

11/6S/CP

Country Profile

# Sweden

May 1973

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

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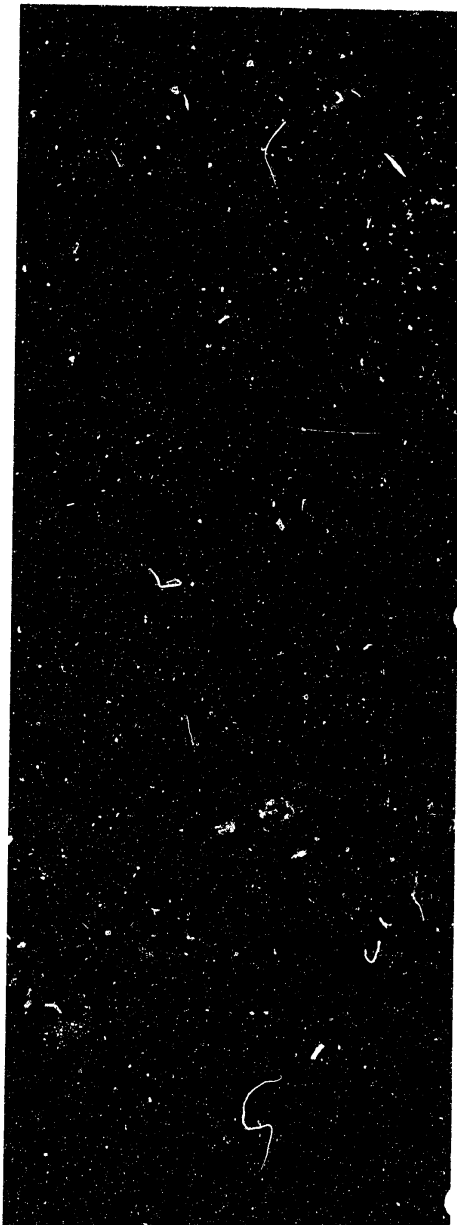
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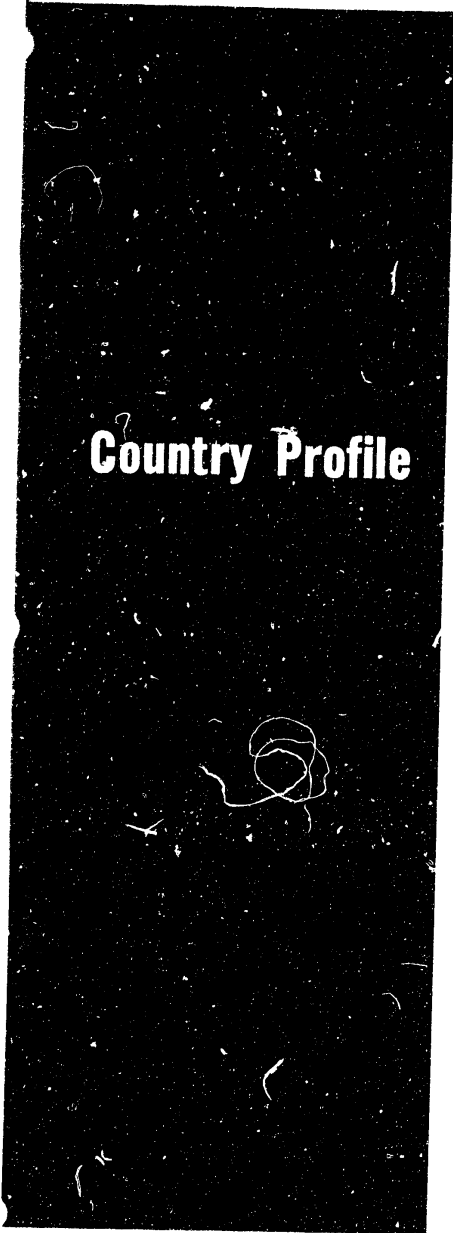
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**ARMED FORCES** The defense establishment • Joint activities • Ground forces • Naval forces • Air forces • Paramilitary

**SCIENCE** Level of scientific advancement • Organization, planning, and financing of research • Scientific education, manpower, and facilities • Major research fields

*This General Survey supersedes the one dated September 1967, copies of which should be destroyed.*





**Country Profile**

# SWEDEN

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*This Country Profile was prepared for the NIS by the Central Intelligence Agency. Research was substantially completed by December 1972.*

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## Nordic Pacemaker

Sweden enjoys a level of living second only to that of the United States. The Scandinavian nation stands first in the relative distribution of national wealth to all elements of the population and in its national health attainments, with the lowest infant mortality and the highest life expectancy in the world. These societal advances came about almost entirely in the last half century. As recently as the 1920's Sweden was an underdeveloped rural nation on the harsh northern perimeter of Europe, sending the remaining contingents of its then excess population to North America. Between 1860 and 1930 a quarter of a million Swedes—20% of the mean population—emigrated to the New World.

The spectacular modern socioeconomic transformation of Sweden provided a major impulse for the only

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slightly less rapid development taking place in the neighboring Nordic countries. Throughout the area social and political forces peculiar to northern Europe aided the evolution. The relative geographic isolation of the Scandinavian Peninsula insulated it from most disruptions elsewhere on the continent, enhancing the coordinated, orderly, self-contained development.

Long associated with northern Europe, and derived perhaps as much from environmental factors such as climate as from cultural traits, has been the urge of the inhabitants toward gainful employment. The German sociologist Max Weber believed this urge to be rooted in organized religion. He found the dominant Protestant ethic especially congenial to the development of capitalism in the north. Yet in the same societies where competitive enterprise flourished, there evolved the world's most advanced social welfare systems.

As Western philosophers from the 18th to the 20th centuries evolved their formulas for human progress, predicating all on either competition (*laissez-faire*, free enterprise) or cooperation (rationalism, socialism), the north European societies were to prove uncommonly adaptable at reconciling the two. The all-pervasive Protestant work ethic may indeed have whetted the appetite for "pie on earth" as a mark of divine approbation, but it even more forcefully inculcated the essentially Lutheran doctrine of service. The social responsibility which 19th century travelers already found more finely honed in the Nordic area than elsewhere had other historic and environmental roots. The old aristocracy had been obliged to serve the state, and more often than not served it well, while the harsh physical environment early required cooperation, from all for survival. There thus developed a relative respect for the constituted authority, more or less shared by the neighboring Teutonic societies and different from the relationship between the governing and the governed in Latin and Slavic countries. The acceptance of relatively enlightened, measured authority fostered the order and discipline that helped the northern countries exploit so successfully their relatively limited natural resources.

If the scarcity of good agricultural land, fossil fuels, and certain other minerals, as well as the harshness of the climate, initially impeded socioeconomic evolution, another natural resource—geographic remoteness—was ultimately to enable the area to catch up with and surpass Europe to the south.

Removed from the principal continental invasion routes and, in the modern era, from the sealines between Europe and America, the Swedes never suffered invasion and occupation from outside the Scandinavian area. The vast movements of peoples and civilizations elsewhere in Europe—notably the hegemony of the Romans, the Golden Horde, and the Ottoman Turks—caused barely a ripple in the Norwegian and Baltic Seas; the forces of the Counter-Reformation expended themselves in Germany, and in the 20th century the Imperial German and Nazi juggernauts twice stopped at the Baltic. The Swedes, notably in the present century, exploited a protracted period of peace to build a society which many regard as the world's most advanced.

Only twice in their known history did large numbers of Northmen seek to leave their severe habitat and make their fortunes in gentler lands. In the modern era, North America received about 2 million Scandinavian immigrants, the majority of them Swedes. About a thousand years earlier there was an exodus of another nature, which began in 787 with a series of marauding raids along the east English coast. By the early 11th century, the Viking incursions were felt in lands covering a quarter of the globe, extending westward to Iceland, Greenland, and North America, southward to the Mediterranean, and eastward to Russia's Dnepr Valley. It was this "eastward passage" that was taken by the Swedish Vikings, called in the old Slavic Chronicles the Varangians or *Rus*.

After the Viking tide ebbed in the 12th century, Europe was spared further serious intrusions from the north until the rise of a somewhat more civilized Sweden to great power status in the 16th century. Its power was felt by the Russians and Poles in the 17th and 18th centuries, when the Baltic Sea became a "Swedish Lake," and by all of Europe during the Thirty Years War (1618-48).

As Sweden's forces, battling with brilliant success, helped tear up Germany during that most devastating of European wars, a Swedish strategist was quoted as saying "... it is better that we tether our horses to our enemy's fence, than to ours." Indeed the forces attempting to arrest and reverse the Protestant Reformation were stopped in Germany, Swedish home ground was spared the destruction that set German development back 200 years. The Reformation throughout the Nordic lands became universal, and no minority religious enclaves were left to disrupt the social order.





*Viking raids on Irish coastal settlements were commonplace by the end of the ninth century. Defenseless monasteries and their treasures were often victims, as depicted in the sacking of Clonmacnoise, the most celebrated of Irish monasteries.*

The period of Swedish ascendancy in the north furthered a process started in the 15th century when the Danes were ascendant. Already in the Kalmar Union of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland (1389-1520), common defenses were planned, if not established, and there developed mutually profitable commerce. Only when the Danes and their German advisers became too powerful and tried to dominate the relationship was the union formally dissolved. By the 17th century Sweden actually did dominate affairs, and continued the integrating process.

Having Christianized and then absorbed Finland by 1293, Sweden so acculturated its large eastern neighbor over the centuries as to make of it a fifth Scandinavian nation. Although the subsequent ascendancy of Russia wrested Finland away from 1809 to 1918 and, for a time after World War II again

threatened Finland's Western orientation, the latter's marked cultural affinity with Scandinavia continues.

Essentially to compensate for the loss of Finland, as well as Pomerania, Sweden was awarded hegemony over Norway (through a joint Swedish monarch) by the Concert of Powers in 1814. Imposed by a blend of force and persuasion, the union endured until 1905, when it was unilaterally dissolved by Norway. Today's Nordic Council—through which, *inter alia*, all five independent nations have very close economic ties and have agreed to the free movement of each others' nationals within their borders, including reciprocal recognition of work permits and exploitation of welfare benefits—is the latter 20th century expression of an ongoing process. Only in matters of defense is any constructive dialogue ruled out. Denmark, Norway, and Iceland are attached to NATO; Sweden remains determinedly neutral, and Finland's freedom of action is per force inhibited by Soviet desires.

With the Nordic countries geographically removed from the main European currents for nearly a millenium, and at the same time interacting with each other, either in warfare or peaceful pursuits, there developed in the area a remarkable ethnic homogeneity. All five countries are overwhelmingly Lutheran Protestant, with some 95% of the respective populations identifying with this persuasion. Similarly, all five societies take their formal religious obligations lightly, even in the European context, notwithstanding the marked impact of the Protestant ethic on their mores. Still pervasive in the 1960's, this influence, however, now appears to be diminishing, with as yet inconclusive results. Excepting the Finns, the Scandinavians tend to be remarkably uniform in physical type, the predominant Nordic strain having experienced only slight admixtures with similar appearing Celts and Britons and more southerly continental Alpines during the Viking period. With the conspicuous exception of Finland, the Scandinavian nations speak similar Germanic languages. They also have evolved very similar political systems; all are parliamentary democracies, although Sweden, Denmark, and Norway are severely limited constitutional monarchies and Finland and Iceland are republics.

The marked pragmatic bent of the Nordic peoples is reflected in the stability of their governments. All the systems feature a multiparty legislature which may be the ultimate arbiter of executive action. Such concentration of power in a large legislative body

representing disparate political persuasions is an adaptation from French parliamentary experience. Not among the best devised forms of government, it has nonetheless proved workable in all the Nordic countries. In Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland the average life of a cabinet since World War II has been 3 years. By contrast, in similarly governed France of the Fourth Republic the average life of a cabinet was 6 months, and in postwar Italy it has been 9 months. While the more passionate Latin politicians, representing a more sharply divided electorate, tend to pursue a cause to the end, to brook no "compromise of principle," the pragmatic Scandinavians, and perhaps most notably the Swedes, thrash out contentious issues in committees representing all factions and usually reach accommodation before the government ever submits the legislation to a vote. Pragmatic compromise has become a way of political life.

Relatively egalitarian attitudes, peculiar to the harsh north long before the French Revolution, fostered a similarity in outlook among all elements of the population. And universal literacy, attained by the early 20th century, helped cultivate in the avid northern readers a relatively sophisticated consensus about advanced social and hygienic ways. The striking ethnic homogeneity assured this continuing receptivity since minority cultural enclaves of whatever description were virtually nonexistent. Only the 10,000 Lapps who move freely through the far north of continental Scandinavia and western Russia had to be provided special care, and the Gypsies, numbering several thousand among Sweden's population of approximately 8 million, are occasionally the subject of special ordinances. Because of a near zero population growth rate, there has been a need in Sweden to import foreign labor, including Europeans from the Mediterranean area. In the 1970's the importation of these workers to man the burgeoning industries is beginning to have a slight measurable social impact.

In Sweden a certain race consciousness is becoming apparent, as native residents regard the south and east Europeans—now constituting about 3% of the population—with a jaundiced eye. They comment not only on the newcomers' alien habits and ways, but occasionally on their "strange," "dark," "stunted" physical appearance. As Sweden particularly has been criticized of late for its deadening sameness and monotony, the recent exotic influx is regarded by some thoughtful Swedes as a useful experiment.

## Economic Achievement: The Middle Way

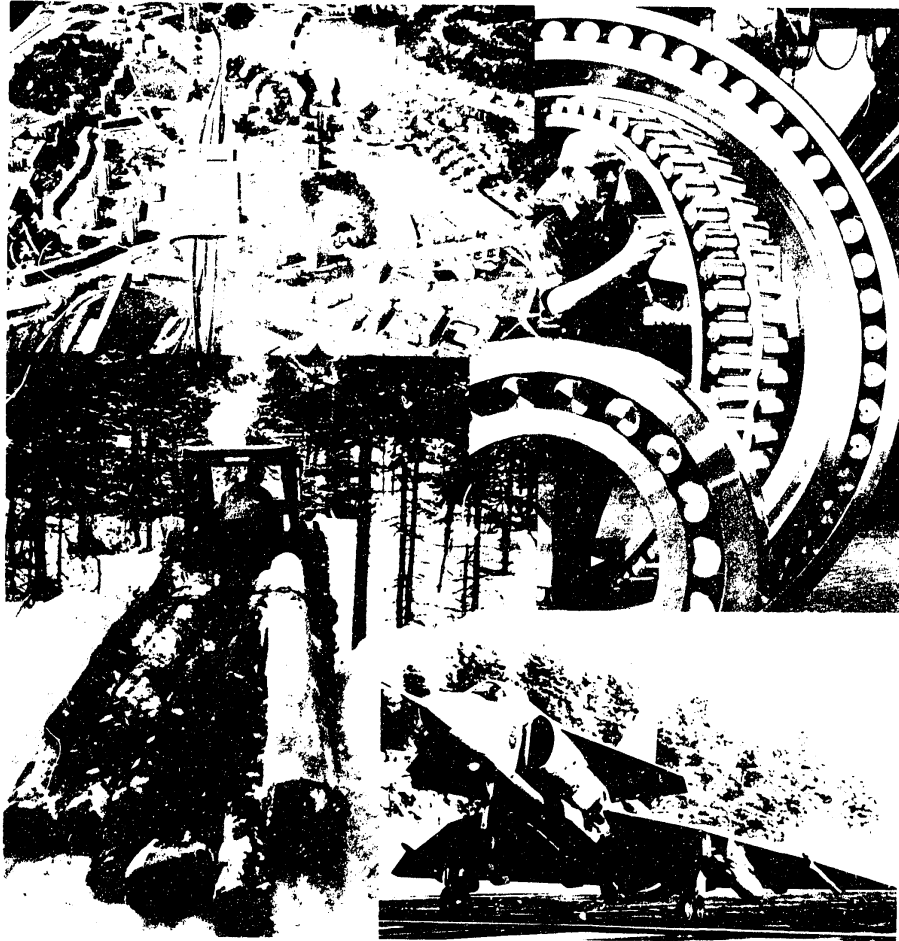
Although none of the Nordic states are particularly blessed with natural resources, rich iron ore deposits, abundant swift rivers, and extensive forests make Sweden the best endowed. And the efficient exploitation of these resources has enabled Sweden to become the largest producer of iron ore, the 10th-ranking producer of electricity, and one of the leading producers of timber-based products in the world. A concurrent development of an advanced technology in other areas has also enabled Sweden to produce highly sophisticated, competitive manufactures for the world market.

To a point it could be said of Sweden, as of its sister Scandinavian countries, that its labor force is its most valuable resource. This has been especially true of the imaginative scientists, engineers, technicians, and businessmen who have so skillfully exploited the country's few resources. There are signs, however, that the domestic policy of the governing Social Democrats—in office now for 40 years—may finally be having some adverse effect on competitive capacity and on individual productivity. With Swedish wages, on the average, almost 50% higher than those prevailing in the Common Market countries, even highly rationalized Swedish industry is beginning to be at a disadvantage. And Prime Minister Olof Palme's drive for class equality by leveling incomes via the tax and wage structures is having a belated impact on incentive, lingering elements of the Protestant ethic notwithstanding.

The very paucity of some resources in Sweden, notably coal and petroleum, may have had a net constructive social impact. With the belated arrival of the industrial revolution, the new factories had to disperse along the rivers where waterpower was available. Such smaller industrial communities are still today very much a part of the settlement pattern and have helped Sweden avoid the worst ills of mass urbanization as well as environmental pollution. The town planners, for which the country is famous, could go about their work at a more measured pace, resulting in such model urban redevelopment and suburban expansion as that in the Stockholm, Goteborg,<sup>1</sup> and Malmo areas.

Critics of contemporary Swedish life point out that the orderly urban area development has an almost antiseptic quality. The spire and span clusters of tall buildings with their small two- and three-room rented dwelling units seem strangely out of place in spacious, underpopulated, materialist (private possession-oriented) Sweden. Most Swedes, however, still seem ready to make such adjustments to the long, cold winters, the high cost of heating fuels, and the practical requirements of providing ample housing for the whole population. Although there may be a connection between the increased incidence of psychosis and the "drabness" and confinement of

<sup>1</sup>Diacritics are included in the place name listing on the apron of the Summary Map and on the map itself.



some developments, notwithstanding the humanist sensibilities of most planners, antisocial behavior is still less in evidence than in Europe to the south and much less than in the United States. The relatively high suicide rate, as well as the more conventional manifestations of some social malaise (such as

somewhat high divorce rates and rising juvenile delinquency) are syndromes associated with advanced, urbanized, industrialized societies everywhere. And the long winters of enforced, programmed togetherness must be balanced against the far-ranging individualist activities in the short, beautiful northern

summers. Over a quarter of all Swedish families spend several idyllic summer weeks and more spring and fall weekends in private cabins on the lakes, by the sea, or deep in the northern woods. At least as many more have the use of similar public facilities gratuitously or at very low cost. State-run cabins along the cross-country ski trails provide some respite from the winter confinement.

The rapid industrialization of Sweden in the 20th century has not only provided the consumer society with the world's second highest per capita distribution of automobiles, telephones, and all manner of labor-saving appliances, but has enabled the Swedes to enter the world market competitively with the finest steel, sophisticated fighter planes, automobiles, ships, electronic equipment, and capital goods such as pulpmaking and papermaking machinery. Partly, such technological prowess stems from the entrepreneurial and organizational skills that continue to surface in an economy still largely in private hands. The long-lived Social Democratic government wisely eschewed public ownership of the means of production. With 90% of the labor force and over 80% of the retail trade subject to competitive forces, efficiency has been assured, while the strong cooperative movement (embracing about 5% of the labor force and 16% of the retail trade) helps guard against the development of monopolistic practices. And two-fifths of the extensive research and development is defrayed by the government with fully one-fifth carried out in the public universities.

As recently as the early 1960's most authorities still concurred with the U. S. journalist and author Marquis Childs that Sweden was showing the world the "middle way." Even before the labor unions effectively came to power through their political arm, the Social Democratic Party, they had demonstrated their ability to close ranks in confrontation with management and blend force with reason. After having gained full legal recognition as the spokesman

for labor, the unions, notably the mammoth Swedish Trade Union Confederation, came gradually to renounce the strike, except as a weapon of last resort. The famous Saltsjobaden Accords between organized labor and management, signed in 1938 at that seaside resort, inaugurated a period of labor peace that remained generally intact until the early 1970's. Although the number of man-days lost because of strikes in 1969 increased tenfold over the previous year, it was still the lowest in the Western world, averaging 0.15 days per 1,000 inhabitants compared with 243.6 days per 1,000 inhabitants in the United States.

The cooperative movement in Sweden, much of its organizational schema imported from neighboring Denmark, developed in the latter 19th century to pool resources for the mechanization of farming and to break the retailing monopolies and their practice of price fixing. By the 1920's the cooperatives had become an important force in the economy, contributing notably to the modernization of agriculture and the evolution of an efficient retailing industry. As the developing manufacturing cartels were then attempting to allocate and control markets, new battle lines were drawn. The huge umbrella Cooperative Federation launched a number of small factories for the manufacture of margarine, flour, soap, rubber shoes, and lightbulbs. The small Luma Lightbulb Works was to provide one of the more dramatic contests. Taking on the great international cartels, it was shortly placing quality bulbs on the market at near cost, forcing its competitors to reduce prices by an average 37%. Luma continued to flourish and soon became a major producer. By the latter 1930's its burgeoning plant had become an industrial landmark in Stockholm. Most of the cooperative-run factories, however, did not attempt to compete seriously once the objective of fair prices had been obtained. In 1970 about 4% of the labor force in manufacturing was employed in cooperative-run enterprises.

## Government and Labor: Taxes and Teamwork

Until the latter 1960's the single purpose of the government seemed to be to ameliorate life in Sweden, not to make society over according to a preconceived socialist formula. The welfare system, to be sure, was rapidly developed to become the most comprehensive in the non-Communist world. The average citizen was provided health benefits covering the whole spectrum of possible ailments. He was assured of maintaining his current high level of living in the event of incapacity, unemployment, or other adversity; he could enjoy old age retirement benefits second to none. He was, in sum, secure. If his high and ever rising personal income became the most heavily taxed in the non-Communist world, so as to enable the state and local governments to meet the costs, what was left still compared favorably with net money wages anywhere else in Western Europe.

The business and industrial enterprises, whose success is imperative to the national well-being, continued to find their tax obligations quite manageable. The Social Democrats in the past have been careful not to kill the goose laying the golden eggs. All firms were accorded a 10% writeoff on taxes if they reinvested the amount in capital improvement or expansion. Furthermore, in the mid-1960's, capital equipment could be depreciated 30% the first year, 100% in 5 years. While in the early years of Social Democratic rule the writing down of depreciation allowances on buildings was extended over 40 years, the period was down to 23 years in the early 1970's. A

high-ranking research official in the powerful Swedish Employers Confederation recently demonstrated how a corporation that calculated precisely the right rate of growth, the right rate of return, and the right composition of investment could effectively avoid paying any taxes. To demonstrate the validity of his proposition, he showed how several enterprising corporations were able dramatically to reduce their tax obligations. For example, the huge motor vehicle producer Volvo probably pays only an effective 20% annual tax.

Recognizing that some profit motive—at least the creature comforts that extra money can buy—was a needed inducement even to the more socially attuned entrepreneurs, the Social Democrats have in the past taken care not to eliminate it entirely. The personal income of the rich was indeed heavily taxed. The upper range executive with a money income of US\$1,300 a month in the mid-1960's would immediately have about 45% deducted in direct (graduated) taxes; and the personal inheritance tax at this level was just about confiscatory. The availability of reasonably priced consumer goods and services, however, helped to compensate. If he could not save very much money or pass on an amount of any significance to his children, the successful executive could still enjoy a comfortable apartment, a country home, a small yacht, an expensive automobile, and a vacation in the south of Europe. Similarly, moderately successful business and professional people as well as a

very sizable proportion of technicians and skilled workers could partake in sufficient measure of the good life. The inability to accumulate much money did not become a source of anxiety, particularly since adequate welfare insurance against nearly all forms of adversity seemed to obviate the need. If the taxes needed to support the welfare state were at all income levels the highest in the non-Communist world, the real wages nonetheless remained very high, only exceeded by these in the United States.

The conscious leveling-down policy of the Palme administration in the 1970's, however, threatens to upset the delicate equilibrium between optimum social equality and incentive. From the director of the board down to the skilled worker, motivation seems threatened. Not only are the few remaining rich now "soaked" as never before—in a country where the cost of living approximates that in the United States, an executive earning US\$20,000 a year pays \$13,000 (65%) in direct taxes alone, the director of the high Electrolux (electrical appliances) Corporation takes home \$11,000 a year after taxes—but the middle classes are being subjected to an ever increasing bite. A mailman earning a gross income of \$500 a month pays 31% in direct graduated income tax; a Volvo foreman earning \$600 pays 35%; a district prosecutor earning \$940 is taxed 45%; and an upper range executive earning \$1,500 pays 53%. On a gross national product of \$30 billion, Swedes pay \$12 billion in direct or indirect taxes, or an overall tax rate of 40%. This rate is considerably higher than the 30% average that U.S. residents pay in combined federal and local taxes.

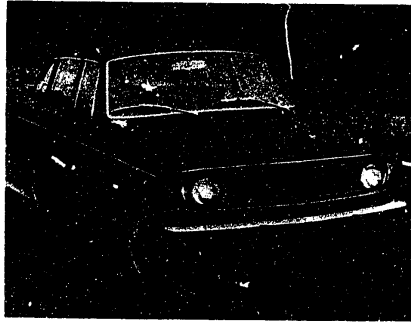
Although there is dissension in the Social Democratic ranks about the efficacy of the "equalization" policy, and strong hostility from almost the entire opposition, Palme in late 1972 was still attempting, via the wage as well as the tax structure, to level society. Central wage negotiations had to take cognizance of the "solidarity" principle and give priority to the lower income workers. Thus in a 1972 wage settlement in the electrical industry, the highest paid skilled worker was awarded US\$2.85 an hour, only 5% more than the lowest paid worker's \$2.63.

Most of the rank and file skilled artisans who are being leveled downward are finding ways to express disagreement with the policies of their leaders in the unions and in government. Just as some members of the higher income groups are discovering new and ingenious means of evading some of their taxes, the

heretofore conscientious skilled workers are resorting to forms of malingering, such as phony sick leave, that would cut the deductions from their pay envelopes. The ultimate outcome of the new equalization policy will depend on just how far the government will try to push it. Even Palme appears to have realized that taxes should not be raised any more in the near future, and, in any event, elections in 1973 could result in a modification or change of policy. Preliminary responses from much of the Swedish worker force to continued "leveling" suggest that even basic national work habits, formed over the centuries, are not immutable.

The penchant for cooperation that has marked the Scandinavians was never absent in the Swedish business community. While a degree of competition helped in some areas to keep prices down and increase efficiency, the classic laissez faire laws of supply and demand were operative only to a point. It took the powerful consumer cooperative movement to finally brake the tendency of the more important producers to establish first local monopolies and then cartels.

The industrialists and financiers of Sweden have always formed a closely knit business establishment, and through their political arms, the Conservative and Liberal Parties, they continue to exert a not inconsiderable influence on government. In a country where compromise and cooperation rather than confrontation are the preferred vehicles for social change, the ruling Social Democrats had found pragmatic accommodation with big business mutually advantageous. It was, after all, capitalism's producing and earning power that provided the means to effect the welfare state. The extent to which a socialist government will go in this accommodation might shock North Americans living under more avowedly capitalist systems. Thus, in late 1971, Social Democratic Finance Minister Gunnar Strang defended before the parliamentary antitrust committee the planned merger of Sweden's two largest banks—the huge Wallenberg-controlled *Stockholms Enskilda Bank* and the *Skandinaviska Banken*. The enlarged *Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken*, he insisted, must be accorded the resources for a more active international role. He was unabashedly postulating the greater good for the new bank to be the greater good for Sweden. Writing in 1966, the noted U.S. observer Donald S. Connery was struck by the close social and business ties of the tycoons of Sweden. They not only tended to support the same



politics, but sat on each other's boards and financed each other . . .

It is a business hierarchy that resembles the British 'Old Boy Network,' but with the crucial difference that there is not a breath of amateurism among the Swedish old boys. The Swedes are not playing at business; they are deadly professionals. For all their competitive zeal, they also have a remarkable capacity for teamwork. Like the tycoons of Japan (another nation always conscious that it must 'export or die'), they reserve their ultimate weapons of business combat for their foreign competitors, not for each other.

Sweden exports about 50% of its industrial production; its largest corporations produce principally for export. Sold abroad in 1971 were 92% of Svenska Steel's output, 65% of Volvo's automobiles, 70% of Ericsson's telephones and electronic equipment, 88% of Atlas Copco's pumps and compressors, and 84% of Alfa-Laval's dairy equipment. The Nordic area and the Common Market accounted for 70% of Sweden's exports.

A fundamental goal of Swedish foreign policy is to maintain and expand export markets. The Social Democratic government has generally accommodated big business right up to the point of taking action which would be popularly interpreted as compromising Sweden's neutrality. The industrialists, accustomed to planning well ahead, see Common Market membership as indispensable to their continued prosperity, if not their continued existence. But this determination comes precisely at the juncture when the Common Market is preparing feasibility studies somewhat beyond the anticipated economic and monetary integration. A study by Belgian Foreign Office official Etienne Davignon was calling in 1972

for the progressive foreign policy integration of the European Communities and for a common West European defense plan.

There remains a comfortable majority opinion in Sweden against any action that may compromise the traditional policy of neutrality. It seems likely that even if a Swedish government should wish to accommodate the businessmen and seek full membership in the European Communities, it would run into a ground swell of opposition impossible to overcome. Indeed, neighboring Denmark and Norway, whose governments opted in 1972 for full Common Market partnership, were unaccustomedly divided over the issue, each society including significant elements who could not overcome their Nordic provincialism. In a plebiscite in September of 1972, the Norwegians by an 8% majority rejected Common Market membership, while the Danes, in their plebiscite the next month, accepted by an impressive two to one margin. Although both are members of NATO, only Denmark seemed reconciled to accepting a closer embrace with Europe to the south. There persists throughout the area a hope that somehow closer cooperation through the Nordic Council will see the small but still prosperous Scandinavian countries through. The respective business communities may be able to persuade government leaders that they must be able to participate fully in the economic rationalization of Europe, already beyond the planning stage in the Common Market countries. But popular opinion seems as yet reluctant to emerge from Nordic isolation, as the Norwegian plebiscite demonstrated. Sweden, for its part, is trying for an *ad interim* customs union with the European Communities. But it faces stiff resistance, particularly from France, to the lowering of Common Market tariffs on highly competitive Swedish manufactures such as steel, which is Europe's best.



## National Policy: Strict Neutrality, More Welfare

The policy of neutrality has been a determinant in the development of modern, prosperous Sweden. It is the only nation in Europe able to avoid war for 160 years, but its good fortune was not without traumatic effect. Notably during World War II, the Swedes for awhile had to supply the Nazi German conquerors of their sister Scandinavian countries, Norway and Denmark, with iron ore and to permit the passage of German troops across their territory. It could be argued that Sweden's purchase of peace through such tribute may have been a net gain for the many Norwegian and Danish refugees who found asylum in benevolently neutral Sweden, but the Swedes themselves still regard their World War II policy with some ambivalence. And then there was the 1864 war between little Denmark and its powerful Prussian neighbor allied with Austria. Denmark went to war to protect its historic suzerainty over Schleswig and Holstein only after having received some assurances of British and Swedish support. When both potential allies then stopped short of intervention on Denmark's behalf, the Danes had to lose quickly in so unequal a struggle, and to cede Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia with the loss of 200,000 ethnic Danes.

Although there is a very considerable body of opinion in Sweden that is discomfited by the "moral abdication" implicit in its strictly neutral status—a segment lately reinforced for different reasons by the hardheaded business community—the historic success of the policy gives it continued momentum. And a

cogent factor inhibiting the forthright Swedish pro-Westerners is the plight of tethered Finland, within the Scandinavian community but markedly susceptible to Soviet coercion. Should Sweden compromise its neutrality by any closer association with the West, there is a real danger that the U.S.S.R. would attempt to pull reluctant Finland into the Eastern sphere. In 1970, after Sweden had been a member of the European Free Trade Association for 10 years, the five Scandinavian countries agreed at a meeting in Iceland to an integrated Nordic customs and economic unit called NORDEK. But just 2 days after the Finnish Prime Minister returned home, Finland withdrew and the new organization collapsed. Amply suspicious of the existing ties to the West of the other Scandinavian countries, and apprehensive of the magnetism of the Common Market, the Soviets would brook no further involvement of Finland. The Swedes, for their part, did not wish to jeopardize Finland's membership in the Nordic Council, so let the matter drop. Their historic sentimental attachment to the Finns is reinforced by the pragmatic need to have this friendly buffer between themselves and the Russians.

The government headed by Olof Palme has, on the whole, projected a more self-assured, not to say sanctimonious, evaluation of Sweden's neutrality. Tending to ignore the role played by fortune, notably in World War II when Sweden alone in the Nordic area escaped occupation, his group associates the peaceful external policy with the obvious internal

societal attainments. These leaders see an especially virtuous Sweden. They may unabashedly allude to their country as the "conscience of the world" and proceed to play the gratuitous role of honest broker between contending nations. Having a precedent in the active U.N. peacekeeping role of Sweden, notably in the 1950's when Sweden's Dag Hammarskjold was Secretary General, the new activism is more flamboyant. Old and trusted friends, such as the United States, may be excoriated for the Indochina involvement. On the other hand, a Soviet brand of Realpolitik much closer to home, such as the effective veto of NORDEK or the intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968, will elicit a spirited but relatively short-lived censure, and one certainly less damaging of bilateral relations.

Whatever the moral mortgage on its policy of neutrality, Sweden exploited to advantage a fortunate geographic position, well to the north of the continental invasion routes and buffered by Norway from the militarily vital North Atlantic shipping lanes. The pretracted period of peace, notably in the 20th century, enabled social planners to effect steady progress in education and welfare, two areas where Sweden now serves as the European, if not the world, model. With the near total investment of national resources in the continued economic and social development of the country, dramatic progress was possible. As early as in the mid-19th century, Sweden (joined only by Denmark) had developed an effective compulsory nation-wide primary education program which by the early 20th century was able to achieve the virtual elimination of illiteracy. And, by 1972, Sweden had made the most progress anywhere outside of North America in transforming a traditionally elite upper secondary educational system into one accessible to the masses. With upper secondary and university level enrollment increasing geometrically throughout much of Western Europe, Sweden has proved best able to cope with conditions through rapidly expanding plants and teaching staffs and a thoroughgoing reorganization of secondary and advanced education. The development of the all-pervasive welfare system in the present century and its effect, *inter alia*, on public health standards, now the highest in the world, is self-evident.

The absence for over 160 years of the human and material drain of warfare ushered in a period of startling economic growth. By the early 20th century, the industrial empires were exploiting with efficiency

the country's few significant natural resources, notably iron ore, timber, and hydroelectric power. In the manufacture of products such as high-grade steel, dynamite, and ships they were assisted by Swedish scientists who were world leaders in their respective fields. The far northern city of Kiruna was developed, in significant measure with government funds, to help in the extraction of the rich iron deposits from the region. The steel industry was enabled to produce the world's finest product during the interwar years and to maintain itself in the front rank ever since.

Sweden's 1971 electric power capacity (16.5 million kw.) and output (65 billion kw.-hr.) rank the small nation about 10th in the world, and its highly efficient national power grid is second to none. Moreover, nearly three-fourths of electric power production is based on national hydro resources, primarily from large plants on the northern rivers. The remainder, as well as about half of Sweden's overall primary energy, is produced from imported petroleum. Imported coal accounts for about 5% of Sweden's energy needs. Notwithstanding the normal reliance on imports, most energy needs were met during World War II through careful allocation of hydroelectric power via the national grid, which was then developed close to its present highly rational state. Wartime exigencies also prompted government intervention in agriculture and planning, subsidies, and price supports now are





accepted practices, Sweden remains virtually self-sufficient in food production—no small accomplishment considering the harsh climate, poor soil, and amplitude of the Swedish diet.

Sweden's avoidance of hostilities in World War II and its policy of neutrality today have been secured—at least theoretically—by a very significant armaments industry. The "neutral porcupine," as the nation has been characterized, has not only developed a very efficient, albeit small, military force, but has also become one of the world's more significant producers of armaments. Professed moral inhibitions notwithstanding, a fair segment of this production is for export beyond the Nordic area. The Bolsons Company, whose rapid-fire, exceptionally accurate antiaircraft guns were in demand by both sides during World War II, is today one of the largest private producers of big

guns and powder in the world, while the SAAB-produced STOL jet fighters and reconnaissance aircraft are among the most sophisticated in the world. Because of the versatility of the SAAB design—one basic aircraft used for attack, reconnaissance, and interception—the production cost may be kept down, making the aircraft competitively priced on the world market. Other major Swedish firms with large domestic and foreign defense contracts are Volvo, Ericsson, SKF Ball Bearings, and Kockums Shipyards. With defense imports confined to U.S. and U.K. ground-to-air and air-to-air missiles and some U.S. electronic equipment, Sweden is almost self-sufficient in providing itself with modern, creditable defense armaments.

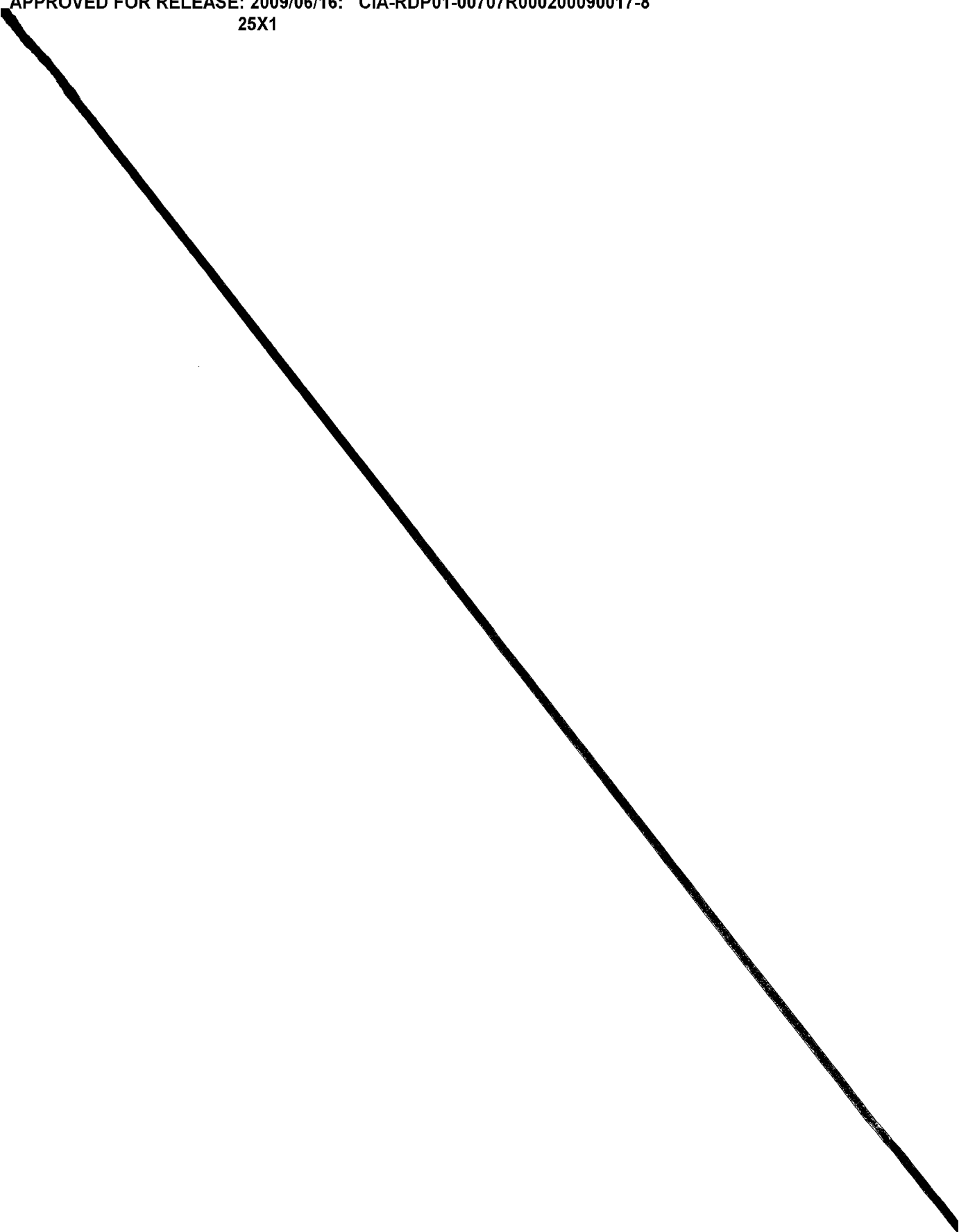
Sweden's avoidance of war has not only helped the steady cultivation of an armaments industry, with



*Sweden's civil defense system is in a class by itself.  
This bomb-shelter railway stop leads to an underground  
pharmaceutical plant and blood bank.*

each firm simultaneously engaged in civilian production to at least 50% of its capacity, but has also made the population uncommonly civil defense conscious. This awareness has enabled the government to construct an unmatched civil defense system against nuclear or other attack. With giant air-raid shelters in the central districts of the 14 largest cities and local shelters under all apartment houses, schools, hospitals, office buildings, and factories constructed since 1945, all of the urban population required to remain in the cities to marshal the war effort—some 2,000,000 persons—could be protected. Additionally, there are accessible food and water storage areas in or adjacent to the shelters, a highly sophisticated early warning system, and special underground control centers to assure functioning of the various government agencies during an attack.

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The famous Swedish sculptor Carl Milles has depicted the Swedish religious leader and visionary Emanuel Swedenborg (left) and the hand of God lifting mankind toward heaven.



churches is no more than 5% of those who identify with the faith. It may be argued that the Swedish Social Democrats can point to four decades of social development which, however impersonal, still reflect concern for the needs of each citizen. And even the austere, eminently secular bureaucracy wishes for some "Christian" instruction to be provided in the primary schools, although it may be given to 6-year-olds cheek by jowl with rather explicit sex education material.

Swedish social democracy has, over the long haul, seemed more grounded in Saint Simon's *Le Christianisme nouveau* than in Karl Marx's *Das Kapital*. Its present leadership's lapse into the more traditional European socialism stems from a fear of resting on past laurels, lest the party lose its narrow plurality in the general elections scheduled for September 1973. The party's formula for success that was adopted in 1968 entailed, in effect, further socialization at home and an active international peace-seeking role. In their search for ways to continue Sweden's dramatic modern progress, national leaders may be forced to reevaluate the long-term ramifications of "strict neutrality" in a rapidly

shrinking world of ever more complex international ties and relationships. Economic imperatives usually require political movement. A challenge that would be consonant with the courageous flexibility that marked Social Democratic policy of past decades might be to attempt to lead a reluctant public opinion into acceptance of closer economic collaboration with the European Communities—seemingly in 1972 the *sine qua non* to continued prosperity and industrial growth.

Whatever course of action is decided upon under the stimulus of an impending election, small dynamic Sweden will be concerned primarily with maintaining its rapid pace of advancement and then, at least over the short haul, with proselyting abroad its presumed higher order of morality. In the spring of 1972, Tag Erlander, Swedish social democracy's respected elder statesman, concluded "... it will continue to be a very hard fight to bring about this slightly more intelligent world. It always is. It always has been."

## Chronology

800-1060

Swedish Viking expeditions head eastward. Rurick founds Russian state at Kiyev (about 862).

829-1160

Christianity comes to Sweden.

1157-1293

Conquest of Finland takes place.

1397

The Union of Kalmar brings the kingdoms of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark under one crown and endures desultorily until c. 1520.

1435

The first parliament (*Riksdag*) is convened, comprising representatives of the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants.

1523

Sweden becomes an independent national state under Gustav Vasa as King.

1630-48

Sweden battles with brilliant success in the Thirty Years War, losing King Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.

1809

Sweden surrenders Finland to Russia.

June

Sweden obtains a new constitution, the Instrument of Government, the first of four fundamental laws on which the present political system is based.

1810

August

Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's marshals, is proclaimed heir-apparent to the Swedish throne by the *Riksdag*; he assumes the crown in 1818 as Charles XIV John.

September

The Act of Succession, the second fundamental law, is adopted, confirming the Bernadotte line on the male side as heirs to the throne.

1814

January

Denmark is forced to cede Norway to Sweden by the Peace of Kiel. A 2-month war with Norway, Sweden's last, brings Norway into union with Sweden.

1866

January

The Riksdag Act, the third fundamental law, is adopted, replacing the old representative assembly with its four estates by a bicameral body.

1882

Swedish emigration (constituting 20% of mean population between 1860 and 1930) to the United States reaches its peak.

1889

April

The Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party is founded.

1905

May

Union with Norway is dissolved.

1914-18

Sweden maintains neutrality in World War I.

1919

Universal suffrage is attained with granting of vote to women.

1920

March

The first Social Democratic cabinet is formed under Hjalmar Branting.

1932

October

The Social Democrats become the ruling party and form a government under Per Albin Hansson.

1939-45

Sweden maintains neutrality in World War II.

1946

November

Sweden joins the United Nations.

1948

April

Sweden becomes a charter member of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, later the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

1949

The Freedom of the Press Act, the fourth fundamental law, updates previous laws safeguarding liberty of the press.

1952

March

Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland create the Nordic Council (joined by Finland in 1955).

1960

March

The *Riksdag* ratifies Swedish membership in the European Free Trade Association.

1961

December

Sweden applies for associate membership in the European Economic Community.

1966

September

The governing Social Democratic Party suffers a sharp setback in the provincial and municipal elections.

1967

May

The International War Crimes Tribunal, sponsored by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, convenes in Stockholm purportedly to investigate the extent and nature of "U.S. aggression in Vietnam."

1968

February

Olof Palme, Minister of Education, marches alongside North Vietnamese diplomats in an anti-American demonstration in Stockholm.

September

Social Democrats win a clear majority in elections for the *Riksdag*.

1969

January

Sweden recognizes North Vietnam.

October

Palme succeeds Tage Erlander as chairman of the Social Democratic Party and assumes leadership of the government.

December

Miners in Kiruna begin 2-month long wildcat strike.

1970

September

In first elections under electoral reform, Social Democratic Party loses clear majority but retains control of government.

1971

January

New unicameral *Riksdag* convenes for first session.

1972

January

Housewives demonstrate against high food prices.

June

U.N. Environmental Conference is held in Stockholm.

December

Sweden ratifies free trade agreement with the European Communities. Sweden recognizes East Germany.



## Area Brief

### LAND

**Size:** 173,000 sq. mi.  
**Use:** 8% arable, 1% meadows and pastures, 55% forested, 36% other  
**Land boundaries:** 1,365 mi.

### PEOPLE

**Population:** 8,133,000, average annual growth rate 0.7% from 1960 to 1970  
**Ethnic divisions:** Homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority  
**Religion:** 94% Evangelical Lutheran, 5% other Protestant, Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, 1% other  
**Language:** Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities  
**Literacy:** 99.9%  
**Labor force:** 3.9 million; 11.8% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 33.5% mining and manufacturing; 9.6% construction; 15.5% commerce; 7.2% transportation and communications; 20.9% services; 2.8% unemployed  
**Organized labor:** 80% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

**Legal name:** Kingdom of Sweden  
**Type:** Constitutional monarchy  
**Capital:** Stockholm  
**Political subdivisions:** 24 provinces, 624 communes, 224 towns  
**Legal system:** Civil law system influenced by customary law; Acts of 1809, 1810, 1866, and 1949 serve as Constitution; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
**Branches:** Legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (*Riksdag*); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts  
**Government leaders:** King Gustav VI Adolf; Prime Minister Olof Palme  
**Suffrage:** Universal, but not compulsory, over age 20  
**Elections:** Every 3 years (next in 1973)  
**Political parties and leaders:** Moderate Coalition (conservative), Gosta Bohman; Center, Thorbjorn Falldin; Liberal, Gunnar Helen; Social Democratic, Olof Palme; Communist, Carl-Henrik Hermansson; Communist League of Marxists-Leninists (KFML), Gunnar Bylin

**Voting strength (1970 election):** 11.5% Moderate Coalition, 19.9% Center, 16.2% Liberal, 45.3% Social Democratic, 4.8% Communist, 2.3% other

**Communists:** 17,000; a number of sympathizers as indicated by the 236,700 Communist votes cast in 1970 elections; an additional 21,200 votes cast for Maoist KFML  
**Member of:** Council of Europe, EC (Draft Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHB, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, Nordic Council, OECD, Seabeds Committee (observer), U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

### ECONOMY

**GNP:** \$37.8 billion, \$4,650 per capita (1971); 53.5% consumption, 22.1% investment, 23.3% government; 1.1% net exports of goods and services; 1971 growth rate 0.3% in constant prices

**Agriculture:** Animal husbandry predominates with milk and dairy products accounting for 40% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; food shortages—oils and fats, tropical products; caloric intake, 2,880 calories per day per capita (1967-68)  
**Major industries:** Iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), shipbuilding, wood pulp and paper products, textiles, chemicals

**Shortages:** Coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt  
**Crude steel:** 5.3 million metric tons produced (1971), 650 kilograms per capita

**Electric power:** 16.5 million kw. capacity (1971); 66.5 billion kw.-hr. produced (1971), 8,164 kw.-hr. per capita

**Exports:** \$7,932 million (f.o.b., 1971); machinery, motor vehicles and ships, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals

**Imports:** \$7,524 million (c.i.f., 1971); machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, textile yarn and fabrics, iron and steel, chemicals, food, and live animals

**Major trade partners:** (1971) West Germany 15.0%, U.K. 13.8%, U.S. 7.2%, Norway 8.3%, Denmark 9.0%; EFTA 42.4%; EC 29.7%; Communist countries 4.8%

**Aid:** Economic—U.S., \$206.4 million authorized (FY46-71); \$18.5 million in 1971 net official aid to less developed countries and multilateral agencies, \$662.4 million (1960-70), \$71.4 million in 1968, \$120.8 million in 1969, \$154.6 million in 1970, \$180 million in 1971

**Monetary conversion rate:** 4.81 kronor=US\$1 (central rate, 1971)

**Fiscal year:** 1 July-30 June

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 7,578 mi.; Swedish State Railways (SJ) 7,004 mi. standard gage (4'8½"), 4,373 mi. electrified, 723 mi. double tracked; 165 mi. narrow gage (3'6" and 2'11"), and 311 mi. standard gage (4'8½") and 98 mi. narrow gage (2'11") are privately owned and operated

**Highways:** 61,000 mi.; 44,500 mi. are crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 16,500 mi. are bitumen, concrete, stone block, or cobblestone

**Inland waterways:** 1,275 mi. navigable for small steamers and barges

**Ports:** 17 major, and about 150 minor

**Merchant marine:** 352 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 4,641,218 GRT, 7,138,988 DWT

**Civil air:** 65 major transports registered

**Airfields:** 162 usable; 86 with permanent surface runways; 5 with runways 8,000-11,999 ft., 59 with runways 4,000-7,999 ft.; 9 seaplane stations

**Telecommunications:** Excellent domestic and international facilities; 4,636,000 telephones; 42 AM, 85 FM, and 136 TV stations; 5 million radio and 2.7 million TV receivers

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** Males 15-49, 1,894,000; 1,660,000 fit for military service; 56,000 reach military age (19) annually, the Swedish Army has no standing tactical units

**Military budget:** For fiscal year ending 30 June 1973, \$1.47 billion; about 12% of central government budget





	COORDINATES				COORDINATES			
	°	'	" E.		°	'	" E.	
Aapua	66	51	23 32	Karesuando	68	27	22 29	Säffle
Abisko	68	20	18 51	Karlsborg	65	48	23 17	Säffle Kanal (canal)
Ågesta	59	14	18 05	Karlshamn	56	10	14 51	Saltsjobaden
Almedal (rr sta)	57	41	12 00	Karlskrona	56	10	15 35	Sassnitz, E. Germany
Ålmsundet (channel)	62	24	17 23	Karlstad	59	22	13 30	Säve
Ålvsborg	57	40	11 52	Karungi	66	03	23 57	Savenas (sec. of Göteborg)
Ålvkarleby	60	34	17 27	Katrineholm	59	00	16 12	Simpvarp
Ålvsbyn (sec. of Göteborg)	65	40	21 00	Kattegat (strait)	57	00	11 00	Skagerrak (strait)
Ånge	63	27	14 03	Kemi, Finland	65	44	24 34	Skåne (region)
Ångelholm	56	15	12 51	Kil	59	30	13 19	Skalslugan (farms)
Ångermanälven (strm)	62	48	17 56	Kilafors	61	14	16 34	Skara
Årendal (sec. of Göteborg)	57	42	11 50	Kimstad	58	32	15 58	Skärholmen (sec. of Stockholm)
Årjang	59	23	12 08	Kinda Kanal (canal)	58	17	15 42	Skellefteå
Årsta (sec. of Stockholm)	59	18	18 03	Kiruna	67	51	20 13	Skövde
Årstaviken (lake)	59	18	18 02	Klingertjärden (bay)	62	29	17 26	Södertälje
Årvidsjaur	65	35	19 10	Knippholmen (isls)	57	41	11 49	Södertälje Kanal (canal)
Åstorp	56	08	12 57	Kongsvinger, Norway	60	12	12 00	Solna
Åvesta	60	09	16 12	Kopparberg	59	52	14 59	Sound, The (sound)
Baltic Sea (sea)	56	00	18 00	Kornsjo, Norway	58	57	11 39	Stensele
Barsebäck (estate)	55	46	12 57	Kristianstad	56	02	14 08	Stenungsund
Bastuträsk	64	47	20 02	Kristinehamn	59	20	14 07	Stockholm
Bavéan (strm)	58	21	11 55	Krylbo	60	08	16 13	Storlien (rr sta)
Berga (farm)	59	05	18 08	Kubikenborg (sec. of Sundsvall)	62	23	17 21	Storumå
Billingen (upland)	58	24	13 45	Kungsbacka	57	29	12 04	Strängnäs
Böden	65	50	21 42	Kungsholmen (isl)	56	06	15 35	Stråssa
Borås	57	43	12 55	Kungängen	59	29	17 45	Strömmen (bay)
Borlänge	60	29	15 25	Kvarn (farm)	58	38	15 18	Strömstad
Borensberg	58	34	15 17	Laholmsbukten (bay)	56	35	12 50	Studsвик
Bothnia, Gulf of (gulf)	63	00	20 00	Laisvall	66	08	17 10	Sundbyberg
Bräcke	62	43	15 27	Landskrona	55	52	12 50	Sundsvall
Brävikens (inlet)	58	38	16 32	Landsort	58	45	17 52	Sundsvallsbukten (bay)
Bröfjorden (fiord)	58	22	11 26	Langsele	63	31	17 49	Sundsvallsfjärden (bay)
Brunflo	63	05	14 19	Lapland (region)	68	00	25 00	Swappavaara
Charlottenberg	59	53	12 17	Laxå	58	59	14 37	Svartosund (narrows)
Copenhagen, Denmark	55	40	12 35	Leksands-Noret	60	44	14 59	Täby (sec. of Stockholm)
Dalarna (region)	61	01	11 04	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.	59	55	30 15	Tanum
Dalarö	59	08	18 24	Lidingö	59	22	18 08	Tingstad (sec. of Göteborg)
Dalslands Kanal (canal)	58	51	12 24	Limbhamn	55	35	12 54	Tjuvholmsundet (narrows)
Domnarvet (sec. of Borlänge)	60	30	15 27	Linköping	58	25	15 37	Tornio, Finland
Enköping	59	38	17 04	Ljungan (strm)	62	19	17 23	Torsmo
Falköping	58	10	13 31	Lövo	56	59	16 28	Travemünde, W. Germany
Färsta (sec. of Stockholm)	59	15	18 05	Ludvika	60	09	15 11	Trelleborg
Finnkilpan (isl)	65	29	22 15	Luleå	65	34	22 10	Trollhätte Kanal (canal)
Forsmo	63	16	17 12	Luleålv	65	35	22 03	Trollhattan
Forsmark	60	22	18 09	Lund	55	42	13 11	Trondheim, Norway
Fredrikstad, Norway	59	13	10 57	Luosavaara (mt)	67	52	20 14	Trosa
Frävi	59	08	14 52	Lyckeå	61	36	18 40	Uddevalla
Gällivare	67	08	20 42	Lysekil	58	16	11 26	Ulvsunda (sec. of Stockholm)
Gärda	57	35	12 06	Mälaren (lake)	59	30	17 12	Umeå
Gävle	60	40	17 10	Malmberget	67	10	20 40	Umeålv
Gävleån (strm)	60	40	17 09	Malmö	55	36	13 00	Uppsala
Gävlebukten (bay)	60	42	17 20	Månsått	58	25	15 30	Vaddo
Ge-mundafjärden (bay)	65	29	22 13	Märsta	59	37	17 51	Vällingby (sec. of Stockholm)
Göta Kanal (canal)	58	50	13 58	Marviken (cove)	60	07	18 49	Vällinge (farm)
Götaälven (strm)	57	42	11 52	Mellansel	63	26	18 19	Vänern (lake)
Göteborg	57	43	11 58	Mellerud	58	42	12 28	Vänersborg
Gotland (isl)	57	30	18 33	Midsommarkransen (sec. of Stockholm)	59	18	18 00	Vännäs
Grängesberg	60	05	14 59	Mjölby	58	19	15 08	Varberg
Granhamnsfjärden (sound)	59	43	19 09	Mo, Norway	66	19	14 10	Värnamo
Grimskar (isl)	56	39	16 22	Morjärv	66	04	22 43	Västerås
Gripsholm (castle)	59	15	17 13	Motala Ström (strm)	58	48	16 00	Västergötland (region)
Gronad (sec. of Stockholm)	59	19	18 00	Musko (isl)	59	00	18 06	Västervik
Gulf of Bothnia (gulf)	63	00	20 00	Mysingen (bay)	59	00	18 15	Västra Frölunda (sec. of Göteborg)
Hägerås	59	27	18 08	Naantali, Finland	60	27	22 02	Växjö
Hagfors	60	02	13 42	Nässjö	57	39	14 41	Vaxholmsfästning (fort)
Halland (region)	57	01	12 42	Narvik, Norway	68	26	17 25	Vättern (lake)
Hällnas	64	19	19 38	Nashypark	59	26	18 06	Vidsel
Hallsberg	59	04	15 07	Nissan (strm)	56	40	12 51	Vietas
Halmstad	56	39	12 50	Norrköping	58	36	16 11	Vinga (isl)
Halsingborg	56	03	12 42	North Sea (sea)	56	00	03 00	Ystad
Häpasaunda	65	50	24 10	Norwegian Sea (sea)	70	00	05 00	
Härnösand	55	43	13 32	Nyköping	58	45	17 00	
Hälsingborg	62	38	17 56	Nynashamn	58	54	17 57	
Hälsingholm	56	09	13 05	Ödeshog	58	14	14 39	
Hälsingholm (isl)	77	16	11 33	Öland (isl)	56	45	16 38	
Hjalmaren (lake)	57	15	15 15	Örebro	59	17	15 13	
Hörby	55	51	13 39	Örnsköldsvik (rr sta)	63	17	18 42	
Horsfjärden (bay)	59	04	16 10	Oskarshamn	57	16	16 26	
Höting	64	07	18 10	Oslo, Norway	59	55	10 45	
Hudiksvall	61	11	17 07	Östersund	63	11	14 39	
Indalsälven (strm)	62	31	17 17	Övertorneå	66	23	23 40	
Jämtland (region)	63	26	14 04	Oxelösund	58	40	17 06	
Järna	59	06	17 34	Piteå	65	20	21 30	
Johannelund (sec. of Linköping)	58	25	15 37	Råå (sec. of Hälsingborg)	56	00	12 44	
Jönköping	57	47	14 11	Rao (farm)	57	24	11 56	
Jonsered	57	45	12 10	Riön (isl)	58	09	11 24	
Jörn	65	04	20 02	Revingehed	55	43	13 29	
Jungfru-fjärden (bay)	59	09	27 07	Riksrånen	68	23	18 06	
Kaitum	67	33	18 38	Ringhals (point)	57	15	12 05	
Kalix	65	51	23 08	Ritsemjokkåtan (resort)	57	43	17 28	
Kalmar	56	40	16 22	Romeleåen (hills)	55	34	13 33	
Kalmar-sund (sound)	56	40	16 25	Rönnskär (rr stop)	64	40	21 16	
								Selected
								Arlanda
								Bromma
								Bulltofta
								Frösön
								Halmstad
								Hultsfred
								Jönköping
								Kallax
								Kalmar
								Karlstad
								Kiruna
								Kungängen
								Örnsköldsvik
								Ronneby
								Sandsjöken
								Skellefteå
								Sundsvall Harnosand
								Torslanda
								Umeå
								Visby

3

14

	° N.	° E.		° N.	° E.		° N.	° E.
.....	66 51	23 32	Karesuando.....	68 27	22 29	Saffle.....	59 08	12 56
.....	68 20	18 51	Karlsborg.....	65 48	23 17	Saffle Kanal (canal).....	59 07	12 55
.....	59 14	18 05	Karlskrona.....	56 10	14 51	Saltsjobaden.....	59 17	18 18
(rr sta).....	57 41	12 00	Karlstad.....	59 22	13 30	Sassnitz, E. Germany.....	54 31	13 39
et (channel).....	62 24	17 23	Karungi.....	66 63	23 57	Save.....	57 48	11 55
.....	57 40	11 52	Katrineholm.....	59 00	16 12	Savenus (sec. of Göteborg).....	57 43	12 02
by.....	60 34	17 27	Kattegat (strait).....	57 00	11 00	Simpvarp.....	57 25	16 40
(sec. of Göteborg).....	65 40	21 00	Kemi, Finland.....	65 44	24 34	Skagerrak (strait).....	57 45	09 00
.....	63 27	14 03	Kil.....	59 30	13 19	Skåne (region).....	55 59	13 30
m.....	56 15	12 51	Kilafors.....	61 14	16 34	Skalstugan (farms).....	63 35	12 16
nälven (strm).....	62 48	17 56	Kimstad.....	58 32	15 58	Skaru.....	58 22	13 25
(sec. of Göteborg).....	57 42	11 50	Kinda Kanal (canal).....	58 17	15 42	Skärholmen (sec. of Stockholm).....	59 17	17 53
.....	59 23	12 08	Kiruna.....	67 51	20 13	Skelleftea.....	64 46	20 57
e. of Stockholm).....	59 18	18 03	Klängerfjärden (bay).....	62 29	17 26	Skövde.....	58 24	13 50
en (lake).....	59 18	18 02	Knippelholmen (isls).....	57 41	11 49	Södertälje.....	59 12	17 37
ar.....	65 35	19 10	Kongsvinger, Norway.....	60 12	12 00	Södertälje Kanal (canal).....	59 12	17 38
.....	56 08	12 57	Kopparberg.....	59 52	14 59	Solna.....	59 22	18 01
.....	60 09	16 12	Kornsjo, Norway.....	58 57	11 39	Sound, The (sound).....	55 50	12 40
.....	56 00	18 00	Kristianstad.....	56 02	14 08	Stensele.....	65 05	17 10
ka (sea).....	55 46	12 57	Kristinehamn.....	59 20	14 07	Stenungsund.....	58 05	11 49
k (estate).....	64 47	20 02	Krylbo.....	60 08	16 13	Stockholm.....	59 20	18 03
ak.....	58 21	11 55	Kubikenborg (sec. of Sundsvall).....	62 23	17 21	Storlien (rr sta).....	63 19	12 06
strm).....	59 05	18 08	Kungsbacka.....	57 29	12 04	Storatan.....	55 06	17 06
arm).....	58 24	13 45	Kungsholmen (isl).....	56 06	15 35	Strängnäs.....	59 23	17 02
(upland).....	65 50	21 42	Kungö.....	59 29	17 45	Stråssa.....	59 45	15 13
.....	57 43	12 55	Kvarn (farm).....	58 38	15 18	Strömmer (bay).....	59 19	18 05
.....	60 29	15 25	Labolmsbukten (bay).....	56 35	12 50	Strömstad.....	58 56	11 10
rg.....	58 34	15 17	Laisvall.....	66 08	17 10	Studsvik.....	58 46	17 23
Gulf of (gulf).....	63 00	20 00	Landskrona.....	55 52	12 50	Sundbyberg.....	59 22	17 58
.....	62 43	15 27	Landsort.....	58 45	17 52	Sundsvall.....	62 23	17 18
(inlet).....	58 38	16 32	Langesele.....	63 31	17 49	Sundsvallsbukten (bay).....	62 20	17 35
en (fiord).....	58 22	11 26	Lapland (region).....	68 00	25 00	Sundsvallsfjärden (bay).....	62 23	17 21
.....	63 05	14 49	Laxå.....	58 59	14 37	Svappavaara.....	67 39	21 04
enøerg.....	59 53	12 17	Leksands-Noret.....	60 44	14 59	Svartosund (narrows).....	65 33	22 13
gen, Denmark.....	55 40	12 35	Leningrad, U.S.S.R.....	59 55	30 15	Täby (sec. of Stockholm).....	59 30	18 03
(region).....	61 01	14 04	Lidingö.....	59 22	18 08	Tanum.....	58 43	11 20
.....	59 08	18 24	Lindhamn.....	55 35	12 54	Tingstad (sec. of Göteborg).....	57 44	11 59
as Kanal (canal).....	58 51	13 24	Linköping.....	58 25	15 37	Tjuvholmssundet (narrows).....	65 32	22 11
et (sec. of Borlänge).....	60 30	15 27	Ljungan (strm).....	62 19	17 23	Tornio, Finland.....	65 51	24 08
.....	59 38	17 04	Lova.....	56 59	16 28	Torsmo.....	61 12	14 58
g.....	58 10	13 31	Ludvika.....	60 09	15 11	Travemünde, W. Germany.....	53 58	10 52
(sec. of Stockholm).....	59 15	18 05	Luleå.....	65 31	22 10	Trelleborg.....	55 22	13 10
pan (isl).....	65 29	22 15	Luleålv.....	65 35	22 03	Trollhatte Kanal (canal).....	57 43	11 58
.....	63 16	17 12	Lund.....	55 42	13 11	Trollhattan.....	58 16	12 18
.....	60 22	18 09	Luosavaara (mt).....	67 52	20 14	Trondheim, Norway.....	63 25	10 25
ad, Norway.....	59 13	10 57	Lyckeå.....	64 36	18 40	Trosa.....	58 54	17 33
.....	59 08	14 52	Lysekil.....	58 16	11 26	Uddevalla.....	58 21	11 55
.....	67 08	20 42	Mälaren (lake).....	59 30	17 12	Ulsunda (sec. of Stockholm).....	59 20	17 58
.....	57 35	12 06	Malmberget.....	67 10	20 40	Umeå.....	63 50	20 15
.....	60 40	17 10	Malmö.....	55 36	13 00	Umeålv.....	63 47	20 16
(strm).....	60 40	17 09	Malmö.....	58 25	15 30	Uppsala.....	59 52	17 38
kten (bay).....	60 42	17 20	Malmöslätt.....	59 37	17 51	Vaddö.....	59 59	18 49
öfjärden (bay).....	65 29	22 13	Märsta.....	60 07	18 49	Vällingby (sec. of Stockholm).....	59 22	17 52
anal (canal).....	58 50	13 58	Marviken (cove).....	63 26	18 19	Vällinge (farm).....	59 16	17 42
(strm).....	57 42	11 52	Mellansel.....	58 42	12 28	Vänern (lake).....	58 55	13 30
.....	57 43	11 58	Mellerud.....	59 18	18 27	Vänernsberg.....	58 22	12 19
(isl).....	57 30	18 33	Midsummarkransen (sec. of Stockholm).....	59 18	15 28	Vannäs.....	63 55	19 45
berg.....	60 05	14 59	Mjølby.....	66 19	14 10	Varberg.....	57 06	12 15
ansfjärden (sound).....	59 43	19 09	Mo, Norway.....	66 04	22 43	Värnamo.....	57 11	14 02
r (isl).....	56 39	16 22	Morjarv.....	56 04	22 43	Västeraås.....	59 37	16 33
m (castle).....	59 15	17 13	Motala Ström (strm).....	59 00	18 06	Västergötland (region).....	58 01	13 03
(sec. of Stockholm).....	59 19	18 00	Musko (isl).....	59 00	18 15	Västervik.....	56 15	14 24
Bothnia (gulf).....	63 00	20 00	Mysingen (bay).....	60 27	22 02	Västra Frölunda (sec. of Göteborg).....	57 39	11 52
.....	59 27	18 08	Naantali, Finland.....	60 79	14 41	Vaxjö.....	56 53	14 49
.....	60 02	13 42	Nassjö.....	68 26	17 25	Vaxholmsfästning (fort).....	59 24	18 21
(region).....	57 01	12 42	Nasbypark.....	59 26	18 06	Vättern (lake).....	58 24	14 36
.....	64 19	19 38	Nissan (strm).....	56 40	12 51	Vidsel.....	65 51	20 31
g.....	59 04	15 07	Norrköping.....	58 36	16 11	Vietas.....	67 30	18 25
ad.....	56 39	12 50	North Sea (sea).....	55 00	03 00	Vinga (isl).....	57 38	11 36
borg.....	56 03	12 42	Norwegian Sea (sea).....	70 00	05 00	Ystad.....	55 25	13 49
da.....	65 50	24 10	Nyköping.....	58 45	17 00			
.....	55 43	13 32	Nynäshamn.....	58 54	17 57	<b>Selected airfields</b>		
nd.....	62 38	17 56	Ödeshog.....	58 14	14 39	Arlanda.....	59 40	17 56
olm.....	56 09	13 46	Öland (isl).....	56 15	16 38	Bromma.....	59 21	17 57
sl).....	57 16	11 53	Örebro.....	59 17	15 13	Bulltofta.....	55 36	13 04
en (lake).....	59 15	15 15	Öreskoldsvik (rr sta).....	63 17	18 42	Frösön.....	63 12	14 30
.....	55 51	13 39	Oskarshamn.....	57 16	16 26	Halmstad.....	56 41	12 49
den bay.....	59 04	16 10	Oslo, Norway.....	59 15	10 15	Hälsjö.....	57 36	15 50
.....	61 47	18 10	Östersund.....	60 23	23 40	Jönköping.....	59 46	14 05
all.....	62 31	17 27	Övertorneå.....	68 40	17 06	Kallax.....	65 33	22 08
ren (strm).....	63 26	14 04	Piteå.....	60 00	12 44	Kalmar.....	56 41	16 17
(region).....	59 06	17 34	Råå (sec. of Halsingborg).....	57 21	11 56	Karlstad.....	59 22	13 28
und (sec. of Linköping).....	58 25	15 37	Råön (farm).....	58 09	11 24	Kiruna.....	67 49	20 21
g.....	57 47	14 11	Revigehed.....	55 43	13 29	Kungsängen.....	58 35	16 15
.....	65 04	20 02	Riksgården.....	57 15	12 07	Ornskoldsvik.....	63 25	18 59
arden (bay).....	59 09	27 07	Ritmöjokkåtan (resort).....	67 13	17 28	Ronneby.....	56 16	15 16
.....	67 33	18 38	Romeleåsen (hills).....	55 34	13 33	Sandviken.....	60 36	16 57
.....	65 51	23 08	Rönnskär (rr stop).....	64 40	16 16	Skelleftea.....	64 38	21 05
.....	56 40	16 22				Skellefteå (sec. of Stockholm).....	62 32	17 27
und (sound).....	56 40	16 25				Sundsvall Harnosand.....	57 42	11 47
						Torslanda.....	63 48	20 17
						Umeå.....	63 48	20 17
						Visby.....	57 39	18 20

(3)

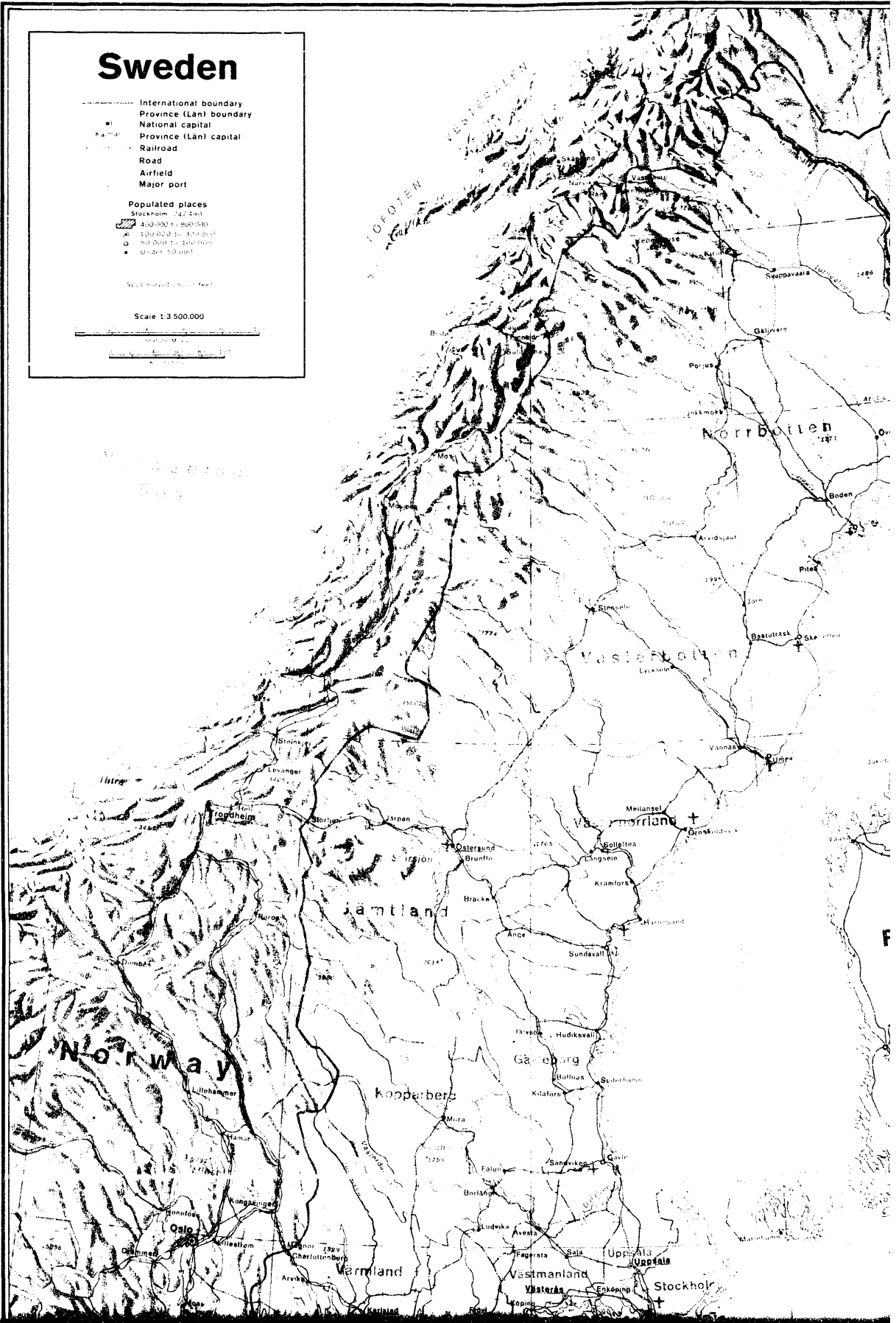
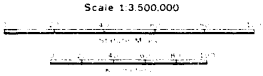
(4)

# Sweden

- International boundary
- Province (Län) boundary
- National capital
- Province (Län) capital
- +— Railroad
- Road
- Airfield
- Major port

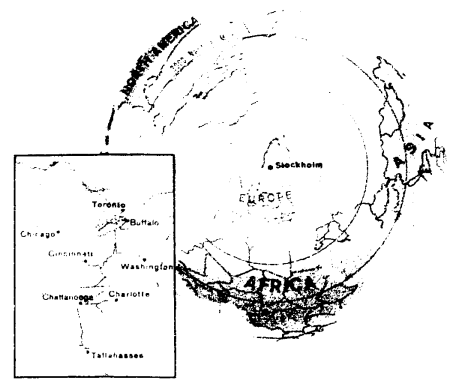
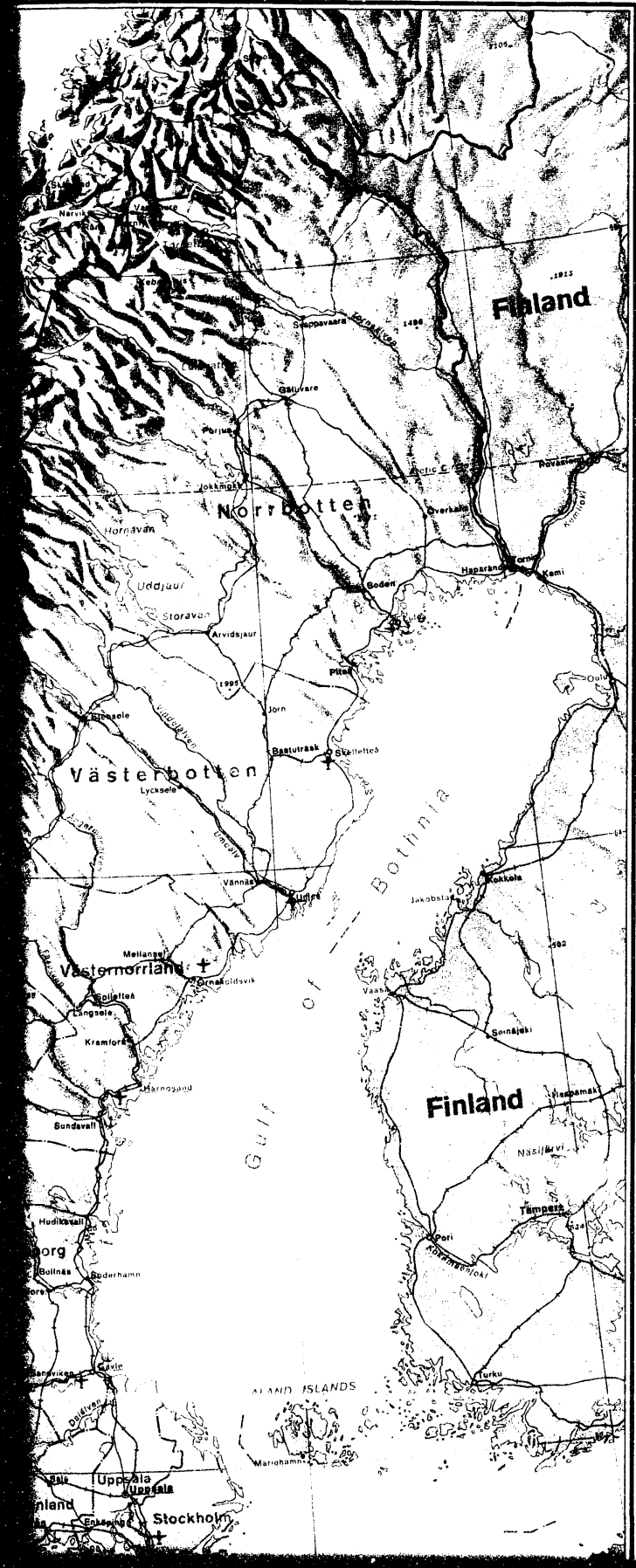
- Populated places**
- Stockholm 147 543
  - 400 000 - 600 000
  - 100 000 - 399 999
  - 50 000 - 99 999
  - Under 50 000

Scale 1:3,500,000



(6)

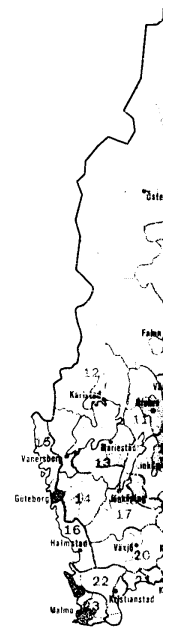
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**Population**

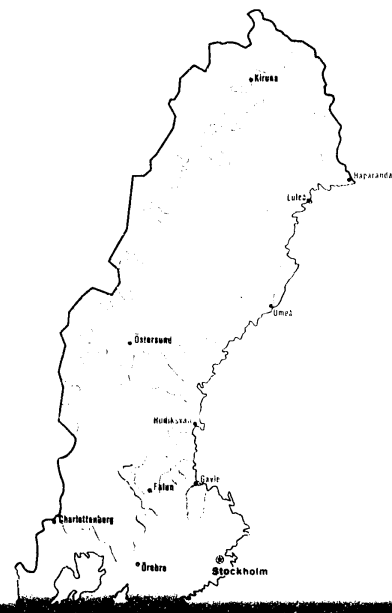
Persons per square mile  
 0 13 65 130 260  
 0 5 25 50 100  
 Persons per square kilometer

— Land boundary  
 • Land capital



**Land Utilization**

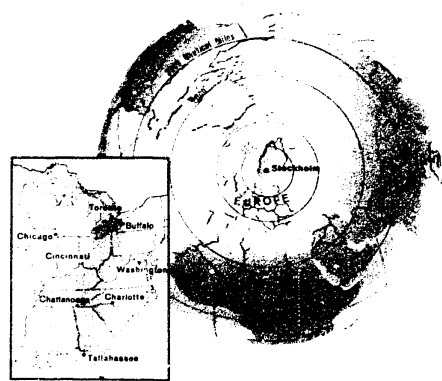
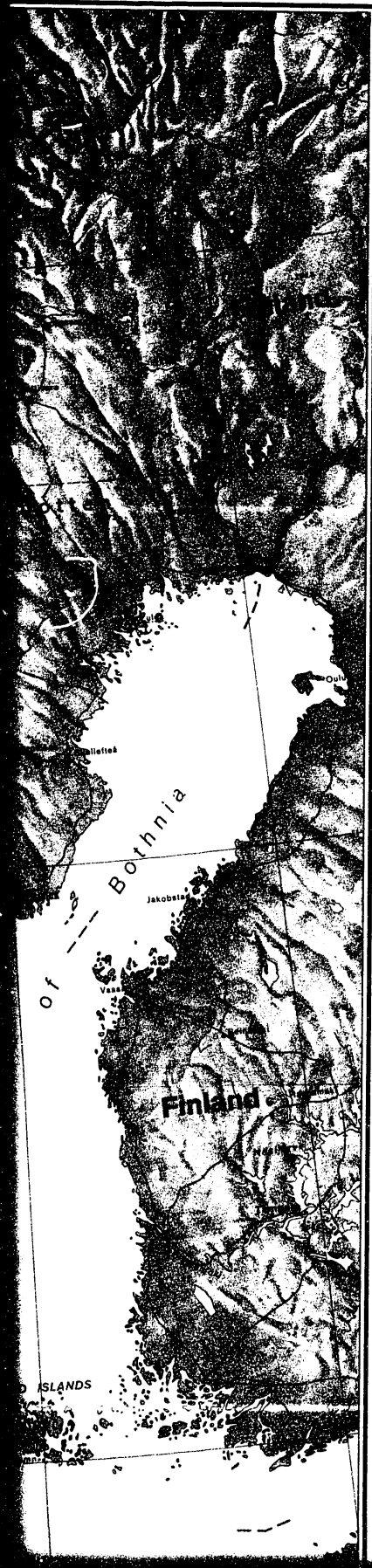
- Intensive farming
- Dairying predominant
- Primarily meadow
- Over 50% forest
- Tundra



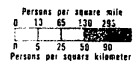


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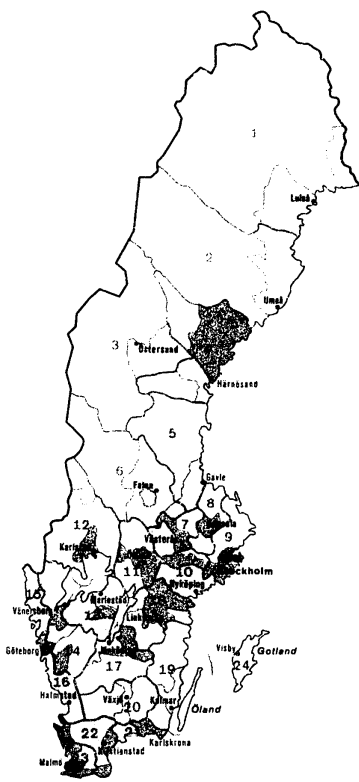
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### Population

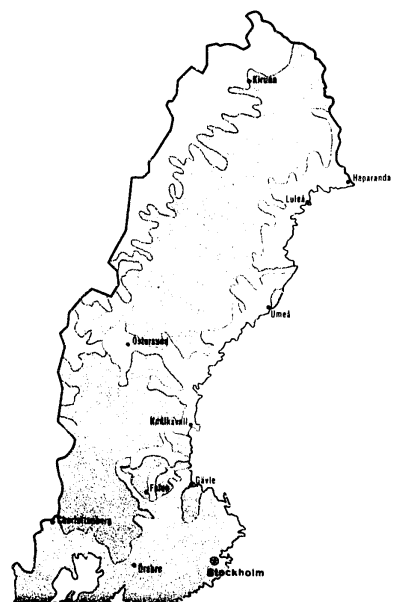


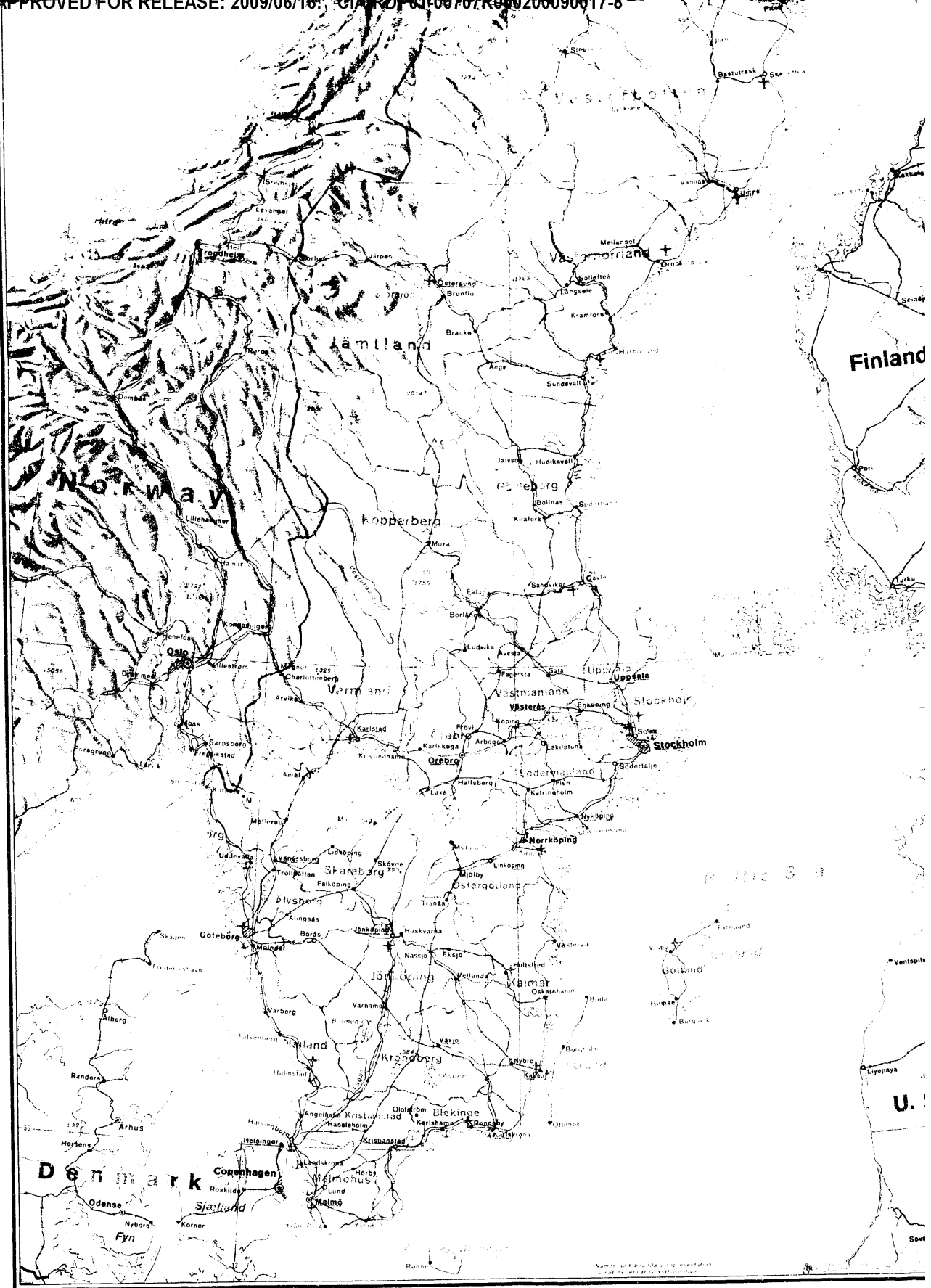
— Län boundary  
• Län capital



### Land Utilization

- Intensive farming
- Dairying predominant
- Principally meadow and pasture
- Over 50% forest
- Tundra



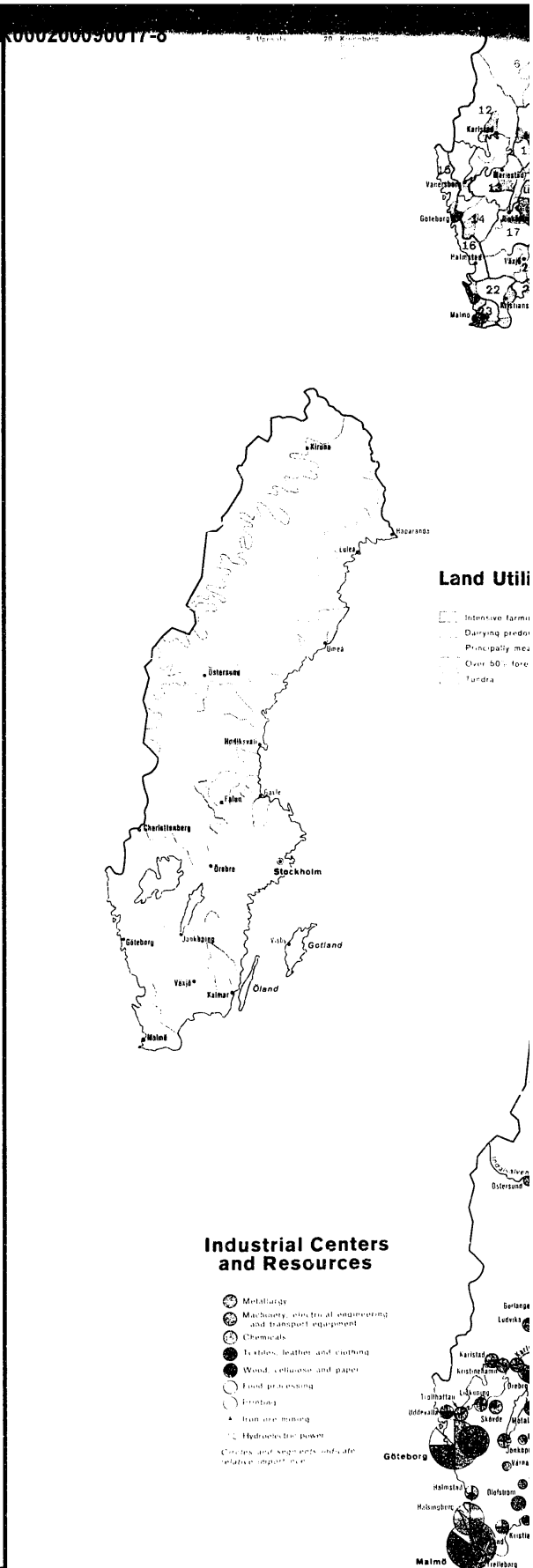
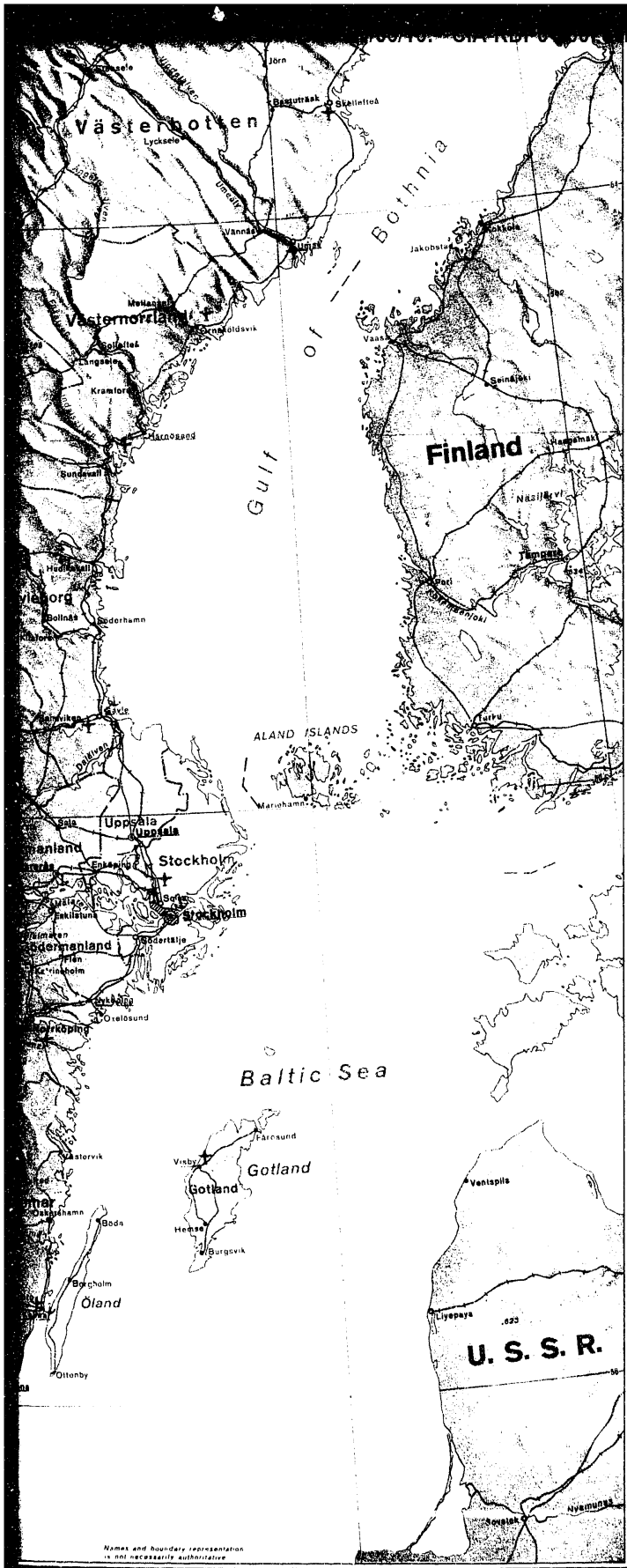


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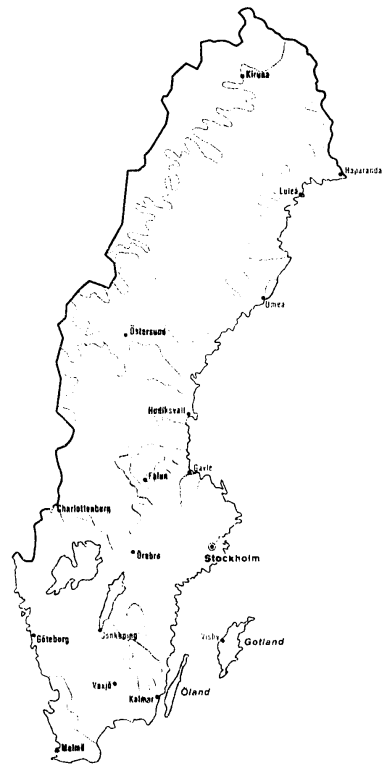
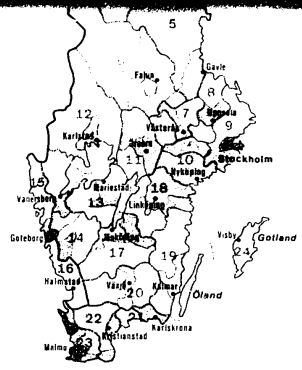
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Names and boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative



9

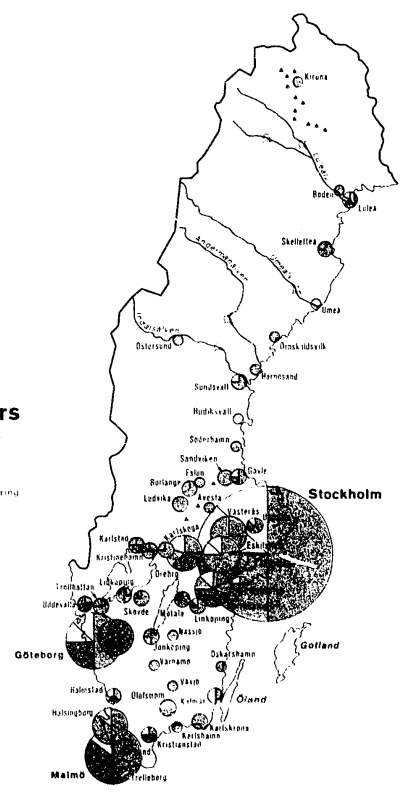


**Land Utilization**

- Intensive farming
- Dairying predominant
- Principally in radow and pasture
- Over 50% forest
- Tundra

**Industrial Centers and Resources**

- Metalberdy
  - Machinery, electrical engineering and transport equipment
  - Chemicals
  - Textiles, leather and clothing
  - Wood, cellulose and paper
  - Food processing
  - Dairying
  - Iron ore mining
  - Hydroelectric power
- Circle size and segments indicate relative importance.



10 Summary Map

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