

Swedish Figures Relating to Hågerström and his Context

Sven Eliasson

Gustaf Aulén (1879–1977)

Professor of theology first in Uppsala and then in Lund. He later left this chair to become bishop of the Strängnäs diocese. Author of several important works and a representative of Lund theology (see Anders Nygren below). Honorary degrees from among other places Saint Andrews, Glasgow and Augustana College (Rock Island).

Gösta Berling

A character in Selma Lagerlöf's first novel *Gösta Berlings saga* (The saga of Gösta Berling) from 1891. It is set in Värmland in the 1820s. The novel has been translated into fifty languages. Gösta Berling was a bohemian priest, a handsome and likeable drinker and womaniser. Who the real life prototype for the novel character was is a matter of debate. Several movies have been made based on this romantic story from Bergslagen (an iron-producing region in central Sweden, characterised by water power, charcoal-producing forest and iron ore) and its particular cultural traditions. Lagerlöf's novel is part of the Swedish canon.

Christopher Jacob Boström (1797–1866)

Professor of practical philosophy in Uppsala 1842–1863. His idealist philosophy predominated in Sweden until a reaction, in which Hågerström played an important part, by the turn of the century.

Karin Boye (1900–1941)

Her poetry was much loved, especially by younger people. One of her novels was *Kallosain*, a dystopia with science-fiction ingredients. In a memoir she remarked on the cold and gloomy atmosphere in Uppsala.

Gustav Cassel (1866–1945)

Swedish political economist and, according to Joseph Schumpeter, a world leading one. A representative of Enlightenment rationalism, he was active as a public intellectual and adviser of governments. He taught Gunnar Myrdal, who succeeded him as professor of political economy in Stockholm.

Arthur Engberg (1888–1944)

Swedish social democratic politician. Minister for education from 1932 to 1939 (with short interruption for the so-called vacation government 1936). His journalism and speeches displayed great eloquence. During his studies in Uppsala (1908–1913), Hågerström's influence on him was significant. His shorthand notes from the lectures have not yet been explored.

Gustaf Fröding (1860–1911)

Sweden's most popular poet. Some of his poetry is very parochial and in the tongue of his home province Värmland. He was a bohemian character and as a student in Uppsala he became an alcoholic. He suffered from mental illness and died relatively young. The procession at his funeral was one of the most well attended in Sweden ever, numbering several hundred thousand. His poetry is characterised by humour and most Swedes know his best-known poems by heart. He became increasingly depressed which leaves an imprint on his later work.

Gunnar Heckscher (1909–1987)

Son of the eminent economic historian Eli Heckscher and professor of political science at Stockholm University. Author of several pioneering works in comparative government and administration. His studies of the Swedish polity laid the foundation for controversy over corporatist elements in Sweden. As leader of the Conservative Party (1961–1965) he represented a conservatism that left scope for social reform. He was Swedish ambassador to New Delhi, Tokyo and Seoul and served on Swedish state commissions and was an expert in constitutional matters.

Ingegar Hedenius (1908–1982)

Professor of practical philosophy at Uppsala University 1947–1973. Student of Hågerström and Phalén. Prominent as a public intellectual and renowned for his polemical style, notably in his vehement attack on Christian doctrine and theologians. He proposed a modification of Hågerström's theory of law by distinguishing genuine and non-genuine statements about legal norms, i.e. distinguishing a legal norm from a statement that there is such a norm, a distinction which generated both misunderstandings and controversy.

Gunnar Hägglöf (1904–1994)

As a student he followed Hågerström's lectures but did not accept the anti-objectivist message. He later served as a minister for trade in the late 1930s and negotiated Sweden's trade agreements with Germany and the UK during the Second World War, together with Erik Boheman and the Wallenberg brothers. He had a successful career as a diplomat as Sweden's ambassador to Moscow, the UN, London and Paris. Among his many publications is an autobiography also translated into English. He converted to Catholicism.

Anders Karitz (1881–1961)

Anders Karitz was a docent in philosophy in Lund. His major publication was a study of the philosophy of the eighteenth-century Swedish author Thomas Thorild and its relation to Spinoza and Leibniz. His main interest was the relation between philosophy and other disciplines, reflected in his work *Philosophie und Spezialforschung* (1932). His appointment

to the chair of practical philosophy after Hågerström was controversial, generating tensions within the Uppsala School of philosophy.

John Landquist (1881–1974)

He introduced Bergson to Sweden, and his doctoral thesis on the nature of the will (*Viljan*, 1908) was well received in literary circles. He soon established himself as a prominent literary critic and public intellectual, and he also edited the collected works of Geijer and of Strindberg. When he applied for a vacant chair in philosophy, the analytically inclined philosophers in Uppsala did not look favourably on his writings, and the resulting public controversy was acrimonious. It was in this context that he used "value-nililism" to characterise Hågerström's theory. Later in life he became professor of pedagogical psychology in Lund.

Vilhelm Lundstedt (1882–1955)

Professor of private law at Uppsala University from 1914. A devout follower of Hågerström and a main representative of Scandinavian legal realism. Some of his writings translated, although not well, in his *Legal Thinking Revised*. Member of parliament (First chamber) for the Social Democratic Party and together with Östen Undén (see below) a source of inspiration for so called functional socialism, according to which property rights could be gradually deconstructed.

Konrad Marc-Wogau (1902–1991)

Born in a German-speaking family in Moscow, he moved to Sweden after the revolution and became naturalised. Studied philosophy in Uppsala, where Phalen was his major influence. Professor of theoretical philosophy at Uppsala University (1946–68). Author of a number of papers on Hågerström's ontology and value theory.

Vilhelm Moberg (1898–1973)

A major novelist and prominent in a number of political debates. As a layman, he also produced pioneering studies in the Swedish migration to North America, writing a four-volume novel cycle, which is part of the Swedish canon, about Swedes leaving their rocky smallholdings in Småland and resettling in Minnesota.

Gunnar Myrdal (1898–1987)

Swedish economist of the institutionalist school. He was strongly influenced by Hågerström's anti-metaphysics. Myrdal had what the Americans call "larger than life" qualities and forged twin careers as a scholar and a politician. More than 1,200 published works, most notably: *An American Dilemma* (1944); *The Political Element in the Development of Economic Theory* (1953, orig. in Swedish 1929) and *Asian Drama* (3 vols, 1968). Director of ECE (UN's Economic Commission for Europe) 1947–57. Received the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel in 1973 (shared with Friedrich von Hayek). Swedish senator (member of parliament's First Chamber) representing Dalecarlia and also minister for trade in the Social Democratic post-war government. He never wrote his memoirs but in 1982 he published *Hur Styrs Landet, del 1* (How the country is governed, part 1), which is a critical account of the Swedish modernity of which Myrdal's own social engineering is a main cornerstone.

Anders Nygren (1890–1978)

Professor of theology in Lund 1924 and bishop there from 1948–58. The leading representative of the so-called Lund theology, which, influenced both by Kant, Schleiermacher and neo-Kantians and also by Hågerström, argued for the possibility of peaceful coexistence between faith and science. Main work: *Eros and Agape*.

Karl Olivecrona (1897–1980)

As a law student in Uppsala, Olivecrona attended Hågerström's philosophy seminars and was strongly influenced by his ideas. In 1933 he became professor of procedural law in Lund. The strong influence of Hågerström notwithstanding, impulses from philosophers in Oxford and Cambridge led, from about 1950, to a number of revisions and refinements of his original outlook. Olivecrona can be regarded as the leading representative of Scandinavian Legal Realism. Main work: *Law as Fact*, 2nd edn., 1971.

Olaus Petri (1493–1552)

A Swedish humanist, church reformer and historian, born as Olof Pettersson in Örebro. He helped Gustav Vasa (Gustav I) and translated

the Bible into Swedish. He was, however, sentenced to death for high treason by Gustav Vasa, Sweden's "Kernal Attatürk"/"Henry VIII". After being pardoned he became Gustav's chancellor and he was the main architect behind the Swedish Reformation. August Strindberg wrote a play *Mäster Olof* (Master Olof) about him. He was also a pioneering philosopher of law.

Adolf Phalén (1884–1931)

Pupil and later colleague of Hägerström following his appointment to the chair of theoretical philosophy in 1916. His first published work refuted epistemological and ontological subjectivism. His doctoral thesis from 1912 dealt with the problem of knowledge in Hegel's philosophy. Phalén's writings were all strictly analytical. In his view, a central task for philosophy was to reveal inconsistencies in our inherited, pre-scientific, common notions (of time, knowledge, etc.).

Einar Tegen (1884–1965)

Strongly influenced by Hägerström and Phalén. Author of major works on the nature of will and selfhood. Professor of practical philosophy in Lund, 1931–37 and from 1937–51 in Stockholm. Tegen played a significant part in promoting nascent sociology in Sweden. He was a close friend of the Myrdals.

Herbert Tingsten (1896–1973)

A leading public intellectual in Sweden in the 1950s and 1960s. Studies in political science in Uppsala under Rudolf Kjellén, whose politics and attitudes, however, he did not share. After having been professor of political science in Stockholm, he left the chair to become editor-in-chief of *Dagens Nyheter*, the leading liberal newspaper in Sweden. One of his favourite themes was "the end of ideology". He advocated Swedish membership of NATO. He left *Dagens Nyheter* after confrontations with the owners. He was influenced by Hägerström's value-philosophy, although an essay of his, published in 1941, criticised Hägerström's view of social progress in history.

Östen Undén (1886–1974)

Professor of law at Uppsala University. Rector *Magnificus* at Uppsala University, 1929–32. Member of the Social Democratic Party; long-serving minister of foreign affairs. Main architect of Swedish neutrality policy. Influenced by Hägerström's legal realism.

Anders Wedberg (1913–1978)

Wedberg studied under Hägerström and Phalén. After gaining his doctorate, he spent a few years at universities in the United States in the early 1940s. His earlier philosophical outlook was considerably modified by influences from the development of modern logic, which he was the first to introduce in Sweden, and linguistic philosophy. He was professor of philosophy in Stockholm, 1949–1975. He ventured to offer critical analyses of classical philosophical theories in his *History of Philosophy* (3 vols, 1978).

Edvard Westermarck (1862–1939)

Swedish Finlander and a pioneer of sociology in Finland. He was also a philosopher (professor in practical philosophy in London, 1907–30) and anthropologist. He spent long sojourns in Morocco, resulting in *Ritual and Belief in Morocco* (2 vols 1926). Other important works are *The Origin of Human Marriage* (1899) and *Ethical Relativity* 1932. His most important work, *The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas* (2 vols, 1906–8) was discussed by Hägerström at the time and inspired him to produce a less implausible version of emotivism.

Knut Wicksell (1851–1926)

An important political economist whose influence on such topics as the principles of taxation continues. He was a prominent radical and neo-Malthusian, pioneering enlightenment about contraceptives, etc.

About the Authors

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Carl-Göran Heidegren (born 1954) Professor of Sociology at Lund University. Research interests include sociological theory, sociology of philosophy, and intellectual history. His published work includes contributions to *Lychnos* and *Daidalos*, and "Positivism before Logical Positivism in Nordic Philosophy", in *The Vienna Circle in the Nordic Countries*, edited by Juha Manninen & Friedrich Stadler (Springer, 2010) and, recently, a publication on Ernst Jünger and his brother.

Jan-Erik Lane (born 1946) A social scientist resident in Geneva, Lane has taught politics and economics at many universities around the world. He has been a member of many editorial boards of political science journals. He has published some 300 books and articles. In 1996 (and 2009) he received the Humboldt Award from the Humboldt Stiftung. He has been a full professor at Umeå University in Sweden and Oslo University in Norway, as well as in the University of Geneva and a visiting professor

at several universities in the US, Africa and Asia, receiving a Lady Davis Fellowship (visiting professor) at the Hebrew University in 2006 and also 2012, as well as an honorary medal from Cairo University and the University of Qatar. During the first semester of 2011 he gave a lecture course entitled "Introductory Political Economy" at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. He has taught regionalism and development at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji; Lane also teaches at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau as visiting professor.

Thomas Mautner (born 1935) Received a fil. kand. degree from the University of Lund, followed by national service and student union activities. He tutored in philosophy at the University of Gothenburg, and did postgraduate study which led to a fil. lic. degree in 1964. Since 1965 he has been a member of the Department of Philosophy in the Arts Faculty, Australian National University. Periods of leave abroad have been devoted to research in major libraries (such as Uppsala University Library, the British Library, Herzog-August-Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel), in departments of philosophy (Uppsala, Hull), in IASH in Edinburgh and Merton College, Oxford. His current research interests include topics in moral philosophy and its history, especially since the seventeenth century, including natural law and natural rights theories. Other work includes the preparation of a companion volume to his dictionary of philosophy. Hägerström's manuscripts are kept at the Carolina Rediviva-UUB in Uppsala. The rendering into typescript of many of the approximately 25,000 pages of unpublished manuscripts, initiated by Martin Fries in the late 1940s, was continued by Mautner in the late 1970s.

Patricia Mindus (born 1976) Received a Ph.D. in political philosophy from the University of Turin, 2006 and is Associate Professor in Practical Philosophy at Uppsala University. Her areas of expertise include political and legal theory. Before joining the Philosophy Department at Uppsala University, she worked as a research fellow at the Department of Political Studies, University of Turin and as assistant professor in political theory, theory of human rights, and history of political thought at the universities of Turin and Aosta (Italy). She is the author of *A Real Mind. The Life and Work of Axel Hägerström*, (Springer, 2009), which was awarded the Luisa Guzzo Foundation prize.

Svante Nordin (born 1946) has been Professor in Intellectual History at Lund University since 1999. He has written several major biographies of Swedish scholars, such as Fredrik Böök and Ingemar Hedenius. His book, *Från Hågerström till Hedenius* (From Hågerström to Hedenius, 1984) offers a very dependable account over the development of the Uppsala School of philosophy and its internal tensions. He has also written several major works in Swedish on the history of philosophy, as well as *Ernst Cassirer: The Swedish Years* (Peter Lang, 2006, with Jonas Hansson). His most recent book (in Swedish) is on Descartes in Sweden.

Svante Nycander (born 1933) is a political scientist and journalist. He was chief editor of the *Dagens Nyheter*, 1979–94. He holds a fil. dr. h.c. Uppsala University, 1996. Recent works include *Liberalismens idéhistoria. Frihet och modernitet* (SNS Förlag, 2009). As a public intellectual, he has initiated several debates over Hågerström in Swedish newspapers, which is a recurrent phenomenon.

Enrico Pattaro (born 1941) was Professor of Legal Philosophy at the University of Bologna, and held that chair until 2011. He is a former president of the Italian Association for Legal and Political Philosophy and honorary president of the International Association for the Philosophy of Law and for Social Philosophy (IVR). His scholarly interests are in general jurisprudence, the history of ideas, computer science and law, and studies concerned with the formation of character and personality in the context of social structure. He has written fifteen books and about 200 other works.

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