

## Appendix · KARL GRANDIN

This appendix gathers information about the organisation of the Academy into classes and institutes, and its management, as well as the committees within its organisation and the journals it has published. For the historical period to 1955, two earlier and detailed works with lists of members and the Academy's organisation may be referred to, namely E. W. Dahlgren (ed.), *Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien: Personförteckningar 1739–1915* [*The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences: Lists of People 1739–1915*] (Stockholm, 1915) and C. Skottsberg (ed.), *Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademien: Personförteckningar 1916–1955* [*The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences: Lists of People 1916–1955*] (Stockholm, 1957). The information here is instead primarily for the period after 1955. However, the more than 700 Swedish members or the almost 400 foreign members who have been elected since 1955 have *not* been listed, nor have any of the recipients of the Academy's many prizes. That information is better distributed via databases and other channels. With these reservations, we hope that our appendix can supplement both this book and the older texts.

During work with the lists and summaries in this appendix, we were often forced to deal with incomplete and contradictory information, ambiguities in the source material and terminological issues, not least given the long timespan. So as not to weigh down the lists with notes and comments, we have chosen to take a fairly pragmatic approach.

Information that has not always been clear or particularly easy to obtain has been compiled by the author, with a great deal of expert help from Maria Asp, Anne Miche de Malleray and Åse Frid.

### MEMBERS

“No person may be elected to this Academy, who does not love the useful sciences and arts, and who has no insight into some part of them” – this is stated in the first paragraph of the statutes that were adopted at the founding meeting on

2 June 1739; the essence of this sentence has been retained through history. Initially, the Academy was solely comprised of the six founders but, at the first meeting, Anders Celsius was elected as a member and more members were added at the subsequent meetings.

Since it was founded, the Academy of Sciences has had more than 1,700 Swedish members and almost 1,300 foreign members. Of the Swedish members, 300 were elected in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, 400 in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and 760 in the 20<sup>th</sup> century; this growth can be perceived as reflecting the increasing scope of science in society.

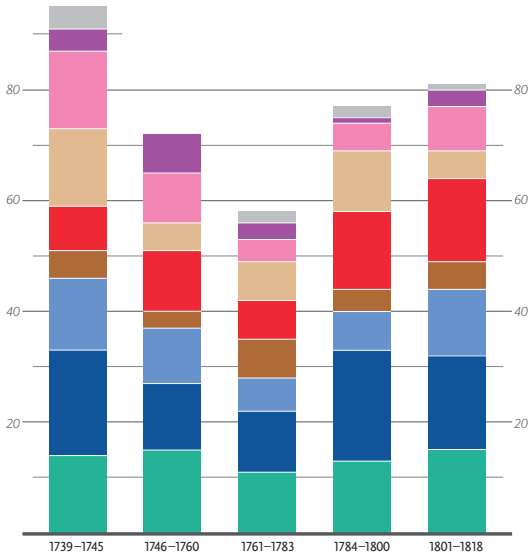
During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Academy had a fairly mixed composition, with members from the universities as well as from many other contexts. This changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the Academy became increasingly academicised. The proportion of university professors being elected increased, while members of other backgrounds became more unusual. In parallel, some professions were also academicised, such as physicians, who – according to the diagrams to the right – were a significant element of the young Academy; they did not disappear over time, but instead became professors of medicine and thus changed category.

The composition of members changed after Berzelius took over as Permanent Secretary in 1819, with an increasing dominance of university professors.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is a National Academy, but throughout its history it has, for geographical reasons, been dominated by members from Stockholm and Uppsala, as demonstrated by the diagram to the right that shows the members who have been active at universities or equivalent institutions.

The number of members was not initially specified, but gradually came to be regarded as having a limit of 100 Swedish members, using the class divisions of 1798. This number would not change until some time into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. New members were therefore elected only when previous members resigned their position through death. Increasing life

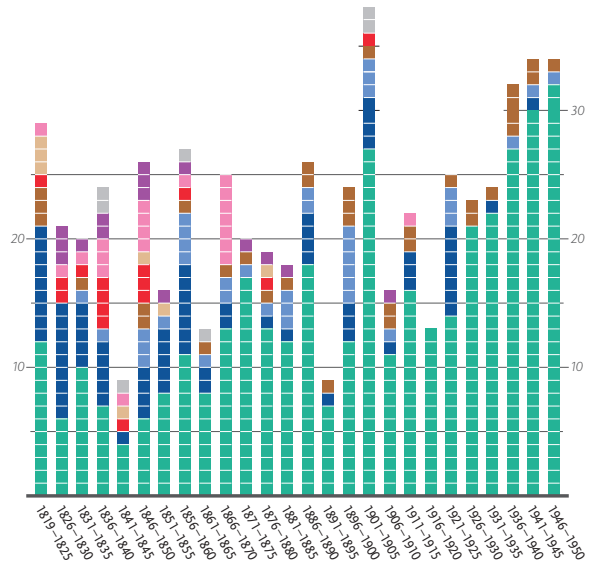
### Members' backgrounds 1739–1818



- university scholars
- aristocrats, higher officials, military officers
- other officials
- industrialists and financiers, squires and factory owners
- physicians, surgeons
- homesteaders
- engineers, fortification and artillery officers
- clergy
- others

Elected members by category in different periods, 1739–1818. The varying lengths of these periods follow the information available in Sten Lindroth, *Kungl. Vetenskaps-akademiens historia 1739–1818* (Stockholm, 1967), I: 28, II: 28 & 75.

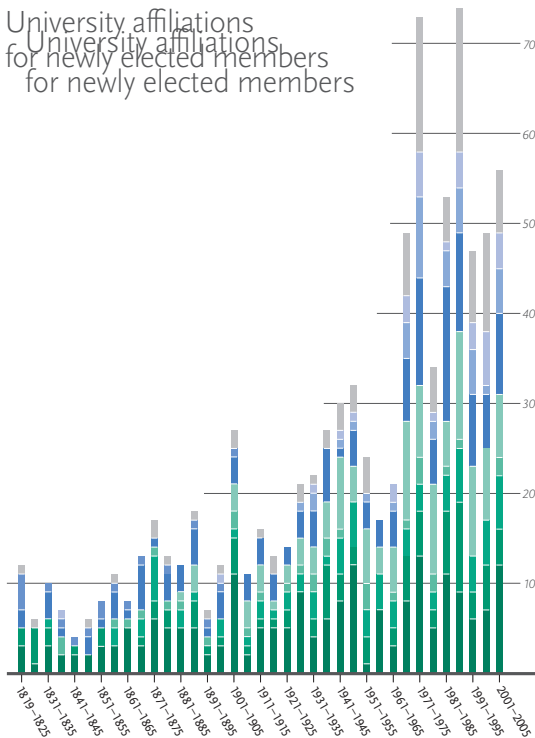
### Members' backgrounds 1819–1950



- university scholars
- aristocrats, higher officials, military officers
- other officials
- industrialists and financiers, squires and factory owners
- physicians, surgeons
- homesteaders
- engineers, fortification and artillery officers
- clergy
- others

Elected members by category in five-year intervals 1819–1950. Information compiled by Rebecca Lihv.

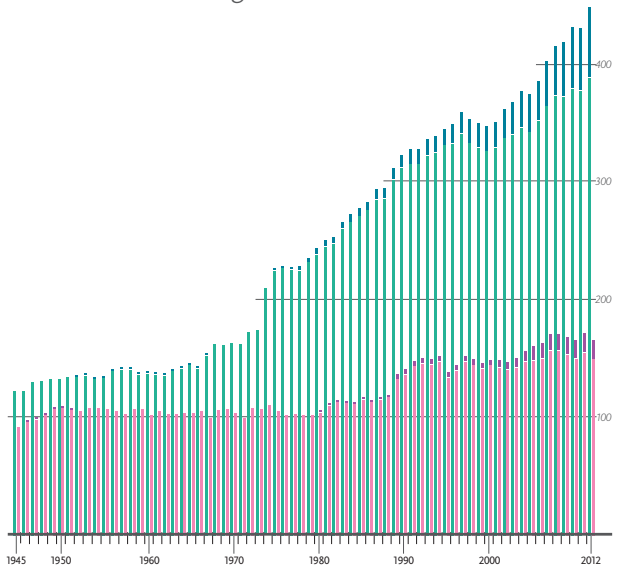
### University affiliations for newly elected members



- Uppsala University
- Karolinska Institutet
- KTH Royal Institute of Technology
- Swedish Museum of Natural History
- Stockholm University College
- Lund University
- Kristiania University
- Gothenburg University College
- Chalmers
- Others

University affiliations for newly elected members in five-year intervals, 1819–2005. Information compiled by Rebecca Lihv.

### Members 1945–2012: women and men, Swedish and foreign



- Swedish members
- women
- men
- Foreign members
- women
- men

Number of members 1945–2012 by Swedish/foreign and gender.

expectancy meant the Academy became a more aged assembly. New rules have therefore been introduced on numerous occasions in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the aim of rejuvenating the membership. Thirty extra places were introduced in 1939; classes that needed additional members could make requests for these extra places, but the number of members under the age of 70 could not exceed the set number of places available in each class. The first changes that unambiguously aimed to rejuvenate the assembly came in 1966. When a Swedish member reached the age of 70 they remained a member, but a new and younger member could be elected to the vacant place, entailing a fixed number of members of working age. A few years later, in 1973, this age limit was changed to 65. The effects of this are visible in the last diagram on the previous page. Another factor that becomes clear in the diagram is how single-sexed the Academy has been through time – it is only recently that the number and proportion of female members has become noticeable.

#### CLASSES

Initially, the Academy of Sciences did not have class divisions, but the issue gradually began to be discussed and the first *formal* class division came into use in 1798. The way the Academy has been subdivided into different classes has changed through the years, illustrating the changes in the Academy's areas of interest. The diagram on this spread shows the names of the classes, the number of Swedish members in each class and in the Academy of Sciences as a whole. It also shows how some classes have merged and others have been divided, as well as when a new class has been added.

For many years, the Permanent Secretary was chair of all the classes, but from 1985 the classes chose their chairs from among their own members. And, to further facilitate the classes' work, since 1989 they each have their own secretary.

#### PRESIDENTS AND THE ACADEMY BOARD

Initially, the President's task was to chair meetings, but another important task was that of editing the quarterly *Vetenskapsakademiens handlingar* [*Transactions of the Academy of Sciences*]. Linnaeus was selected as the very first President of the Academy and, until 1797, the position of President rotated every quarter, in association with each edition of the *Transactions*. From 1797 to 1820, the period of office was extended to six months and so included responsibility for two editions of the *Transactions*. Between 1820 and 1993, the period of office was a year and, from the mid-1960s, it was possible to extend this by one or two years. Between 1993 and 2002, the period of office was two years, after which it has been three years with no possibility for re-election. In this way, customary practice has been codified. According to the current statutes, the President may be re-elected, but not immediately following a previous period. In 1966, the

Year	1740	1798	1820–21	1850
Number of members	—	100	100	100
Number of classes	—	7	9	9
Astra		I. General economics and agriculture (15)	1. Pure mathematics (6)	1. Pure mathematics (6)
Elementa		II. Trade and civil industry (10)	2. Applied mathematics (6)	2. Applied mathematics (6)
Naturalia		III. Knowledge of outer nature and natural history (15)	3. Practical mechanics (8)	3. Practical mechanics (8)
Artificialia		IV. Knowledge of inner nature and experimental philosophy (15)	4. Physics (6)	4. Physics (6)
Lingua		V. Mathematical sciences (18)	5. Chemistry and mineralogy (12)	5. Chemistry, geology and mineralogy (12)
		VI. Medical practice (15)	6. Zoology and botany (16)	6. Botany and zoology (16)
		VII. Literature, the history of the world and of learning, languages and other useful and graceful sciences (12)	7. Medicine (15)	7. Medical sciences (15)
			8. Economic sciences (15)	8. Technical, economic and statistical sciences (15)
			9. General scholarship (16)	9. Services to science and learned professions in general (16)

### Classes of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Class divisions at the Academy of Sciences and their names, as well as the number of members, based on the years in which revisions to the statutes entailed changes.

The table header states the year, number of Swedish members and the number of classes. Numbers in yellow indicate a change compared to the previous statutes.

In the tables, text in red indicates a new name or a new number of class members.

position of Second Vice President was added and, in 1977, a Third Vice President was added, the same year that the post of Vice Secretary disappeared.

What follows is a list of Presidents after 1955, to add to the previous lists from Rosenhane, Dahlgren and Skottsberg. Presidents up to 1960 are also listed in Brita Stina Nordin-Pettersson's "Förteckning över Vetenskapsakademiens presidens och deras tal vid presidiet nedläggande 1739–1960" [List of Presidents of the Academy of Sciences and their Speeches on the Resignation of the Presidency 1739–1960], published in the Academy yearbook for 1961.

#### Presidents 1956–

Arne Tiselius 1956–1957  
 Harald Cramér 1957–1958  
 Arthur Thomson 1958–1959  
 Gunnar Malmqvist 1959–1960  
 Bertil Lindblad 1960–1961  
 Gösta Häggqvist 1961–1962  
 Elias Melin 1962–1963  
 Ragnar Granit 1963–1965  
 Otto Frostman 1965–1967  
 Hugo Theorell 1967–1969  
 Folke Odqvist 1969–1971  
 Carl Gustaf Bernhard 1971–1973

1904–05	1939	1947	1966	1973	1976	1988	2000	2002	2006
100	100–130	100–140	116	128	134	161	164	167	175
11	11	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10
1. Pure mathematics (6)	1. Pure mathematics (s6)	1. Pure mathematics (s6)	1. Mathematics (8)	1. Mathematics (8)	1. Mathematics (8)	1. Mathematics (10)	1. Mathematics (10)	1. Mathematics (10)	1. Mathematics (13)
2. Applied mathematics and astronomy (6)	2. Applied mathematics and astronomy (s6)	2. Applied mathematics and astronomy (s6)	2. Astronomy (6)	2. Astronomy (6)	2. Astronomy (6)	2. Astronomy and space science (11)	2. Astronomy and space science (11)	2. Astronomy and space science (11)	2. Astronomy and space science (11)
3. Physics and meteorology (10)	3. Physics and meteorology (s10)	3. Physics (s10)	3. Physics (12)	3. Physics (16)	3. Physics (16)	3. Physics (18)	3. Physics (18)	3. Physics (18)	3. Physics (18)
4. Chemistry (10)	4. Chemistry (s10)	4. Chemistry (s10)	4. Chemistry (12)	4. Chemistry (16)	4. Chemistry (16)	4. Chemistry (18)	4. Chemistry (18)	4. Chemistry (18)	4. Chemistry (18)
5. Mineralogy, geology and physical geography (8)	5. Mineralogy, geology and physical geography (s8)	5. Mineralogy, geology and physical geography (s8)	5. Mineralogy, geology and physical geography (8)	5. Mineralogy, geology and physical geography (8)	5. Mineralogy, geology and physical geography (8)	5. Geosciences (11)	5. Geosciences (11)	5. Geosciences (11)	5. Geosciences (12)
6. Botany (9)	6. Botany (s9)	6. Botany (s9)	6. Botany (11)	6. Botany (11)	6. Botany (11)	6. Biosciences (28)	6. Biosciences (28)	6. Biosciences (28)	6. Biosciences (28)
7. Zoology (9)	7. Zoology (s9)	7. Zoology (s9)	7. Zoology (11)	7. Zoology (11)	7. Zoology (11)	7. Zoology (11)	7. Zoology (11)	7. Zoology (11)	7. Zoology (11)
8. Medical sciences (14)	8. Medical sciences (s14)	8. Medical sciences (s14)	8. Medical sciences (18)	8. Medical sciences (18)	8. Medical sciences (18)	7. Medical sciences (25)	7. Medical sciences (25)	7. Medical sciences (25)	7. Medical sciences (25)
9. Technical sciences (8)	9. Technical sciences (s8)	9. Technical sciences (s8)	9. Technical sciences (10)	9. Technical sciences (10)	9. Technical sciences (10)	8. Technical sciences (10)	8. Technical sciences (10)	8. Technical sciences (13)	8. Engineering sciences (13)
10. Economic, statistical and social sciences (6)	10. Economic, statistical and social sciences (s6)	10. Economic, statistical and social sciences (s6)	10. Economic, statistical and social sciences (6)	10. Economic, statistical and social sciences (10)	10. Economic, statistical and social sciences (10)	9. Economic and social sciences (15)	9. Economic and social sciences (18)	9. Economic and social sciences (18)	9. Social sciences (21)
11. Other sciences and outstanding service to scientific research (14)	11. Other sciences and outstanding service to scientific research (s14)	11. Geophysics (s8)	11. Geophysics (6)	11. Geophysics (6)	11. Geophysics (6)	10. Humanities and other sciences and outstanding service to science (15)	10. Humanities and other sciences and outstanding service to science (15)	10. Humanities and other sciences and outstanding service to science (15)	10. Humanities and other sciences and outstanding service to science (16)

*Note: The class for geophysics was merged with that for mineralogy, geology and physical geography, creating the class for geosciences.*

- Erik Lundberg 1973–1976
- Frans Wickman 1976–1979
- Gunnar Hoppe 1979–1981
- Alf Johnels 1981–1983
- Sune Bergström 1983–1985
- Sven Johansson 1985–1987
- Ingvar Lindqvist 1987–1991
- Torvard Laurent 1991–1994
- Kerstin Fredga 1994–1997
- Jan S. Nilsson 1997–2000
- Janne Carlsson 2000–2003
- Jan Lindsten 2003–2006
- Bo Sundqvist 2006–2009
- Svante Lindqvist 2009–2012
- Barbara Cannon 2012–2015
- Christina Moberg 2015–2018
- Dan Larhammar 2018–(2021)

*First Vice President*

- Bertil Lindblad 1954–1960, 1961–1965
- Gösta Liljestrand 1960–1961
- Ragnar Granit 1965–1969
- Otto Frostman 1969–1973
- Lamek Hulthén 1973–1976
- Erik Lundberg 1976–1979

- Frans Wickman 1979–1982
- Inga Fischer-Hjalmars 1982–1983
- Alf Johnels 1983–1986
- Per Olof Lindblad 1986–1988
- Kerstin Lindahl-Kiessling 1988–1992
- David Magnusson 1992–1994
- Carl Nordling 1994–1997
- Bertil Aronsson 1997–2000
- Uno Lindberg 2000–2003
- Leif Wastenson 2003–2007
- Peter Jagers 2007–2010
- Stefan Claesson 2010–2013
- Leif Anderson 2013–2016
- Martin Jakobsson 2016–(2019)

*Second Vice President*

- Folke Odqvist 1966–1969
- Yngve Zotterman 1969–1973
- Gunnar Hoppe 1973–1976
- Sten Lindroth 1976–1979
- Sven Johansson 1979–1982
- Rolf Zetterström 1982–1983
- Inga Fischer-Hjalmars 1983–1985
- Per Olof Lindblad 1985–1986
- Bengt Hamdahl 1986–1988

Staffan Helmfrid 1988–1991  
 David Magnusson 1991–1992  
 Gunnar Engström 1992–1994  
 Bertil Nordenstam 1994–1996  
 Erling Norrby 1996–1997  
 Lars Engwall 1997–2000  
 Astrid Gräslund 2000–2003  
 Barbara Cannon 2003–2008  
 Christina Moberg 2008–2011  
 Britt-Marie Sjöberg 2011–2014  
 Arne Jarrick 2014–2017  
 Hans Ellegren 2017–(2020)

#### *Third Vice President*

Per Olof Lindblad 1977–1979  
 Tord Ganelius 1979–1980  
 Alf Johnels 1981  
 Inga Fischer-Hjalmars 1981–1982  
 Ragnar Bentzel 1982–1985  
 Bengt Hamdahl 1985–1986  
 Åke Sundborg 1986–1988  
 Tore Gullstrand 1988–1991  
 Gunnar Engström 1991–1992  
 Bertil Nordenstam 1992–1994  
 Bertil Aronsson 1994–1997  
 Sture Forsén 1997–2000  
 Robert Erikson 2000–2003  
 Sven Kullander 2003–2006  
 Michael Sohlman 2006–2009  
 Ulf Pettersson 2009–2012  
 Per Olof Hulth 2012–2015  
 Dan Larhammar 2015–2018

#### SECRETARY

The first statutes prescribed the appointment of “a thereto competent member, who understands numerous languages and has the gift of speaking and writing well, will hold the office permanently and is selected for it by election”. It is therefore not surprising that they chose the renowned speaker von Höpken as the first Permanent Secretary of the Academy. Gradually, the post of Permanent Secretary or Secretary General as it is sometimes called, came to be more about leading daily operations, as the Secretary maintained continuity in a way that the President was unable to. The position is today described as such: “The Secretary General, the chief executive officer of the Academy, is in charge of the Academy administration and responsible for executing the decisions taken by the Academy.”

Alongside the post of Secretary there was also that of Vice Secretary, who would take over if the Permanent Secretary was incapacitated. The Astronomer at the Academy of Sciences held this position for many years, but from 1905 the Vice Secretary was elected for a period of four years,

preferably from among the directors of the Academy’s institutions. This post disappeared when the position of third Vice President was established in 1977.

#### *Permanent Secretaries/General Secretaries*

Anders Johan von Höpken	1739–1741	Politics
Jacob Faggot	1741–1744	Surveying
Pehr Elvius	1744–1749	Mathematics
Pehr Wilhelm Wargentín	1749–1783	Astronomy
Johan Carl Wilcke	1784–1796	Physics
Daniel Melanderhielm	1796–1803	Mathematics
Carl Gustaf Sjöstén	1803–1808	Physics
Jöns Svanberg	1808–1811	Mathematics
Olof Swartz	1811–1818	Botany
Jacob Berzelius	1818–1848	Chemistry
Peter Fredrik Wahlberg	1848–1866	Biology
Georg Lindhagen	1866–1901	Astronomy
Christopher Aurivillius	1901–1923	Biology
Henrik Söderbaum	1923–1933	Chemistry
Henning Pleijel	1933–1943	Physics
Arne Westgren	1943–1959	Physical chemistry
Erik Rudberg	1959–1972	Physics
Carl Gustaf Bernhard	1973–1980	Medicine
Tord Ganelius	1981–1988	Mathematics
Carl-Olof Jacobson	1989–1997	Zoology
Erling Norrby	1997–2003	Medicine
Gunnar Öquist	2003–2010	Biology
Staffan Normark	2010–2015	Medicine
Göran K. Hansson	2015–	Medicine

#### *Vice Secretary*

Carl Myrbäck	1952–1973
Per Olof Lindblad	1973–1977

#### ACADEMY MANAGEMENT

The members who, in 1758, “assumed the duty of regulating the small Fiscal Administration of the Academy” can be regarded as the embryo of the present Academy Board and were primarily, as office deputies, tasked with managing the Academy’s finances. More formally, in the minutes they were called the *Inspectores ærarii*, the treasury inspectors, and in 1786 this title was formalised as a committee, the *Inspectura ærarii*. This was known as the Administrative Committee [*Förvaltningsutskott*] for many years and, in the mid-1800s, following a change to the statutes, formally took this name. This was changed to the Academy Board [*Akademinnämnd*] at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; this once again changed its name in Swedish, to *Akademistyrelse*, in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Advisory Committee [*Beredningsutskott*] that was founded in 1905 was tasked with preparing more complex issues for the Academy to consider and periodically had a great deal of influence.

*Inspectura ararii*: 1758/86–1850

*Förvaltningsutskott* [Administrative Committee]: 1850–1985, with the *Beredningsutskott* [Advisory Committee] 1905–1985

*Akademinnämnd* [Academy Board]: 1986–2006

*Akademistyrelse* [Academy Board]: 2006

*Members of the Administrative Committee and Academy Board, 1955–*

Bernhard Karlgren 1944–1960

Manne Siegbahn 1944–1958

Gösta Liljestrand 1947–1958

Harald Cramér 1947–1966

Rolf M. Sievert 1950–1967

Per Adolf Geijer 1954–1958

Rudolf Florin 1954–1964

Gert Bonnier 1954–1959

Frans Wickman 1957–1963

Ragnar Granit 1958–1961

Erik Rudberg 1958–1959

Arthur Thomson 1959–1961

Sven Hörstadius 1960–1965

Otto Frostman 1960–1965, 1967–1969

Karl Lang 1961–1968

Yngve Zotterman 1961–1969

Arne Fredga 1963–1973

Bengt Thordeman 1964–1968

Erik Lundberg 1965–1973

Ingvar Svennilson 1966–1971

Lamek Hulthén 1966–1973

Gunnar Hoppe 1966–1973, 1976–1979

Nils Hast 1967–1975

Erik Jarvik 1968–1970

Lars Gunnar Sillén 1969–1970

Carl Gustaf Bernhard 1969–1971

Åke Wallenquist 1969–1976

Erik Björkman 1970–1973

Bengt Gustafsson 1970–1979

Bert Bohlin 1971–1979

Wilhelm Rodhe 1971–1981

Alf Johnels 1972–1981

Per Olof Lindblad 1973, 1977, 1981–1985

Gösta Ekspong 1973–1987

Stig Claesson 1973–1981

Erik Ingelstam 1973–1977

Sten Lindroth 1973–1976

Sven Malmström 1975–1985

Tord Ganelius 1976–1979

Sven Johansson 1978–1979

Kerstin Fredga 1979–1984, 1989–1993, 1999–2004

Lars Werin 1979–1984

Arne Magnéli 1979–1985

Jan Hellner 1979–1986

Carl-Johan Clemedson 1979–1987

Stig Ramel 1981–1983

Carl Olof Tamm 1981–1988

Tore Browaldh 1983–1986

Karl-Göran Mäler 1984–1988, 1993–1999

Hans Wilhelmsson 1984–1990

Ragnar Bentzel 1985–1990

Lennart Carleson 1985–1990

Inga Fischer-Hjalmars 1985–1988

Vidar Thomée 1986–1990

Jan Högbom 1986–1990

Peder Kierkegaard 1986–1987, 1991–1996

Åke Sundborg 1986

Ragnar Olsson 1986–1988

Rolf Zetterström 1986–1992

Sune Berndt 1986–1989

Bo Richard Döös 1986–1988

David Magnusson 1986–1991, 1995–1999

Maurits Lindström 1986–1991

Bengt Lindberg 1987–1991

Bertil Nordenstam 1988–1992

Bengt-Owe Jansson 1988–1994

Alf Nyberg 1988–1989

Lars Engwall 1988–1993, 2007–2013

Jan-Erik Roos 1989–1993, 2005–2008

Ingmar Bergström 1989–1992

Gunnar Engström 1989–1991

Inge Jonsson 1989–1995

Jan Lundqvist 1991–1997

Bengt Rånby 1991–1992

Bertil Näslund 1991–1995

Erik Karlsson 1992–1996

Bertil Daneholt 1992–2000

Peter Reichard 1992

Bertil Aronsson 1992–1994

Sten Orrenius 1992–1995

Christer Kiselman 1993–1999

Carl-Gunne Fälthammar 1993–1999

Claes Ramel 1994–1997

Janne Carlsson 1994–1998

Ulf Pettersson 1995–2001

Dag Prawitz 1995–1998

Sven Kullander 1996–2002

Sture Forsén 1996–1997

Henning Rodhe 1997–2003

Torbjörn Norin 1997–2003

Jan Bergström 1997–2003

Birgitta Arrhenius 1998–2004

Göran Andersson 1998–2000

Hans Wallin 1999–2005

Torsten Persson 1999–2006

Robert Erikson 1999–2000

Barbara Cannon 2000–2003

Lennart Ljung 2000–2007

Lars Calmfors 2000–2007

Anita Aperia 2001–2007  
 Björn Jonson 2002–2008  
 Leif Wastensson 2003–2003  
 Bengt Nordén 2003–2009  
 Dan Brändström 2003–2006  
 Sten Grillner 2003–2009  
 Hans Rickman 2004–2006  
 Svante Lindqvist 2004–2006  
 Stefan Claesson 2004–2010  
 Görel Cavalli-Björkman 2006–2013  
 Harry Frank 2006–2012  
 Arne Ardeberg 2006–2014  
 Bertil Fredholm 2007–2010  
 Bo Berndtsson 2008–2011  
 Elisabeth Rachlew 2008–2014  
 Sven Lidin 2009–2015  
 Britt-Marie Sjöberg 2009–2011  
 Georgia Destouni 2010–2016  
 Lena Claesson-Welsh 2010–2015  
 Nils Dencker 2011–2017  
 Bengt Söderström 2011–2015  
 Anne-Marie Hermansson 2012–2018  
 Tore Ellingsen 2013–(2019)  
 Kerstin Lidén 2013–(2019)  
 Rickard Lundin 2014–2017  
 Barbro Åsman 2014–(2020)  
 Torleif Härd 2015–2018  
 Anders Tunlid 2015–2018  
 Sven Enerbäck 2015–(2019)  
 Sten-Åke Elming 2016–(2019)  
 Johan Håstad 2017–(2020)  
 Bengt Gustafsson 2017–(2020)

#### COMMITTEES

Over the years, the Academy has appointed various committees, which have been tasked with monitoring and working with specific areas. Through these committees, it is possible to discern the subjects that the Academy has been most interested in during different periods. Some were long-term, so became standing committees, while others have been of a temporary nature. This is a selected list of committees post-1955, sorted by area. The many National Committees are listed below a separate heading.

##### *Research policy issues*

*Forskningsstrategiska/forskningspolitiska utskottet* [Research Strategy/Research Policy Committee] 2004–2010/2011  
*Kommittén för forskningspolitiska frågor* [Research Policy Committee] 2012–

##### *International issues*

*Internationella nämnden* [International Committee] 1973–1990  
*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens referensgrupp för internationella*

*frågor* [The Reference Group on International Issues of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences] 2004–2011  
*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens kommitté för internationella frågor* [International Committee of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences] 2012–

##### *Conservation and environmental issues*

*Naturskyddskommittén* [Committee for the Protection of Nature] 1905–1973  
*Miljövärddskommittén* [Environmental Protection Committee] 1973–1987  
*Miljökommittén* [Environmental Committee] 1987–2012  
*Kommittén för miljöfrågor* [Environmental Committee] 2012–

##### *Education issues*

*Pedagogiska kommittén* [Pedagogical Committee] 1990–1997  
*Lärarpriskommittén* [Teacher Prize Committee] 1998–1999  
*Kommittén för vetenskap och skola* [Committee for Science and Education] 1999–2012  
*Kommittén för skolfrågor* [Education Committee] 2012–

##### *Other areas*

*Polarforskningskommittén* [Polar Research Committee] 1981–2002  
*Hälsoutskottet* [Health Committee] 2004–2011  
*Energiutskottet* [Energy Committee] 2004–

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Alongside the committees listed above, the Academy of Sciences has many National Committees. Organisationally, these committees date back to the creation of the International Council for Science (ICSU) in 1931, which was a successor to the International Research Council (1919–1931). The primary task of the national committees is to represent Sweden and the Academy of Sciences at the general meetings of each ICSU union. They also function as consultation bodies within Sweden and as a point of contact with researchers who are not members of the Academy of Sciences. Funding for these activities comes from the Swedish state, which has tasked the Academy of Sciences with being the contact body for ICSU.

The national committees that are affiliated with the various ICSU unions are listed below. The committees are listed alphabetically in Swedish and with the year they were founded. Existing committees are listed with the ICSU union(s) with which they are affiliated. The number of national committees expanded for many years and, since the 1970s, they have often been the subject of reviews. In 2004–05, the current procedures reduced the number of committees and connected them more closely to the classes of the Academy, which is illustrated by numbers in Roman numerals following the name of the committee:

- I mathematics
- II astronomy and space science
- III physics
- IV chemistry
- V geosciences
- VI biosciences
- VII medical sciences
- VIII engineering sciences
- IX social sciences
- X humanities and for outstanding services to science.

*Present committees*

- Nationalkommittén för astronomi* (II) [National Committee for Astronomy], 1925– (International Astronomical Union, IAU)
- Nationalkommittén för biologi* (VI) [National Committee for Biology], 1935– (International Union of Biological Sciences, IUBS)
- Nationalkommittén för farmakologi, fysiologi och neurovetenskap* (VI, VII) [National Committee for Pharmacology, Physiology and Neuroscience], 2005– (International Union of Basic and Clinical Pharmacology, IUPHAR, International Union of Physiological Sciences, IUPS, and the International Brain Research Organization, IBRO)
- Nationalkommittén för fysik* (III) [National Committee for Physics], 1925– (International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, IUPAP)
- Nationalkommittén för geofysik* (V) [National Committee for Geophysics], 2005– (International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, IUGG and the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, SCOR)
- Nationalkommittén för geografi* (V) [National Committee for Geography], 1935– (International Geographical Union, IGU)
- Nationalkommittén för geologi* (V) [National Committee for Geology], 1959– (International Union of Geological Sciences, IUGS)
- Nationalkommittén för globala miljöförändringar* (Environmental Committee) [National Committee for Global Environmental Change], 2011– (ICSU's research programme on Global Environmental Change)
- Nationalkommittén för kemi* (IV) [National Committee for Chemistry], 1931– (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, IUPAC, and the International Union of Crystallography, IUCr)
- Nationalkommittén för logik, metodologi och filosofi* (IX) [National Committee for Logic, Methodology and Philosophy], 1964– (Division of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science, DLMPs/IUHPS)
- Nationalkommittén för matematik* (I) [National Committee for Mathematics], 1951– (International Mathematical Union, IMU)
- Nationalkommittén för mekanik* (VIII) [National Committee

- for Mechanics], 1950– (International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, IUTAM)
- Nationalkommittén för molekylära biovetenskaper* (III, IV, VI, VII) [National Committee for Molecular Biosciences], 2005– (International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, IUBMB, and the International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics, IUPAB)
- Nationalkommittén för nutrition och livsmedelsvetenskap* (VII, VIII) [National Committee for Nutrition and Food Science], 2007– (International Union of Nutritional Sciences, IUNS, and the International Union of Food Science and Technology, IUFoST)
- Nationalkommittén för psykologi* (IX) [National Committee for Psychology], 1985– (International Union of Psychological Sciences, IUPsyS)
- Nationalkommittén för radiovetenskap* (VIII) [National Committee for Radio Science], 1966– (International Union of Radio Science, URSI)
- Nationalkommittén för strålskyddsforskning* (Environmental Committee) [National Committee for Radiological Protection], 1963– (not ICSU affiliated)
- Nationalkommittén för teknik- och vetenskapshistoria* (X) [National Committee for the History of Science and Technology], 2005– (International Committee for Cooperation in the History of Technology, ICOHTEC, and the Division of History of Science and Technology of the International Union of History and Philosophy of Science, DHST/IUHPS)

*Past committees*

- Nationalkommittén för biofysik* [National Committee for Biophysics], 1987–2004
- Nationalkommittén för biokemi* [National Committee for Biochemistry], 1953–1993
- Nationalkommittén för biokemi och molekylärbiologi* [National Committee for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology], 1994–2004
- Nationalkommittén för dokumentation* [National Committee for Documentation], 1963–1969
- Nationalkommittén för farmakologi* [National Committee for Pharmacology], 1974–2004
- Nationalkommittén för fysiologi* [National Committee for Physiology], 1962–2004
- Nationalkommittén för geodesi och geofysik* [National Committee for Geodesy and Geophysics], 1924–2004
- Nationalkommittén för idé- och lärdoms historia* [National Committee for the History of Science and Ideas], 1974–2004
- Nationalkommittén för International Biological Program* (IBP) [National Committee for the IBP], 1972–1974
- Nationalkommittén för IGBP* (International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme) [National Committee for the IGBP], 1987–1992
- Nationalkommittén för IGBP och WCRP* (WorldClimate Research Programme) [National Committee for the IGBP and WCRP], 1993–2006



*Nationalkommittén för kristallografi* [National Committee for Crystallography], 1948–2004  
*Nationalkommittén för livsmedelsforskning och -teknik* [National Committee for Food Research and Technology], 1974–2004  
*Nationalkommittén för näringslära* [National Committee for Nutrition], 1974–2004  
*Nationalkommittén för näringslära, livsmedelsforskning och -teknik* [National Committee for Nutrition, Food Research and Technology], 2005–2006  
*Nationalkommittén för oceanografi* [National Committee for Oceanography], 1971–2004  
*Nationalkommittén för teknikhistoria* [National Committee for the History of Technology], 1981–2004  
*Nationalkommittén för vetenskaplig radio* [National Committee for Scientific Radio], 1931–1966

#### PRIZES AND AWARDS

Awarding various kinds of prizes and rewards has always been an important task for scientific academies. Over the past century, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has perhaps been best known for awarding the Nobel Prizes in Physics and Chemistry, and more recently the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. However, the Academy also awards many other prizes, which are listed below. Some are also accompanied by a medal, marked with †.

##### Prizes

*Lindbomska belöningen* [Lindbom Award] (1819–)  
*Flormanska belöningen* [Florman Award] (1840–)  
*Wallmarkska belöningen* [Wallmark Award] (1859–)  
*Letterstedtska författarpriset* [Letterstedt Author Prize] (1862–) †  
*Letterstedtska översättarpriset* [Letterstedt Prize for Translation] (1862–)  
*Letterstedtska priset för maktpåliggande undersökningar/understödet* [Letterstedt Prize for Topical Investigation/Support] (1955–)  
*Edlundska belöningen/priset* [Edlund Award/Prize] (1895–)  
*Arnbergska priset* [Arnberg Prize] (1903–)  
*Strömer-Fernerska belöningen* [Strömer-Ferner Award] (1953–)  
*Sparreska priset* [Sparre Prize] (1960–) †  
*KVA:s stora pris* [The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences' Large Prize] (1968–1975)  
*Hilda och Alfred Erikssons pris* [Hilda and Alfred Eriksson Prize] (1975–)  
*Gregori Aminoffs pris* [Gregori Aminoff Prize] (1980/81–) †  
*Crafoordpriserna i matematik, astronomi, geovetenskaper, biovetenskaper och polyartrit* [Crafoord Prize in Mathematics and Astronomy, Geosciences, Biosciences and Polyarthritis] (1982–) †  
*Sture Centerwalls pris* [Sture Centerwall Prize] (1986–)  
*Söderbergska priset* [Söderberg Prize] (1987–)

*Göran Gustafssonpriserna i matematik, fysik, kemi, biologi och medicin* [Göran Gustafsson Prize in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Medicine] (1991–)  
*Ingvar Lindqvists pris/Läraryrpriserna* [Ingvar Lindqvist Prize/Teacher Prizes] (1991–)  
*Rolf Schockprisen* [Rolf Schock Prize] (1993–)  
*Tage Erlanders pris för naturvetenskap och teknik* [Tage Erlander Prize for Science and Technology] (2001–)  
*Tobias Priset* [Tobias Prize] (2008–)  
*Sjöbergpriset* [Sjöberg Prize] (2017–)  
*SIGHT-award* [SIGHT Award] (2017–)

##### Medals

The Academy also awards medals as recognition of various achievements.

*Adelsköldska guldmedaljen* [Adelsköld Gold Medal]  
*Aminoffmedaljen* [Aminoff Medal] (prize award)  
*Arrheniusmedaljen* [Arrhenius Medal] in gold or silver  
*Bergiusmedaljen* [Bergius Medal] in gold  
*Berzeliusmedaljen* [Berzelius Medal] in gold  
*Crafoordmedaljen* [Crafoord Medal] (prize award)  
*Erikssonmedaljen* [Eriksson Medal]  
*von Heidenstammedaljen* [von Heidenstam Medal] in silver  
*von Höpkenmedaljen* [von Höpken Medal]  
*Letterstedtska guldmedaljen* [Letterstedt Gold Medal] (prize award)  
*Större Linnémedaljen* [Greater Linnaeus Medal] in gold or silver  
*Äldre Linnémedaljen* [Older Linnaeus Medal] in gold  
*Sven Lovénmedaljen* [Sven Lovén Medal] in gold  
*Naturskyddsmedaljen* [Nature Conservation Medal] in gold or silver  
*Pro Mundo Habitabili*  
*Sparreska jetongen* [Sparre Jetton] (prize award)  
*Strålskyddsmedaljen* [Gold Medal for Radiation Protection]  
*Söderströmska medaljen* [Söderström Medal] in gold  
*Triewaldmedaljen* [Triewald Medal]  
*J.A. Wahlbergs minnesmedalj* [J.A. Wahlberg Memorial Medal]  
*Wargentinnedaljen* [Wargentín Medal] in gold or silver

For more information (in Swedish) about the medals and memorial coins issued by the Academy of Sciences over the years, see Cecilia Bergström (ed.), *För efterkommande: Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens medaljer 1747–2007* (Stockholm, 2010).

#### INSTITUTES AT THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Academy of Sciences' first institute was created when the Academy observatory was inaugurated on 20 September 1753; it was to be followed by a number of others. For many years the motivation for the state privilege enjoyed by the Academy (i.e. a monopoly) regarding the printing and distributing of almanacs in Sweden – and the associated income

– was that the Academy ran these institutional activities; many have subsequently been transferred to state management.

The institutes of the Academy of Sciences are listed alphabetically below, with their directors or equivalents. State institutions under the management of the Academy, and the Nobel institutes, are placed below their own headings.

*Abisko naturvetenskapliga station* [Abisko Scientific Research Station]

Founded in 1935 under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences, transferred to the state-run Swedish Polar Research Secretariat in 2010.

Directors:

Gustaf Sandberg, 1951–1973 (extraordinary 1949–1951)

Mats Sonesson, 1974–1996

Terry Callaghan, 1996–2010

*Beijerinstitutet för ekologisk ekonomi* [Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics]

Founded in 1977 as the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences' International Institute for Energy and Human Ecology, the Beijer Institute was reorganised in 1985 to create the Beijer Institute, the Academy of Sciences' International Institute for Energy, Resource and Environmental Issues, and was again reorganised in 1991 to create the Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics.

Directors:

Gordon T. Goodman, 1978–1989

Vacant, 1990

Karl-Göran Mäler, 1991–2006

Aart de Zeeuw, 2007–2008

Carl Folke, 2007–

*Bergianska stiftelsen/trädgården* [Bergius Foundation/Botanic Garden]

Founded in 1791.

Directors/Professor Bergianus:

Rudolf Florin, 1944–1964

Måns Ryberg, 1964–1983 (acting 1964–1969)

Bengt Jonsell, 1984–2001

Birgitta Bremer, 2002–2014

Vacant, 2015–

*Berzeliusmuseet* [Berzelius Museum]

Founded in 1897, subsumed into the Academy's museum collections in 1979.

Directors:

Arne Westgren, 1942–1970

Wilhelm Odelberg, 1971–1987

*Centrum för vetenskapshistoria* [Center for History of Science]  
Founded in 1988.

Directors:

Tore Frängsmyr, 1988–2006

Karl Grandin, 2008– (acting 2006–2007)

*Forskningsstationen för astrofysik* [Research Station for Astrophysics] – Capri

Founded in 1952, moved to La Palma in 1978.

Directors:

Yngve Öhman, 1953–1968

Vacant, 1968–1972

Arne Wyller, 1972–1978

*Forskningsstationen för astrofysik* [Research Station for Astrophysics] – La Palma

Founded in 1978.

Directors:

Arne Wyller, 1978–1990

Göran Scharmer, 1991–2001

*Institutet för solfysik* [Institute for Solar Physics] – La Palma

Founded in 1978, formerly the Research Station for Astrophysics.

Director:

Göran Scharmer, 2001–2012

*Institut Mittag-Leffler* [Institut Mittag-Leffler]

The mathematics foundation created by Gösta and Signe Mittag-Leffler was founded in 1916. Activities as an institute began in 1969.

Directors:

Lennart Carleson, 1969–1984

Lars Hörmander, 1984–1986

Dan Laksov, 1986–1993

Arne Jensen, 1993–1995 (acting 1993)

Kjell-Ove Widman, 1995–2005

Anders Björner, 2005–2011

Ari Laptev, 2011–

*Kiruna geofysiska observatorium* [Kiruna Geophysical Observatory]

Founded in 1957, taken into state ownership in 1973 as the Swedish Institute of Space Physics.

Director:

Bengt Hultqvist, 1957–1973

*Kristinebergs marina forskningsstation* [Kristineberg Marine Research Station]

Founded in 1877. Transferred to the Sven Lovén Centre for Marine Infrastructure at the University of Gothenburg in

2008. Called Kristineberg Zoological Station until 1973, the Kristineberg Marine Biological Station 1974–1994 and the Kristineberg Marine Research Station 1995–2007. In 1995–2001 the institution was run in partnership with the University of Gothenburg and had no formal directorship.

Directors:

Gunnar Gustafson, 1931–1958

Bertil Swedmark, 1959–1975

Jarl-Ove Strömberg, 1975–1994

No directorial position, 1995–2002

Michael Thorndyke, 2003–2008

*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens bibliotek* [Library of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences]

This was long regarded as a reference library for Academy members, for which the Permanent Secretary was responsible. From 1818 there was a position as both librarian and curator of the natural history collections. In 1831, this became a pure librarianship. For many years, the library was the only scientific library in the Stockholm area, and was provided by the Academy with funding from the state. The library was transferred to state ownership in 1978 and merged with Stockholm University Library.

Directors:

Arne Holmberg, 1929–1959

Wilhelm Odelberg, 1959–1978

*Museet för de exakta vetenskapernas historia* and the *Fysiska kabinetten* [Museum for the History of the Exact Sciences and the Physical Cabinet]

Founded in 1921. After 1961, the Museum for the History of the Exact Sciences, the Physical Cabinet and the Berzelius Museum were collectively named *De lärdomshistoriska museerna* [the Museums for the History of Learning] in the yearbooks. This is not clearly visible in the registers. In 1971, the Museum for the History of the Exact Sciences was merged with the Berzelius Museum, with Odelberg as director. After 1979 the collections were named *Akademiens museisamlingar* [the Academy's Museum Collections], still with head librarian Wilhelm Odelberg as director (and Gunnar Pipping as curator).

Directors:

Gustaf Ising, 1935–1960

Vacant, 1961–1967

Wilhelm Odelberg, 1968–1971

*Naturhistoriska riksmuseet* [Swedish Museum of Natural History], see below.

*Observatoriemuseet* [Observatory Museum]

Founded in 1991, run by the Academy of Sciences from 1998. Public activities under the auspices of the Academy closed at the end of 2013. The City of Stockholm plans to restart ac-

tivities, after purchasing the observatory building from the Academy of Sciences in 2018.

Museum director:

Inga Elmqvist, 1998–2013

*Provisoriskt geofysiskt laboratorium i Kiruna* [Provisional Geophysical Laboratory in Kiruna]

Founded in 1950, replaced by the Kiruna Geophysical Observatory in 1957.

Director:

Nils Ambolt, 1950–1956 (acting)

*Samlingarna* [Collections], see the Swedish Museum of Natural History.

*Statens meteorologiska centralanstalt* [Central Meteorological Office], see below.

*Stockholms observatorium* [Stockholm Observatory] – Saltsjöbaden

The first observatory was founded in 1753; activities moved to Saltsjöbaden in 1931 and were transferred to state ownership in 1973.

Directors:

Bertil Lindblad, 1927–1965

Per-Olof Lindblad, 1966–1973

*Swedish Institute for Global Health Transformation*

Founded in 2017.

Director:

Peter Friberg, 2017–

*Vetenskapsakademiens forskningsinstitut för experimentell fysik* [Academy of Sciences' Research Institute for Experimental Physics]

Founded in 1937, transferred to state ownership in 1964.

Director:

Manne Siegbahn, 1937–1964

#### STATE-OWNED INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY THE ACADEMY

The Academy of Sciences has always been, and remains, a private institution, but has also perceived itself – and been regarded by others – as a public one. Historically, in times without state-run authorities, the Academy of Sciences performed services on issues that related to its areas of expertise. The Swedish Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Ethnography and the Central Meteorological Office were state-run institutions, but under the supervision of the Academy.

*Naturhistoriska riksmuseet* [Swedish Museum of Natural History]  
Founded in 1819, under the supervision of the Academy of Sciences until 1965; what follows is a list of the departments that existed 1955–1965.

Directors per department:

Department of Mineralogy  
Franz Wickman, 1947–1965

Department of Palaeobotany  
Olof H. Selling, 1951–1965

Department of Botany  
Erik Hultén, 1945–1961  
Tycho Norlind, 1961–1965

Department of Paleozoology  
Erik Stensiö, 1923–1959  
Erik Jarvik, 1960–1965

Department of Vertebrates  
Carl Hjalmar Rendahl, 1933–1957  
Alf G. Johnels, 1958–1965

Department of Invertebrates  
Karl Lang, 1950–1965

Department of Entomology  
Olov Lundblad, 1933–1956  
L. Brundin, 1956–1965

*Statens etnografiska museum* [Museum of Ethnography]  
Founded in 1935, under the supervision of the Academy of Sciences until 1965. Formerly a department of the Museum of Natural History.

Director:  
Sigvald Linné, 1954–1965

*Statens meteorologiska centralanstalt* [Central Meteorological Office] (now the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, SMHI)

Founded in 1873, under the supervision of the Academy of Sciences until 1918.

#### THE ACADEMY'S NOBEL INSTITUTES

According to the Statutes of the Nobel Foundation, the bodies that award the prizes may establish Nobel Institutes to facilitate work on the prizes. The year after Svante Arrhenius received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, the Academy created a Nobel Institute for Physical Chemistry in accordance with these statutes, with Arrhenius as its director. Following Arrhenius' death in 1927, theoretical physicist C. W. Oseen took over the institute in 1933, when it was simply named the Academy's Nobel Institute. 1937 saw the arrival of the

Academy's Research Institute for Experimental Physics, which also belonged to the Nobel Institute. Oseen died in 1944 and, the following year, the Nobel Institute was reorganised to make two departments, one for physics and one for chemistry. After the Academy's Research Institute for Experimental Physics was transferred to the state in 1964, it was decided that the Academy would no longer have regular Nobel Institutes but would instead have "immaterial" ones; their primary task would be to support Nobel work by administering funding to visiting Nobel professors, visiting Nobel researchers, lectures and workshops.

*Vetenskapsakademiens Nobelinstitut, Avdelningen för fysik* [Nobel Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Department of Physics]  
Founded in 1937. Transferred in 1945, to the Academy of Sciences' Research Institute for Experimental Physics. The buildings that belonged to the institute were taken over by the state in 1964, through a decision by the Riksdag. Research in atomic physics then moved to the state-run Research Institute for Atomic Physics.

Director:  
Manne Siegbahn, 1945–1964

*Vetenskapsakademiens Nobelinstitut för kemi* [Nobel Institute for Chemistry at the Academy of Sciences]  
Founded in 1904.

Director:  
Lars Melander, 1952–1963

*Akademiens Nobelinstitutsverksamhet* [Nobel Institute Activities at the Academy]

Director:  
Arne Tiselius, 1968–1971

*Akademiens Nobelinstitut* [Academy Nobel Institute]

Director:  
Arne Magnéli, 1971–1973 (acting)

*Nobel Institute for Physics*

Directors:  
Kai Siegbahn, 1974–1975  
Lamek Hulthén, 1975–1979  
Stig Lundqvist, 1980–1988  
Ingvar Lindgren, 1989–1991  
Carl Nordling, 1992–1997

*Nobel Institute for Chemistry*

Directors:  
Arne Fredga, 1974–1975  
Gunnar Hägg, 1976–1978  
Bo G. Malmström, 1979–1988  
Salo Gronowitz, 1989–1997

## NOBEL COMMITTEES AND THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES

The lists below are of the *full* members of the Nobel Committees for Physics and Chemistry, and the Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel. The committees each have five full members. In several cases it is possible to see how a particular member replaced an outgoing member as if the members each had a specific place, and in a few cases, it was explicitly stated that someone “switched places” on the committee. However, more recently and with shorter terms of office, members are more regularly replaced and if someone leaves a new member is elected to the committee. Additionally, since the 1960s, there have been adjunct members in order to cover more areas of expertise, so the demarcation between the full and adjunct members is thus not as clear or important. However, for historical continuity and reasons of space, only full members are listed here.

*Members of the Nobel Committee for Physics*

Robert Thalén, 1900–1903  
 Hugo Hildebrandsson, 1900–1910  
 Knut Ångström, 1900–1910  
 Bernhard Hasselberg, 1900–1922  
 Svante Arrhenius, 1900–1927  
 Gustaf Granqvist, 1904–1922  
 Vilhelm Carlheim Gyllensköld, 1910–1934  
 Allvar Gullstrand, 1911–1929  
 Carl Wilhelm Oseen, 1922–1944  
 Manne Siegbahn, 1923–1962  
 Henning Pleijel, 1928–1947  
 Erik Hulthén, 1929–1962  
 Axel Edvin Lindh, 1935–1960  
 Ivar Waller, 1944–1971  
 Gustaf Ising, 1947–1953  
 Oskar Klein, 1954–1965  
 Bengt Edlén, 1961–1976  
 Erik Rudberg, 1963–1972  
 Kai Siegbahn, 1963–1974  
 Lamek Hulthén, 1966–1979  
 Per Olov Löwdin, 1972–1984  
 Stig Lundqvist, 1973–1985  
 Sven Johansson, 1975–1986  
 Gösta Ekspong, 1977–1988  
 Ingvar Lindgren, 1980–1991  
 Carl Nordling, 1985–1996  
 Bengt Nagel, 1986–1997  
 Erik Karlsson, 1987–1998  
 Cecilia Jarlskog, 1989–2000  
 Tord Claeson, 1992–2000  
 Mats Jonson, 1997–2005  
 Sune Svanberg, 1998–2006  
 Per Carlson, 1999–2007  
 Lennart Stenflo, 2001–2006  
 Joseph Nordgren, 2001–2009

Ingemar Lundström, 2006–2011  
 Börje Johansson, 2007–2012  
 Björn Jonson, 2007–2012  
 Lars Brink, 2008–2013  
 Anne L’Huillier, 2010–2015  
 Per Delsing, 2012–2014  
 Olle Inganäs, 2013–2016  
 Olga Botner, 2013–2018  
 Thors Hans Hansson, 2014–(2019)  
 Nils Mårtensson, 2015–2017  
 Mats Larsson, 2016–2018  
 David Haviland, 2017–2018

*Members of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry*

Per Theodor Cleve, 1900–1905  
 Otto Pettersson, 1900–1912  
 Peter Klason, 1900–1925  
 Oskar Widman, 1900–1928  
 Henning Söderbaum, 1900–1933  
 Olof Hammarsten, 1905–1926  
 Åke Gerhard Ekstrand, 1913–1924  
 Theodor (The) Svedberg, 1925–1964  
 Wilhelm Palmær, 1926–1942  
 Ludvig Ramberg, 1927–1940  
 Hans von Euler-Chelpin, 1929–1946  
 Bror Holmberg, 1934–1953  
 Vacant, 1941–1943  
 Arne Westgren, 1942–1964  
 Arne Fredga, 1944–1975  
 Arne Tiselius, 1947–1971  
 Karl Myrbäck, 1954–1973  
 Arne Ölander, 1965–1974  
 Gunnar Hägg, 1965–1976  
 Einar Stenhagen, 1972–1973  
 Göran Bergson, 1974–1985  
 Bo Gunnar Malmström, 1974–1988  
 Stig Claesson, 1975–1982  
 Bengt Lindberg, 1976–1987  
 Lars Ernster, 1977–1988  
 Sture Forsén, 1982–1995  
 Ingvar Lindqvist, 1985–1991  
 Salo Gronowitz, 1988–1996  
 Carl-Ivar Brändén, 1989–1994, 1998–2000  
 Bertil Andersson, 1989–1997  
 Björn Roos, 1992–2000  
 Lennart Ebersson, 1995–2000  
 Torvard Laurent, 1996–1998  
 Bengt Nordén, 1997–2005  
 Ingmar Grenthe, 1999–2001  
 Per Ahlberg, 2000–2006  
 Håkan Wennerström, 2001–2009  
 Gunnar von Heijne, 2001–2009  
 Anders Liljas, 2002–2007  
 Lars Thelander, 2006–2011

Sven Lidin, 2007–2015  
 Måns Ehrenberg, 2008–2010  
 Astrid Gräslund, 2010–2012  
 Jan-Erik Bäckvall, 2010–2015  
 Gunnar Karlström, 2012–2014  
 Sara Snogerup Linse, 2013–2018  
 Claes Gustafsson, 2014–(2019)  
 Olof Ramström, 2015–2017  
 Peter Brzezinski, 2016–2018  
 Johan Åqvist, 2016–2018

*Members of the Committee for the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel*

Ingvar Svennilson, 1969–1972  
 Bertil Ohlin, 1969–1974  
 Erik Lundberg, 1969–1979  
 Herman Wold, 1969–1980  
 Assar Lindbeck, 1969–1994  
 Sune Carlson, 1972–1979  
 Ragnar Bentzel, 1975–1988  
 Lars Werin, 1980–1992, 1995  
 Ingemar Ståhl, 1980–1994  
 Karl-Göran Mäler, 1981–1994  
 Bengt-Christer Ysander, 1989–1992  
 Bertil Näslund, 1993–2001  
 Lars Svensson, 1993–2002  
 Karl Gustav Jöreskog, 1995–2001  
 Torsten Persson, 1995–2004, 2011–2013  
 Lars Calmfors, 1996–1998, 2003–2007  
 Jörgen Weibull, 1999–2007  
 Karl-Gustaf Löfgren, 2002–2007  
 Timo Teräsvirta, 2002–2010  
 Per Krusell, 2005–2013, 2017–(2019)  
 Tore Ellingsen, 2007–2015  
 Bertil Holmlund, 2008–2010  
 Robert Erikson 2008–2010  
 Mats Persson, 2011–2016  
 Peter Gårdenfors, 2011–(2019)  
 Tomas Sjöström, 2014–(2019)  
 Per Strömberg, 2014–(2019)  
 Jakob Svensson, 2016–2018

**PUBLICATIONS**

Opportunities for scholarly publication are, and have been, fundamental to modern research and, even at the constitutive meeting of the Academy of Sciences in June 1739, those present took for granted that they would publish a journal. Historically, this is a task that academies have often made their own (to a higher degree than the universities) or, as recorded in item one of the minutes of that very first meeting: the members shall, at their “meetings, jointly debate the correctness of their collected findings, experiments and observations, which they subsequently print for the citizenry to

follow and benefit from”. Anders Celsius, who recommended the name *Wetenskaps Academie* [Academy of Sciences] instead of *Oeconomisk Wetenskaps Societet* [Society of Economic Sciences] to the founders, also wrote that “he had long wished for the establishment of such a Society in Stockholm, that wished to publish its Documents”. Once they decided to name the organisation the Academy of Sciences, the founders agreed that:

in order that the Public may more easily understand this establishment’s and name’s actual purpose, the title of the Documents thus printed and published shall be as follows, namely the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, containing new observations, findings, advice and experiments, which with to serve the growth and advancement of the useful Sciences, Economics, Trade, Manufacturing and other necessary Arts and Uses in the public body.

That the role of the president, in addition to chairing the meetings, primarily involved editing the *Vetenskapsakademiens handlingar* [*The Transactions of the Academy of Sciences*] also demonstrated that this was one of the Academy’s most important tasks.

Over the years, the Academy of Sciences has published numerous and varied series of scientific journals. Its production has been so extensive that it is possible to claim it has been a fundamental mission for the Academy. A summary follows below.

*Handlingar* [*Transactions*]

*Swenska Vetenskaps Akademiens handlingar* [*Transactions of the Swedish Academy of Sciences*] 8:0, 1739–1740, vol. I–II  
*Kungl. (Svenska) Vetenskaps Akademiens handlingar* [*Transactions of the Royal (Swedish) Academy of Sciences*] 8:0, 1741–1779, vol. III–XL  
*Kungl. Vetenskaps Akademiens nya handlingar* [*New Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences*] 8:0, 1780–1812, vol. I–XXXIII  
*Kungl. Vetenskaps Akademiens Handlingar* [*Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences*] 8:0, 1813–1854  
*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar, Ny följd* [*Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, New Series*] 4:0, 1855–1923, vol. 1–63  
*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar, Tredje serien* [*Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Third Series*] imp. 8:;, 1924–1948, vol. 1–25  
*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar, Fjärde serien* [*Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Fourth Series*] 4:0, 1949–1974, vol. 1–14  
*Öfversigt af Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens förhandlingar* [*Overview of the Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Sciences*], 1844–1902, vol. 1–59

*Bihang/Arkiv [Appendices/Archives]*

*Bihang till Vetenskapsakademiens handlingar [Appendices to the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences], 1872–1903, vol. 1–28*

Sections (from 1886–1887):

- I: Mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, physics, meteorology and related subjects
- II: Chemistry, mineralogy, geognosy, physical geography and related subjects
- III: Botany, including living and fossilised forms
- IV: Zoology, including living and fossilised forms

The publication series *Arkiv för...* [*Archive for...*] can be regarded as a continuation of the *Bihang* sections.

*Arkiv för Matematik, Astronomi och Fysik [Archive for Mathematics, Astronomy and Physics], 1903–1949, vol. 1–36*

*Arkiv för Kemi, Mineralogi och Geologi [Archive for Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology], 1903–1949, vol. 1–23*

*Arkiv för Botanik [Archive for Botany], 1903–1949, vol. 1–33*

*Arkiv för Zoologi [Archive for Zoology], 1903–1950, vol. 1–42*

In 1949/50, these categories are further divided, and the publication series switches to the following titles:

*Arkiv för Fysik [Archive for Physics], 1949–1974, vol. 1–40*

*Arkiv för Kemi [Archive for Chemistry], 1949–1974, vol. 1–32*

*Arkiv för Mineralogi och Geologi [Archive for Mineralogy and Geology], 1949–1974, vol. 1–5*

*Arkiv för Botanik, andra serien [Archive for Botany, series two], 1949–1974, vol. 1–7*

*Arkiv för Matematik [Archive for Mathematics], 1950–1974, vol. 1–5*

*Arkiv för Astronomi [Archive for Astronomy], 1950–1974, vol. 1–5*

*Arkiv för Geofysik [Archive for Geophysics], 1950–1974, vol. 1–5*

*Arkiv för Zoologi, andra serien [Archive for Zoology, series two], 1950–1974, vol. 1–23*

*Årsberättelser and åminnelsetal*

[*Yearbooks and commemorative speeches*]

*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens årsbok [The Yearbook of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1903–1968, vol. 1–66*

*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens åminnelsetal [Commemorative Speeches of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1743–1837*

*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens inträdestal [Inaugural Addresses of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1745–1792*

*Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens presidietal [Presidential Speeches of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1739–1842 (presidential addresses held prior to the Academy receiving royal insignia in 1741 are also in this volume)*

*Årsberättelse om vetenskapernas framsteg [Yearbook over Advances in the Sciences], 1821–1836 (includes annual reports for physics and chemistry, astronomy, zoology, botany and technology)*

After 1837, the annual reports for each subject were published as separate documents. Since 1973 they have been published under the name of *Documenta*.

*Årsberättelse om framstegen i fysik [Annual Report on Advances in Physics], 1837–1853*

*Årsberättelse om framstegen i kemi och mineralogi [Annual Report on Advances in Chemistry and Mineralogy], 1837–1849*

*Årsberättelse om framstegen i astronomi [Annual Report on Advances in Astronomy], 1837–1841*

*Årsberättelse för teknologi [Annual Report for Technology], 1837–1849*

*Årsberättelse för botanik [Annual Report for Botany], 1837–1854*

*Årsberättelse för zoologi [Annual Report for Zoology], 1837–1856*

*Documenta, 1973–*

*Other publication series*

*Rön och avhandlingar rörande lanthuset som till KVA blivit ingivna eller Ekonomiska handlingar [Findings and papers regarding agriculture submitted to the Academy of Sciences or Economic Transactions], 1775–1788, vol. 1–4*

*Ekonomiska Annaler [Economic Annals], 1807–1808, vol. 1–8*

*Meteorologiska iakttagelser i Sverige [Meteorological Observations in Sweden], 1859–1921, vol. 1–60*

*Levnadsteckningar över Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens efter år 1854 avlidna ledamöter [Biographies of Deceased Members of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences after 1854], 1869–2003, nos. 1–194*

*Astronomiska iakttagelser och undersökningar, anställda på Stockholms observatorium [Astronomical Observations and Investigations from Stockholm Observatory], 1880–1934, vol. 1–11*

*Stockholms observatoriums annaler [Annals of the Stockholm Observatory], 1935–1970, vol. 12–23*

*Meddelande/Stockholms observatorium [Announcements/Stockholm Observatory], 1928–1969, nos. 1–187*

*Acta Horti Bergiani: Meddelanden från Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens trädgård Bergielund [Acta Horti Bergiani: Communications from the Bergielund Garden of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1890–1967, vol. 1–20*

*Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens skrifter i naturskyddsärenden [Publications of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on Nature Conservation Issues], 1919–1969, vol. 1–53*

*Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens avhandlingar i naturskyddsärenden [Papers of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on Nature Conservation Issues], 1938–1966, vol. 1–22*

*Acta Zoologica, 1981– (under the auspices of the Academy)*

*Physica Scripta, 1970–2017*

*Chemica Scripta, 1971–1989*

*Zoologica Scripta, 1971–*

*Ambio, 1972–*

*Acta Mathematica, 1882– (The journal is published by Institut Mittag-Leffler, formerly the Gösta and Signe Mittag-Leffler mathematical foundation)*

*Bidrag till Kungl. Vetenskapsakademiens historia [Contributions to the History of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences], 1963–*