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**OA/ID Number:** 13799  
**Folder ID Number:** 13799-005

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**Folder Title:**  
Departure Statement [Prime Minister Bildt-Sweden]--Color 2/20/92 [OA 7568] [3]

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About Gillis Bildt --

- Gillis [Yillis] Bildt was prime minister of Sweden from 1888-1889.
- During his short time as PM, Gillis leveled out fights between the protectionists and the free traders.
- He also reformed the legislature -- changing it from a four-class system to a bi-cameral system.

## SWEDEN

Lyrics by  
CHARL DYBECK (1811-1877)

Composer unknown  
Arr. EDVIN KALLSTENIUS

**Maestoso**

*mf*

1. *Du gam - la, du fri - a, du fjäll - hö - ga Nord, Du*  
1. Thou an - cient, thou free - born, thou moun - tain - ous North, In

*mf*

*mp*

*tys - ta, du gläd - je - ri - ka skö - na! Jag*  
beau - ty and peace our hearts be - gnil - ing! I

*mp*

*häl - sar dig, vä - nas - te land — up - på jord, Din*  
greet thee, thou love - li - est land — on the earth, Thy

First sung in 1844 with the title 'Sång till Norden' (Song to the North);  
its use as a National Anthem dates from 1880-1890.

*mf* *f*

*sol, din him - mel, di - na äng - der grö - na, Din*  
sun, thy skies, thy verd - ant mead - ows smil - ing, Thy

*mf* *f*

*sol din him - mel, di - na äng - der grö - na.*  
sun, thy skies, thy verd - ant mead - ows smil - ing.

2. *Du tronar på minnen från fornstora dar,  
Då ärat ditt namn flög över jorden.  
Jag vet, att du är och du blir vad du var,  
Ack, jag vill leva, jag vill dö i Norden! (repeat)*

Translation

2. Thy throne rests on mem'ries from great days of yore,  
When world-wide renown was valour's guerdon.  
I know to thy name thou art true as before.  
Oh, I would live and I would die in Sweden. (repeat)

# Constitutional documents of Sweden

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Amendments to  
The Instrument of Government  
The Riksdag Act  
The Freedom of the Press Act

adopted by the Riksdag at its 1976/77  
ordinary session

*Translated by  
Ulf K. Nordenson, Supreme Court Judge*

*The Instrument of Government and the Freedom  
of the Press Act*

*Frank O. Finney, B.A.*

*The Riksdag Act*

Published by the Swedish Riksdag

## THE INSTRUMENT OF GOVERNMENT

### Chapter 1. THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

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**Art. 2.** Public power shall be exercised with respect for the equality of all human beings and for the freedom and dignity of the individual.

The personal, economic and cultural welfare of the individual shall be fundamental aims of the activities of the community. In particular, it shall be incumbent upon the community to secure the right to work, to housing and to education and to promote social care and security as well as a favourable living environment.

The community shall act with a view to the ideas of democracy becoming the guide-lines in all sectors of society. The community shall guarantee equal rights to men and women and shall protect the private life and family of the individual.

The possibilities of ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities to preserve and develop a cultural and social life of their own should be promoted.

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**Art. 9.** Courts and public authorities as well as others who carry out functions within the public administration shall in their activities observe the equality of all persons under the law and shall maintain objectivity and impartiality.

### Chapter 2. FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS

**Art. 1.** Every citizen shall in relation to the community be guaranteed

1. the freedom of expression: the freedom to communicate information and express ideas, opinions and feelings, either orally, in writing, in pictorial representations, or in any other way,

2. the freedom of information: the freedom to obtain and receive information and otherwise to acquaint oneself with the statements of others,

3. the freedom of assembly: the freedom to arrange and to attend any meeting for the purpose of information or expression of opinions or for any other similar purpose or for the purpose of presenting artistic work,

4. the freedom of demonstration: the freedom to arrange and to participate in any demonstration on public grounds,

5. the freedom of association: the freedom to unite with others for public or private purposes,

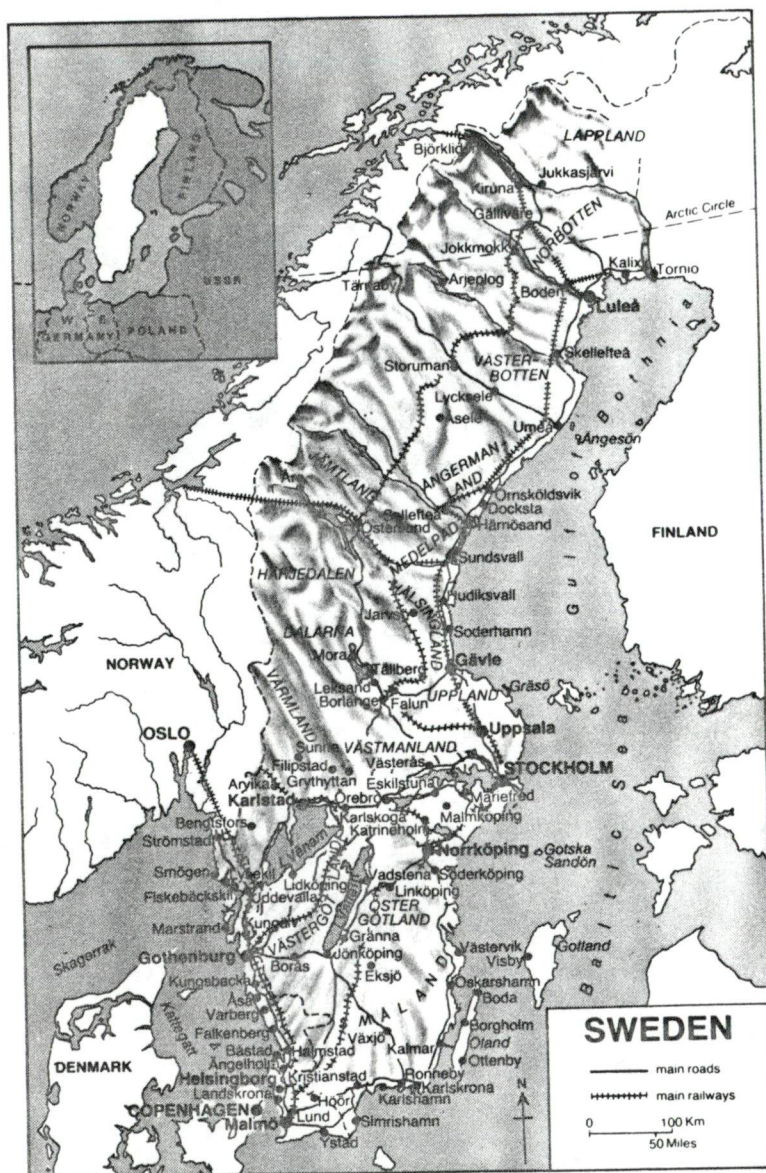
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New York and London



## SWEDEN—FACTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

**NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE.** In North America: *Swedish Tourist Board*, 655 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017 (212-949-2333).

In the U.K.: *Swedish Tourist Board*, 29-31 Oxford St., London W1 (071-437-5816).

Within Sweden, there are around 380 local tourist offices, about 180 of which are open all year round. Lists are available from the Swedish Tourist Board, but we also give addresses and telephone numbers of all the major tourist offices at the beginning of each *Practical Information* section. Local tourist offices are usually located in the center of towns and can be identified by a green "i" symbol.

**CURRENCY.** The unit of currency in Sweden is the *krona* (plural, *kronor*), or crown. It is divided into 100 *öre* and written as SEK. There are coins (all silver) of 10 and 50 *öre* and of 1 and 5 SEK; notes come in denominations of 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000 SEK. The rate of exchange at the time of writing (mid-1990) was 6.14 SEK to the U.S. dollar and 10.10 SEK to the pound sterling. However, these rates will certainly change both before and during 1991, so check them carefully when planning your trip and on it.

You can change money or traveler's checks in banks, exchange offices and many post offices. Some hotels will also change money for you, but their rate is likely to be much less favorable.

**COSTS IN SWEDEN.** Sweden is a country with a high standard of living and many costs are correspondingly high. Some items—liquor especially, particularly the imported variety—are very expensive, while most are perhaps no more than 10-15% more expensive than their equivalents in the U.S.

Inflation has been creeping up in recent years and is now around the 8% mark. Prices of hotel accommodations and restaurant meals also increased by an extra 10% in 1990 with the introduction of a higher rate of Value Added Tax (*moms*). However, many hotels have special low rates throughout the summer and also cut costs during weekends in winter. Many restaurants offer, throughout the year, a low-cost menu at an all-in price for a special dish of the day, salad, light beer or milk, bread and butter and coffee. There are likewise many discounts available for train, plane and bus travel, and most larger cities also have inexpensive tourist cards giving free travel on public transport and free entry into many museums. We give details of all these schemes in the sections that follow. The Swedish Tourist Board also has full details; alternatively, ask your travel agent.

**Sample costs.** A cinema seat for one, SEK 45; visit to a museum, SEK 15; coffee, SEK 12-15; glass of beer, SEK 15-40 depending on strength; bottle of wine, SEK 80-120; Coke, SEK 12-15; moderate taxi ride, SEK 55; an average bus or subway ride, SEK 8. Check on local discount cards, which often give free local transportation as well as free or discounted admission to museums and other attractions.

**SEASONAL EVENTS.** Summer sees the bulk of Sweden's seasonal events and the Swedish Tourist Board and local tourist offices will be able to advise what's happening where. But the following are some of the major events.

February has the Great Lapp Winter Fair in Jokkmokk in the far north of Sweden.

March sees a major winter event, the 55-mile cross-country Vasaloppet ski race from Sälen to Mora; over 10,000 people take part.

April sees a major horse show at the Scandinavium, Gothenburg.

April 30 is Walpurgis Night, when the end of the winter is celebrated; fires are lit throughout the country.

June 6 is Swedish National Day, with celebrations the length and breadth of the country. Stockholm's Skansen Park is the site of the most dramatic festivities. Midsummer Day is celebrated with equal gusto over the period June 23-25, especially in the provinces of Dalarna and Hälsingland.

July sees the Visby Festival, held in the ruins of the medieval cathedral there. The Swedish Derby is also held now, at Jägersro in Malmö.

August has a series of Swedish-American days, notably at Skansen Park in Stockholm and at Växjö in southern Sweden.

September—the International Consumer Goods Fair at Gothenburg, incorporating the "Household of Today" exhibition.

December has many events celebrating the imminent arrival of Christmas, notably St. Lucia's Day on the 13th, celebrated throughout Sweden (you'll also find a picture of St. Lucia in every hotel). The Nobel Prize awards take place in December in Stockholm (by invitation only).

**NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.** Jan. 1 (New Year's Day); Mar. 29 (Good Friday); Apr. 1 (Easter Monday); May 1 (Labor Day); May 9 (Ascension Day); May 20 (Pentecost Monday); June 22 (Midsummer's Day); Nov. 2 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 25 (Christmas Day); Dec. 26 (St. Stephen's Day).

**LANGUAGE.** The Swedes are great linguists. Most speak excellent English, and a good number also manage more than just a smattering of French and German. Most films and many TV programs are also in English with Swedish subtitles.

**CUSTOMS.** Residents of non-European countries may bring duty-free into Sweden 400 cigarettes or 200 cigarillos or 100 cigars or 500 grams of tobacco; plus, for visitors aged 20 or over, 1 liter of spirits, 1 liter of wine (or 2 liters if no spirits taken in) and 2 liters of beer; plus a reasonable amount of perfume; plus, goods to the value of SEK 600.

Residents of European countries may bring duty-free into Sweden, if they are 15 or over, 200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250 grams of tobacco; the allowances for alcohol and other goods are the same as those which apply to non-European visitors.

Alcoholic beverages over 60% (120 proof) may not be imported.

There is no limit to the amount of foreign or Swedish currency that may be imported or exported.

**HOTELS.** Hotel standards in Sweden are generally very high, even in the lowest price categories. As well as the larger and more expensive establishments—in almost every town you will find a "Grand Hotel," "Stadshotellet," or "Stora Hotellet"—the country is well provided with inexpensive guesthouses and pensions. In addition, all cities and most towns have a centrally-located hotel booking office (*Hottelcentral* or *Rumsförmedling*), usually operated by the local tourist office. Nonetheless, advance reservations, particularly in larger towns, are recommended during the high season (May 15 to Sept. 30).

Prices can be high, but many hotels offer discounted rates all week during the summer and at weekends during the winter, while some chains offer special deals which can be booked through travel agencies in advance. The SARA group, for example, has a Scandinavian Bonus Pass, good for two adults with children, which costs \$25 and entitles the holder to significant discounts at some 100 first-class hotels, not only in Sweden but also in Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland. The pass is valid for an unlimited number of overnight stays from June 1 through August 31.

The Scandic Hotel group, which has hotels in 70 locations throughout Scandinavia, has a hotel check scheme which enables you to pay for your accommodations in advance. Weekend Checks are valid every weekend in all Scandic hotels from January through mid-May and from mid-September to the year-end, while Summer Checks are valid every day between mid-May and mid-September. The 1990 price

was about \$29 per person per night, including breakfast, for Weekend Checks and \$34 for Summer Checks, but supplements are payable at some city-center hotels.

The Sweden Hotels group of privately owned hotels has a Hotel Pass program which offers 50% discounts on normal room rates at more than 100 hotels throughout Sweden between mid-May and early September. The Pass costs SEK 170 and is valid for an unlimited number of nights.

**Prices.** We have divided all the hotels we list into four categories—Deluxe (L), Expensive (E), Moderate (M) and Inexpensive (I). These grades are determined solely by price.

Two people in a double room can expect to pay (prices in SEK):

Deluxe	1,100 and over
Expensive	880-1,100
Moderate	660-880
Inexpensive	under 660

These prices include breakfast and a 15% service charge. The abbreviations AE, DC, MC, and V stand for American Express, Diner's Club, Mastercard (including Access and EuroCard), and Visa.

**CAMPING.** Sweden boasts about 750 campsites, about 200 of which are open all year round. Most, however, are open only from late May to early September. All sites are inspected and classified—from one to three stars—by the Swedish Tourist Board and all authorized sites display a green sign with a white "C" against a black tent. Most sites are located by the sea or on a lake and facilities such as mini-golf, windsurfing, riding and tennis are common.

Charges average about SEK 55 per tent. An international camping carnet is required for all sites; alternatively, buy a Swedish Camping Card at any site. The Swedish Tourist Board publishes an abbreviated list of camping sites in English.

For those who fancy the simple life but draw the line at being under canvas, some 300 sites also have "camping cottages" for hire. These have between two and four beds. Top prices are around SEK 250 per night. Sheets and blankets can be rented at campsites; alternatively, bring your own.

**YOUTH HOSTELS.** There are nearly 300 youth hostels in Sweden, most operated by the Swedish Touring Club (STF). Hostels range from simple, student-type accommodations to restored manor houses and, in the case of the *af Chapman* in Stockholm, a 100-year-old restored sailing ship. Some can provide lunch and dinner, as well as breakfast, and a number also have hot and cold running water in every room. Linen may be rented in all hostels.

Prices average SEK 65 per night for members of STF or national youth hostel organizations affiliated to the International Youth Hostel Federation. For nonmembers there is an extra charge ranging between SEK 20 and 35 per night. It is advisable to make reservations in advance. For further details, contact the Swedish Tourist Board or the *Swedish Touring Club*, PO Box 25, S-101 20 Stockholm (08-790 31 00).

**RESTAURANTS.** Swedish restaurants, especially in more cosmopolitan centers, are varied both in style and price. At the top end of the spectrum, especially in Stockholm, you will find restaurants the equal of those anywhere in the world, while lower down the scale restaurants are generally of a high standard if somewhat more expensive than in the U.S.

Fast food of every variety is now available everywhere. Similarly, Chinese and Greek restaurants—all generally inexpensive—abound. Alternatively, any place calling itself a Bar will also provide self-service food but not, confusingly, alcohol.

Away from larger centers, the majority of restaurants are in hotels, though you will still find the occasional regular spot. Many restaurants also provide "office menus," or *dagens rätt* (dish of the day); these normally cost about SEK 45 and

include a main dish, salad, beer or milk, bread and butter, coffee and service. Alcohol is generally very expensive in all restaurants.

Prices. We have divided the restaurants in our listings into three categories—Expensive (E), Moderate (M) and Inexpensive (I). These grades are determined solely by price, but some Expensive restaurants may offer Moderate price meals at lunchtime.

Prices, per person, excluding drinks (in SEK):

Expensive	220 and up
Moderate	120-220
Inexpensive	120 or less

All prices are inclusive of service.

**FOOD AND DRINK.** The Swedish *smörgåsbord*, someone once said, is often abused in spelling, pronunciation and preparation. *Smörgåsbordet* is a large table usually placed in the middle of the dining room and easily accessible to all guests. It is piled high with a large number of delicacies to which you help yourself as often as you like. To appreciate it properly, however, the various dishes should be eaten in proper succession and not helter-skelter. Traditionally, the order goes something like this: pickled herring (possibly more than one kind) with a boiled potato; a couple more fish courses, probably cold-smoked salmon; fried Baltic Sea herring, and sardines in oil; the meats, liver paste, boiled ham, sliced beef, not uncommonly smoked reindeer; a salad, fruit and/or vegetable; and finally the cheeses. Bread and butter is served throughout.

Many of the items that appear in the *smörgåsbord* may be familiar to you. Some of the appetizers which you may not have tasted, and which are recommended, are herring on ice with chives and sour cream sauce, fried Baltic Sea herring, smoked eel (delicious, really), smoked reindeer (likewise), and the Swedish Chantilly-type cheese, milder and firmer than its French cousin.

And finally you end up with a dessert such as fruit salad or pastry. A main dish after the *smörgåsbord* is optional (you are unlikely to need one!) and costs extra. Sadly, however, *smörgåsbord* is not so common as it once was, but the tradition is still well maintained in many country inns in the southern province of Skåne.

Other national dishes are crayfish, in season from August to September and the occasion for a rash of informal parties, preferably outdoors; pea soup and pork, followed by pancakes, traditional Thursday supper from autumn through spring; and in November, particularly in southern Sweden, goose.

Generally, the Swedes do better with fish than they do with meat. If you like good, tender beef, stick to the *à la carte* menu.

Practically everything in the way of wines and liquors is regularly available at the better restaurants and bars, even the latest cocktail, although any kind of mixed drink seems somehow out of place in this land where liquor is traditionally drunk straight (neat) with no nonsense, thank you.

Quite another matter is the question of drinking hours. Before noon (1 P.M. on Sundays) you're doomed to soft drinks (not even wine or beer), unless you buy your own bottle at one of the state-owned liquor shops, known as Systembolag. These, however, are closed on Saturdays and Sundays and are by no means thick on the ground. At midnight everything is put away again except at those nightspots with licenses to stay open to 2 or 3 A.M.

Anyhow, if you're going to eat Swedish, order *snaps* and beer or table water with the *smörgåsbord*. *Snaps* is the collective name for *aquavit* or *brännvin*, Swedish liquor made under a variety of brand names and with flavors varying from practically tasteless to sweetly spiced. Recommended brands: Skåne, Herrgårds, and O.P. Andersson. Swedish beers are good—made in a variety of light and dark qualities and strengths.

But do remember that almost all alcohol is expensive in Sweden—even a beer can cost upwards of \$2.

**TIPPING.** Tipping in hotels, restaurants and bars is not generally necessary in Sweden as the service charge is always included in your check. However, exceptional service may warrant a tip. Similarly, many round up restaurant bills to the nearest 5 or 10 kronor. There are only a few exceptions to the no-tipping rule. Taxi drivers—who pay tax on tips whether they get them or not—should always be given between 10% and 15%. Hairdressers should be tipped about 10%, and coat check attendants in restaurants should be given about SEK 8 per coat. Otherwise, tipping is the exception rather than the rule.

**MAIL.** Post offices are open from 9 to 6 Monday to Friday and 10 to 1 on Saturday. During the summer, some do not open on Saturday. Aside from post offices, you can also buy stamps from the machines outside post offices, in department stores and hotels. These take 1 and 5 krona coins. Similarly, some shops selling postcards also sell stamps. Mail boxes are painted a distinctive yellow.

Airmail letters and postcards to the U.S. and Canada weighing less than 20 grams cost SEK 3.90. Postcards and letters within Europe cost SEK 3.30.

**CLOSING TIMES.** Shops are generally open 9-6, Mon. to Fri. On Sat. and the day before a holiday, closing time varies between 1 and 4. Department stores and many other shops in the larger cities stay open until 8 or 10 one evening in the week (usually Mon. or Fri.), but not in June or July, and some of the larger stores open on Sun. Banks are open 9.30-3 Mon. to Fri.; many also open in the evening between 4.30 and 6. In many larger cities the banks are open for business from 9.30-5.30. The bank at Stockholm's Arlanda International Airport is open daily from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. There is also a bank at Gothenburg's Landvetter Airport, open daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

**TAX-FREE SHOPPING.** About 13,000 Swedish shops—more than 1,000 in Stockholm alone—participate in a tax-free shopping scheme for visitors enabling you to save around 15% on all buys exported within one month of purchase. Take your passport with you to shops and ask for the special tax-free check. All airports and ports have repayment offices, which will refund in cash—deducting a service charge—the tax paid. In some cases the refunds are made on board the ferries. Some stores will offer the tax-free shopping service only on transactions of SEK 200 or more.

**GETTING AROUND SWEDEN.** By Air. Sweden has a good internal air network, with *SAS* and *Linjeflyg* the main carriers. To give a rough idea of flying times, Stockholm to Kiruna, north of the Arctic Circle, takes around 90 minutes, while Stockholm to Gothenburg, on the west coast, takes around 55 minutes.

Outside peak times, there are many fare bargains to be had on flights listed as "red" departures. Basic off-peak fares are about 25% below peak rates for one-way trips. Senior citizens pay only SEK 200 or SEK 300, depending on distance, on one-way fares in off-peak periods.

Anyone planning to stay for two or more nights (no restriction on weekends) can buy a "mini-price" fare, valid only for round trips. This gives a 50% discount, and your spouse and young people between 12 and 25 traveling with you pay only SEK 200 each, while the fare for children between 2 and 11 is SEK 100. *SAS* and *Linjeflyg* have also introduced "micro-price" fares on Swedish domestic flights, at 60% of the normal round-trip fare. They are available on selected flights on all routes but must be booked at least 14 days in advance.

Young people between 12 and 25 can travel on a standby basis for a flat-rate one-way fare of SEK 150 or SEK 250 depending on distance (or SEK 300 if a change of aircraft in Stockholm is involved).

By train. Swedish trains are comfortable, clean and reliable with efficient express services linking all main cities. First and second class carriages and dining or self-service cars are carried on most trains. Sleeping cars—costing from about SEK 100 in addition to the normal fare—and couchettes—costing approximately SEK 70—are also available on all overnight runs. No smoking signs must be strictly observed.

Note also that the letter "R" in timetables means that seat reservations—SEK 15—are required.

Normal full fares apply throughout the week. However, on certain trains listed as "Low price" or "Red" departures, fares are reduced by 50%. Passengers traveling on these low fares cannot make any stopovers and the tickets are valid for only 36 hours. There is a flat-rate maximum fare for all journeys of 545 miles (880 kilometers) or more. Passengers holding the European senior citizens' railcard qualify for a 50% reduction on Swedish rail fares.

In addition to these exclusively Swedish discounts, the *Nordturst* (or Scanrail card), the *Inter-Rail* card, the *Eurailpass* and *Eurail Youthpass*, and the *Rail Europ Senior Card* are all valid within Sweden. See "Getting Around Scandinavia by Rail" in *Planning Your Trip* for further details.

**By car.** Given its vast size and the excellence of the air and rail network, car travel in Sweden may seem a less than ideal means of getting around, especially as only main roads, particularly in the north of the country, are paved, all others being gravel. Having said this, however, roads are very well engineered, and the small population also means that there is generally very little traffic. Similarly, there are no toll roads anywhere.

There are strict speed limits, however, even outside built-up areas. These are 110, 90 or 70 km.p.h. (68, 56 or 43 m.p.h.), but between mid-June and mid-August you are restricted to 90 km.p.h. on roads where the 110 km.p.h. limit normally applies. In built-up areas the speed limit is always 50 km.p.h. (31 m.p.h.), and 30 km.p.h. (19 m.p.h.) outside schools. Speed limits are always clearly posted. Towing a trailer with brakes, the limit is 70 km.p.h. (43 m.p.h.); without brakes, it is 40 km.p.h. (25 m.p.h.).

Note also that seat belts are compulsory for drivers and all passengers and that you must *always* use dipped headlights, both at night and during the day. U.S. drivers' licenses are valid in Sweden.

Parking restrictions are strictly observed. You should always park only in designated areas. Parking meters accept one krona coins. Wrongly-parked cars will be towed away.

The best people to contact in the event of a breakdown are the police or "Larmtjänst," a 24-hour service run by the Swedish insurance companies, with branches all over the country; its phone numbers are listed in local telephone directories. The toll-free number 90 000 should be used only in an emergency. English is always spoken.

Finally, it is very important to observe the extremely strict (and equally strictly-enforced) drink/drive regulations. Anything in excess of two bottles of beer will be enough for a conviction, and tests are made frequently. Fines are very heavy and imprisonment by no means rare. On the whole, the smart thing is simply not to drink if you're driving.

**By bus.** Swedish buses are run by the national rail network and a small number of private companies. Prices are low, but services relatively slow. In more remote parts of the country, a reasonable Post Bus service knits the scattered communities together.

**By bicycle.** Bikes can be rented throughout Sweden. For a complete list of rental companies, write *Cykelfrämjandet*, P.O. Box 6027, S-102 31 Stockholm, which also publishes an English-language guide to cycling vacations in Sweden. The *Swedish Touring Club*, P.O. Box 25, S-101 20 Stockholm, can also provide details of organized bike tours in practically every province. Prices are very reasonable.

Many buses and trains will carry bikes free of charge; inquire at tourist offices or write *Svenska Cykelsällskapet*, P.O. Box 6006, S-164 06 Kista, for details.



## PRELUDE TO SWEDEN

### *Dolls' Houses in the Wilderness*

by  
ANDREW BROWN

Because Sweden is the largest and the richest of the Scandinavian countries, it is also the most typical: any idea of what is "Scandinavian" is informed by Sweden. If the other countries differ from the Swedish model, this tends to suggest that they are not truly "Scandinavian."

The word suggests a combination of gloom and cleanliness; efficiency combined with joyless affluence, conjuring up a vision of somewhere very impressive, but not really suited to human life. Moose and mosquitoes thrive; other lifeforms do not.

It is easy enough to find parts of Sweden that correspond to this stereotype—and they are almost certainly the first parts that the tourist will see. But the tension and the interest of Swedish life comes from the fact that the Swedes themselves could no more stand to live as they seem to do than anybody else could. If the foreigner recoils from certain aspects of Swedish life, so do the Swedes themselves. The result can be extremely confusing, but it is both more interesting and a great deal more pleasant than the rather inhuman front presented to the world would suggest. The moral, for anyone who wants to enjoy Sweden—and there is much here to enjoy—is 'Get off the Main Street'.

### The Minor Arts of Peace

A perfect example of this is provided by Uddevalla, a town on the west coast that looks from the main road like every other town in Sweden. Admittedly, there is nowhere in Europe but Sweden where you will find towns that look good from a four-lane highway, but the drabness of Uddevalla is remarked upon even by guidebooks.

Between the main road and the sea is a low-lying area that floods after westerly gales every year. Every fall the octagonal tourist office in Uddevalla is surrounded by water and accessible only to those tourists who had the foresight to pack canoes or waders. It makes an annual splash on the TV news.

On the other side of the road, the town itself is concealed by a line of modern developments: car lots and demolition sites, and large grey concrete buildings that look like overgrown Lego models without either the color or the imagination of the originals.

Seeing all this, the average traveler gets away down the highway as quickly as possible. He may admire the engineering that has made the highway possible, but if he thinks anything at all about the town, it is only that Uddevalla is one of those places that Nature meant to be bypassed. But the wise man turns off the main road into the town, and gets lost in the one-way system. The belt of nastiness is only one block deep. The buildings behind are not particularly beautiful, but they are not inhuman. One conceals a rocky garden, where you can sit on terraces drinking beer all through the summer twilight, moving occasionally to keep within the shade of trees. The streets are crowded with people, not with cars. There is an open-air market. A little more exploration discovers a comfortable cafe, and a shop that sells foreign newspapers. An indoor market sells fish so fresh their eyes and flanks still gleam. Much more surprisingly, it sells kippers, which you can only otherwise buy in Great Britain. These are the minor arts of peace. They may not be spectacular, but they're important, and very well done throughout Scandinavia, but to find them in Sweden you must go behind the facade of grey modernity.

### In a Meadow by a Lake

The town of Uddevalla, however, is still public Sweden. Even after you have learned to find and enjoy the shops and cafes, the houses on the hills around remain closed and mysterious. The less privacy people have, the more closely they guard it. To discover what makes Swedes tick, you must go still further from the main road, perhaps to a house that stands some miles south of Uddevalla. It's not a tourist attraction: in fact it is a private house, though people are encouraged to visit the lakes and the woods around it. And those with a taste for the outdoor life can spend a night in the cabin across the meadow.

The house is not far from the main road, but you must travel for some time to get there. The branch road starts at a modern gas station on a highway, leads past a couple of supermarkets and then a much older general store. When it climbs into the hills there is no metalled surface. In the space of a mile you have traveled back 30 years. Five miles of gravel road lead to a track through the forest that only a tractor could get down.

The woods around are typical of Southern Sweden. They seem untamed—moose hairs lie in clumps along the tracks—but they are not op-

pressive. The lack of undergrowth makes the forest seem extraordinarily spacious, and though the trees are almost all conifers, they're not monotonous. No one who has not seen a Scandinavian forest in early summer can imagine how many shades of green there are in the world, each one distinct and bright and clear. The elements of the view are limited, but they are never quite the same; which keeps the forest beautiful however far you walk, but makes it very easy to get lost in. So be a little careful.

The house stands at the end of this track, in a meadow by a lake. It was built 50 years ago by two Finnish lumberjacks, who lived what must have been a life of monotony remarkable even by the standards of immigrant Finnish lumberjacks. In winter they worked in the forests; in summer they netted pike out of the lake and sold what they could not eat. Eventually they moved away. The house fell into disrepair. This is an old pattern. You can live off the land in Sweden, but few would choose to do so. (In the 19th century, Sweden was so poor that a quarter of all the descendants of Swedes living then are now Americans). Walking through the woods in the south of the country you will often come across the remains of cabins from this time, their stone foundations worn down like old teeth.

Even the lake where the lumberjacks had netted their pike died, poisoned by acid rain. The prevailing winds from England and Germany are loaded with sulphur dioxide from factories and car exhausts. This turns to weak sulphuric acid and falls on Sweden, where the peat and granite cannot buffer it as English soil can. The snow that looks so pure in winter is actually weak sulphuric acid, frozen, fluffy, and deadly. When it melts each spring, four months' worth of acid runs into the lakes and rivers in a week, killing fish fry and eggs, most forms of algae, and most insects too. The lakes are neatly sterilized. Of the thousand or so lakes in Bohuslän, only a handful can now support any lifeform higher than the waterlouse.

So far this story has dealt with the effects of the country on the people who live there. The point, however, is how they have changed the country. In the early 70s the house and the lake were taken over by a group of local fishermen. They filled the lakes with trout—each one of which had to be carried down the track in rucksacks full of water—and arranged to have lime spread on the ice each spring to counteract the acid rain. All this is paid for by selling fishing permits for the lakes, but by this time catching fish had become a secondary consideration for the fishermen. Their treasure was the house.

It has been lovingly restored, with stripped and polished pine floors, prints and ornamental driftwood on the walls. It seems that the attraction is that they can get away from all respectable life here. They can drink all night and not worry about driving in the morning; they can chop wood and cover themselves with paint; they chew tobacco and spit into an open fire. It is a small boys' paradise, and irresistible to anyone over the age of 15.

But these small boys in their 30s and 40s turn into old maids in the morning. They tiptoe around in their socks, brushing and sweeping; they agonize over the exact placement of a hat-stand; they would, if they could, reintroduce the death penalty for littering. The wilderness camp is turned into a dolls' house.

It is this clearing up that is the point of the whole thing. This is Sweden in microcosm. The fishermen do not go into the woods to get away from

it all, but to extend it all: to build a perfect, private society together in the middle of nowhere. All Swedish life is best understood as conducted in dolls' houses in the wilderness, and it demands of its participants the same passion and concentration as a children's game.

Just as heroism is the Polish vice, sincerity is the curse of the Swedes. They can believe anything—and they do—but this belief is almost always a communal activity. Swedes in discussion are like a shoal of fish. They all point in the same direction, and if they change direction, all do so at once. Sometimes they split into competing shoals, but within each group the discipline remains. What's rare in Sweden, and always seems slightly ridiculous, are self-sufficient individuals, or, if you like, lone fish.

### How to Move a Mountain

These attitudes are easily misunderstood. Because belief—sincerity—comes so naturally to the Swedes, they may seem to outsiders insincere, just as the girl who can't say "No" seems incapable of loving because she falls in love so easily. But this is unfair. If the sceptical British, for example, strike ridiculous attitudes, they are being hypocritical. If the Swedish do the same, this is not hypocrisy, but wholly sincere self-deception. And they could easily justify this quirk of character if they ever felt the need to justify something that is to them so self-evident. Faith *has* moved mountains in Sweden, most obviously in the iron-mining town of Kiruna, above the Arctic Circle.

But there is no need to go as far as Kiruna to see this, even though it is one of the most remarkable towns in the world. Stockholm itself is best enjoyed as the most beautiful dolls' house in the world. The most famous sights of the city all have this quality of toys: there is the restored 17th-century warship, the *Vasa*; the royal palace, for show rather than for living in; the open-air museum at Skansen, where houses, churches, and workshops from all over Sweden have been re-erected on the slopes around a zoo. In the workshops there are real craftsmen playing at being real craftsmen; in the zoo there are wolverines and seals playing in beautifully landscaped enclosures.

The modern center of the city is extremely ugly, but this, too, is the result of a communal fantasy. This was the dream of the American '50s (and the Swedish '60s) that with enough money and enough cars, everyone would be happy if there were no buildings in sight more than five years old to remind them of what they had lost. The tourist office in Sweden House marks the furthest outpost of this dream. Beyond it lies a park—the Kungsträdgården—and when the city council proposed to ruin that, too, for the sake of a new subway station, mass demonstrations stopped the plan. Respectable Swedes, who would tell you even then that they were the most buttoned-up and formal people in the world, climbed the trees that were to be cut down, and clung to the branches with the workmen poised below, axes at the ready, until the city council gave way, as they were forced to do. Opposition broke the spell; when communal belief was no longer possible, the ideas that had laid waste the city center lost all their power.

This is not to say that all modern Swedish architecture is ugly; bits of it are extremely beautiful, though nowhere as lovely as in Finland. But again, this beauty is to be found in hidden places, not in public ones. The beautiful public buildings of Stockholm are all old, and almost all of them are built at the edge of islands which greatly increase their beauty.

### Angst and Taboos

Of course, one of the things the visitor to Stockholm expects to see is porn. This is most odd for anyone who lives in Sweden—we cannot imagine how the legend of "Swedish Sin" arose. There was admittedly a period in the late '60s when the Swedes decided that since pornography is unavoidable, it must be good for you. That decision later came to seem foolish. Now they are just confused, but not very worried. The guilt, fear, and anguish that Anglo-Saxons lavish on sex are devoted by the Swedes to alcohol.

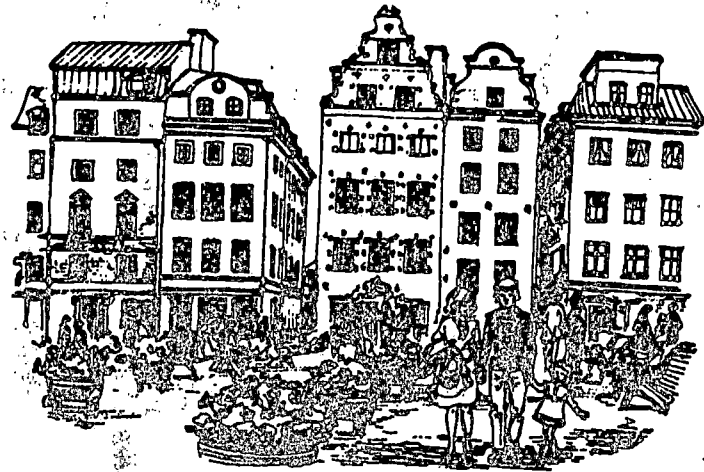
The Swedish attitude to drink is one of the things that most intensely irritates the foreigner. Drink is not so much difficult as inconvenient to obtain; in those few restaurants that serve it, it is extremely expensive. An elaborate network of law and taboo has almost eliminated drunken driving, except for those drivers too drunk to remember the consequences. This may have kept death off the roads (moose cause more car crashes every year in Sweden than ever humans do) but it has also eliminated social drinking, except in large towns. No amount of pleasure is worth the risk of losing your license in a country where cars are as common and as vital as they are in Sweden. In the countryside there is no-one who can afford to drink with strangers except the town drunk, and who would want to drink with him?

It sometimes seems that the Swedes cannot enjoy a drink unless they are convinced that it is harming them. The windows of the state liquor stores are lined with anti-alcohol posters displayed behind ramps of a purplish fluid called Schloss Boosenburg, an "alcohol-free wine." But things are loosening up nowadays, largely as a result of the introduction of real wine, which women can drink and enjoy with men. The old Swedish taboos on drink had a partially sexual underpinning: men drank; women picked up the pieces, and resented having to do so. This was clearly unsatisfactory, though it did produce one marvelous recipe: Put a small silver coin in the bottom of a cup; add sweetened black coffee till you can no longer see the coin; then pour in vodka until the coin becomes visible again. This is not a drink for those who wish to remain gentlemen in their cups.

It's worth dwelling on this subject because the taboos of a country are more informative even than the local newspapers. The superstitious horror with which the Swedes regarded drink is really a result of the fact that drunks quarrel. They forget the rules of the communal game, and stumble through the dolls' house, breaking things and shouting, interrupting everybody else. No wonder their fellows turn on them with the ferocity of children. For a children's game has power only when all the players believe in it. Otherwise the dolls have no life, and will quickly be broken.

This need not worry the visitor. The Swedes treat foreigners with great courtesy and kindness. Almost all of them speak English, and all are delighted to show you their splendid game. They will perhaps complain that theirs is the most regulated and tightly controlled society in the Western World; and in a sense they are right. For the last 15 years, the Swedish parliament has been passing laws and regulations at a rate of one every eight hours of the day and night, or more than 1,000 a year. But for the most part the citizens treat this activity as lightly as do the parliamentarians themselves. The system has reached such a pitch of complication that

no-one takes very much notice of it any more. The Swedes obey such rules as they feel are sensible, and ignore the others. They feel entitled to do so because it is, after all, their game. This sense of belonging makes them a very restful people to be among; nor can anyone who has known a Swedish summer feel that there is anywhere in the world that is more beautiful in the months of May and June.



## STOCKHOLM

### *Open Nature and City Planning*

Stockholm, Sweden's capital, has been called the most beautiful city in the world. This is open to debate, but few will deny that it is a handsome and civilized capital with a natural setting that would be hard to beat anywhere. When it was founded as a fortress on a little stone island where Lake Mälaren reaches the Baltic, nobody cared much about natural beauty. It was protection the founders were after, military defense. But around the year 1250, the fortress became a town, and the town, spreading to nearby islands and finally to the mainland, became a city. And, though Nature remained the same, men's opinion of it changed, and Stockholm delights the tourist today with its openness, its space, its vistas over a great expanse of water. Of course it's been called the "Venice of the North," but that happens sooner or later to any northern city with more water than can be supplied by a fire hydrant.

Stockholm's beauty has been jealously guarded by the city fathers. The town is full of parks, tree-lined squares and boulevards, playgrounds, wading pools and other amenities of urban life, and the building codes are extremely strict. Nature and city planning have thus combined to create a pleasing metropolis, and it is hard to realize as you gaze out over the water from a table on the Strömparterren terrace that you are in the heart of a bustling metropolis, a town that has grown from less than 100,000 inhabitants to over a million in the space of a century.

Nowhere is the striking modernity of much of Stockholm more obvious than in the brand new streets and squares around Sergels Torg, a startling glass and steel tower in the heart of the new city, and the rail station, where

**Health:** Life expectancy at birth (1989): 66 male; 71 female. Births (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 27. Deaths (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 5. Natural increase: 2.1%. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births 1989): 40.

**Education (1989):** Literacy: 65%; compulsory ages 6-12. Major International Organizations: UN (WHO, ILO, FAO, World Bank, IMF), OAS. Embassy: 2600 Virginia Ave. NW 20037; 338-6980.

The Netherlands acquired Suriname in 1667 from Britain, in exchange for New Netherlands (New York). The 1954 Dutch constitution raised the colony to a level of equality with the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles. In the 1970s the Dutch government pressured for Suriname independence, which came Nov. 25, 1975, despite objections from East Indians. Some 40% of the population (mostly East Indians) emigrated to the Netherlands in the months before independence.

The National Military Council took over control of the government, Feb. 1982. The government came under democratic leadership in 1988.

## Swaziland

### Kingdom of Swaziland

**People:** Population (1990 est.): 779,000. Age distrib. (%): 0-14: 47.3; 15-59: 47.4; 60+: 5.3. Pop. density: 112 per sq. mi. Urban (1985): 26%. Ethnic groups: Swazi 90%, Zulu 2.3%, European 2.1%, other African, non-African groups. Languages: Swazi, English, (both official). Religions: Christians 57%, indigenous beliefs 43%.

**Geography:** Area: 6,704 sq. mi., slightly smaller than New Jersey. Location: In southern Africa, near Indian O. coast. Neighbors: South Africa on N, W, S, Mozambique on E. Topography: The country descends from W-E in broad belts, becoming more arid in the lowland region, then rising to a plateau in the E. Capital: Mbabane. Cities (1990 est.): Mbabane 46,000; Manzini 53,000.

**Government:** Type: Monarchy. Head of state: King Mswati 3d; as of Apr. 25, 1986. Head of government: Prime Min. Obed Dlamini; in office: July 12, 1989. Local divisions: 4 districts, 2 municipalities, 40 regions.

**Economy:** Industries: Wood pulp. Chief crops: Sugar, corn, cotton, rice, pineapples, sugar, citrus fruits. Minerals: Asbestos, iron, coal. Other resources: Forests. Arable land: 8%. Electricity prod. (1988): 130 mln. kwh. Labor force: 53% agric.; 9% ind. and commerce; 9% serv.

**Finance:** Monetary unit: Lilangeni (Mar. 1991: 1.00 = \$36 US). Gross national product (1989): \$683 mln. Per capita GNP (1989): \$900. Imports (1988): \$404 mln.; partners: So. Afr., 98%. Exports (1988): \$436 mln.; partners: UK 33%, So. Afr. 20%. National budget (1990): \$181 mln. expenditures. International reserves less gold (Feb. 1991): \$214 mln. Consumer prices (change in 1989): 11.7%.

**Transport:** Motor vehicles: in use (1986): 20,000 passenger cars, 20,000 comm. vehicles.

**Communications:** Radios: 1 per 6.3 persons. Telephones: 1 per 34 persons. Daily newspaper circ. (1987): 24 per 1,000 pop.

**Health:** Life expectancy at birth (1989): 47 male; 54 female. Births (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 46. Deaths (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 15. Natural increase: 3.1%. Hospital beds (1984): 1,508. Physicians (1984): 80. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births 1989): 127.

**Education (1990):** Literacy: 65%. 82% attend primary school.

Major International Organizations: UN (IMF, WHO, FAO), OAU, Commonwealth of Nations.

Embassy: 3400 International Dr. NW 20008; 362-6683.

The royal house of Swaziland traces back 400 years, and is one of Africa's last ruling dynasties. The Swazis, a Bantu people, were driven to Swaziland from lands to the N by the Zulus in 1820. Their autonomy was later guaranteed by Britain and Transvaal, with Britain assuming control after 1903. Independence came Sept. 6, 1968. In 1973 the king repealed the constitution and assumed full powers.

Under the constitution political parties are forbidden; parliament's role in government is limited to debate and advice.

## Sweden

### Kingdom of Sweden

#### Konungariket Sverige

**People:** Population (1990 est.): 8,407,000. Age distrib. (%): 0-14: 17.9; 15-59: 59.0; 60+: 23.1. Pop. density: 48 per sq. mi. Urban (1985): 85%. Ethnic groups: Swedish 91%, Finnish 3%, Lapps, European immigrants. Languages: Swedish. Religions: Lutheran (official) 95%.

**Geography:** Area: 173,731 sq. mi., larger than California. Location: On Scandinavian Peninsula in N. Europe. Neighbors: Norway on W, Denmark on S (across Kattegat), Finland on E. Topography: Mountains along NW border cover 25% of Sweden, flat or rolling terrain covers the central and southern areas, which includes several large lakes. Capital: Stockholm. Cities (1990): Stockholm 672,000; Göteborg 429,000; Malmö 230,000.

**Government:** Type: Constitutional monarchy. Head of state: King Carl XVI Gustaf; b. Apr. 30, 1946; in office: Sept. 19, 1973. Head of government: Prime Min. vacant (as of Sept. 18, 1991). Local divisions: 24 lan (counties), 278 municipalities. Defense: 2.9% of GNP (1987).

**Economy:** Industries: Steel, machinery, instruments, autos, shipbuilding, shipping, paper. Chief crops: Grains, potatoes, sugar beets. Minerals: Zinc, iron, lead, copper, gold, silver. Other resources: Forests (half the country); yield one fourth exports. Arable land: 7%. Livestock (1989): cattle: 1.7 mln.; pigs: 2.2 mln. Fish catch (1989): 240,000 metric tons. Electricity prod. (1988): 182 bin. kwh. Crude steel prod. (1988): 4.6 mln. metric tons. Labor force: 5% agric.; 24% manuf. & mining; 37% social services.

**Finance:** Monetary unit: Krona (May 1991: 6.12 = \$1 US). Gross national product (1989): \$179 bin. Per capita GNP (1989): \$19,150. Imports (1989): \$47.8 bin.; partners: W. Ger. 21%, UK 9%, U.S. 7%. Exports (1989): \$51.5 bin.; partners: UK 10%, W. Ger. 12%, Nor. 10%. Tourists (1988): \$2.3 bin. receipts. National budget (1989): \$60.5 bin. expenditures. International reserves less gold (Mar. 1991): \$20.2 bin. Gold: 6.06 mln. oz. Consumer prices (change in 1990): 10.5%.

**Transport:** Railway traffic (1988): 5.9 bin. passenger-km. Motor vehicles: in use (1988): 3.3 mln. passenger cars, 259,000 comm. vehicles. Civil aviation (1989): 7.8 bin. passenger-km; 43 airports. Chief ports: Göteborg, Stockholm, Malmö.

**Communications:** Television sets: 1 per 2.4 persons. Radios: 1 per 1.2 persons. Telephones: 1 per 1.1 persons. Daily newspaper circ. (1988): 572 per 1,000 pop.

**Health:** Life expectancy at birth (1989): 74 male; 81 female. Births (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 12. Deaths (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 12. Natural increase: .0%. Hospital beds: 1 per 148 persons. Physicians: 1 per 373 persons. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births 1989): 6.

**Education (1989):** Literacy: 99%. Years compulsory: 12; attendance 100%.

Major International Organizations: UN and all of its specialized agencies, EFTA, OECD. Embassy: 800 New Hampshire Ave. NW 20037; 944-5600.

The Swedes have lived in present-day Sweden for at least 5,000 years, longer than nearly any other European people. Gothic tribes from Sweden played a major role in the disintegration of the Roman Empire. Other Swedes helped create the first Russian state in the 9th century.

The Swedes were Christianized from the 11th century, and a strong centralized monarchy developed. A parliament, the Riksdag, was first called in 1435, the earliest parliament on the European continent, with all classes of society represented.

Swedish independence from rule by Danish kings (dating from 1397) was secured by Gustavus I in a revolt, 1521-23; he built up the government and military and established the Lutheran Church. In the 17th century Sweden was a major European power, gaining most of the Baltic seacoast, but its international position subsequently declined.

The Napoleonic wars, in which Sweden acquired Norway (it became independent 1905), were the last in which Sweden participated. Armed neutrality was maintained in both world wars.

Over 4 decades of Social Democratic rule was ended in 1976 parliamentary elections but the party was returned to power in the 1982 elections. Although 90% of the economy is in private hands, the government holds a large interest in water power production and the railroads are operated by a public agency.

Consumer cooperatives are in extensive operation and also are important in agriculture and housing.

Premier Olof Palme was shot and killed on a Stockholm street Feb. 28, 1986. A man with a history of substance abuse and psychiatric treatment was convicted of the crime July, 1989. The conviction was overturned Oct. 12.

## Switzerland

### Swiss Confederation

**People:** Population (1990 est.): 6,626,000. Age distrib. (%): 0-14: 17.0; 15-59: 63.7; 60+: 19.3. Pop. density: 406 per sq. mi. Urban (1987): 60.4%. Ethnic groups: Mixed European stock. Languages: German, French, Italian (all official). Religions: Roman Catholic 49%, Protestant 49%.

**Geography:** Area: 15,941 sq. mi., as large as Mass., Conn., and R.I., combined. Location: In the Alps Mts. in Central Europe. Neighbors: France on W, Italy on S, Austria on E, Germany on N. Topography: The Alps cover 60% of the land area, the Jura, near France, 10%. Running between, from NE to SW, are midlands, 30%. Capital: Bern. Cities (1989): Zurich 346,000; Basel 171,200; Geneva 161,000.

**Government:** Type: Federal republic. Head of government: Pres. Arnold Koller; in office: Jan. 1, 1990. Local divisions: 20 full cantons, 6 half cantons. Defense: 2.2% of GNP (1987).

**Economy:** Industries: Machinery, machine tools, steel, instruments, watches, textiles, foodstuffs (cheese, chocolate), chemicals, drugs, banking, tourism. Chief crops: Grains, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, tobacco. Minerals: Salt. Other resources: Hydro power potential. Arable land: 10%. Livestock (1989): cattle: 1.8 mln.; pigs: 1.9 mln. Electricity prod. (1988): 58.4 bin. kwh. Crude steel prod. (1989): 825,000 metric tons. Labor force: 39% ind. and commerce, 7% agric., 50% serv.

**Finance:** Monetary unit: Franc (May 1991: 1.44 = \$1 US). Gross national product (1989): \$197 bin. Per capita GNP (1989): \$30,270. Imports (1989): \$89.6 bin.; partners: Ger. 30%, Fr. 11%, It. 10%, U.K. 5%. Exports (1990): \$63.7 bin.; partners: W. Ger. 18%, Fr. 9%, It. 8%, U.S. 8%. Tourists (1989): receipts \$5.9 bin. National budget (1988): \$17.4 bin. International reserves less gold (Mar. 1991): \$26.5 bin. Gold: 83.28 mln. oz. Consumer prices (change in 1990): 5.4%.

**Transport:** Railway traffic (1989): 10.8 bin. passenger-km. Motor vehicles: in use (1989): 2.7 mln. passenger cars, 239,000 comm. vehicles. Civil aviation (1989): 15.8 bin. passenger-km; 5 airports with scheduled flights.

**Communications:** Television sets: 1 per 2.9 persons. Radios: 1 per 2.6 persons. Telephones: 1 per 1.2 persons. Daily newspaper circ. (1988): 429 per 1,000 pop.

**Health:** Life expectancy at birth (1989): 74 male; 82 female. Births (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 12. Deaths (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 10. Natural increase: .2%. Physicians: 1 per 620 persons. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births 1989): 6.8.

**Education (1989):** Literacy: 99%. Years compulsory: 9; attendance 100%.

Major International Organizations: Many UN specialized agencies (though not a member).

Embassy: 2900 Cathedral Ave. NW 20008; 745-7900.

Switzerland, the Roman province of Helvetia, is a federation of 23 cantons (20 full cantons and 6 half cantons), 3 of which in 1291 created a defensive league and later were joined by other districts. Voters in the French-speaking part of Canton Bern voted for self-government, 1978; Canton Jura was created Jan. 1, 1979.

In 1648 the Swiss Confederation obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire. The cantons were joined under a federal constitution in 1848, with large powers of local control retained by each canton.

Switzerland has maintained an armed neutrality since 1815, and has not been involved in a foreign war since 1515. It is the seat of many UN and other international agencies.

Switzerland is a leading world banking center; stability of the currency brings funds from many quarters. The nation's famed secret bank accounts were due to be phased out by Sept. 1992.

## Syria

### Syrian Arab Republic

#### al-Jamhouriya al Arabia as-Souriya

**People:** Population (1990 est.): 12,471,000. Age distrib. (%): 0-14: 49.3; 15-59: 44.2; 60+: 6.5. Pop. density: 170 per sq. mi. Urban (1988): 50%. Ethnic groups: Arab 90%, Kurd, Armenian, others. Languages: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian. Religions: Sunni Moslem 74%, other Moslem 16%, Christian 10%.

**Geography:** Area: 71,498 sq. mi., the size of North Dakota. Location: At eastern end of Mediterranean Sea. Neighbors: Lebanon, Israel on W, Jordan on S, Iraq on E, Turkey on N. Topography: Syria has a short Mediterranean coastline, then stretches E and S with fertile lowlands and plains, alternating with mountains and large desert areas. Capital: Damascus. Cities (1989 est.): Damascus 1,361,000; Aleppo 1,308,000; Homs 464,000.

**Government:** Type: Republic (under military regime). Head of state: Pres. Hafez al-Assad; b. Mar. 1930; in office: Feb. 22, 1971. Head of government: Prime Min. Mahmoud Zuabi; in office: Nov. 1, 1987. Local divisions: Damascus and 13 provinces. Defense: 11.9% of GNP (1987).

**Economy:** Industries: Oil products, textiles, cement, tobacco, glassware, sugar, brassware. Chief crops: Cotton, grain, olives, fruits, vegetables. Minerals: Oil, phosphate, gypsum. Crude oil reserves (1987): 1.4 bin. bbls. Other resources: Wool. Arable land: 28%. Livestock (1989): sheep: 13 mln., goats: 1 mln. Electricity prod. (1988): 9.1 bin. kwh. Labor force: 32% agric.; 29% ind. & comm.; 39% services.

**Finance:** Monetary unit: Pound (Mar. 1991: 11.22 = \$1 US). Gross national product (1989): \$12.4 bin. Per capita GNP (1989): \$1,020.1. Imports (1989): \$2.0 bin.; partners: Iran, It., W. Ger., Fr. Exports (1989): \$3.0 bin.; partners: It. 20%, Rom. 28%. Tourists (1987): receipts: \$477 mln. National budget (1988): \$4.6 bin. expenditures. Consumer prices (change in 1989): 11.4%.

**Transport:** Railway traffic (1989): 1.3 bin. passenger-km. Motor vehicles: in use (1988): 112,000 passenger cars, 135,000 comm. vehicles. Civil aviation (1989): 833 mln. passenger-km; 5 airports with scheduled flights. Chief ports: Latakia, Tartus.

**Communications:** Television sets: 1 per 17 persons. Radios: 1 per 4.1 persons. Telephones: 1 per 23 persons. Daily newspaper circ. (1989): 21 per 1,000 pop.

**Health:** Life expectancy at birth (1989): 67 male; 69 female. Births (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 44. Deaths (per 1,000 pop. 1989): 6. Natural increase: 3.8%. Hospital beds: 1 per 840 persons. Physicians: 1 per 1,347 persons. Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births 1989): 40.

**Education (1989):** Literacy: 78% males. Years compulsory: 6; attendance: 94%.

Major International Organizations: UN (IMF, WHO, FAO), Arab League. Embassy: 2215 Wyoming Ave. NW 20008; 232-6313.

Syria contains some of the most ancient remains of civilization. It was the center of the Seleucid empire, but later became absorbed in the Roman and Arab empires. Ottoman rule prevailed for 4 centuries, until the end of World War I.

The state of Syria was formed from former Turkish districts, made a separate entity by the Treaty of Sevres 1920 and divided into the states of Syria and Greater Lebanon. Both were administered under a French League of Nations mandate 1920-1941.

Syria was proclaimed a republic by the occupying French Sept. 16, 1941, and exercised full independence effective Apr. 17, 1946. Syria joined in the Arab invasion of Israel in 1948.

Syria joined with Egypt in Feb. 1958 in the United Arab Republic but seceded Sept. 30, 1961. The Socialist Baath party and military leaders seized power in Mar. 1963. The Baath, a pan-Arab organization, became the only legal party. The government has been dominated by members of the minority Alawite sect.

In the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, Israel seized and occupied the Golan Heights area inside Syria, from which Israeli settlements had for years been shelled by Syria.

On Oct. 6, 1973, Syria joined Egypt in an attack on Israel. Arab oil states agreed in 1974 to give Syria \$1 billion a year to

form of influenza or typhus. One 20th-century writer has identified it with relapsing fever (see *relapsing fever*), which is spread by lice and ticks and has many characteristics in common with sweating sickness. This explanation is plausible. It is improbable that sweating sickness should appear as a well-defined disease and then vanish altogether.

**sweatshop**, workplace where conditions are oppressive and unhealthful and where there is unchecked exploitation of workers. The word was used in this sense in the 1840s in England to describe the exaction of monotonous work at very low wages. In the U.S., complaints of sweating began in the 1860s, when the wives of Civil War soldiers were employed to make uniforms. The term sweatshop originated in the United States and dates to 1867.

Originally the term applied to subcontracting conditions in the garment industries but later was extended generally to others. Sweating increased with the influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, providing a large source of cheap labour. Similar conditions were present in Europe. The problem emerged in Asia and Latin America with the beginnings of industrialization.

Because of the pressure of trade unions, the growth of labour parties, the growing economies of factory production, and the increased interest in human relations in industry, sweatshop industries have been controlled or eliminated in most developed countries where they formerly existed.

clothing industry and work conditions 4:751d

**Swedberg, Jesper** (1653–1735), Swedish theologian, bishop, and professor, father of Emanuel Swedborg.

Swedberg's family background 17:854h  
Swedish literature development 10:1161b

**swede** (vegetable): *see* rape.

**Swede Islands**, group of three atolls, Lamotrek, Elato, and Olimarao, in Yap district of the western Caroline Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Swede Islands lie about 560 mi (900 km) east-southeast of Yap and have an area of less than 1 sq mi (2.6 sq km). Pop. (1973) 265.  
7°30' N, 146°20' E

**Sweden** 17:845, nation occupying the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula, northern Europe. It is bounded by Norway (west), Finland (northeast), and the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Sea, and the North Sea (east, south-east, and southwest, respectively).

The text article, after a brief survey of the nation, covers its natural and human landscape, people, economy, transportation, administration and social conditions, and cultural life and institutions. (For statistical details, *see* pages 716–717.) *See also* Scandinavia, history of.

REFERENCES in other text articles:

- art, archaeology, and architecture
  - furniture style and wall hanging motifs 7:478a
  - glass designers, forms, and decoration 8:194f
- commerce, industry, and mining
  - auto industry development and cultural influence 2:531e; tables 530
  - clothing industry development 4:751f
  - coal production and reserves, table 5 4:781
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social issues



**Sweden, Church of**, Swedish SVENSKA KYRKAN, the established, or state-supported, church of Sweden, changed from the Roman Catholic to the Lutheran faith during the 16th-century Protestant Reformation. During the 9th century, the Swedish people gradually began to accept Christianity. The first Christian missionary sent to Sweden was St. Ansgar (801–865), a Benedictine monk and first archbishop of Hamburg. Subsequently, British

and German missionaries worked among the Swedes, but the country did not become primarily Christian until the 12th century. In 1164 Uppsala was made the seat of the archbishop, and the first Swedish archbishop was appointed.

The Reformation in Sweden did not involve a radical break with past church practices. The episcopal form of church government and the apostolic succession of the clergy were maintained. Gustav I Vasa, king of independent Sweden (1523–60) after the Scandinavian union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark had broken up, wished to eliminate the extensive economic power of the Catholic Church in Sweden. He was aided in introducing the Reformation in Sweden by his chancellor, Laurentius Andreae, who had studied on the Continent and was aware of the new religious teachings, and by Olaus Petri, the Reformer of Sweden, who had studied in Wittenberg, Ger., with Martin Luther and Philip Melancthon. Ties with the Roman Church were gradually weakened until 1527, when the King, with the approval of the Parliament, confiscated the church's property, and the Church of Sweden became independent. Some of the clergy left Sweden rather than accept Lutheranism, but gradually the new religious teachings were accepted by the remaining clergy and the people. In 1544 the King and Parliament officially declared Sweden a Lutheran nation.

Olaus Petri (*q.v.*), teacher and preacher and later pastor (1543–52) in the Storkyrkan (the Cathedral of St. Nicolas) in Stockholm, city councilman in Stockholm, secretary (1527) and chancellor (1531) to the King, served the Swedish Reformation in many ways. He prepared a Swedish New Testament (1526), a hymnbook (1526), church manual (1529), and Swedish liturgy (1531), and he wrote several religious works. The entire Bible, published in 1541, was translated into Swedish by Olaus, his brother Laurentius Petri, and Laurentius Andreae.

Under the leadership of Laurentius Petri (*q.v.*), first Lutheran archbishop of the Church of Sweden (1531–73), the church resisted attempts by Calvinists to influence its teachings and government. Laurentius prepared the "church order" of 1571, a book of rites and ceremonies that regulated the life of the church.

Subsequent attempts by Roman Catholics to regain power in Sweden were defeated. Under King Gustavus II Adolphus, Lutheranism was no longer threatened, and Gustavus' intervention in the Thirty Years' War has been credited with saving Protestantism in Germany.

Lutheran orthodoxy prevailed in Sweden during the 17th century. During the 18th and 19th centuries, however, Pietism, a movement that began in Germany and emphasized personal religious experience and reform, strongly influenced Lutheranism in Sweden. As a result, educational, social welfare, and mission activities were begun and carried on by the church.

In the 20th century the church was active in the ecumenical movement. Archbishop Nathan Söderblom (*q.v.*) was an ecumenical leader whose work was eventually influential in the formation in 1948 of the World Council of Churches.

The Church of Sweden has continued as a state church, with the king as its highest authority. Other religious groups, however, have been accepted in Sweden since 1781, when an Edict of Toleration was issued. In 1952 a law was passed that allows a Swedish citizen to withdraw formally from the state church and not become a member of any church.

The country is divided into 13 dioceses, each headed by a bishop. The archbishop of Upp-

sala is bishop in his diocese and presiding bishop of the Church of Sweden. Bishops and archbishops are chosen by the king from candidates submitted to him by the ministers of a diocese. A synod of lay and clerical leaders of the entire church meets annually, with the king having the final authority to settle any conflict. In the late 1960s the church reported an inclusive membership of 7,000,000.

**Sweden, history of:** see Scandinavia, history of.

**Swedenborg, Emanuel** 17:854 (b. Jan. 29, 1688, Stockholm—d. March 29, 1772, London), scientist, mystic, philosopher, and theologian, exerted considerable influence on modern literature and religion.

*Abstract of text biography.* After graduating from the University of Uppsala, Swed., in 1709, Swedenborg spent the next five years travelling abroad, gaining an interest in the natural sciences. Returning to Sweden in 1715, he published that country's first scientific journal. He was ennobled in 1719 and took a second journey abroad (1721-22) and a third journey in 1733, after which he published works on the philosophy of nature, of which the *Principia Rerum Naturalium* (1734; "Principles of Natural Things") is the most important. After a trip to France, Italy, and Holland, he published the *Oeconomia Regni Animalis* in 1740-41 (*The Economy of the Animal Kingdom*, 1846), which was a study of human anatomy and physiology. For the remainder of his career, Swedenborg devoted his energies to biblical and mystical writings. Soon after his death, Swedenborgian societies, eventually to become the Church of the New Jerusalem, appeared.

REFERENCES in other text articles:

- Christian afterlife conception 4:507h
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- William James's early family background influence 10:27h

**Swedenborgians:** see New Church.

**Swedish Enlightenment**, sometimes called GUSTAVIAN ENLIGHTENMENT, period of rich development in Swedish literature in which Neoclassicism reached its highest expression and gradually graded into Romanticism. The Gustavian period takes its name from the brilliant King Gustav III (reigned 1771-92). A royal patron of the arts, he collected the best writers of the time at his court and, by founding the Swedish Academy (1786), gave them official status. He was especially interested in drama and opera, inviting German and French actors to perform in Stockholm and encouraging the leading Swedish poets to produce texts for performance. Gustav himself sketched out some of these works, the best of which is the historic opera *Gustaf Wasa* (1786), the result of the collaboration between the great academic poet Johan Henrik Kellgren and the composer J.G. Naumann.

Kellgren was the dominant literary figure of the period, which also gave rise to the scientific works of Carl von Linné (Carolus Linnaeus) and the mystical doctrines of Emmanuel Swedenborg. As arbiter of taste, Kellgren ruled that comedies should be modelled on those of the French and that tragedies should be Neoclassical. A Rationalist and satirist, he used his polemical wit against Thomas Thorild, the truculent pre-Romantic champion of individual genius. After Kellgren's death the controversy was carried on by Carl Gustaf af Leopold, who imposed pseudo-classical standards on the Academy and applied them in his rhetorical odes and tragedies. The outstanding Swedish lyric poet of the 18th century, Carl Michael Bellman, stood apart from the controversies of the time.

The ideals of the Gustavian epoch were expressed in the dissertation *Om upplysning* (1793; "On Enlightenment") by Nils Rosén

von Rosenstein, the first secretary of the Swedish Academy. Various memoirs, by G.J. Alderbeth, G.J. Ehrensvärd, Fredrik Axel von Fersen, Duchess Hedvig Elisabet Charlotta, and others, evoke the witty but artificial atmosphere of Gustav III's court.

· Swedish literature development 10:1176d

**Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America:** see Evangelical Covenant Church of America.

**Swedish language**, national language of Sweden and, with Finnish, one of the two official languages of Finland. Swedish belongs to the East Scandinavian group of North Germanic languages. About 8,000,000 people speak the language, of whom about 7,500,000 live in Sweden. Until World War II, it was also spoken in parts of Estonia and Latvia.

The history of Swedish from the Common Scandinavian period (600-1050) until c. 1225 is known chiefly from numerous runic inscriptions. Radical changes took place in the language, especially in the sound system, during the 14th and 15th centuries. Modern Swedish is usually dated from 1526, when a translation of the New Testament was first printed. The standard language began to emerge in the 17th century, formed principally on the Svea

dialects spoken in Stockholm and around Lake Mälaren but with some features from the Göta dialects. The Swedish Academy, founded in 1786, published a Swedish grammar in 1836 and later began a dictionary.

A characteristic of Swedish grammar, shared with the other Scandinavian languages, is clitic definite articles, the placement of the definite article after the noun. Standard Swedish has no case endings in nouns except for the possessive *s* (as in English) and has only two genders (neuter, common). In most dialects, however, three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter) are still differentiated. Swedish has a tone or pitch accent, described by many speakers of English as a singsong rhythm. The vocabulary contains many loanwords, especially from Low German and High German and, in more recent times, from French and English.

- Bible translation history 2:894a
- development and expansion from 1500s 8:27h
- Germanic language evolution, illus. 2 8:24
- origin, influence, and dialect 17:846h
- Scandinavian comparative features 8:28g *passim* to 30g
- Scandinavian language-dialect classes 10:646a

**SWEDEN**

*Official name:* Konungariket Sverige (Kingdom of Sweden).

*Location:* northern Europe.

*Form of government:* constitutional monarchy.

*Official language:* Swedish.

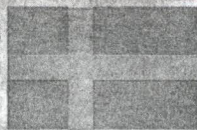
*Official religion:* Swedish State Church.

*Area:* 173,649 sq mi (land area 158,873 sq mi), 449,750 sq km (land area 411,479 sq km).

*Population:* (1970 census) 8,076,903 (de jure); (1971 estimate) 8,127,396.

*Capital:* Stockholm.

*Monetary unit:* 1 krona = 100 örer.



**Demography**

*Population:* (1971 estimate) density 51.2 per sq mi, 19.8 per sq km; (1970) urban 81.4%, rural 18.6%; (1970) male 49.94%, female 50.06%; (1970) under 15 20.8%, 15-29 22.8%, 30-44 17.4%, 45-59 19.3%, 60-74 14.8%, 75 and over 5.1%.

*Vital statistics:* (1971) births per 1,000 population 14.1, deaths per 1,000 population 10.2, natural increase per 1,000 population 3.9; (1963-67) life expectancy at birth—male 71.7, female 78.1; (1968) major causes of death (per 100,000 population)—arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease 330.3; malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue 195.3; vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 116.2; pneumonia 58.4.

*Ethnic composition* (1970): Swedish 93.3%, Finnish 2.9%, Norwegian 0.6%, German 0.5%, Dutch 0.5%, Yugoslav 0.4%, other 1.8%. *Religious affiliation* (mid-1960s): Swedish State Church (Evangelical Lutheran) 7,000,000; Svenska Baptistisamfundet 150,000, Pentecostal Assemblies 131,000, other Protestant 127,029, Roman Catholic 34,000, Jewish 13,000.

**National accounts**

*Budget* (1970-71). Revenue: 45,542,000,000 kronor (taxes on income and wealth 41.3%, excise duties 17.3%, receipts from government enterprises 8.7%, import duties 2.3%). Expenditures: 48,082,000,000 kronor (social security 27.8%, education 16.1%, defense 12.7%, health 4.5%, housing 4.5%, public roads 4.3%). *Total national debt* (1971): 38,788,000,000 kronor. *Tourism* (1969). Receipts from visitors: U.S. \$127,000,000. Expenditures by nationals abroad: U.S. \$365,000,000.

**Domestic economy**

*Gross national product* (GNP; at current market prices, 1970): U.S. \$32,510,000,000 (U.S. \$4,040 per capita).

Origin of gross domestic product (at current market prices):	1960			1970			1969		
	value in 000,000 kronor	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force	value in 000,000 kronor	% of total value	labour force	% of labour force	
agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing	4,861	7.2	446,952	13.8	6,235	3.7	313,720	7.4	
mining, quarrying	1,075	1.6	23,612	0.7	1,328	0.8	*	...	
manufacturing	19,524	29.0	1,108,927	34.2	43,478	25.8	1,317,042*	31.1	
construction	5,594	8.3	294,993	9.1	13,470	8.0	363,890	8.6	
electricity, gas, water	1,907	2.8	35,338	1.1	3,345	2.0	...	...	
transport, storage, communication	5,306	7.9	241,858	7.5	10,375	6.2	315,236	7.4	
trade	11,472	17.1	438,526†	13.5	19,146	11.4	594,358†	14.0	
banking, insurance, real estate	2,500	3.7	†	...	...	...	†	...	
ownership of dwellings	2,986	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
public administration, defense	2,703	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
services	7,545	11.2	643,315	19.8	...	...	1,264,968†	29.9	
other	1,765	2.6	10,563	0.3	71,279	42.3	67,548	1.6	
total	67,238	100.0%	3,244,084	100.0%	168,658	100.0%	4,236,767	100.0	

*Production* (metric tons except as noted). Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing (1970): barley 1,903,650, meat and pork 398,000, fish catch 277,400, pulpwood 28,100,000 cu m, milk 2,955,000. Mining, quarrying (1969): iron ore 33,185,000. Manufacturing (1969): wheat flour 375,073; refined sugar and other products of refining cane and beet sugar 274,148; sulfate wood pulp 4,039,627; sulfite wood pulp 1,420,496; prepared paints, enamels, lacquers, and varnishes 504,133,000 kronor; medicinal and pharmaceutical products 565,038,000 kronor; builders' workwood and prefabricated buildings of wood 2,143,468,000 kronor; newsprint 918,210; kraft paper and kraft paperboard 1,448,629; pig iron 2,532,358; internal-combustion engines other than for aircraft 747,436,000 kronor; calculating machines and similar machines 537,579,000 kronor; electric power machinery and switch gear 1,183,950,000 kronor; telecommunications equipment 1,622,415,000 kronor; mechanical-handling equipment 888,013,000 kronor; passenger motor cars 244,518 units. Construction (units, 1970): dwelling 109,843.

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Swedish literature, body of writings in the Swedish language that had its beginnings in the 13th century when Old Swedish became a language distinct from the common Norse that previously had been spoken throughout Scandinavia. The development of medieval Swedish literature was hindered by the country's gradual conversion to Catholic Christianity from the 11th century onward; this meant that Latin became the vehicle of much contemporary writing. Swedish vernacular literature came into its own in the 16th century with Sweden's ardent adherence to the Protestant Reformation. During subsequent centuries it reflected in a distinctive manner the contemporary literary fashions of Europe. *Major ref.* 10:1119f

development of children's literature 4:238d  
**Sweelinck, Jan Pieterszoon** (b. April 1562, Amsterdam—d. Oct. 16, 1621, Amsterdam), organist and composer, one of the principal figures in the development of organ music before J.S. Bach. He succeeded his father as organist of the Oude Kerk (Old Church), Amsterdam, about 1580, and remained in this post until his death. Apparently he never left the Low Countries and travelled only to Rotterdam and Antwerp.



Sweelinck, detail of an oil painting on wood by Gerrit Sweelinck (1566 to before 1645); in the Haags Gemeentemuseum, The Hague

By courtesy of the Haags Gemeentemuseum, The Hague

Although he composed much sacred and secular vocal music in the polyphonic traditions of France and the Netherlands (including the *Chansons*, the *Cantiones sacrae*, and settings of the Psalms), Sweelinck was chiefly known as an organist and keyboard composer. His keyboard music includes chorale variations, toccatas and fantasias showing the influence of the Venetian organ school, and sets of variations on secular tunes.

Sweelinck's fantasias are among the first organ fugues in which a single theme is subjected to augmentation, diminution, and changes of rhythm, and combined with counter-themes. His secular variations drew upon popular tunes of several European countries; an example is the set of variations on *Mein junges Leben hat ein End*.

It is possible that Sweelinck met the English composers John Bull and Peter Philips during their visits to the Low Countries; Bull's "Fantasia on a Theme of Sweelinck" was the tribute of one keyboard virtuoso to another. Sweelinck's keyboard playing was widely known. His organ pupils included the German composers Samuel Scheidt and Heinrich Scheidemann; Scheidemann's pupil J.A. Reinken handed on this tradition of organ playing to the Danish organist Dietrich Buxtehude. Many outstanding organists of the following generation, particularly in northern Germany, were pupils of Sweelinck; Handel and Bach were influenced by the northern German school of organ playing.

- Dutch music in 17th century 11:149h
- fugal style in keyboard music 7:770b
- organ literature development 13:680d

**sweep**, a triangular cultivator blade that cuts off weeds beneath the soil surface.

- agricultural equipment 1:349e

**sweeper**, common name for any fish of the family Pempheridae (order Perciformes).

- classification and general features 14:53e

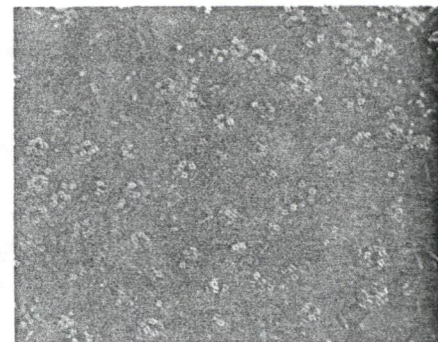
**sweepstakes**, in gambling, a lottery in which the winning tickets are drawn from a pool.

- lottery types and applications 11:113g
- New Hampshire's initiation and purpose 12:1092b

**Sweet, Henry** (1845–1912), British phonetician.

- mentalist definition of language 10:642c

**sweet alyssum**, or **SWEET ALISON** (*Lobularia maritima*; *Alyssum maritimum* of some au-



Sweet alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*)

Joan E. Rahn—EB Inc

thorities), a low, matting, short-lived perennial herb of the mustard family (Brassicaceae) native to the Mediterranean region. Sweet alyssum is widely grown for its honey-sweet, small, clustered, white, four-petaled flowers.

The narrow, gray-green leaves are untoothed and usually bear many silvery hairs. The flowering stalks rise to 30 centimetres (about 1 foot), with the small, round seedpods developing on the stems below the flower heads. There are horticultural forms with lavender or pink flowers.

**sweet birch** (*Betula lenta*), also called BLACK BIRCH, CHERRY BIRCH, and RED BIRCH, North American ornamental and timber tree of the family Betulaceae. Ordinarily about 18 metres high, the tree may reach 24 metres or more in the southern Appalachians; on poor soil, it may be stunted and shrublike.

The smooth, shiny, nonpeeling outer bark, red-brown on younger stems, is almost black on older trunks and deeply furrowed into ir-

**Energy** (1970): installed electrical capacity 15,307,000 kW, production 60,845,000,000 kW-hr (7,508 kW-hr per capita).

**Persons economically active** (1971): 3,860,000 (67.2%), unemployed 101,000 (2.5%).

**Price and earnings**

**Indexes (1963 = 100):**

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
consumer price index	103.4	108.6	115.5	120.5	122.8	126.1	135.0	145.0
hourly earnings index	106.4	116.8	126.6	139.2	148.0	159.5	181.3	194.8

**Land use** (1969): forested 55.4%; built-on, wasteland, unused but potentially productive, and other 36.2%; agricultural and under permanent cultivation 2.4%; meadows and pastures 1.0%.

**Foreign trade**

**Imports** (1970): 36,239,000,000 kronor (machinery other than electric 13.5%, of which, office machines 1.9%, power-generating machinery 1.7%; chemicals 8.5%, of which, chemical elements and compounds 2.5%; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances 8.1%; transport equipment 7.9%, of which, passenger cars, lorries, and buses 7.9%; iron and steel 6.3%, of which, finished iron and steel 4.8%; petroleum products excluding crude oil and lubricants 5.9%; textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products, excluding clothing 4.9%; nonferrous metals 4.8%; clothing 3.8%; petroleum, crude and partly refined for further refining, excluding natural gasoline 2.7%). *Major import sources:* West Germany 18.9%, United Kingdom 13.8%, United States 8.7%, Denmark 7.7%, Norway 5.8%, Finland 5.1%, Netherlands 4.5%, France 4.1%.

**Exports** (1970): 35,084,000,000 kronor (power-generating machinery other than electric 17.5%, of which, office machines 2.5%; transport equipment 14.9%, of which, passenger cars, lorries, and buses 7.1%, ships and boats 5.2%; iron and steel 8.9%; paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof 8.8%; pulp and paper 8.5%, of which, sulfate wood pulp 5.3%; electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances 7.4%; iron ore and concentrates 4.0%). *Major export destinations:* United Kingdom 12.5%, West Germany 11.7%, Norway 10.8%, Denmark 9.8%, United States 7.5%, Finland 6.3%, France 5.0%, Netherlands 4.5%.

**Transport and communication**

**Transport.** Railroads: (1969) length 12,261 mi, 19,733 km; (1970) passenger mi 2,967,000,000, passenger km 4,775,000,000; short ton-mi cargo 11,818,000,000, metric ton-km cargo 17,254,000,000. Roads (1971): total length 80,866 mi, 97,954 km (paved 16,880 mi, 27,166 km; gravel and crushed stone or stabilized soil surface 43,986 mi, 70,788 km). Vehicles (1970): passenger cars 2,267,709, trucks and buses 402,243. Merchant marine (1970): vessels (over 1,000 gross tons) 379, total deadweight tonnage 7,050,000. Air transport (1970): passenger mi 1,521,672,000, passenger km 2,448,899,000; short ton-mi cargo 66,822,000, metric ton-km cargo 97,559,000; airports with scheduled flights 24.

**Communication.** Daily newspapers (1969): total number 115, circulation per 1,000 population 528, total circulation 4,209,000. Radios (1968): total number of receivers 2,927,000 (1 per 2.7 persons). Television: (1970) receivers 2,513,000 (1 per 3.2 persons); (1971) broadcasting stations 82. Telephones (1971): 4,505,802 (1 per 1.8 persons).

**Education and health**

**Education (1970–71):**

	schools	teachers	students	student-teacher ratio
primary (age 7 to 13)	4,513	32,746	638,048	19.5
secondary (age 13 to 16)	287	47,447	422,956	8.9
vocational	963	10,492	154,476	14.7
higher	39	7,044	123,672	17.6

**College graduates** (per 100,000 population, 1970): 251. **Literacy** (1970): total population literate—virtually 100%.

**Health:** (1969) doctors 10,390 (1 per 767 persons); (1968) hospital beds 135,363 (1 per 58 persons); (1967–68) daily per capita caloric intake 2,990 calories (FAO recommended minimum requirement 2,580 calories).

†Manufacturing includes mining, quarrying. ‡Trade includes banking, insurance, real estate. §Services includes public administration. ¶Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding. ||1969.

illus. 2 8:24  
 7:846h  
 8:28g



rural 16.8%; (1970)  
 3.3%, 60–74 14.2%

2, natural increase  
 3; malignant neoplasms affecting cen-

0.5%, Dutch 0.5%  
 angelical Lutheran  
 Protestant 127,029

excise duties 17.3%  
 0,000 kronor (social  
 roads 4.3%). Total  
 \$127,000,000. Ex-

\$4,040 per capita  
 1969

yr	% of labour force
1970	7.4
1964*	31.1
1960	8.8
1966	7.4
1958†	14.0
1969	...
1968	...
1967	...
1966	29.9
1965	1.6
1964	100.0

); barley 1,903,650.  
 1. Mining, quarrying  
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 1,420,496; prepared  
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 combustion engines  
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 motor cars 244,516

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(Co.L.)

## Sweden

In area the fourth largest nation of Europe—after the U.S.S.R., France, and Spain—Sweden lies in the Scandinavian Peninsula bounded by Norway on the west, Finland on the northeast, and the Gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic Sea, and the North Sea on the east, southeast, and southwest, respectively. A narrow sea channel separates it from Denmark to the southwest. Most of the 8,000,000 inhabitants live in dense clusters in a relatively small portion of its 173,649 square miles (449,750 square kilometres), but in the years since 1815, during which Sweden has remained at peace, the Swedish people have achieved a remarkably stable and democratic way of life. In form, Sweden's government is a constitutional monarchy, with its seat in Stockholm.

The popular image of Sweden includes such features as the prototype it has provided of the modern welfare state, a "middle way" that is Socialist but non-Communist, and its traditional nonalignment in peace and neutrality in war, which has allowed its people to assume a unique leadership in the world community.

Although more than 90 percent of Sweden's trade and industry is in private hands, its labour movement chose, at the time of industrialization in Sweden (at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century), to follow national traditions that combined firm and efficient public administration with a keen sense of justice, independence, and loyalty. These qualities perhaps in some way reflected the high degree of homogeneity that the Swedish people had achieved in ethnic, linguistic, and religious identity. Thus, the movement found its place within—or, in the view of many, conquered—the newly evolving social and economic forms by the relatively slow processes of democratic, parliamentary action rather than by upheaval and force. Today, the nation's standard of living is perhaps exceeded only by that of the United States.

As a country that in many ways has had good luck, including a peripheral but in-between location and vast resources of iron ore and timber, Sweden long ago disavowed the military aggressiveness that once made its armies bulk large during Europe's centuries of dynastic warfare. It chose instead to play a balancing role among the world's conflicting ideological and political systems. It is no coincidence that Swedish statesmen have often been sought out to fill major positions of leadership and mediation within the United Nations.

For information on Swedish history, see the article SCANDINAVIA, HISTORY OF. For the nation's place in the larger physical and cultural pattern, see EUROPE and articles on the various arts, such as LITERATURE, WESTERN; MOTION PICTURES, HISTORY OF; and VISUAL ARTS, WESTERN; see also the article STOCKHOLM.

### THE NATURAL AND HUMAN LANDSCAPE

**The natural environment.** *Physical features.* Sweden's four main physical regions are, from the north, the northern mountain and lake region known as Norrland; the lowlands of central Sweden known as Svealand; the relatively low Småland highlands and the small but rich plains of Skåne, the two last areas in Götaland.

From the ancient mountain range with its crest along the Swedish-Norwegian border, the land descends south-east and south. The mountain, or *fjäll*, region has a most dramatic scenery. The highest peaks of Sweden are found in Lappland: Kebnekaise, at 6,926 feet (2,111 metres), and Sarektjåkko, at 6,854 feet (2,089 metres), the latter situated in a national park of great and lonely magnificence. Åreskutan, Helagsfjället and Sylarna peaks lie amid favourite sporting locales in a more southerly location; they are especially popular during the spring and summer.

The big rivers, or *älvar*, of Norrland flow from the mountains to the sea in the southeast. Many are linked to long, narrow lakes made by dams of moraine, and often they have rapids and falls, many of which have power stations. Several of the larger rivers have huge flows and fall great distances in their course to the sea.

The metallic-ore deposits are found mostly in the lower parts of the highlands, both in the north and farther south. These highlands were not below sea level during the glacial period, and the soil is meagre. Most of the central lowlands were then pressed down below sea level by the glaciers, creating fertile plains of clay, with many lakes. The gravel ridges that are characteristic features of the landscape of the whole region are remains of the last glacial period. In ancient times they were used as highways, but today they serve as gravel and water deposits. Many lakes, big and small, are typical of the central lowlands. Lake Vänern, 2,156 square miles in area, is the largest of Sweden's 90,000 lakes and the largest in Scandinavia. The Göta, which drains Lake Vänern into the Kattegatt section of the North Sea at Göteborg, is the only major river of southern Sweden. It is famous for its falls in Trollhättan, located in a region of fertile plains, forests, industries, and numerous small towns.

South of Lake Vättern the plains are transformed into a new but lower mountain area, the Småland highlands, seldom over 500 feet above sea level. The soil is stony; the agriculture is small in scale; and the people depend upon small industries that utilize forest products.

The plains of Skåne are the most densely populated agricultural areas of Sweden. The ground consists of rocks from later geological periods, and the soil has been enriched by recent marine deposits. Some clay beds in the northwest contain coal, and the clay itself is used for making fireproof materials.

Typical of Sweden is a rocky coastline with hundreds of small, sometimes wooded islands. Ground by the glacial ice in the same direction, they have a common rounded shape. This type of coast, known as *skärgård*, is found both in the east and west, especially around Stockholm and Göteborg. Other parts of the coast are sandy, and the island of Gotland has limestone coasts.

*Climate.* The Scandinavian countries profit from the warm Gulf Stream, which allows forests and agriculture farther north than anywhere else on the globe. About 15 percent of the country lies within the Arctic Circle, and the climatic differences between northern and southern Sweden are vast. The temperate west winds of the stream produce a continental climate similar to that of the Soviet Union, which is very cold in winter and very warm in summer. Mean February temperatures range from 7° F (−14° C) at Karesuando in the far north to 27° F (−3° C) in Stockholm and 30° F (−1° C) in Lund in the far south; comparable July figures are 57° F (14° C), 64° F (18° C), and 63° F (17° C).

The regions covered by the high mountain range have a more continental climate than the west coast, where the prevailing winds dump heavy rains that diminish as the winds approach the east coast. Also there, precipitation is sufficient for agriculture. Annual precipitation ranges from 15 inches in the far north to 22 inches in Stockholm and 23 inches in Lund.

Snow lies in the mountains of Norrland for eight months, whereas three months is the average length of winter in the highlands of Småland, and one month or less in Skåne. Ice seldom covers the waters of the west coast, but the northern Baltic is usually unnavigable from the end of November to the beginning of May.

The four physical regions

Interaction of geography and climate

The shorter growing period in the north, about three or four months as compared to eight in Skåne, is partly compensated for by the long period of constant daylight. In Karesuando, above the Arctic Circle, the sun remains over the horizon between May 26 and July 18. At the summer solstice on June 21, daylight lasts 23 hours at Haparanda, at the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia, and in Skåne 17 hours. Long twilight hours are typical of Sweden.

**Vegetation and animal life.** Latitude and altitude produce many local variations. In descending order of altitude and latitude, general vegetational zones are Alpine regions, birchwoods, a coniferous forest region, and a beech wood region.

The alpine region, down to 1,600 feet in the north and 3,000 feet in the southwest, begins with mosses and lichens at the highest points where growth occurs. Dwarf birches become a more extensive belt of alpine birches in the north, together with rowans, bird cherries, willows, and aspens. The undergrowth is rich in herbs. Lichens, especially reindeer moss, prevail in dry areas.

The coniferous forests that cover 57 percent of Sweden are especially abundant in the north and the Småland highlands. Some farms currently are being converted back to forest. Scotch pines and spruces are often mixed with lowland birches, rowans, and aspens in the north and central parts of Sweden and with oaks, ashes, lindens, maples, and elms in the south. The beech forests are found in Skåne.

The wolf, almost extinct, is protected by law, as are bear and lynx, which are only found in the deep forests of the north. Large domesticated herds of reindeer are common in the northern mountains, while the elk, the most valuable game animal, is common throughout the country. Badgers, foxes, hare, and otters are also hunted, as are the roe deer, which are common in southern and central Sweden.

Birds are numerous, with some migratory species breeding in spring and summer. Songbirds, game birds, and forest birds of prey are found, as are cranes in northern marshy clearings; gulls, terns, and eider ducks are found at the coast. The viper is the only poisonous snake. Salmon, trout, char, pike, and perch are common in rivers and lakes. Both freshwater and marine fisheries are important, especially on the west coast, where shrimp, herring, cod, flatfish, mackerel, and sprat are taken. The crayfish, a favourite among Swedes, is found in many lakes of southern Sweden.

**The human imprint.** *Traditional regions.* Götaland, Svealand, and Norrland are considered the traditional regions of Sweden. The first two take their names from the small, prehistoric clans of Götaland and Svealand who inhabited central Sweden. The Svear and Götar were united into one state about AD 1000. The Götar lived in Västergötland and Östergötland and Småland, the Svear around Lake Mälaren. Certain differences remain in the dialects of these two regions. Skåne and the surrounding regions were taken from the Danish crown in the 17th century, and Skåne is still looked upon as a special region in both language and customs. The food is richer, and the people are said to be warmer and more easygoing than the taciturn northern people.

The vast Norrland was colonized later. It is looked upon as somewhat less important than the old cultural centre of the southern and central regions, and its vast distances are often overlooked. These tendencies have become stronger, with the modern industrial concentration in the southern and central parts.

**Rural settlement.** Generally, the traditional patterns of villages in the old agricultural areas were broken up in the 19th century to get larger field units and more productive cultivation. In Värmland and Dalecarlia, the traditional red-painted wooden houses still lie side by side in the village centre. In Skåne, a square house with brick and clay applied over a stick frame is the most common form.

Houses built in modern Sweden are basically the same throughout the country. Many small rural holdings have been annexed to neighbouring areas and the empty hous-

es converted to vacation homes. To have homes in both urban and rural surroundings is the dream of many Swedish families, especially those who have had to abandon their rural milieu.

The relatively few castles and manors are found only in southern and central Sweden. The old industrial centres were often concentrated near waterpower and water transportation facilities; the newer ones are situated near railway stations and along the highways.

**Urban settlement.** The process of urbanization has been rapid during recent decades. About 90 percent of the population lived in the countryside 100 years ago, whereas today less than 20 percent do so—and only about seven percent of the economically active population are farmers.

This shift in concentration has occurred not only in the central cities but also in the areas surrounding them. This is especially true of regions around Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, and the cities and towns in the central lowlands. The population has diminished in the interior regions of Norrland, the northwestern portion of Svealand, southeast Götaland, and the isle of Gotland. Often the population shift has been a two-step process, shifting first from the rural areas to small towns and from there to the cities.

Sweden, Area and Population

	area*		population	
	sq mi	sq km	1965 census	1970 census
<b>Counties (län)</b>				
Älvsborg	4,435	11,488	390,000	404,000
Blekinge	1,123	2,909	149,000	154,000
Gävleborg	7,024	18,191	293,000	293,000
Göteborg och Bohus	1,973	5,110	666,000	715,000
Gotland	1,212	3,140	54,000	54,000
Halland	1,879	4,867	180,000	193,000
Jämtland	18,343	47,508	131,000	125,000
Jönköping	4,063	10,523	296,000	307,000
Kalmar	4,313	11,171	236,000	241,000
Kopparberg	10,946	28,350	282,000	277,000
Kristianstad	2,335	6,048	262,000	264,000
Kronoberg	3,266	8,460	164,000	167,000
Malmöhus	1,895	4,909	667,000	719,000
Norrbottn	38,188	98,906	260,000	255,000
Örebro	3,340	8,650	268,000	277,000
Östergötland	4,079	10,566	366,000	382,000
Skaraborg	3,029	7,844	255,000	257,000
Södermanland	2,340	6,060	241,000	248,000
Stockholm†	2,511	6,503	1,382,000	1,477,000
Uppsala	2,694	6,977	185,000	217,000
Värmland	6,789	17,584	287,000	285,000
Västerbotten	21,401	55,429	234,000	233,000
Västernorrland	9,313	24,120	277,000	274,000
Västmanland	2,381	6,166	250,000	260,000
<b>Total Sweden</b>	<b>158,873‡</b>	<b>411,479</b>	<b>7,767,000  </b>	<b>8,077,000  </b>
	173,649§	449,750		

\*Land areas except the second country total. †On Jan. 1, 1968, Stockholm Stad (city) was incorporated into Stockholm Län. ‡Converted area figures do not add to total given because of rounding. §Includes 38,271 sq km (14,777 sq mi) of inland water not accounted for in county area figures. ||Figures do not add to total given because of rounding. Source: Official government figures.

#### THE PEOPLE OF SWEDEN

Nearly 90 percent of Sweden's population, small in relation to its land area, live in the southern half of the country and about 80 percent in towns or other densely populated areas.

**Linguistic, ethnic, and religious groups.** Although different groups of immigrants have influenced Swedish culture through the centuries, the population is unusually homogeneous in language, ethnic stock, and religion. The language, which belongs to the North Germanic (Scandinavian) subgroup of the Germanic languages, is closely related to the Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Faeroese languages. It has been influenced at times by German, but it has also borrowed some words and syntax from French, English, and Finnish. The written language showed the influence of Latin as late as in the early 20th century, especially in formal usage. A common standard language has been in use more than 100 years, though

Homogeneity of the populace

Variations in cultural character

Historic patterns of migration

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dialectal intonation is often retained. The traditionally varying dialects of the provinces are being homogenized rapidly through the influences of education and the mass media.

The Lapps form a special linguistic group, though they usually understand and speak Swedish as well and are taught both Swedish and the Lappish language at school. There are approximately 10,000 Lapps living in Sweden. From time immemorial, they have inhabited the northern parts of the Nordic countries, retaining their own culture and language, the latter belonging to the Uralic group of languages. Immigration to Sweden after World War II created new language groups, such as Finnish, Serbo-Croatian, Turkish, and Greek. Efforts are being made to make these immigrants and their children learn Swedish, while keeping their mother tongue.

The new immigrants have little diminished the ethnic and religious homogeneity. About 90 percent of the Swedish people belong to the established Swedish state church, Evangelical Lutheran. Even most of those who profess to different "free churches" in Sweden still belong to the state church. The Swedish state church is organizationally and economically tied to the state, but it is independent in religious matters. Infants are "born into" the state church unless the parents have withdrawn, and later must withdraw if membership is not wanted. The 10 or so free churches are all Evangelical Lutheran; the two largest each have about 90,000 members. The Roman Catholic Church has almost 35,000 members, but only 8,000 of these are Swedes. The rest are foreigners, some living only temporarily in Sweden. The Jewish faith is practiced by about 16,000 adherents.

**Demography.** Sweden's birthrates and death rates are among the lowest in the world, and it has had one of the lowest infant mortality rates for many years. The 14.1 births per 1,000 inhabitants in the early 1970s were just over one-half those of the period from 1871 to 1910, while deaths fell from 16.6 per 1,000 to 10.2. As a consequence of these declining rates, the percentages of the population in the age groups below 15 and above 65 have, respectively, dropped and risen markedly during the 20th century; the proportion in the "working ages" 15-64 has remained relatively stable.

Emigration during the latter part of the 19th century—more than 1,000,000 Swedes emigrated between 1860 and 1910, most of them to the New World—has left its special mark on the Swedish people in respect to population movements across the frontiers. Since 1910, Sweden has had an increasing surplus of immigration over emigration. This indicated a return to an older tradition, when different groups of people moved to Sweden: Hanseatic merchants during the Middle Ages; German, English, French, and Dutch officers and government officials during the 16th and 17th centuries; and German, English, and Dutch merchants and industrialists during the 18th and 19th centuries. After World War II, immigration consisted mainly of refugees from the Baltic states—about 30,000—and later of workers from Italy and other countries in which wide unemployment existed. During the 1960s more unskilled labour was allowed to enter Sweden.

Sweden's high rate of emigration, approximately one-half the rate of immigration, continues, but the bulk of this is made up of immigrants returning to their home countries or moving on to other states. A very small percentage of native Swedes emigrate.

The large internal population movements that have taken place since the beginning of industrialism have accelerated during recent decades. As elsewhere in the world, these movements have increased concentration of people in the larger towns as well as in Sweden's three major metropolitan areas—Stockholm, Göteborg, and Malmö. Between 1910 and 1970, the population of Stockholm grew from 342,000 to 747,000; of Göteborg, from 168,000 to 451,000; and of Malmö, from 88,000 to 265,000.

Projections for the future include the fact that the growing number of educated people who will begin gainful employment at a later age probably will alter the percentage of youth and workers. The labour reserve may be

maintained partly by continued immigration and partly by increased participation of married women. The percentage of married women who are gainfully employed already has increased from 25 in 1950 to 50 in 1970.

**THE NATION'S ECONOMY**

Exports make up a bit over 20 percent of Sweden's gross national product, which is the highest per capita in Europe. The greatest proportion of trading, both export and import, is with member nations of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Economic Community (EEC). The formation of multinational enterprises has been a traditional part of Sweden's international economic relations. In the early 1970s about 230,000 persons were employed in Swedish companies abroad, while about 70,000 persons were employed in foreign enterprises in Sweden.

**Basic economic resources.** Sweden's important raw materials are iron ore and lumber. The iron ore now being mined is concentrated largely in the Bergslagen district and in Kiruna-Gällivare-Pajala, an area rich in ore. Kiruna boasts the largest ore deposit in the country and one of the richest in the world. Until about 1960, mining in Kiruna was done by open-pit workings, but today all mining is done underground.

Of great importance also are the sulfide ores, which often contain important metals. The Skellefteå field completely dominates the production of such metals as gold, silver, copper, and iron pyrite (the last important for the pulp industry). Smaller deposits of zinc, lead, manganese, tungsten, and copper exist elsewhere. Exploitation of coal deposits in southern Sweden has ceased because of the low quality of the coal.

Productive forest area covers more than one-half of Norrland, Svealand, and Götaland. Harvesting and reforestation are regulated by law. Corporations and other private owners control at least three-quarters of the nation's forest land and timber value.

The forest industry today is concerned not only with the supply of such traditional products as lumber, pulp, paper, and board but also with such products as rayon, plastics, dyes, resins, and turpentine. The latter require more complex technology and consequently pump more "value added by manufacture" into the economy.

Its many rivers with large waterfalls make Sweden one of the greatest exploiters of hydroelectric power. The total development of this potentiality is expected to be completed by the mid-1970s. Some waterfalls, however, will be kept undeveloped to preserve the natural environment. A series of thermal power plants complement the waterpower, producing about 20 percent of all energy. They are run almost exclusively by imported oil. A number of nuclear power stations are being built. The state is in charge of approximately 45 percent of the total power production.

**Sources of income.** In the early 1970s the production of power and goods contributed just under, with services contributing just over, 50 percent of Sweden's GNP, representing a slight rise in the role of services over the two preceding decades. Manufacturing remained the major factor during this period, but the agricultural and fishing shares declined precipitously, while public services, trade, and transportation and communications topped the list of services.

To a great extent, Sweden is dependent on foreign trade for its economic growth and development. About one-half its industrial production is sold abroad. The old domination of iron and forest products has decreased gradually in favour of different kinds of manufactured commodities, especially machinery and transportation equipment. Mining products and fabricated metals make up about 50 percent of the Swedish export, while forestry and forest-based industries contribute another 25 percent.

**The private and public sectors.** In addition to the 90 percent of Swedish industry that is privately owned, cooperative enterprises account for about one-half of the rest; the remainder is publicly owned, either by the state or by local authorities. Cooperative activity is relatively greater in the retail area. By combining the more impor-

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tant publicly owned industries into one concern, Statsföretag AB (State Enterprise Ltd.), the state has, however, increased its importance and influence in Swedish industry. Mixed enterprises, with half-public and half-private ownership, also exist.

Patterns of taxation and public expenditures

The role of government, however, cannot be measured only by its direct management of industrial or business enterprise: a large percentage of the GNP goes into the public sector in the form of taxes and social charges, and much of this is returned to the private sector through insurance payments of different kinds. Taxes and social charges paid to the state and to the local authorities constitute slightly more than 40 percent of the GNP, the largest amount of any nation, and this figure is likely to approach 50 percent during the 1970s. About one-third of this money returns to the private sector, especially to private households.

About one-fourth of Sweden's GNP finances public activities—of which about one-half goes to local authorities—and a good deal of this money is returned indirectly to the citizens in the form of services, the largest of which in terms of expenditure are education, health, defense, and welfare.

The taxes are charged partly as a strongly progressive national income tax, partly as a local proportional income tax, partly as a tax on net wealth and as inheritance and gift taxes. To this should be added the profit taxes on businesses and the indirect taxes, particularly the value-added tax. For the corporations the tax is about 50 percent of net profits, in addition to which a tax on dividends to shareholders is imposed.

**Labour and management.** Sweden has been called the most thoroughly organized country in the world. Approximately 80 percent of all wage earners belong to a trade union.

The workers' trade unions, united in the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), have 1,733,000 members; the Central Organization of Salaried Employees (TCO) has 720,000; and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO) has 120,000. Employers are united in the Swedish Employers Confederation (SAF) covering about 24,100 companies with 1,250,000 employees.

The Swedish labour market long has been known as peaceful, with a good mutual understanding between employers and employees and with a tradition of negotiation that has guaranteed the proper functioning of agreements. The extended wildcat strike that broke out at the state-owned mining company, Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB (LKAB) in 1970 shook the Swedish labour market rather roughly, though the direct economic losses were quite modest.

**Economic policy making and outlook.** Since World War II, Swedish economic policy has remained in the liberal tradition in the sense that the government intervened only in general matters and has tried to keep regulation to a minimum. The theory has been, as far as possible, to allow companies independent economic responsibility and then, through the growing public sector, to provide increasing resources for social expenses and other forms of public consumption. In recent years, however, the Social Democratic government has begun a policy involving more detailed regulations, bringing about strains in the formerly cooperative relation between government and industry.

Symptoms of economic change

The long-range outlook for the Swedish economy in the early 1970s seems somewhat less bright than earlier. Certain Swedish advantages in the world marketplace are no longer so pronounced. The LKAB conflict hurt the peaceful image of the Swedish labour market, while Sweden's long lead in welfare is being diminished by several nations, such as France and West Germany. Growing research-and-development costs make it more difficult to pioneer on the world market. The Swedish refusal to join the EEC as a full member, which, it was felt, might impeach its neutrality, could produce further unfavourable consequences. Overall, the Swedish economy is not in a bad position, but the advantages of yesterday no longer can be expected to pertain as strongly as before.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Trucks are the main means of transporting heavy goods, while the private automobile accounts for about 85 percent of all passenger traffic. As a result, demands for expressways are increasing.

By the middle of the 19th century, the railways had begun to compete with older means of transportation. Three main principles ruled the construction of the railways: they must not follow existing shipping routes, whether coastal or canal; they should, except for terminal points, be built through sparsely populated or poor districts rather than through rich areas that often could support their own transportation networks; and a connected and coordinating network of railways should be constructed. Through this policy, new towns grew up at the junctions.

The present national traffic policy, dating from 1963, requires that every kind of transport or communications bear its own expenses. This policy has affected the railways in particular: they have suffered from low profits followed by long-term shutdowns and have been able to maintain themselves only by the movement of goods, yet with a reduced share of even this market.

Domestic shipping along the coasts and on lakes and canals has been extremely important throughout Swedish history. Today, intranational shipping has a limited share of all transports. International shipping, on the other hand, is very lively, with at least nine ports engaged in large-scale commerce with foreign nations.

The air services are dominated by the Scandinavian Airline System (SAS), which is owned chiefly by the states of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The interests of SAS are concentrated on international aviation, but a few domestic scheduled services are maintained in Sweden. The rest of the domestic traffic is run by Linjeflyg (LIN), half of which is owned by SAS. The most important airports are in Stockholm, Göteborg, and Malmö.

The interests of the state in transportation and communications are wide. The railways are 95 percent owned and run by the state, which maintains bus traffic on a large scale and has two subsidiaries that dominate the trucking industry.

Local transportation consists mainly of buses, though Stockholm has a subway. Streetcars were abolished in several cities in connection with the switchover to right-hand traffic that took place in 1967, but Göteborg and Norrköping retained trolley service. Generally, local traffic is controlled by local authorities.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Structure of government.** The crown of Sweden is inherited in straight lineal descent on the male side. For decades, however, the monarch's position has been almost exclusively symbolic, a status to be confirmed by fundamental law among other far-reaching constitutional reforms that have been in preparation since the 1950s. These reforms already have led, through partial implementation, to important changes concerning the parliament, or Riksdag, and the electoral system. Other changes in the basic Instrument of Government of 1809 are anticipated.

**The national level.** Since January 1971, Sweden has had a unicameral parliament with 350 members elected for three-year terms by direct universal suffrage. The parliamentary system, in use during most of the 20th century, is now constitutionally established. The Riksdag can, by a vote of "no confidence" by a minimum of 176 members, force the resignation of the government or dismissal of a Cabinet minister, unless the prime minister appeals to the country within a week for a new election. The terms of office after such an election last only for the remainder of the original parliamentary period.

The government, under the leadership of the prime minister, is administered by 12 departments, each headed by a Cabinet-level minister; there are, in addition, six consultative ministers, or ministers without portfolio. This parliament-appointed government has taken over, in large measure, the former prerogatives of the monarch, though formally they function as his advisers. Although through

State ownership of airlines and railways

Interactions of administrative and parliamentary bodies

this arrangement the government often was able to act independently of the Riksdag, the formal prerogatives of the latter have been strengthened by bestowing the right of initiative on the parliamentary committees, which formerly could only discuss propositions from the government. The work of the committees, including constitutional, finance, and 14 other permanent committees, usually is regarded as the most important part of parliamentary activity. The committees are not open to the public, but their reports are published. In many questions, however, the parliamentary-party groups or conferences between party leaders may play an even greater role than the committees.

Certain characteristics of the former dualism between the king (the government) and the Riksdag have been kept. The latter alone has the right of taxation. Power to enact laws is jointly vested in the Riksdag and in the King in Council, which under the contemporary constitutional practice is the Cabinet appointed in observance of parliamentary principles. Power to institute ordinances and regulations in matters concerned with administration and economic policy is reserved by the Instrument of Government for the King in Council alone, which gives it a wide range of independent action. In practice, however, many of the principles for these so-called economic laws are put before the Riksdag, the decision of which is regarded as binding. So the dividing lines are, on the whole, uncertain.

All lawmaking takes place on the national level. Local lawmaking does not exist, because Sweden is a unitary and not a federal state. Ordinances and regulations are of a lower power than laws; they are easier to enact and easier to change. Certain ordinances and regulations of a local character—e.g., parking regulations—can be established by local authorities.

Different rules pertain as to how Swedish laws may be changed. Alterations in the constitutional laws—the Instrument of Government (1809), the Act of Succession (1810), the Parliament Act (1866), and the Freedom of the Press Act (1949)—may be instituted only by the approval of two successive parliaments, between which elections must occur. The civil and criminal laws, on the other hand, may be instituted or changed by the combined agreement of government and parliament. The government itself has authority to change ordinances and regulations.

**County and local government.** Implementation of administrative decisions is, in part, the responsibility of the 24 county (*län*) administrations, which represent the national government in regional administration. Each of these is headed by a governor appointed by the government.

Parallel to the county-state administrations are 23 county councils and 270 municipal councils, elected locally to provide local administration. One county, Gotland, comprises a single municipality and thus has a municipal council but no county council. Health and medical care are primarily the responsibility of the county councils, while the local school system and almost all other social services are the responsibility of the municipal councils.

**Administration of law and justice.** Swedish law is the result of a long historical development marked by continuity rather than by abrupt changes. As the result of extensive collaboration with the other Nordic countries, a significant degree of legal uniformity exists throughout Scandinavia, especially in the field of civil law. The Swedish judicial system is built upon written law; practice, customary (or common) law, and judicial precedent retain a strong influence, but the following of precedent is not obligatory. The voluminous body of printed matter—generated by the traditionally careful and prolonged lawmaking process—in which reasons and intent of the law are formulated, is an important source of interpretation for courts, authorities, and individual jurists. Judges and high-ranking administrators—as well as prosecutors, senior police officers, and attorneys—have the same academic training. Moreover, the majority of law graduates serve in one of the courts of first instance

for two and a half years to gain experience before taking an appointment in the civil service or embracing other careers.

The primary responsibility for the application of legal rules lies upon the courts and the different administrative authorities. The difference between adjudicative and administrative authorities is less in Sweden than in most European countries; their organization and the division of powers between them have both evolved in response to historical trends rather than to deliberate government planning. Administrative authorities are not partisan representatives of those holding political power at any one time; apart from matters of internal organization and procedure, the lower authorities do not take orders from the higher but follow the generally prevailing rules under their own responsibility. Their decisions may be challenged under appeal provisions resembling those in force for the court system, though in most cases administrative decisions are not subject to review by a regular court.

Sweden has a three-tier hierarchy of courts: the courts of first instance (*tingsrätter*), the intermediate courts of appeal (*hövrätter*), and the Supreme Court (*Högsta Domstolen*). In addition to the regular courts of justice, there are also a number of special courts and administrative tribunals.

After a reorganization effective in 1971, which merged the former rural and city courts and considerably reduced their number, Sweden now has just over 100 courts of first instance. These courts, in addition to their primary concern with civil and criminal cases, perform many duties of an administrative nature related to conveying, land development, guardianships, probate, and the like. An unusual feature of courts of first instance is the *nämnd*, or panel of lay assessors, who take part in the main hearings in most criminal and some civil cases. Assessors (*nämndemän*) are elected for six-year terms by local representative councils from among eligible local citizens; often they are reelected for successive terms. The *nämnd*, which has medieval traditions and has constituted a significant element of democracy in Swedish public life, is not to be confused with the Anglo-American and Continental jury. Its members are concerned not only with verdicts but also with such matters as the sentences to be imposed in criminal cases. A qualified majority of the lay assessors prevails over the contrary opinion of the judge.

Of the six courts of appeal, or of second instance, the oldest and largest is the Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm, established in 1614. Besides serving as appellate bodies, these courts also are responsible for the administration of the court system within their respective areas and for the further training of judges. In their adjudicative capacity, courts of appeal operate in divisions. No limits are imposed on the right of appeal, and about 5 percent of the total number of cases tried by lower courts pass on to a higher court.

The Supreme Court, that of third and last instance, has 24 justices (*justitieråd*), but it works in three sections. Because of the great value attached to its decisions as precedents, however, the entire court also can meet in plenary session—if, for example, there is cause to depart from previously applied principles on any point. The Code of Judicial Procedure defines the classes of cases that may be considered by the Supreme Court after their trial in courts of appeal. A separate section of the court, comprising three justices, determines whether to accept a case for review, and about one-seventh of all appellate decisions are reviewed by the Supreme Court. Like the courts of appeal, the Supreme Court need not confine itself to points of law but may also consider new evidence. Its decisions are final.

Among the special courts, the Court of Impeachment (*Riksrätten*), empowered under the Instrument of Government to try Cabinet ministers, has not been convened since 1854. Of greater importance is the Labour Court (*Arbetsdomstolen*), established in 1928, which has exclusive competence in controversies concerning the interpretation and application of collective bargaining agreements. Of its seven members, two represent labour and

Three-tiered hierarchy of courts

State ownership of airlines and railways

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two management. There are also, for example, first instance special water courts (with Svea Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court as appeal instances), special courts for cases relating to land ownership, boundaries and expropriation, a special insurance court, and a court to deal with such matters as undue clauses in standard contracts.

As already noted, the decisions of administrative authorities are not appealable to an ordinary court of justice. Instead, a complainant can take his grievance to the next highest authority or to a specialized tribunal. In theory, a complainant may appeal the decision of a lower administrative authority to the local county administration or to a specialized agency attached to it. From there, two channels are available. In certain cases—of which dissatisfactions with tax assessments are the most numerous—an appeal against the ruling on county level is lodged with one of Sweden's oldest and most notable administrative tribunals, the Fiscal Court of Appeal (Kammarrätten) in Stockholm. The highest instance in the tribunal system is the Supreme Administrative Court (Regeringsrätten). Cases falling within the competence of this court are enumerated by special statute: generally speaking, these are cases in which the legal element prevails, as in taxation or in the institutionalization of the insane, alcoholics, delinquent youth, and the like. The Supreme Administrative Court is also the final court of appeal against the decisions of local representative councils and authorities in those cases in which such decisions are appealable. The second channel, applicable in all other cases, has the King in Council as its highest instance. Like their counterparts in the regular court system, the higher instances in the tribunal system of adjudication are empowered to review questions of both fact and law.

The institution of the ombudsman

The control system—of great importance to guarantee against injustice from either the judiciary or the administrative authorities—is handled to a large extent by the three *justitieombudsmän* appointed by the Riksdag. Their principal task is to oversee the observance of laws and constitutions and to prosecute officials and civil servants who have committed illegal acts. Consequently, the duty of the ombudsman is aimed especially at controlling the ways in which the authorities execute their power and guaranteeing that the rights of the individual are not violated. The Swedish institution of the ombudsman has served as a model for other nations, including the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, and Finland, and it has been instituted at various levels of local government throughout the country.

**The political process.** Sweden's triennial elections result in proportional representation: *i.e.*, each political party receives the same proportion of seats as it receives votes in the general elections. To avoid a proliferation of small parties, however, a party must get either 12 percent of the votes in one constituency or 4 percent of the votes nationwide to be represented in parliament. Of the 350 seats, 310 are elected directly, while the remaining 40 are distributed among the parties so as to achieve proper proportionality.

Proportional representation and citizen participation

Five parties are represented in the Riksdag. With the exception of 100 days in 1936, the Social Democratic Labour Party has formed the government since 1932. At two periods it has formed a coalition with the Centre (former Agrarian) Party. The parties receive financial support from the state in proportion to the number of seats they hold.

All Swedish citizens are eligible and may vote at 20 years of age. In elections, between 80 and 85 percent of the voters usually participate, and about 30 percent of the voters are members of one or another party. During the 1960s these parties endeavoured to broaden their inner democracy by encouraging different conferences of members and holding primary elections to select candidates.

**National defense.** Sweden's defenses, based entirely on its own financial resources, devolve from its traditions of non-alignment and neutrality. Military and civil defenses, as well as economic and psychological defenses, work closely together—the last two concepts referring,

respectively, to the stockpiling of essential goods and materials for wartime and to the maintenance of domestic morale. Service in Sweden's military is compulsory for all able-bodied men between 18 and 47 years of age. Most conscripts have ten months of basic training, which later is followed by five refresher courses. Roughly 50,000 conscripts are called up every year.

Since World War II, Sweden has expended about 4-5 percent of its GNP on defense. Outside its own territory, Sweden takes an active part in the United Nations' peace-keeping operations: since 1956, about 32,000 members of its armed forces have served in different UN missions, particularly in the Gaza Strip, the Congo, and Cyprus.

**The social milieu.** Peace, economic prosperity, and a tradition of social and political stability are among the factors that allowed Sweden to emerge in the 20th century as the prototypal image of a nation ideally combining free electoral practice with a pronounced socially oriented concern for the well-being of its citizens. Incomes and standards of living generally are looked upon as the highest in Europe, but these have tended to decline relative to other countries in recent years.

Internally, however, differences in level of income and, consequently, of social status and of educational and other attainments are not radically different from the same phenomena in other advanced industrialized nations. Rises in the cost of living have paralleled rises in income, and employment among the young, especially women, tends toward irregularity or the low-income brackets. Social conditions in various regions of Sweden also restrict choice of work, education, or access to types of social service from the state.

**Welfare and health.** Sweden long has been regarded as a leader in social welfare, and, in spite of inequities, the rights of the citizen for social assistance are manifold. Compulsory health-insurance programs reimburse all but small portions of doctors' fees, hospital treatment, and medicines. The national pension system is paid, beginning at 67 years of age, to all citizens and to foreigners resident in Sweden for a certain period. A supplementary pension, introduced in 1960 and based upon average yearly income, will be paid in full to all persons born after 1914.

Children's allowances are paid for each child under 16 years of age, and every mother receives a stipend at each childbirth. Unemployment insurance is based on voluntary premiums, but it is subsidized by the state. Between 1965 and 1970, state expenditures for social security were doubled.

The relatively excellent health conditions of the Swedish people can be attributed to the rugged but basically healthy climate and to the many factors that have made it possible to offer free medical care to every citizen. Medical practitioners of all kinds are able to remain in the vanguard of research, and hospital facilities have been kept among the most advanced in Europe. Preventive medicine, in terms of information to the public and early diagnosis, is in an advanced state. Tuberculosis, the disease that once claimed the most lives, is far down on the scale of causes of death. The main causes of death are, today, those of the other advanced nations: circulatory diseases, cancer, and the like. In the more remote areas, health care is provided mainly through a system of smaller hospitals and of provincial doctors, nurses, and midwives employed by the county councils, each covering a specific area.

Enrollments in the six medical faculties—which, like all faculties of higher education in Sweden, are supported by the government—swelled during the 1960s, promising a significant increase in the number of registered doctors. Students are eligible to apply directly for medical training after completion of their course in the gymnasium, or pre-university school. There is no entrance examination or requirement of a premedical course, but competition is severe. A new system of medical education introduced in 1969 shortened the basic curriculum of undergraduate training, mainly by doing away with the nine-month internship period. The basic curriculum is followed by

Housing shortages

Income and other social differentials

Adult-education programs

postgraduate training, the first part of which provides for a compulsory "general service period" lasting 21 months. After that the doctor takes either specialist training, usually embracing residencies totalling four to five years, or a three-year period of training for general practice.

**Housing.** The average Swedish household consists of about three persons. Most of them live in densely populated areas and about one-third of them in one of the three biggest cities and their metropolitan areas. Fewer than one-half of them reside in individual houses. Swedes spend an average of 17 percent of their income on housing. In spite of large-scale construction, a shortage of dwellings exists around the largest cities: Stockholm, for example, had more than 100,000 people waiting for homes in the early 1970s.

About one-half of Sweden's housing is privately owned, one-quarter owned by housing cooperatives, and most of the remainder owned by semipublic bodies. Since about 1950, however, private ownership has fallen sharply, due in large measure to the fact that state assistance for housing is not equal for all types of investors: private builders of apartment houses get, at most, 85 percent state loans, whereas cooperative and semipublic bodies may receive up to 95 or even 100 percent.

**Education.** School attendance is compulsory for nine years, beginning at age seven. The nine-year comprehensive school is divided into three-year stages: lower, middle, and upper. All pupils follow the same curriculum for six years. The first foreign language, English, is introduced in the third year. In upper classes, training in German and French can also be chosen, while in the gymnasium, for example, Russian, Spanish, Finnish, and Italian can be chosen as well. From the seventh year the curriculum is divided into different lines chosen by the pupils themselves from subjects or groups of subjects. Special education is given to all pupils suffering from physical or mental handicaps.

An important principle in Swedish education is that everyone who wants to continue studying after the comprehensive school shall have the opportunity. About 30 percent of pupils choose courses that will qualify them for university study. Other, less theoretical curriculums offer a vocational training.

Sweden's five universities are in Stockholm, Göteborg, Uppsala (the oldest, founded in 1477), Lund, and Umeå (the youngest, founded in 1963). The first four have branches in other cities. Other institutions for higher education offer training, for example, in technology, medicine, art and music, and journalism. More than 120,000 students were studying at universities and other institutions in the early 1970s; the corresponding figure in 1951 was 21,000.

Strong emphasis is given to adult education. Since 1968 free evening and daytime classes have been sponsored and administered by both local authorities and state government. The instruction follows the same curriculums as the ordinary school, and the adult pupils can either follow classes in separate subjects or choose the entire alternative. The number of students is increasing, though irregularly, hovering around 100,000 per year in the early 1970s.

The folk high schools (*folkhögskolorna*) also offer adult education for those 18 years of age and above. Radio and television courses and instruction by correspondence are forms of education with a large geographical range. Study circles arranged by a number of "study societies" cover a large group of subjects from hobbies to purposeful school or university studies.

Retraining courses for new jobs, funded by the state, attracted about 92,000 students during 1968-69. Training in Swedish for immigrants also is paid for by the state and arranged by study societies.

#### CULTURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS

In the pre-industrial period the cultural manifestations of the small upper class were different and separated from the popular ones. The upper classes took their patterns from the European currents and passed them down to ordinary people. In the other direction, inspiration from

popular songs, art motifs, and handicraft work enriched the higher culture.

Today, popular and upper class cultures are no longer separate in this way. The popular political movements of the 20th century advanced the notion that education and the understanding of the arts were the rights of every man, but this idealistic hope has not been met fully. New forms of entertainment—television, weekly magazines, and popular music of the international type—have taken their places. Poetry, avant-garde literature, and classical music still belong to small specialized groups.

Improved means of communication—both of such media as television and of the greater travel of foreigners to Sweden and of Swedes abroad—have had other effects. As in many other Western nations, differences between rural and urban life styles are growing smaller as the population becomes more homogeneous and more internationally influenced. Foreign foods appear increasingly alongside traditional Swedish dishes, and wine has tended to decrease the consumption of hard liquor. The Swedish youth culture has its "pop" music and musicians and its contemporary international mode of dress. Drugs have posed a problem in the growing number and decreasing age of addicts, though under Swedish law many substances—e.g., amphetamines—are prohibited as narcotics that are not so classed in most other countries. Since World War II, however, Swedish youth have tended to lead the way toward greater awareness of, and participation in, national and international political activities, solutions to the problems of the world's developing nations, and similar areas of concern—often in response to the atmosphere created by the informative reports and documentary materials widely available through public media, but often, also, with a consequent lessening of interest in the traditional fine arts.

The movement for equality between men and women is of long duration in Sweden. Positive results include greater female participation in the labour market, in higher education, and in politics; broader access to the professions (including the clergy); and more equality in wages and salaries. The traditional male-female relations likewise have moved toward greater equality, accounting in part, perhaps, for the reputation of sexual permissiveness on the part of the Swedish women—an image created in large measure through misunderstanding and exaggeration. Related to this diminution of double standards of morality is the production and sale of allegedly pornographic materials, which is probably no larger in quantity than elsewhere, but which is covered by liberal legislation except in such matters as window display.

**The state of the arts.** The postwar period has been lively: the "Monday group" of composers was inspired by the antiromantic Hilding Rosenberg in the 1920s and drew also upon leading modern composers from abroad. Their repertoire includes orchestral, operatic, and religious works. The vital Swedish folk song has been developed further by a number of musicians, while Swedish jazz became another phenomenon. A number of Swedish opera singers gained renown throughout the West.

Since the 1920s, Harry Martinson has been a favourite poet in Sweden. His motifs range from the romantic Swedish countryside to global and cosmic visions. Among novelists, Vilhelm Moberg is widely known for the epic and dramatic force in his novels of the Swedish emigrants in the United States and of the farmer-soldiers of old Sweden. Younger novelists tend to treat the social and moral aspects of society.

A multifaceted theatre, opera, and ballet life is found in Sweden. Contemporary international plays are staged throughout the country, and the premieres of several of the posthumously performed plays of the American Eugene O'Neill took place in Sweden. Birgit Cullberg has attained international fame as director of the Swedish Royal Ballet in Stockholm. The Swedish stage and film director Ingmar Bergman gained critical acclaim outside Sweden with his film *Wild Strawberries* (1957). Subsequently, his earlier and later films have been shown throughout the world, and he has been hailed as one of the major film makers of all time.

The changing cultural milieu

Housing shortages

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Adult education programs

Modern Swedish art was inspired by early-20th-century romantic nationalism, originating with such painters as Carl Larsson, Anders Zorn, and Bruno Liljefors. Carl Milles, who dominated monumental sculpture in the 1920s, is as famous abroad. At the Paris World's Fair in 1925, an important connection was established between Swedish industry and designers who had both academic art education and popular handicraft tradition. Since then, this combination has been vital, and superb results have been achieved in glassware, ceramics, woodwork, textiles, furniture, silver, and stainless steel.

**Folk culture.** The genuine rural folk traditions are disappearing with settlement in urban areas. Among those remaining in Gotland, Dalarna, and other areas are special national costumes, dances, folk musicians, and the like, and many traditions are found even in urban settlements. Spring is celebrated on the last night of April with big fires across the country. May 1 is the day of workers' demonstrations. The bright Midsummer Night is celebrated with a big cross placed into the ground and laid with flowers and leaves; children dance around it. Some celebrations have a religious background: Advent, Lucia, Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The Lucia candle-lights are a rather new but very popular custom performed on the dark morning of December 13.

**Cultural institutions.** The traditional cultural institutions were initiated and protected by the king. The Drottningholm Theatre; the Swedish Royal Opera; the Royal Dramatic Theatre; the Royal Academy of Music; the Swedish Academy; the Royal Academy of Letters, History, and Antiquities; the Royal Library; and the Royal Academy of Sciences, all in Stockholm, date from the 18th century. The universities in Lund and Uppsala have traditions from the Middle Ages, when those cities were major European centres of learning.

In modern Sweden organizations and institutions for cultural activities usually can depend upon state and municipal contributions. The state theatre, the state concerts, and the state exhibitions travel around the country. Idealistic organizations collaborate with the labour groups in establishing the 240 *folkets parker* ("peoples' parks"), a type of out-of-doors entertainment hall for dancing, theatre, shows, and concerts in the summer. These organizations and others, for religious or temperance purposes, have educational branches concerned with adult educational programs involving the folk high schools and evening classes. Such activities are financed by government.

Of special note are the Nobel prizes, initiated in 1901 through a bequest by Swedish millionaire Alfred Nobel. Awarded annually in the fields of chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, peace, and (since 1968) economics to persons throughout the world for specific or general achievements in their fields, they are administered and bestowed by various Swedish academies and institutes. The peace prize is under the aegis of the Norwegian parliament.

**Press and broadcasting.** Swedish radio and television are owned and run by a company consisting of different organizations, including those of the press. The company, licensed as a monopoly by the government, is regulated in accordance with a special radio law. Three radio networks present contrasting programming. Television operates as two independent stations, each with its own manager and supposedly in competition with each other. Commercial advertising is forbidden in both media, which are supported by annual license fees paid by owners of receivers.

The formal conditions of the Swedish press are good. The Freedom of the Press Act of 1949 regulated working conditions and outlawed all forms of censorship or administrative intervention. Only special courts can accept cases pertaining to the act. The press has a special ombudsman and an honour committee to assure that ethical norms are followed in the industry.

The greatest problems for the press are economic. Since the early 1930s the number of daily newspapers has decreased from some 230 to about 115. This decrease has meant that many areas and towns have only one paper. Measures to prevent further declines have been started by

political parties, which use some of their state financing to support the press, and by the state itself, which has made special grants to second and third papers in various areas.

The political affiliations of the daily press are in almost inverse relation to the strength of the parties. The trade-union movement also has weekly magazines, copies distributed to all members—about 1,500,000—functioning largely as a Social Democratic Party newsletter.

A number of political and cultural magazines also play a role in the general debate. They probably have less importance in Sweden than corresponding magazines in many other countries, since the larger daily newspapers cover the cultural and political fields quite well.

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## Swedenborg, Emanuel

Emanuel Swedenborg, a significant Swedish scientist, mystic, philosopher, and theologian, has exerted a considerable influence on modern literature and religion, though the church (Church of the New Jerusalem) and the Swedenborgian societies based on his thought are small in membership. His scientific theories, though novel during his lifetime, were soon surpassed by the rapid developments in science in the 18th and 19th centuries.

**Early life and works.** Swedenborg was born on January 29, 1688, at Stockholm. His father, Jesper Swedberg, was a prominent member of the Swedish clergy, court chaplain, professor of theology in the University of Uppsala, and later bishop of Skara. When the family was ennobled in 1719, it took the name Swedenborg. In his memoirs Swedberg appears to be an egocentric of the first order, with a remarkably naïve belief in guardian angels and spirits. Emanuel Swedenborg thus received from his psychical heritage as well as his childhood environment a predisposition for the supernatural experiences that occurred in his adult life.

After graduating from the University of Uppsala in 1709, Swedenborg spent five years abroad. Early in his

Traditional  
festivals

The  
Nobel  
prizes

Scientific  
studies an  
interests

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The highest form of self-government is the voluntary cooperation within our people.

Herbert Hoover  
Fourth annual message, Congress  
December 6, 1932

Democracy is not a static thing. It is an everlasting march.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Speech, Los Angeles, California  
October 1, 1935

Democracy is a harsh employer.

Herbert Hoover  
Comment, former secretary  
C. 1936

My anchor is democracy—and more democracy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Speech, Roanoke Island, North Carolina  
August 18, 1937

We must be the great arsenal of democracy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Fireside chat  
December 29, 1940

There is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. . . . They are: equality of opportunity for youth and for others; jobs for those who can work; security for those who need it; the ending of special privilege for the few; the preservation of civil liberties for all; the enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Four Freedoms Speech  
January 6, 1941

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase of human history. It is human history.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
January 20, 1941

Yes, the decisions of our democracy may be slowly arrived at. But when that decision is made, it is proclaimed not with the voice of one man but with the voice of one hundred and thirty million.

Franklin D. Roosevelt  
White House Correspondents Association Dinner  
March 1941

No government is perfect. One of the chief virtues of a democracy, however, is that its defects are always visible and under democratic processes can be pointed out and corrected.

Harry S. Truman  
Speech to Congress requesting aid for Greece and Turkey  
March 12, 1947

Hitler learned that efficiency without justice is a vain thing. Democracy does not work that way. Democracy is a matter of faith—a faith in the soul of man—a faith in human rights. That is the kind of faith that moves mountains—that's the kind of faith that hurled the Iron Range at the Axis and shook the world at Hiroshima. Faith is much more than efficiency. Faith gives value to all things. Without faith, the people perish.

Harry S. Truman  
Address, St. Paul, Minnesota  
October 13, 1948

There isn't a word in the English language that has been so severely abused during the last ten years as the word democracy.

Harry S. Truman  
Statement  
March 20, 1949

Any system of government will work when everything is going well. It's the system that functions in the pinches that survives.

John F. Kennedy  
State of the union address  
January 14, 1963