2002 SEK 2,500,000  
Royal Institute of Technology  
Reg. no. 2000-5034

*Technology, science and Swedish security policy – transnational networks, military systems and national decision-making during cold war*

The project aims to analyse the significance of technology and science for the design of Swedish defence, foreign and neutrality policy (security policy). The intention is to examine different types of technical, scientific and military networks and systems and to study the interplay between the various networks and relate the networks to military systems and political decision structures. The project also aims to analyse to some extent how security policy has influenced development in various fields of the history of technology and science in Sweden. The project unites history of technology and science perspectives of Swedish security policy with political science ideas of political decision processes. We are of the opinion that in this way we can contribute to a deeper knowledge of the factors which have shaped Swedish security policy during the cold war. The project will provide a complementary picture to the traditional scientific perspective employed to study Swedish security, foreign and neutrality policy. All in all, the project will thus constitute an essential building block for the understanding of Sweden during the cold war. The project extends over five years.

Engaged in the project are five PhDs and three PhD students. The project will require extensi-

ve archive studies in Sweden and abroad. It will result in six monographs (three PhD theses) and a summary monograph, together with articles in journals.

**Sten Lindström** 2001 SEK 2,000,000  
2002 SEK 2,000,000  
University of Umeå Reg. no. 2000-5038  
*Consciousness, materialism and opportunity*

The starting point of the project is the criticism of materialistic theories of consciousness advanced in recent years by, among others, Saulipke, Thomas Nagel, John Searle, Frank Jackson and David Chalmers. The phenomenal and subjective aspects of the phenomenon of consciousness cannot, in the view of these philosophers, be reduced to physical phenomena or be understood on the basis of a natural-science view of the world. The natural sciences would, in other words, be incapable of giving an exhaustive explanation of consciousness.

This view of the inability of the natural sciences to explain consciousness has a long history behind it. Around the beginning of the 20th century there was a debate particularly in German philosophy about whether Geisteswissenschaften had any specific features. Most central, however, was the question of how one should view consciousness, i.e. Geist. It is this question which is now experiencing a renaissance in modern Anglo-American philosophy. On the assumption that the social sciences and humanities examine expression of human consciousness, the project deals with the ultimate foundations of the social sciences, namely the nature of the phenomena of human consciousness.

The aim is to analyse and critically examine the concepts and arguments in terms of which the debate about consciousness is conducted, especially the concepts of materialism, the phenomenal content of consciousness, and a certain type of argument – the so-called argument from conceivability to possibility – which normally occurs in the criticism of materialism. Our hypothesis is that it will prove to be possible to defend a materialistic view of consciousness.

**Sven-Eric Liedman** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
2002 SEK 3,000,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-5054

**Claes Caldenby**  
Chalmers University of Technology  
*Form and content, art and technology – a meeting between the history of concepts and design practice*

The concept of form is one of the most central in Western thought. It is on a par with several other concepts – form and content, form and matter, and form and function. These concepts are still frequently used in a large number of areas. However, an ambition also exists to find an alternative, more apposite way of describing basic relationships even in architecture and, on the whole, in relation to the so much discussed meeting between technology and art.

The aim of the project is to combine an investigation of the history of concepts with a study of current design practice. In this way the presence of the history of thought in our contemporary way of thinking and speaking is illustrated, while at the same time an area undergoing restless change which is difficult to comprehend and of considerable general interest is penetrated.

The project also has a more strategic aim, namely to open up the way for closer collaboration between a humanistic subject and several disciplines at Chalmers University of Technology. Such collaboration is of the greatest importance for both parties. It is also proposed that a network of Nordic and eventually international scope be developed.

For the success of this research, it is important that a close link is made between the work dealing with the history of concepts and the work which focuses more on the present. We plan to hold a joint seminar and also a joint research course. In some subprojects cross-disciplinary work will be particularly intensive.

**Daniel Thornburn** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
2002 SEK 4,000,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-5063  
*Modern statistical investigative methods – a network*

Developments in the area of surveys are rapid. The development of information technology is



enabling new methods of data collection, processing and dissemination, at the same time as older methods are possibly becoming less suitable. Some circumstances are more or less unique to the Nordic countries, e.g. the excellent access we have to data from longitudinal investigations and in registers. Other factors which may make the results of surveys less usable, e.g. poor handling of dropouts or problems of question construction. In the 1960s and 1970s survey research in Sweden was carried out which attracted international attention, although since then it has decreased in term of both quality and quantity.

The project consists of two parts. The first consists of the development of a network to stimulate research and development in the area of surveys both in traditional statistical departments and in applied behavioural and social science subjects. The network will work with, inter alia, internationally invited guests, course activities and information exchange on the internet.

In the second part we intend to create an effective research unit by combining the research in the survey field of three departments into one unit. The project will focus particularly on data from longitudinal investigations and investigations on the internet. In both these areas attention will be paid especially to the problem of dropouts, the construction of questions and the scope for using different types of auxiliary information from other registers or investigations. The intention is to illustrate these problems from an interdisciplinary and all-round perspective.

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**Tomas Englund** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
2002 SEK 3,000,000  
Örebro University Reg. no. 2000-5065  
*The teacher in the transformation of society 1940-2003: the good teacher as a discursive construct in various societal arenas*

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The school has been assigned an important role in distributing the visions of the modern project of the democratic and equal society, and in this respect teachers are an important group. The demands made of them, however, are not only high, but also largely contradictory, for which reason the meaning of the concept "the good teacher" is not clear. This meaning presumably also varies for different categories of teacher.

We see "the good teacher" as a social construct, and the overall questions of the project are: How is the good teacher constructed discursively in different societal arenas and how have these discourses changed over time? How has the meaning of the category of the good teacher varied for different categories of teachers?

The discursive formation of the good teacher is analysed in the following arenas: the media, teacher training as an educational policy project and as local practice. In addition, teacher's own journals, education and science, the pupil culture and parents will be touched on as arenas. The different teacher categories studied consist of preschool teachers, class teachers, subject teachers at upper secondary school, home economics teachers and teachers of sports and health.

Our theoretical focus has three starting points: a poststructural, a feministic and a historical perspective. The project will provide knowledge of how we construct the school as a social reality and of the variety of meanings in the expression "the good teacher".

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**Jan-Eric Gustafsson** 2001 SEK 5,000,000  
2002 SEK 5,000,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-5068  
*Validation of the higher educational admissions system*

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This project application consists of a proposal for an integrated research programme with the contribution of a research team from the universities of Gothenburg and Umeå, the overall aim of which is to illustrate various aspects of the system of admissions in higher education. Since higher education is of great importance to both individuals and to society as a whole, the rules and forms of the admissions system have repercussions both inside and outside higher education. The programme will analyse all the components making up the admissions system and their interaction. The components which have been defined as crucial in this context are: 1) the instruments of selection, 2) the criterion of 'study success', 3) the instruments of selection in relation to the criterion, 4) the consumers of the admissions system, and 5) the system of rules. In the research which studies methods and instruments of selection for higher education, increasingly wide perspectives

have been developed. From a focus on the development of instruments and predictive validity, the interpretation of the instruments in terms of concepts anchored in theory and their use, relevance and consequences have increasingly come into focus. It is this broader validity perspective which comprises the frame of reference for the proposed research programme, with a division of labour and responsibilities such that the Gothenburg team will focus primarily on empirically based studies of the meaning and function of the selection instruments, while the Umeå team will focus primarily on the value-related implications and social consequences.

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**Klas-Göran Karlsson** 2001 SEK 2,700,000  
2002 SEK 2,700,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 2000-5069  
*The Holocaust and the European culture of history*

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Unlike the situation in the USA, the history of the Holocaust in Europe is still mainly unwritten. It is evident that this interest needs to be analysed from national, European and global perspectives. The project intends to illustrate how the Holocaust has been understood, contextualized and used in various European countries since the end of the second world war, with an emphasis on the last decade. The intention is to study what roles the Holocaust has played in modernization, the development of culture and ideology, the development of national identities and international relations. Attention will be paid to both general features and variations between countries and social systems. Some geographical emphasis lies in Central and Eastern Europe, where the Holocaust has acquired increased importance in connection with both the change of systems and the European enlargement process. In view of the fact that new Nazism and antisemitism in many quarters are prominent problems in social development, it is important to understand both the content and the forms of and the reasons behind the interest in the Holocaust that has flared up. Just as central is to try and understand the meagre interest shown in the Holocaust during the cold war.

As the main tool of analysis, use will be made of a typology of different historical practices. The source material consists both of social texts

and of cultural, educational and scientific material. The project is a joint venture between the Department of History at Lund University and the Department of Eastern European Studies at Uppsala University.

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**Magnus Enquist** 2001 SEK 2,500,000  
2002 SEK 2,500,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-5094  
*Theories of human culture – an attempt at a synthesis of ideas from the humanities and biology*

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This mainly theoretical project aims to increase understanding of the causal relationships shaping human culture. Studies of culture and cultural changes have attracted researchers from many different disciplines in the humanities and also biologists. Existing theories are partly difficult to unite and it is important to bridge differences and bring together different traditions of knowledge. The goals of the project are to create a synthesis which unites the idea of man as a unique being with the idea of a biological origin. In concrete terms, the project seeks to achieve the following: 1. An overview and analysis of existing theories. 2. A separate theory based on a synthesis of the humanities and biology. 3. Three studies of specific cultural phenomena: aesthetics, racism and religion, where we test the project's theories. The work method is collective and cross-disciplinary, involving researchers in the humanities and biologists.

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**Göran Djurfeldt** 2001 SEK 2,000,000  
2002 SEK 2,000,000  
Lund University Reg. no. 2000-5095  
*Africa's food crisis – a study of Asiatic models and their relevance for the development of African agriculture*

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In the last decade Africa has been affected by a serious economic and social crisis, which has expressed itself in problems such as a shortage of food supplies. This has led to widespread pessimism regarding the possibilities for the Continent to provide for its growing population. Asia, on the other hand, is increasingly regarded as the centre of the world economy. Despite a large population pressure, the problem of providing for the population has decreased. Even countries which were previously characterised by large-scale starvation and periodic

famine today enjoy a radically improved situation when it comes to providing food.

The aim of this project is to review existing research in order to develop models for the development of agriculture in Asia: what role have different agents and sectors played in this development? In a second phase an investigation will be made of the relevance of these models for agriculture in Africa. Special analysis will be made of the political and institutional opportunities for Africa to be inspired by African experience.

The project may help to change the view of Africa's ability to solve its supply crisis and also to lay the foundations for a more constructive policy for the development of agriculture on the Continent.

The project is based on methods of historical comparison and a cross-disciplinary perspective. A team of sociologists and geographers from two Swedish universities will carry out studies of the development of agriculture in four Asiatic and in mainly three African countries. The African case studies are based on collaboration with local researchers. The studies build on secondary sources, interviews with experts and explorative field work in some of the countries chosen.

**Nils Brunsson** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
2002 SEK 3,000,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-5096  
*The new regulation. Players, arenas and processes in the creation of rules.*

At the same time as there is a lot of talk about deregulation and decentralization, new arenas are being created for regulation, such as the EU. Demands for the regulation of new social areas, such as the environment, are being made. Different aspects of globalization are also awakening fresh demands for regulation. A succession of new regulators, e.g. non-state regulators and international organizations, are arising. The result is a large number of often competing rules, many of which have been created by players other than states. The new regulation creates a complex situation for states and companies and provides fresh scope for political action.

The research programme "The new regulation" aims to investigate empirically and on the basis of this to develop a theory of how new organizational forms of setting rules are developed

and influence each other. The research concerns basic questions about power – the power to regulate – and has consequences for insight and democratic accountability.

The studies relate to three empirical areas: the environment, work and health. The research programme deals with three issues: the growth of different forms of regulation, interaction and competition between rule-setting organizations and the relationship between knowledge and regulation and how these are organized. The new regulation will be illustrated in collaboration between researchers from several disciplines in social science.

**Eva Rystedt** 2001 SEK 2,000,000  
2002 SEK 2,000,000

Lund University Reg. no. 2000-5105  
*Etruria and Rome. Patterns of life and social transformation in Central Italy from the 4th to the 1st century BC*

The project aims to investigate in antiquity the production and consumption of articles of everyday use in an Italian cultural area at different socioeconomic levels during a period of political transformation. The goal is to attain greater insight into what takes place in the relationship between cultural infrastructure and political superstructure when an area that has been politically independent for centuries and has developed distinct cultural features finds itself in a situation of political dependence: to what extent and in what respects is what one can call the handling of everyday objects by people influenced by their lives?

The area chosen is southern Etruria, a region which is part of Etruscan culture (the 7th to the 3rd centuries BC). The period is the last 350 years of the history of Etruria, when following Roman conquests it became part of the Roman empire. The period has for a long time been the object of inopportune investigation. Date from the landscape research of the last few decades has hitherto been used for limited, monographically structured studies of a particular place or a particular category of material. The present three-year project seeks to integrate broader archaeological material with the information from (Roman) historical sources, both epigraphic and literary. The research team possesses both archaeological and linguistic special expertise. Starting from this base, the project

poses selective questions about patterns of life and identity in a diachronic perspective. The work is expected to result in a monograph.

**Gunilla Iversen** 2001 SEK 1,200,000  
2002 SEK 1,200,000

Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-5116  
*From wisdom to eloquence. Studies of the function of poetry in the transition from a monastic to a scholastic culture in the Europe of the Middle Ages*

The aim of the project is to examine the dramatic change in the view of the function and form of poetry, as in the relation between poetic and musical theory and practice, which takes place with the transition from an older monastery culture to a new scholastic culture in Europe of the 12th century.

The aim is to make a systematic inventory of and in comparative studies and editions present and analyse interoperations and comments on the poetry that was preserved in the libri divini (and possibly, as a result, left outside modern literary research) and to compare it with the poetry and poetics which was studied in the liberal arts and which has been fairly well researched today. A common basic question which will be discussed from the viewpoints of various disciplines is how poetry and poetics are related to each other in this time of upheaval. The project seeks to result in:

1. A dual study of the function and idiom of poetry and music, of the relationship between theory and practice during different stages of the transition period studied.
2. A CD through which this sung poetry will be directly available to a wider public.
- 3-4. Two doctoral theses: an edition of textual criticism and analysis of a manuscript containing a collection of comments on and glossaries of sequences – from early Notker sequences to Victorin sequences, together with a comparative study of an 11th century sequence commented on and glossed by medieval authors from different periods: a systematic review of prescholastic texts from 900 to 1150 which deal with the function and form of poetry.
5. Sapiencia – eloquentia. A final volume of subsidiary studies of the project's permanent and corresponding co-workers representing the subjects philosophy, theology and Latin language and literature.

**Lena Olsen** 2001 SEK 4,000,000  
2002 SEK 4,000,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-5118  
*Children as players*

The traditional view of children has been to see them as objects of the care of adults. This approach came to break down in the second half of the 20th century. A contributory cause was the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 and its ratification by Sweden in 1990. Several of the articles of the Convention express an intrinsic respect for the child/young person, which is also the theme of the research programme "Children as players", namely to examine the laws which concern the participation by children in matters which affect them. More specifically, it concerns rules governing the possibilities of action of minors, their opportunities of obtaining information, of saying no and their opportunities of receiving help and support. In legal and other research into rules, some isolated projects are in progress which touch on the theme in question. However, apart from this, scarcely no attention has been paid to it. The programme consists of thirteen projects of varying extent which will be carried out through doctoral theses, post-doc research and university research in general. The projects have been gathered into four segments, namely the freedoms and rights of children, vulnerable children as players, children/young people as parties to civil and public law and, finally, the opportunity of children/young people to talk to public bodies. Those taking part come from three universities and four departments. The research methods used are cross-disciplinary and include qualitative and quantitative methods from both legal and social science.

**Hugh Beach** 2001 SEK 2,500,000  
2002 SEK 3,000,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-5175  
*Post-Soviet policy and socioeconomic transformation in indigenous populations in northern Russia: current administrative policy decisions, legal rights and applied strategies*

This interdisciplinary project investigates the rights of the small indigenous populations in northern Russia and how they use natural resources. Special attention is paid to socioeco-

conomic and political aspects of traditional cultures and industries in the Russian economy and administration.

Through social-science fieldwork among several indigenous groups, we can 1) document the far-reaching changes and transformation in the way of life of indigenous populations that are now taking place in the post-Soviet era, and 2) contribute to the ongoing debate of why traditional and Soviet forms of work live on and the spirit of enterprise of the free market has not been embraced to an appreciable extent.

The concept of transformation stresses the continuity between traditional and contemporary phenomena. This makes it possible to see structures from a long-term perspective, without preconceived ideas about developments after the Soviet Union. The analysis can best be carried out through a comparative and empirical study at ground level of the living conditions of indigenous populations in Russia.

The study will strengthen the research capacity of Sweden in the Arctic area, since it uses new theoretical approaches and fills a gap in the scientific literature about the situation of the indigenous populations in the north on the basis of their own perspective.

The project is carried out in partnership with research departments in Sweden, Finland and Russia. The scientific disciplines include cultural anthropology, political science, history, ethnography and sociology. Various aspects of demography and the history of law will be discussed.

**Patrik Juslin** 2001 SEK 2,000,000  
2002 SEK 2,000,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-5194  
*New teaching methods in the communication of emotions in musical performance*

The communication of emotions is of central importance for the performance of music. The ability to express emotions in music is part of our cultural heritage, and it is therefore important to manage this heritage in modern teaching. However, despite the importance which is assigned to the communication of emotions in music, studies show that expressive aspects are usually neglected in teaching, presumably because the communication of emotions includes "silent" knowledge which is difficult for the teacher to convey to the pupil. The aim of this

project is to develop new and more effective teaching methods in the communication of emotions in musical performance, including on the basis of modern research in music, psychology, technology and acoustics. The goal is to create user-friendly computer programs which offer the user feedback with a view to developing their expressive skills. The project involves cross-disciplinary collaboration between psychologists, technicians and music teachers and may be of considerable significance for how music teaching is conducted, both internationally and nationally.

**Oloph Bexell** 2001 SEK 900,000  
2002 SEK 1,400,000

Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-5194  
*The meaning of the Christian service. The changes in the liturgy of the Swedish Church, 1942-2000.*

One of the oldest and most central cultural phenomena in Sweden is the main public service (high mass) in the Swedish Church. Worship in the Swedish Church, however, in the second half of the 20th century has undergone a marked change from uniformity to diversity. Previously, for example, a Sunday high mass was conducted in the same way in all the churches in the country. Today, following local conditions, it can take many different forms. The project seeks to provide a theological understanding of this change. It seeks to explain when, how and why old practices have been abolished and new ones implemented. It also seeks to clarify the new international and ecumenical influences that have strongly influenced change activity and to show how overall ecclesiological basic motives have guided events.

Six studies will be carried out. One of them will describe and explain the process of change on the basis of unique questionnaire material. Two studies will clarify how the central concepts of the body of Jesus, the people of God and the presence of God and the *ë*participation of people have been expressed in the process of transformation. One study will analyse the influence of German and English church life and of Catholic theology. Another study concerns the architectonic and space-related consequences of the change, how old churches have been rebuilt in a dynamic process between local, the-

ological and building antiquarian demands. Another study will survey the break up of the service, which was strictly regulated by church law, and the development towards the freedom of the individual priest and parish to shape their own service by themselves.

The work will result in four doctoral theses, several essays and a collected volume.

### Grant from the extra contribution in 2000

**Ivan Krastev** 2001 SEK 1,700,000

Central European University, Budapest  
Reg. no. 2000-2004:4  
*Blue Bird: Agenda for Civil Society in southeast Europe*

How is southeast Europe to be restored in the wake of the war at the end of the 20th century? The Blue Bird project intends to initiate a "vision community" of young and established researchers and thinkers from this region to create an agenda not only for reconstruction but, above all, for the construction from scratch of the civil society throughout the whole of southeast Europe and in its various parts. Southeast Europe is here understood to mean Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey and all the republics of the former Yugoslavia. One problem that one wishes to avoid in this context is for the EU to appear to be the only way towards a solution of the problems in this region. Instead of seeking their own identities, the states in this region often wish, so to speak, to "emigrate to the west", above all through rapid admission to the EU. For this reason the desire in the project is to see southeast Europe as both an intellectual and a political challenge. The project is organized in five research teams, with six researchers from various disciplines and from different parts of the region (including researchers who have gone into exile) in each team. The following themes have been proposed: 1) ethnic coexistence, 2) socialization policy, 3) the economy in relation to the world at large, 4) the future of the national states, and 5) a common regional identity. Four departments in the region play a key role in this connection: Collegium Budapest (coordinating funding), the Central European University

(coordinating research), the New Europe College in Bucharest and the Centre for Liberal Strategies in Sofia. The Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin has also assumed special responsibility for the project, which is led by a steering committee of just over ten researchers, which also includes researchers from countries outside southeast Europe, among them Professor Björn Wittrock of the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS). Besides the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, several European foundations will be supporting this project, including the Volkswagen Foundation.

**Hans Davidsson** 2001 SEK 6,000,000

University of Gothenburg  
Reg. no. 2000-2004:5

*The organ as a bearer of culture – a national organ research institute*

The aim of the project is to study the organ as a European bearer of culture from several interacting perspectives, using a broad field of research expertise: engineering and natural science, the humanities/musicology and a specialization in musical interpretation and arts and crafts. The research is based on the foundation laid by the research programme "Change processes in north European organ art 1600-1970" and the so-called North German organ project, both of which come to an end in 2000.

In relation to these projects the planned research is characterized by a deeper study, further development and new approaches, with a strong concentration on integrated studies and a threefold focus: cultural history, the practice of musical performance and engineering/national science studies, all taking the organ and organ building as their starting point.

The importance of the research lies in the guarantee of continued utilization and development of the internationally unique all-round expertise built up in the field of organ research in Gothenburg and of the major investments made in collections of instruments and advanced laboratory equipment. The research will provide fresh knowledge of the cultural heritage of the organ from a musical and a handicraft perspective, increase opportunities of safeguarding its continued existence, and generate knowledge which can be applied in a number of disciplines. Of especial important is research-

information activities, the dissemination of knowledge about restoration and conservation, and the formation of national and international networks for organ art and cultural heritage.

Implementation will extend over a two-year period. The extensive project activities will be supplemented with a core of personnel for administration, research management and documentation/restoration.

**Sverker Sörlin** 2001 SEK 10,000,000  
Swedish Institute for Studies in Education and Research  
Reg. no. 2000-2004:6

*Culture in the knowledge society: culture as a sector of society and the challenges of cultural policy*

Alongside its shaping, integrative and emancipatory dimensions, culture also has a role as a branch of business, a production organization and a market segment. Culture comprises, in other words, a social sector. The research programme will deal with questions about a new way of looking at the cultural sector in a knowledge society and in a globalized economy:

What expectations are attached to culture as a force driving economic development?

What do professional role and professional identity mean for those whose work involves culture?

What characterizes what we can call the creative places of the knowledge society?

What democratic roles can culture play in the growing knowledge society?

The emphasis of the research in each of the programme areas lies in one of four interacting research environments (the Swedish Institute for Studies in Education and Research (SISTER), the Royal Institute of Technology, the University of Linköping and Borås University College). The subprogramme of the creative places of the knowledge society has been selected as having a coordinating role. In the research programme researchers will be cooperating from various disciplines which, from their starting points, can help to problematize and examine critically the social importance in the broad sense of the cultural area.

**Eva Hemmungs Wirtén** 2001 SEK 1,300,000  
University College of Borås  
Reg. no. 2000-2004:7

*Cultural institutions in exile*

The aim of this project is to analyse how cultural institutions function in exile. While the Kurdic library in Stockholm serves as a main empirical object of the investigation, the overall aim is, nevertheless, to discuss, above all, the institutions of printed culture (libraries, bookshops) in exile more generally. Globalization comprises the major framework for the project, and primarily the question of how migration, exile and diaspora relate to its movements. The main problem thus concerns the cultural and geopolitical consequences which globalization has for cultural institutions in exile and how these institutions are organized in such a way that they are able to function as a creator of identity for specific "deterritorialized" cultures. The main threads are followed: 1) an institutionally oriented analysis which problematizes the concept of exile in printed culture and literary history; 2) a geopolitically oriented analysis which endeavours to understand the role of technology in relation to the "new places" of globalization; and 3) a cultural policy-oriented analysis which intends to investigate the central, though problematic, role of cultural policy for groups in exile. Theoretically, the work lies in an interdisciplinary field consisting of the history of books, globalization and cultural studies. Methodically, interview and textual interpretation (of cultural policy documents and fiction) will be of relevance. The project will result in a monograph in English – possibly an entirely web-based publication. \*

### Infrastructure Support

**Eberhard Höll** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
Royal University College of Fine Arts  
Reg. no. 2000-7001

*"A Virtual Studio"*

The collected resources of the video and computer departments of the Royal University College of Fine Arts are substantial. We have the use of studios for: image processing, 3D animation (3D scanner), cartoons, recording, camera-based animation, sound, editing and highly advanced postproduction.

The aim of the project is, on the platform of existing resources, to establish an experimental media lab which will examine the landmarks of the moving picture and develop a new narrative language.

We feel, nevertheless, that our expertise is inadequate, which caused us to seek alliances. We therefore made contact with the various institutions:

- 1) In Sweden: for example the Royal Institute of Technology
- 2) In Germany: GMD
- 3) In the industrial sector we anticipate a lively exchange of view with the leading TV stations SVT and TV4, and also with communications experts at Eriksson, Telia and Teracom.

Virtual Sets: Here it should be pointed out that there is at present not a single system in Sweden, whether in a research lab or at the TV stations. We regard this as serious, since it deprives us of the opportunity to grow into an entirely new picture and narrative language.

Technically, there is here a wide spectrum of research efforts aimed at further developing the technology: motion tracking, better texture-mapping algorithms and better compression algorithms for broadband transmission and solving the problems of audio-video delay.

The very opportunity of importing picture material opens up the road for a distributed environment. Our partner in Germany, who also has the use of a studio, is keen to get started on research into distributed production and eventually work on an entirely new concept of distance learning and distance teaching. These activities are fit in especially well with a number of Swedish research projects at the Royal Institute of Technology and there, above all, in the existing Stockholm-Silicon Valley link and the Wallenberg-initiated Global Learning project.

**Bengt Nyström** 2001 SEK 4,000,000  
Nordic Museum  
Reg. no. 2000-7004  
*Swedish Ethnological Bibliography*

The project aims to

- 1) create a Swedish Ethnological Bibliography (SEB) and in connection with this to
- 2) create a Cultural-Historical Subject Catalogue, and

- 3) to achieve improved access to the book collection in the library of the Nordic Museum through retroactive registration in Libris and through a new library system.

The overall aim is to create through digital registration and creation of these databases an overview of literature in the subject areas of the Nordic Museum, i.e. mainly Swedish and Nordic ethnology and cultural history, and to stimulate and facilitate research and the development of knowledge in these areas. The principal user groups will be researchers and students in these areas, together with those working at museums, libraries and archives, universities and university colleges, schools etc. The various databases will be physically accessible through the library office and via the website of the Nordic Museum/the library, where special links will make the material accessible, partly through LIBRIS.

The library of the Nordic Museum is a special national library for ethnology and cultural history. The book collections reflect the museum's collections, subject areas and research.

The bibliographic aim will be comparable with other national bibliographies in history, literary history and art. The SEB will be based primarily on material submitted to the Internationale Volkskundliche Bibliographie and partly on a new compilation of literature through an additional retroactive registration in LIBRIS, which is one of the subprojects. In the same way registration and supplementation will take place of the unique Cultural-Historical Subject Catalogue at the library.

**Leif Melin** 2001 SEK 2,500,000  
International School of Economics,  
Jönköping  
Reg. no. 2000-7005  
*Information Centre for Entrepreneurship at the University College of Jönköping*

The application relates to the continued development of an Information Centre for Entrepreneurship at the University College of Jönköping. The work of creating this has been in progress since summer 1997 with funds from the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation. The goal is to build up the world's largest collection of printed and electronic material in the field of entrepreneurship. One of Europe's largest collections already

exists at Jönköping. The Centre consists of a collection of printed material which can be searched for via Libris, a unique article database and a website for electronically published material.

The continued development will relate to newly published material and to an increased focus on material published by institutions which is difficult to get hold of, together with antiquarian material. At the time of writing (February 2000) the Centre holds about 9,500 catalogued volumes. At the beginning of 2001 this number will be 15,000 and, with the development to which the application relates, about 25,000 volumes. On top of this will come about 10,000 references in the article database, which is a substantial increase compared with today's just over 2,200 articles. The website will have the most complete collection of links to research departments and electronic publications in the area.

The background to the investment in the Centre is that entrepreneurship and growth in SMEs are attracting increasing interest inside and outside the research community. In Sweden most universities and university colleges carry out research in this area. The Centre will be a national and international resource.

**Magdalena Larsson/David Elliott**  
2001 SEK 2,400,000

**Museum of Modern Art** Reg. no.: 2000-7006  
*The Art Database of the Museum of Modern Art: making available the museum collection through digitization for internal and public purposes*

The project aims to increase the accessibility of the collection of the Museum of Modern Art and the artistic documentation of the collection through the museum's new art database. The project will result in the accessibility of information about all the areas of collection of the museum, a total of about 330,000 articles. Data which at present is not available will be able to be accessed for research and teaching in the history of art. The art database will be the museum's most important source of information. In the public version of the database, visitors will themselves be able to search for information. An important user group of the art database will be researchers carrying out studies of modern and contemporary art. The variety of the information and the search options in

the art database enable detailed particulars of works of art to be made accessible. Information about literature on the collection builds a link to the museum's two art libraries. The exhibition module also enables research concerning the exhibition history of the works of art.

Extensive correction/supplementary work for the Painting & Sculpture Collection (4,671 works) started in 2000 and is expected to be completed the same year. In the project group formed at the museum, decisions are taken about the preparatory and foundation work of designing the registration policy. Besides this work, there remain the subsidiary goals of correcting/supplementing the Drawings & Graphics Collection (about 25,000 works), registering the Photograph Collection (about 300,000 objects) and the Film & Video Collection (about 250 works), scanning in pictures for each work of art, registering the museum's exhibitions and exhibition catalogues to link them to the works of art, and registering details of the condition of each work of art.

**Ulla Eliasson** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
**Swedish Museum of Architecture**  
Reg. no. 2000-7023

*Making available collections of architectural literature through cataloguing in the LIBRIS library database*

Through cataloguing in LIBRIS, the Museum of Architecture seeks to make available its collections of architectural literature, catalogues and pamphlets that have belonged to architects and architectural critics of significance for research into architecture and buildings. These include the architectural critic Gotthard Johansson, Gösta Selling, former director-general of the Central Board of National Antiquities, and architects Sigurd Lewerentz, Uno Åhren, Sven Markelius, Fred Forbat and Ingeborg Wérn Bugge.

The collections are unique in that the books often contain the personal comments and notes of the various archive donors. Cataloguing in LIBRIS with details of the donor makes it possible to reconstruct the extent and content of the collections. Through the research libraries' common catalogue, LIBRIS, the books will become available both nationally and internationally for future research.

The book collection comprise important pieces

of the collection of archives of prominent architects at the Museum of Architecture. Besides books, the archives contain drawings, photos, models and other documents. The library of the Museum of Architecture is the only special library in Sweden for research on architecture and buildings which is addressed to all categories of users.

The Museum of Architecture is commissioned by the Government to lead the way in the task of realizing the intentions of the action programme for architecture and design. The core issue in the widely structured work of architectural policy is democracy, participation and skills development. In this connection the book collections of the museum appear to be highly suitable for use in the task of creating greater interest in and increasing knowledge of our cultural heritage and its relationships to today's developments.

**Christer Wijkström** 2001 SEK 1,800,000  
**Stockholm University Library**  
Reg. no. 2000-7027

*Digital natural history. Greater accessibility of the old book collection of the Academy of Sciences.*

For a large part of research into the humanities, particularly in the history of ideas and learning, the history of science and general cultural and book history, the library of the Swedish Academy of Sciences is of very great importance. It goes without saying that the collection is also important for research into natural science, mainly in areas such as botany and zoology.

Unfortunately, only a small part of the collection is available for digital searching. Today's researchers and also a younger generation of librarians are to a large extent unused to handling card catalogues, which means that there is a risk of losing knowledge of old collection of books. By making use of new technology, it is possible to pass on this knowledge. Digitization of the old catalogue also increases the availability of the Academy's collection outside academia.

The work will be carried out at Stockholm University Library, where the collection is currently kept, though in close collaboration with the Centre for the History of Science at the Royal Academy of Science.

**Han Emanuel** 2001 SEK 1,000,000  
**Foundation for International Studies on Social Security (FISS)**  
Reg. no. 2000-7084

Grants to strengthen and develop international research collaboration concerning the Swedish social insurance system

**Grants from the extra contribution 2000 (2000-2002)**

**Carin Bergström** 2001 SEK 1,900,000  
**Skokloster Manor** Reg. no. 2000-7017  
*Incorporation of Skokloster's library catalogue into the LIBRIS database*

The library of Skokloster Manor contains about 30,000 publications from the period between 1466 and the 1850s, which have been collected by the owners of the manor or acquired from other country seats.

Since the state acquired Skokloster Manor in 1967, the library has been catalogued on the basis of rarity according to a method worked out in cooperation with the Royal Library, whereby the catalogue, in addition to a description of the printed item, contains a record of provenances, plates, illustrations and their originators, and descriptions of book covers.

In 1996 work started on entering the completed handwritten catalogue into the manor's object database. This work came to the attention of the Royal Library in 1998, which considered that it would be more appropriate to make the catalogue part of the LIBRIS database in order to make Skokloster's library available to the public. Skokloster's collection of books, with their international image and their place in the 16th-18th centuries, would be a valuable addition to the material in the LIBRIS database.

**Sven Allerstrand** 2001 SEK 600,000  
**National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images** Reg. no. 2000-7024  
*History of the 20th century in moving pictures – online for research*

The project aims to digitize about 5,000 newsreels and short films produced by the Swedish Film Industry and other newsreel companies in the first half of the 20th century, i.e. the SF

archive. The films will then be linked to detailed catalogue information in database form with free text searching. This will give free access to researchers throughout Sweden to the whole of this unique film material via workstations in their own department (or in some cases at home) at a time of their own choosing, irrespective of the opening hours of the National Archive.

The National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images runs, in association with Swedish Television, a project for the transfer of the SF archive to videotape and for converting to computer-readable form the card catalogue that has been made of the collection. Finance for the project comes from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation. The films will be transferred to video cassettes at the end of 2000, making them available for research, but only on the premises of the National Archive. Through digitization, research in various disciplines is offered entirely new opportunities of having rational and cost-effective access to this material through online net distribution to university departments and also to individual researchers.

Two persons will work for one year developing the system and digitizing at two levels of quality – a high-quality master file for detailed studies and copying and a low-quality file for rapid searching and identification.

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**Lennart Brantgärde** 2001 SEK 350,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-7029  
*We will ...! One hundred years of party political expressions of will*

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The project aims to produce a CD ROM containing the party political manifestos of the last hundred years in Sweden. The CD is expected to be ready in 2002, in time for the next election. This timetable allows us to include any new manifestos adopted at the party congresses held before the next election.

The project involves localization and digitization of election manifestos, party platforms, debates by party leaders, government statements and other relevant documents. The ambition is to include all the documents of this type produced since 1902. The material is limited to the parties seeking election to the Riksdag. Party leader debates include the final

debates on the radio and TV. The CD will contain brief presentations of the parties and their leaders.

The CD is organized with an easy-to-understand user program with search options which make it easy to find one's way about the large amounts of text. This makes it possible, for example, to investigate the time at which different things were included in the political agenda or the views of the different parties on the same question. The texts can also be printed out simply or imported to a word-processing program.

A separate website on the internet will make it easy to access further information and material added at a late stage. The website will be easily accessible through a direct link via the user program.

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**Marianne Landqvist** 2001 SEK 600,000  
Strindberg Museum Reg. no. 2000-7030  
*August Strindberg's posthumous library: documentation, registration and access to the author's notes in the books of the library*

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The last library of the author August Strindberg, containing 6,000 items, including about 3,000 volumes of books, has been kept since 1984 at the Strindberg Museum in Stockholm. The owner of the book collection is the Nordic Museum, which deposited the library at the Strindberg Museum on the original, reconstructed premises.

Just over one-third of the book collection, about 1,400 volumes, consists of books which Strindberg had made notes in. These include underlining, comments in the margin, corrections. The notes, which are to be regarded as a Strindberg manuscript, are a source which is often in demand by Strindberg researchers.

In 1996 the museum applied successfully for a grant from the SESAM funds from the Ministry of Culture. The aim was to record and document the pages of the notes in a database in order to eliminate manual wear and ultimately to make the material available through new media.

Recording has taken place at three levels: 1. Book table; 2. Note table; 3. Scanning of book pages with notes.

The SESAM project has resulted in the recording in text and pictures of about 20% of the

"books with notes". This stage was completed on 28 February 1999.

We are now seeking funds for a second stage in which to continue recording, using the same technique, of the rest of the "books with notes", apart from those of a natural science nature, many of which require special expertise in interpreting the notes. We estimate that the remaining 700 volumes or so would require twenty months of work for one person. The objective is, as far as possible, to avoid manual handling of this sensitive material and, by transferring the notes to another medium, make them manageable and more easily accessible for research.

We also intend via the museum's website to provide information about the project and in this way draw the attention of researchers to the possibility of searching the notes at the Strindberg Museum or on a CD. On completion of the project, we intend to make parts of this available on the internet.

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**Gunnel Arbäck** 2001 SEK 2,000,000  
National Board of Film Classification Reg. no. 2000-7031  
*The oldest film documents of the National Board of Film Classification, 1911-1928*

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The aim of the project is to organize and preserve in readable form the documents which accompanied applications for the preliminary examination of film received by the Board since the start of its operations in September 1911. The documents, which are kept at the National Archives, are in a sad and unordered state; however, it is extremely important for them to be available for research, from the viewpoint of the cinematic history and studies and of a wider interest in the role of film censorship in Swedish cultural policy. In the light of the fact that the National Board of Film Classification was the first state film classification institution in the world, the value of the material is unique.

The period concerned is that of the silent films, 1911-1928, comprising just over 42,000 film titles. The documents need to be copied, put in order and digitized. In the preliminary study which is already under way as a joint project between the Board, the National Archives and the Department of History and Theory of the Cinema at Stockholm University, documents

up to 1916 are being copied and documents up to 1912 are being sorted. The funding for this has so far come from the Board, with some help from the National Archives. The continuation of this work requires external financing.

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**Tomas Lidman** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
Royal Library Reg. no. 2000-7033  
*Picture databases and digitization – a platform for collaboration with archives, libraries and museums*

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In recent times several archives, libraries and museums have digitized parts of their collections and presented them in the form of picture databases. Although archives, libraries and museums in this context often handle similar material, coordination is to a large extent lacking in this area, even at international level. Through better coordination, this work could be rationalized and opportunities created for shared access to the collections.

The aim of this project is to build a common platform for collaboration with archives, libraries and museums, where standards, norms and rules for the handling of digital images can be developed. Coordination should comprise techniques and recording as well as administration. The project will be carried out jointly by the Royal Library, the National Museum of Fine Arts, the National Archives and the National Heritage Board.

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**Erik Norberg** 2001 SEK 1,800,000  
National Archives Reg. no. 2000-7039  
*Digital archive transfer for research at universities and university colleges*

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This a joint project involving the National Archives, the Provincial Record Office in Härnösand and the Research Archive at the University of Umeå. The aim is to develop a model to replace the long-distance loans of archive material by the archive institutions to universities and university colleges with distribution in digital form. The model aims to:

*bring* about a general improvement in access to archive collections;

*find* a better solution than today for the provision of archive information for research and studies at regional universities and university colleges;

make it possible for collections of archives which are today closed to research via long-distance loans for reasons of security or protection to be used by researchers at universities and university colleges.

The new universities and university colleges that have come into existence in the last few decades have an increased need for regional access to archive material. The absence of archives close by forces many seats of learning, among them the University of Umeå, to develop their own solutions.

The system of long-distance loans employed by the archive institutions is clumsy and expensive and leads to restrictions on lending.

To enable the development of academic research and education, irrespective of where in Sweden they take place, at a pace which corresponds to the intentions of the government, it is of the greatest importance that convenient access to archive material should exist. There is currently no model of how this is to be achieved.

In 2000 a fundamental analysis will be made of the problems and possibilities that exist (administrative, legal, technical and economic). Scanning equipment is being purchased by the departments which are taking part in the project and staff are being trained. From November 2000 and throughout 2001, a model for digital archive loans will be developed, tested and evaluated.

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**Lars-Erik Edlund** 2001 SEK 1,400,000  
University of Umeå Reg. no. 2000-7040  
*Swedish etymological database*

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Elof Hellquist's classic Dictionary of Swedish Etymology holds its own surprisingly well in comparison with other Nordic works of etymology and other Germanic works. Although the third edition is just over fifty years old, reprints are continually being published. It is clear, however, that much of the relevant etymological debate is not reflected in Hellquist. A necessary revision, however, has already come a long way, with the participation of about ten researchers in Sweden and Finland.

The aim of the project is make digitally available the existing text of Hellquist's dictionary and the extensive revisions and additions recently made. This work consists of five components:

- scanning of the text of Hellquist's dictionary;
- digitization of the recently written texts;
- some editing, e.g. for the purpose of uniform transliteration;
- the drawing up of registers; and
- developing search engines.

The result of this project will be a modern Swedish dictionary of etymology in digital form, which can be used in this way by researchers and institutions and which can serve as data for the publication of a modern dictionary of Swedish etymology. These end products have considerable importance scientifically (including internationally), but will naturally also be important for a wider public interested in language.

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**Kjell Jonsson** 2001 SEK 5,000,000  
University of Umeå Reg. no. 2000-7041  
*HUMLab – humanities and technology in concert*

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HUMLab is a central and prioritized activity at the Department of Humanities for the renewal of humanities research, development and education. The word HUMLab involves an apparent contradiction since the humanities are traditionally not regarded as a subject which takes place inside a lab. On the other hand, HUMLab, the only one of its kind in Sweden, is no traditional laboratory. It is based on a new philosophy in which the humanities and culture are integrated with modern information technology and media technology. HUMLab, from the standpoint of information technology and computer technology, is an advanced laboratory and a very strong research environment, even by international comparison. Specialists in the humanities and "cultural workers" obtain access in HUMLab to new aids and tools, together with support and training in using these. This creates opportunities of developing new research methods and new research in the humanities and culture. Funds are sought to call attention to and further develop HUMLab's unique research environment, especially in the area of Cultural Heritage North/The Northern Room. HUMLab and technology enable researchers to find and make clear links which would otherwise be inaccessible or too abstract. All the activities at HUMLab are run in close cooperation

with researchers associated with the departments of the faculty, HUMLab is a natural cross-disciplinary meeting place for the humanities, technology and culture. HUMLab creates natural opportunities for collaboration between academia, business and the public and strengthens and supports the humanities and cultural activity.

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**Lisa Söderberg** 2001 SEK 600,000  
Swedish Broadcasting Corporation  
Reg. no. 2000-7042

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*The creation of a research service for the document archive of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation*

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The document archive of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation was established for the programming and administrative needs of the programme companies. More or less informally, however, some external researchers over the years have been able to benefit from the archive. Its considerable value for external researchers has become increasingly clear through the activities of the Broadcasting Media Foundation during eight years, where the first project is now entering its final stage and the second one is in the middle of its most intensive period. Given the central position held up to now by the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation in the Swedish media environment, it is natural that increasing interest in using the archive has been shown by other external researchers. In order to meet this demand, the archive needs to create an infrastructure for such research and thereby be able to establish a new research environment.

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**Louise Waldén** 2001 SEK 300,000  
Swedish Handicraft Council  
Reg. no. 2000-7044

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*Sources of handicraft part 2*

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The aim of the project "Sources of handicraft" is to make a start on documentation of the oral history of hemslöjd (handicraft) by carrying out interview studies with key persons in the handicraft movement. The interviews will comprise material for a major research project and serve as a basis for education so that more people can be interviewed locally. In an initial study, financed by the Marcus and Amalia Wallenberg Memorial Fund, interviews were

held with ten key persons with long experience, considerable personable knowledge and the capacity for critical judgment in order to trace roots, ideas, ideologies and influences. In the present study (Sources of handicraft part 2) interviews are held with handicraft representatives of "hard" crafts, i.e. the male handicraft tradition in handicraft. Those chosen include old as well as young people and both male and female representatives. Transcripts of the interviews will be available at the Swedish Handicraft Council, with the original tapes held by the Nordic Museum. All in all, the documentation will be an important source for the history and business of handicraft. The project also covers the training of individuals in the handicraft movement to enable them in turn to conduct similar interviews locally and regionally. The training is based on experience from the two interview studies in Sources of handicraft. The project is part of the Committee's work of establishing handicraft as a research area, e.g. by initiating meetings between the academic world and the handicraft movement.

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**Johan Hultdt** 2001 SEK 4,000,000  
Swedish Society of Crafts and Design  
Reg. no. 2000-7045

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*Grants for transforming the library and picture archive of the Society of Crafts and Design into a national knowledge centre in the area of form and design*

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In the ongoing social debate about the increasing importance of form and design, the Swedish Society of Crafts and Design plays a central role. In connection with this increasing interest in institutionally sought-after form, the Society was commissioned by the Government from 1 January 1999 to promote form and design nationally. The Government has also appointed a commission to enquire into the future involvement of the state in this important sector.

Since it was founded, the Swedish Society of Crafts and Design has through its activities decisively influenced the development of the formation of society.

Radical publicity and epoch-making exhibitions have left behind invaluable material – the General Art and Industrial Exhibition of 1897, the Homes Exhibition of 1917, the Stockholm Exhibition of 1930, H55, NordForm 90 in

Malmö etc. Large and important international events should also be mentioned.

All this and numerous other originals from the history of Swedish form from 1845 until the present are contained in the library and archive of the Society. For research and for the clarification of our roots in form, these unique collections must be preserved, digitized and made available in practice for research and studies.

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**Martin Gellerstam** 2001 SEK 750,000  
University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-7046  
*National development of and access to parallel texts*

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The project starts from the fact that today there is a considerable demand for texts where Swedish is linked sentence by sentence with translations to and from other languages. Such texts are produced and used in linguistics, language teaching and language technology applications such as computer-aided translation. In these areas a lively scientific discussion has come to revolve around everything from linking principles to systematic descriptions of contrastive phenomena in different languages. The Faculty of Arts at the University of Gothenburg has embarked on an activity involving the linking of Swedish texts to and from various language texts. The faculty has set aside funds for employing someone to build up expertise in this area and to help the language departments with the practical linking of texts. The funds have been channelled via the Language Bank, which for many years has collected and made available texts and text revisions. The Language Bank is used nationally and visited daily by several thousand users: researchers, students and the public.

The actual linking, however, is only part of the activities involved with linked texts. The departments normally lack the funds to build up a corpus for linking and today often fall back on individual initiatives by committed PhD students wishing to write theses about contrastive questions. To enable the departments to build up their own linked corpus, funds are needed for the optical scanning of the texts and for the actual linking process. There is also a need for a server able to store the corpora in a systematic way and provide rapid access to the linked texts. This server will give access to linked texts on a national basis and be

administered by the Language Bank, which has for a long time been used nationally.

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**Märta Ramsten** 2001 SEK 1,200,000  
Swedish Centre for Folk Song and Folk Music Research Reg. no. 2000-7051  
*The early mediation of music in Sweden – a research and culture-preserving project*

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Most of the music we listen to today reaches us through the media ("is mediated"). The mediation of music is associated with the growth of modernity and technological and economic developments. From a historical perspective, these developments have meant a radical change in the relationships between man, music and technology. Today we make more use of music than before, measured in time, availability and significance. The global music industry is enormous and Sweden has a leading position in it both artistically and financially. This comprehensive process of change is no older than just over one hundred years.

Our aim in this project is to investigate the introduction of the mediation of music and sound in Sweden and the change mechanisms which affected music, musical life and views of music. How did the relationships between man, music and technology change? We propose to study these issues by focusing from various scientific perspectives on the phonograph and the gramophone as conveyors of music in the years 1878-1926.

The project also includes making available the sound material on which research is based and which is large unorganized. This task, which comprises the component of preserving culture, presupposes collaboration with the National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images and the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, and part of the application concerns digitization and recording of phonographic material held by these institutions.

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**John S Peel** 2001 SEK 1,000,000  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-7056  
*What is concealed in the collections? We are opening the Museum of Evolution in Uppsala for everyone!*

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The aim is to concentrate resources in one person for the compilation and presentation of the unique natural science and history of science

collections of Uppsala University on the internet. These collections are concentrated at the newly founded Museum of Evolution, which consists of three sections: zoology, palaeontology and botany. The presentation relates primarily to collections deriving from Carl von Linné and his apprentice and successor, Carl Peter Thunberg, and the initiation of new databases for collections which have not yet been digitized. The objective is to make these collections visible to a wider public, amateur research specialists and researchers, with cultural historians and historians of science also able to make use of the material.

Knowledge of the public and the research community in various disciplines of the natural-science collections at Uppsala University is meagre. The part which is shown in public exhibitions is negligible and an important task for the Museum of Evolution is the dissemination of information and knowledge of both ongoing research and biological diversity and the history of natural science.

Specifically, this work entails, via a website for the Museum of Evolution, searching for material, obtaining pictures from important collections and eventually being able to make virtual visits to parts of the museum from one's computer.

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**Lillie Johansson** 2001 SEK 1,200,000  
National Museum of Fine Arts Reg. no. 2000-7058  
*Access to National Museum collections through digitization*

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The project aims, with the help of the database of the National Museum of Fine Arts, to increase access to the collections and the history-of-art documentation which exists about the objects.

The National Museum of Fine Arts developed a database between 1996 and 1998 which makes possible the recording of all types of object which belong to its collections. The new database thus entails a substantial improvement since it collects in one place all the information about the objects of the museum that was previously distributed among a number of small local databases. This enables searches and factual summaries of an entirely different quality and nature than were previously possible. In this way the basic conditions have been created for making the museum's collections of close

on 700,000 objects more available for research. With grants from the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation and the Foundation for the Culture of the Future, file maintenance is being carried out in 2000 on converted text information about 25,000 objects and about 20,000 persons (artists etc.). At the end of the year there remain about 5,000 items for file maintenance, which will be carried out by the museum in 2001.

During the installation and implementation phase of the new database the museum has prepared three new collection catalogues. In order to publicise the new findings that have emerged in connection with the cataloguing in 1998-2000, the National Museum of Fine Arts would like to transfer the information published in printed form to the database so that it will be available to a wider circle in digital form.

During the SESAM project in 1996-98 the scanning took place of 20,000 photographs of Swedish artists. These images are currently held in the new database, but are in practice not available since no textual information has been recorded. To make these 20,000 pictures available, the National Museum of Fine Arts would like to record basic data belonging to them.

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**Marita Mattsson Barsk** 2001 SEK 100,000  
Cultural and Leisure Office, Övertorneå Reg. no. 2000-7060  
*Nordkalotten's Cultural and Research Centre*

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Nordkalotten's Cultural and Research Centre will make available integrated information and material about Tornedalen and Nordkalotten historically, in the present and for the future. In collaboration with Tornedalen Folk High School, the Higher Education Association of East Norrbotten and nearby cultural institutions, the promotion will take place of cultural meetings, conferences and culture.

The aim is to offer researchers, organizations, institutions and societies, and individuals an opportunity to carry out research on languages, culture and history with a well-developed infrastructure. The project includes the promotion of scientific and literary interests between different players, the stimulation of research and the establishment of contacts. Existing archive material will be exhibited and made available to researchers and other interested parties. The intention is also:



- to participate, in association with a number of Nordic universities, in the development of research training with relevant connections with Nordkalotten.
- to build up methodically and in the long term an infrastructure with activities of interest to Nordkalotten's Cultural and Research Centre.

**Inga Wernersson** 2001 SEK 5,000,000  
 University of Gothenburg Reg. no. 2000-7061  
*Universeum, a new form of culture for experiences and learning*

In Sweden and internationally, more and more experience centres (so-called Science Centres) are being developed. Their aim is to bridge the gap between school education and the richly varied world which children and young people meet and reinforce the voluntary and enjoyable learning of the future.

Universeum, which opens in June 2001, offers a unique experiential environment with the entire breadth of natural science, including natural environments linked to the multiscience connections of daily life. A new environment for the research and the evaluation of knowledge formation in natural sciences, mathematics and technology is being founded by giving schools and teacher training colleges access to Universeum.

Associated with Universeum are teacher training and schoolteaching in general. The aim is to describe and analyse educationally and in terms of the teaching of various subjects:

- 1) What an alternative/complementary teaching environment means for learning by children and young people in mathematics, natural science and technical subjects.
- 2) What this learning environment means for the thinking of student teachers about learning by children and young people.
- 3) What experience is obtained from collaboration between universities, schools and a science centre.

Initial collaboration has started and the project will follow and evaluate the development and operational process for two years. After the opening, the consequences of regular visits by pupils and of the participation of university students during various elements of the education will be followed up.

**Monica Hedlund** 2001 SEK 1,800,000  
 Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-7064  
*Sermons from the Middle Ages: a pilot project for starting the publication of a forgotten mass medium*

During the period 1200-1500 books of sermons were the most important aid available to the preacher. From them he could obtain ready-made material for his work. The enormous popularity of these books is shown by the large number of manuscripts that have been preserved and the many printed editions in the period from about 1470 to 1520. The frequent use of the collections in preaching to the public throughout Europe means that they can be regarded as a mass medium – perhaps the first such medium in the world. Since the 16th century, however, they have sunk into oblivion. Of the fifty most popular, only one is available in a modern edition. The present project seeks to prepare the way for publication of an entire corpus of medieval sermons so that they can obtain the place they deserve in research and historiography.

The immediate aim of the project is to transcribe two medieval books of sermons, one in Latin and the other in Old Swedish, and prepare them for electronic publication. This aim is valuable in itself. However, in the course of this work we also intend to develop effective and reliable working methods and build up an organization and economic base for corpus publication in the long term. The latter needs to be organized as an international joint venture.

**Tomas Lidman** 2001 SEK 600,000  
 Royal Library Reg. no. 2000-7069  
*A method project for preserving and cataloguing old book collections in Sweden*

The project aims to protect old book collections against decay and misappropriation. A number of scientifically valuable collections can be found locally in libraries of educational associations, local folklore societies and parishes. Introductory work is already under way. The National Council for Cultural Affairs and the Royal Library have taken the initiative in making an inventory of these collections. It emerges from a report that large cultural and economic values run the risk of disappearing completely. Knowledge of the collections will

be depleted in only a few decades and the staff of libraries are at a loss when it comes to the handling and preservation of this most important part of our cultural heritage. The Council and the Royal Library have together reported the need for a preservation secretariat.

In the light of the experience that has emerged from the inventories made, a pilot project is proposed with the aim of building up expertise at local library level in the area of the preservation and availability of old book collections. This objective would be achieved by:

- devising and evaluating methods of working at local level on preservation and cataloguing issues in libraries which lack access to expertise of their own in these areas;
- creating a handbook for the preservation of library collections with an emphasis on practical advice for staff with no previous knowledge of this area;
- disseminating knowledge in this field via information meetings and seminars.

The experience from this project could serve as the basis for the design of a continued general programme of measures for the old book collections in Swedish libraries.

**Tomas Lidman** 2001 SEK 2,500,000  
 Royal Library Reg. no. 2000-7070  
*Availability of annual printed material*

Official printed material from the 16th century to 1883 is known as the Annual Printed Material, a forerunner of the Swedish Code of Statutes (SFS). It consists of laws, ordinances, proclamations, instructions to the authorities etc. Researchers in fields such as history, political science and law need to read ordinances and laws which governed relationships in older times. The task is problematical since no complete collection of the annual printed material exists and comprehensive registers are lacking. Alphabetical or chronological registers exist, the latest from 1865; however, none of them give sufficient information. There is a considerable need for a generally available register containing complete and detailed information which is accessible regardless of institution and place.

Stage 1

Recording of the annual printed material in the national bibliographic database, LIBRIS, is

judged to be the best way of achieving this goal. LIBRIS allows searching in many different ways and can give rapid information about the constitutional position through the history of the current problem. LIBRIS allows constant additions. The Provincial Record Office in Gothenburg has a computerized register of its own collections. This is judged to comprise a good base for registration in LIBRIS.

Stage 2

Readily accessible recording is expected to increase the use of and thus the wear and tear on the printed material. Microfilming/scanning is important from the point of view of preservation.

The aim of the project is to make the annual printed material available, to facilitate research and lay the foundations for the planning of preservation where the annual printed material is concerned, and in a second step to carry out preservation measures.

**Margareta Benner** 2001 SEK 1,800,000  
 Gothenburg University Library Reg. no. 2000-7072

*A virtual East India Company archive*

Aims: to create a virtual complete picture archive on the web of the documents from the Swedish East India Company from various parts of Sweden; to create free access to avoid wear and tear; and to enrich the picture database with a subject index of the documents, drawn up by researchers.

Complete digitization of manuscript collections is uncommon, even internationally. A prerequisite is technical equipment and knowledge, which now exists at Gothenburg University Library (GUB).

The project will be a follow-up and development of a pilot project carried out on one-fifth of the documents in the GUB manuscript collection. A new image format, Flashpix, was used, which means rapid transfer, very high picture quality and the storage of the pictures in only one size. Despite this, the user can zoom to any size required. Documents at other libraries and archives in Sweden can be digitized at the institution which owns them or in Gothenburg, leading to the creation of an integrated virtual archive. The total extent of the material is put at about 20,000 pages.

In parallel with the digital photography, an indexing database is being prepared by history researchers in cooperation with a library and a computer technician. The creation is taking place of the database design and interfaces for searching and inputting data. Both the indexing database and the actual pictures will be freely available on the web, and also accessible by modem. Subject entries to the material are being created without the time-consuming process of entering, correcting and coding the texts.

**Bertil Andersson**  
**Göran Skogh** 2001 SEK 5,000,000  
University of Linköping Reg. no. 2000-7076  
*National centre in the field of economic crime*

Rapid developments in technology are confronting authorities and legislators with new players and new economic crimes. Political, social and technical developments are influencing and changing the meaning of the concept economic crime through new legislation and changed systems of rules. Knowledge is lacking of the links between technical developments and the cultural changes which affect the extent and significance of this crime. National systems of norms and ethical traditions interact with new technical solutions, supranational political organizations, legal systems and economic processes. The need for basic research is considerable, although the research also needs to provide feedback to authorities and legislators.

Research into economic crime, with the exception of criminology, is an area with a weak tradition in the Nordic countries. At the University of Linköping a long-term focus is planned on research and education concerning economic crime, which can supplement the research carried out at other universities. The university has considerable experience of organizing problem-oriented, interdisciplinary research both in technology and in the humanities and social sciences, together with established collaboration with authorities and the business community.

**Björn Eriksson** 2001 SEK 3,000,000  
Foundation for the International Vadstena Academy Reg. no. 2000-7077  
*Making available and safeguarding the results of music research at the Foundation for the International Vadstena Academy*

For thirty five years the research carried out at the Vadstena Academy has won national and international attention, with 16 new works and 42 "operatic archaeological finds" having been presented.

This output has resulted in a unique collection of sheet music. Music researchers Dr (h.c.) Arnold Östman and Professor Anders Wiklund have revived music historical and artistically high-quality opera works. Many of the works, when they were performed, caused established musicologists to re-evaluate the history of music. By making available the works, historical perspectives and experience can be utilized in the development of today's and tomorrow's music drama.

Project aims:

For the sake of research, studies and performances, in Sweden and abroad, to make use of "music archaeological" research results and newly created works of international interest by

- I/ sorting, listing and making available the unique collection of sheet music at Vadstena Academy
- A) A music library for inventorying, sorting and listing the material. It is of urgency to save old copies/tapes and organize the fire-proof storage of original scores. The results of the research will be available, e.g. through an internet catalogue.
- Selective measures:
- B) A cataloguer consultant.
- C) A translator for an international catalogue, web editor, computer consultant.
- D) Score copiers for corrections, restorations, printing of piano arrangements.
- II/ The documentation of selected arias, ensembles and overtures from the performances of the Vadstena Academy on CD.
- E) A producer for a research-informative CD issue of highlights. Reference CDs will be burnt from the most interesting research results, for loan to complement the sheet music archive.

**Stephan Borgehammar** 2001 SEK 2,500,000  
Uppsala University Reg. no. 2000-7080  
*The picture of Birgitta – iconographic database, virtual Birgitta library and international Birgitta publication*

The application comprises three subprojects, each with its organization and budget, but with a common steering committee and a common link to the Year of Birgitta 2003.

Subproject 1: **The picture of Birgitta – an iconographic database.** The aim is to build up a databank containing all kinds of representations of Saint Birgitta in order to encourage research mainly in the history of art, history and theology. The picture bank will also be presented to the public in an easily accessible way, including via the internet. Implementation will take place in stages, each of which comprises identification, description, photography, scanning and recording in a database of defined material. Funds have been granted for stage 1: an exhaustive recording of the medieval picture material from Östergötland.

Subproject 2: **A virtual Birgitta library – a knowledge network for research and adult education.** This "library" will consist of virtual rooms and environments – a research room, classroom, buildings and geographical places – with material associated with Birgitta, from photographed manuscripts to virtual pilgrimages. A cornerstone of the library will be a bibliographic database where important collections of literature on Birgitta will be recorded and linked together (additional material of different kinds can gradually be linked to the bibliographic items). Funds have been granted for the first six months of this work.

Subproject 3: **An international publication of Saint Birgitta's "Divine Revelations".** The publication will comprise the entire Latin text of Birgitta's revelations (about 1,000 pages) together with a reduced textual criticism tool and a complete translation into English. It will also include extensive source references, factual information and registers. The aim is to present the text of the Revelations and research about it (Swedish research, in particular) to a wide international public and at the same time provide researchers in various disciplines with a specialized tool. It is estimated that this subproject, which has received the major part of the grant, will be completed in time for the

700th anniversary of the birth of Saint Birgitta (in 2003).

**Benny Brodda** 2001 SEK 800,000  
Stockholm University Reg. no. 2000-7081  
*Standards for recording and storing transcriptions of Swedish dialect material*

Throughout the country – mainly in the large university towns – there are enormous quantities of Swedish dialect material in various archives that has been recorded and/or written down, collected mainly from about 1870 and far into modern times. By far the biggest collection can be found at the Institute of Language and Folklore at Uppsala, which is also the principal for these archives. Altogether, there are something like 10,000 hours of recorded material – the bulk of it awaiting transfer to paper (or transcription, to the use the proper term). Material of at least comparable size also exists in the form of notes, namely material collected before 1930, before any recording facilities were available.

The idea – expressed by the Minister of Culture, among others – has now been raised that as much as possible of all this material should be computerized and made available via the internet, both as text and sound, where appropriate. The technical and administrative problems of taking care of all this material are formidable, although the project in question is based on developing methods and software for inputting and storing the material, rather than actually carrying out the inputting itself.

For the noting down of the spoken material, use has been made since the 1870s of a phonetic alphabet specifically modified for the Swedish dialects, known as the provincial dialect alphabet. Including all the variants, the different characters in this alphabet number several thousand, and an important part of the current project will be to make an inventory of these. In many cases a method of writing has also been used which is more adapted to the standard language, which makes the text more accessible even to persons with no special knowledge of the subject.

Summary of the project:

- The establishment of a UNICODE standard for the storage of text written in the dialect alphabet (because of the large num-

ber of characters used for this, a normal Word font is inadequate since it can only cope, after all, with up to just over 200 different characters). We also intend to develop a systematic representation in 7-bit ASCII, which can then serve as an effective standard for dialect texts.

- The establishment of translation tables between the dialect alphabet and the international phonetic alphabet (IPA) – preferably via the 7-bit representation referred to – and also for a simplified representation more resembling the standard language, with “phonetic” spelling. A link to the equivalent Norwegian dialect alphabet is also planned.
- The development of software and technical aids for inputting written dialect material in accordance with the above and the production of manuals for these aids.

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**Carl-Olof Jacobson** 2001 SEK 2,000,000  
 Swedish Linnean Society  
 Reg. no. 2000-7085 (see also 1994-5209)  
*Scientific edition of Carl von Linné's correspondence – grant for equipment*

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**Hans Kraitsik** 2001 SEK 500,000  
 Jewish Community in Stockholm  
 Reg. no. 2000-7086  
*Project: Archive of the Jewish Community*

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The archive of the Jewish Community comprises 231 metres of shelves with documents relating to the activities of the Community since it was founded in 1755. It contains parish registers, minutes, correspondence, financial statements, the Jewish Community's printed material, photographs and documents which illustrate the extent of the Community and numerous activities. These include social activities and other humanitarian activities, e.g. the extensive activity concerning damages, transmigration, emigration, matters concerning citizenship, and work and residence permits. Extensive material illustrates the Community's contacts with other Swedish and Norwegian communities and other religious faiths. For the most part the Community's international activities are well documented. This comprehensive archive material is augmented by important

features of Community work such as the Jewish Women's Club, the Israeli Youth Association, the Israeli Illness and Funeral Society, the Swedish Zionist Association, a number of foundations and funds, several significant personal archives of rabbis ((Kronheim, Ehrenpreis) and others such as Ellen Raphael and Erik Lamm.

This briefly described complex of archives possesses significant research value for Swedish research of various kinds and, in particular, international research. The project relates to funds for necessary sorting, listing and recording work in the Community's archive in collaboration with the National Archives.

## Statistical information on research grants

This section presents an overview in the form of tables showing the grants approved. The presentation starts with three summary tables (Tables 1-3).

Tables 4-8 give statistics of project grants approved from the Bank of Sweden Donation, while Tables 9-14 give corresponding information about grants from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. All amounts are stated inclusive of overhead charges.

The distribution of grants between subject areas for 2000 can be seen in Tables 4 and 9. Information about the ratio between continuation grants and new grants in 2000 is reported in Tables 7 and 12. New and continuation grants respectively, broken down by subject

area, are shown in Tables 5 and 6 for the Bank of Sweden Donation and in Tables 10 and 11 for the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. The distribution of grants between different educational institutions is reported in Tables 8 and 13. Lastly, Table 14 reports grants for infrastructure support.

Several of the projects receiving grants, especially the larger ones, are of a multidisciplinary character 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 the most central: generally that in which the coordinating researcher is engaged.

**Tabel 1.***Research grants approved in 2000 by donation (SEK '000)*

Bank of Sweden Donation	171,253
Humanities and Social Sciences Donation	320,236
Nils-Eric Svensson Fund	300
Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on ageing and age-related illnesses	675
Erik Rönnerberg's Donation for research on illnesses during the early childhood years	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>492,679</b>

**Tabel 2.***Research grants approved in 2000 from the Bank of Sweden Donation (SEK '000)*

Project grants (further details are given in tables 4-8)	116,210
Collegium Budapest	1,250
Travel grants	305
Fees to experts	1,128
Payment to those co-opted	358
Conferences, information	712
Sector committee for capital-market research	1,290
Extra contribution in 2000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,253</b>

**Tabel 3.***Research grants approved in 2000 from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation (SEK '000)*

Project grants (further details are given in tables 9-13)	195,815
Infrastructure support (further details are given in tables 14)	18,000
Grants for symposia, research planning and research information	10,000
Travel grants	229
Fees to experts	540
Payment to those co-opted	322
Conferences, information	926
Sector committee for art and form	2,005
Sector committee for research on the knowledge society	2,589
Extra contribution in 2000 (further details are given in tables 14)	89,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>320,236</b>

## The Bank of Sweden Donation - project grants

**Tabel 4.***Applications and grants approved, 2000 (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	6	5,095	9	9,202	6	3	5	1
Archaeology	9	5,025	12	8,969	5	7	5	4
Architecture	0	0	6	5,548	2	4	0	0
Economic history	13	6,450	23	15,782	4	19	2	11
Ethnology	5	4,698	13	11,735	7	6	2	3
Philosophy	3	1,380	11	7,015	0	11	0	3
Peace and conflict research	0	0	3	1,786	0	3	0	0
Business economics	10	7,195	39	34,104	10	29	4	6
Geography	2	1,225	7	4,449	0	7	0	2
History	24	14,945	47	35,436	15	32	5	19
History of ideas and learning	2	595	12	7,444	5	7	2	0
Information technology	6	2,967	15	10,742	6	9	1	5
Law	9	4,171	22	11,948	13	9	6	3
Classical languages/ Culture of the ancient world	3	1,160	7	3,849	6	1	3	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	2	1,450	11	7,139	6	5	2	0
Cultural geography	1	510	1	559	0	1	0	1
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	8	5,160	23	15,700	12	11	4	4
Literature/theatre/film	14	5,501	39	21,447	13	26	4	10
Medicine	6	4,150	19	12,316	8	11	3	3
Modern languages	4	3,060	15	10,776	6	9	2	2
Music	1	695	10	6,995	3	7	1	0
Economics	7	5,250	19	17,161	4	15	1	6
Natural science	0	0	1	765	1	0	0	0
Area studies	0	0	1	743	0	1	0	0
Education	6	3,812	46	39,059	23	23	2	4
Psychology	18	10,317	45	32,526	13	32	3	15
Sociology	17	10,071	59	45,715	20	39	5	12
Statistics	3	1,650	6	4,438	1	5	1	2
Political science	13	7,577	26	19,998	5	21	2	10
Technology	0	0	2	1,195	0	2	0	0
Theology	5	2,100	15	8,401	3	12	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>116,210</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>413,942</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>131</b>
					<i>34,8%</i>	<i>65,2%</i>	<i>33,7%</i>	<i>66,3%</i>

**Tabel 5.**

New grants, by subject area, 2000 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Anthropology	2	1,200	5	3,642	3	2	2	0
Archaeology	3	1,500	6	4,429	1	5	1	2
Architecture	0	0	6	5,548	2	4	0	0
Economic history	4	1,580	14	9,717	2	12	0	4
Ethnology	0	0	8	5,682	5	3	0	0
Philosophy	1	330	9	5,789	0	9	0	1
Peace and conflict research	0	0	3	1,786	0	3	0	0
Business economics	5	3,735	34	30,382	8	26	2	3
Geography	0	0	5	2,858	0	5	0	0
History	6	2,850	28	20,644	9	19	0	6
History of ideas and learning	2	595	12	7,440	5	7	2	0
Information technology	3	1,667	12	9,431	6	6	1	2
Law	3	1,630	16	9,274	9	7	2	1
Classical languages/ Culture of the ancient world	1	610	5	3,291	4	1	1	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	750	10	6,151	5	5	1	0
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	3	1,380	18	12,831	10	8	2	1
Litterature/theatre/film	4	2,155	29	17,703	9	20	0	4
Medicine	4	3,300	17	11,492	8	9	3	1
Modern languages	2	1,460	13	8,741	5	8	1	1
Music	0	0	9	6,447	2	7	0	0
Economics	2	2,030	14	13,815	3	11	0	2
Natural science	0	0	1	765	1	0	0	0
Area studies	0	0	1	743	0	1	0	0
Education	1	750	41	35,246	21	20	0	1
Psychology	3	2,280	30	23,762	10	20	0	3
Sociology	5	3,595	46	36,048	17	29	2	3
Statistics	1	535	4	3,055	1	3	1	0
Political science	4	2,162	18	13,958	4	14	1	3
Technology	0	0	2	1,195	0	2	0	0
Theology	0	0	10	5,830	2	8	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36,094</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>317,663</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>
					35,7%	64,3%	36,7%	63,3%

**Tabel 6.**

Continuation grants, by subject area, 2000 (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	3,895	4	5,560	3	1	3	1
Archaeology	6	3,525	6	4,540	4	2	4	2
Economic history	9	4,870	9	6,065	2	7	2	7
Ethnology	5	4,698	5	6,053	2	3	2	3
Philosophy	2	1,050	2	1,226	0	2	0	2
Business economics	5	3,460	5	3,722	2	3	2	3
Geography	2	1,225	2	1,591	0	2	0	2
History	18	12,095	19	14,792	6	13	5	13
History of ideas and learning	3	1,300	3	1,311	0	3	0	3
Law	6	2,541	6	2,674	4	2	4	2
Classical languages/ Culture of the ancient world	2	550	2	558	2	0	2	0
Art/aesthetic subjects	1	700	1	988	1	0	1	0
Cultural geography	1	510	1	559	0	1	0	1
Linguistics/general linguistics/phonetics	5	3,780	5	3,780	2	3	2	3
Litterature/theatre/film	10	3,346	10	3,744	4	6	4	6
Medicine	2	850	2	824	0	2	0	2
Modern languages	2	1,600	2	2,035	1	1	1	1
Music	1	695	1	548	1	0	1	0
Economics	5	3,220	5	3,346	1	4	1	4
Education	5	3,062	5	3,813	2	3	2	3
Psychology	15	8,037	15	8,800	3	12	3	12
Sociology	12	6,476	13	9,667	3	10	3	9
Statistics	2	1,115	2	1,383	0	2	0	2
Political science	9	5,415	8	6,040	1	7	1	7
Theology	5	2,100	5	2,571	1	4	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>80,116</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>96,279</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>92</b>
					32,6%	67,4%	32,4%	67,6%

**Tabel 7.**

Continuation grants/New grants, 2000 (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	AmountNo.	AmountNo.	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	137	80,116	138	96,279	82,2	98,6	45	93	44	92
New grants	60	36,094	426	317,663	11,4	14,1	152	274	22	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>116,210</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>413,943</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>34,8</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>130</b>

**Tabel 8.**

Grants approved, by administering institution, 2000 (amounts in SEK '000)

Grant administrator	No.	Amount	%
			(of total amount)
Aarhus university	1	610	0,5
Chalmers University of Technology	1	535	0,5
Dalarna Research Council	1	1,100	1,0
EFI/Stockholm School of Economics	1	1,105	1,0
<i>Forskning &amp; Framsteg</i>	2	500	0,4
University of Gothenburg	35	18,929	16,4
Stockholm School of Economics	3	2,240	1,9
University College of Jönköping	1	793	0,7
Industrial Institute for Social and Economic Research IUI	1	560	0,5
Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)	1	930	0,8
Karolinska Institute	5	3,450	3,0
Committee for Research on Stockholm	1	700	0,6
Royal Library	1	70	0,1
Royal Academy of Music	1	1,000	0,9
University of Copenhagen	1	580	0,5
University of Linköping	10	5,665	4,0
Lund University	26	13,842	12,0
Millesgården	1	750	0,7
Mid Sweden University	2	1,165	1,0
Institute of Psychotherapy	1	900	0,8
National Heritage Board	1	1,000	0,9
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	6	557	0,5
Office of the Marshal of the Realm	1	310	0,3
Rinkeby Language Research Institute	1	900	0,8
Swedish Research Council (SRF)	1	300	0,3
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	1	520	0,5
Stockholm University	36	24,156	21,0
Swedish Film Institute	1	300	0,3
University College of Södertörn	1	800	0,7
University of Umeå	17	10,245	8,9
Uppsala University	32	20,136	17,5
Örebro University	2	932	0,8
Eastern Economics Institute	1	630	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>116,210</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Humanities and Social Sciences Donation - project grants

**Tabel 9.**

Applications and grants approved, 2000 (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	44	87,344	117	267,102	36	81	14	30
Humanities/ Social Science	31	62,651	93	224,991	18	75	7	24
Social Science	19	45,820	83	196,508	17	66	4	15
Miscellaneous	0	0	2	856	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>195,815</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>689,457</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>69</b>
					24,4%	75,6%	26,6%	73,4%

**Tabel 10.**

New grants, by subject area, 2000 (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	7	14,800	80	180,813	25	55	3	4
Humanities/ Social Science	7	13,750	68	168,029	12	56	1	6
Social Science	7	17,750	70	158,852	14	56	1	6
Miscellaneous	0	0	2	856	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>508,550</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>
					23,6%	76,4%	23,8%	76,2%

Of the total of 21 grants, 4 are planning grants.

**Tabel 11.**

Continuation grants, by subject area, 2000 (amounts in SEK '000)

Subject area	Grants approved		Applications		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Women	Men	Women	Men
Humanities	37	72,544	37	86,289	11	26	11	26
Humanities/ Social Science	24	48,901	25	56,962	6	19	6	18
Social Science	12	28,070	13	37,656	3	10	3	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>149,515</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>180,907</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53</b>
					26,7%	73,3%	27,4%	72,6%

**Tabel 12.***Continuation grants/New grants, 2000 (amounts in SEK '000)*

Type of application	Grants approved		Applications		Grants approved as % of amount applied for		No. of applications		No. of applications approved	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Amount	No.	Wom.	Men	Wom.	Men
Continuation grants	73	149,515	75	180,907	82,6	97,3	20	55	20	53
New grants	21	46,300	220	508,550	9,1	9,5	52	168	5	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>195,815</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>689,457</b>	<b>28,4</b>	<b>31,9</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>69</b>

Of the total of 21 grants, 4 are planning grants.

**Tabel 13.***Grants approved, by administering institution, 2000 (amounts in SEK '000)*

Grant administrator	No.	Amount	% (of total amount)
Working Life Institute	1	1,500	0,8
Chalmers University of Technology	1	1,200	0,6
University of Gothenburg	9	20,970	10,7
Stockholm School of Economics	1	4,200	2,1
EFI/Stockholm School of Economics	2	5,200	2,7
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	1	350	0,2
University College of Gotland	1	4,000	2,0
Swedish Institute for Studies in Education and Research	1	3,000	1,5
Int. School of Economics, Jönköping	1	2,300	1,2
Royal Institute of Technology	2	7,700	3,9
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	1	800	0,4
University of Linköping	2	1,855	0,9
Lund University	17	39,050	19,9
National Museum of Fine Arts	1	500	0,3
Raoul Wallenberg Institute	1	500	0,3
National Heritage Board	1	1,750	0,9
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation	4	3,021	1,5
Swedish National Concert Institution	3	1,366	0,7
Centre for Business and Policy Studies	2	600	0,3
Institution for Dialectology, Onomastics and Folklore Research	1	800	0,4
The Silver Museum Foundation	1	2,900	1,5
Stockholms University	10	22,905	11,7
Swedish Linnaeus Society	1	1,500	0,8
Swedish Association of Belle Lettres	1	500	0,3
University College of Södertörn	1	3,500	1,8
University of Umeå	5	18,400	9,4
Uppsala University	18	36,845	18,8
Uppsala University Library	2	2,900	1,5
Örebro University	2	5,700	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>195,815</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Infrastructure support

**Tabel 14.***Applications and grants approved 2000 (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	17	27,600	30	191,631	10	20	6	11
Humanities/ Social science	15	30,400	37	257,611	11	26	6	9
Social science	3	8,500	12	45,979	1	11	0	3
Miscellaneous	2	4,000	8	65,175	0	8	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>70,500*</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>560,396</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>
					25,3%	74,7%	32,4%	67,6%

\* of which SEK 18 m from budgeted funds for "infrastructure support" in 2000 and SEK 52.5 m from "extra contribution in 2000" from the Humanities and Social Sciences Donation. For a list of new grants approved for infrastructure support, see pages 85-98.

## Publications by the Foundation

Research reviews and documentation from symposia, conferences etc. arranged by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation are published either in series form or as independent publications. The staff of the Foundation's secretariat will gladly supply information about the contents of the publications as well as the addresses to which orders should be sent. Thirty-six volumes in the series have appeared between 1977 and 1989.

The books published since 1990 are as follows:

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

Editors: Kjell Härnqvist and Nils-Eric Svensson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1990)

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

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

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

*Riksdagen genom tiderna* (The Riksdag: a history of the Swedish Parliament). H. Schück, G. Rystad, M. F. Metcalf, S. Carlsson & N. Stjernquist (1992 2nd ed.)

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

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

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

*Bengt Wieslander: JO-ämbetet i Sverige.* Gidlunds Bokförlag (1995)

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

*Liv. Verk. Tid. Till biografiskrivandets renässans* (Life, Works, Times. For the renaissance of biography). Book issued in cooperation with the Royal Academy of Music (Publications Series No. 82). Tabergs tryckeri AB (1995)

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

*Riksdagsutskottet inifrån. Tretton ledamöters hägkomster* (The Parliamentary Standing Committees from the inside. Recollections of thirteen members). Editor: Lars Gustafsson, Gidlunds Bokförlag (1996)

*Björn von Sydow: Parlamentarismen i Sverige. Utveckling och utformning till 1945.* (Parliamentarianism in Sweden. Evolution and shaping until 1945). Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*War Experience, Self Image and National Identity: the Second World War as Myth and History.* Editors: Stig Ekman and Nils Edling, Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*Trying to Make Democracy Work. The Nordic Parliaments and the European Union.* Editor: Matti Wiberg, Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*Forskningens roll i offensiv kulturarvsvård* (The role of research in assertive care of cultural heritage). *Report from a seminar on 14 November 1996*, Gidlunds Förlag (1997)

*Promoting Cultural Research for Human Development. Report on seminars held by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation within the framework of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development ("The Power of Culture") in Stockholm, 30 March-2 April 1998.* Editor: Carl-Johan Kleberg, Gidlunds Förlag (1998)

*Arkitekturforskning med betydelse för konst och gestaltning – inventering och kommentarer* (Architectural research of significance for art and interpretation – a catalogue and comments). Published by Chalmers University of Technology and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Teknolog Tryck (1998)

*Kulturarvet, museerna och forskningen* (Cultural heritage, museums and research). *Report from a conference on 13-14 November 1997.* Editors: Annika Alzén & Magdalena Hillström, Gidlunds Förlag (1999)

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*Hur blir man riksdagsledamot? En undersökning av makt och inflytande i partiernas nomineringsprocesser* (How does one become a member of the Riksdag? A investigation of power and influence in the party nomination processes). Jan Johansson, Gidlunds Förlag (1999)

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

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



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**RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND**

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation

Postal Address:

Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Box 5675, SE-114 86 Stockholm

Visits:

Tyrgatan 4

Phone: +46 8 506 264 00

Fax: +46 8 506 264 35

E-mail: [rj@rj.se](mailto:rj@rj.se)

Web site: <http://www.rj.se>

Postal Giro: 67 24 03-3