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SWEDEN

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FACTS ABOUT SWEDEN

Compiled and Edited by

ARVID KARLSSON

▷ **FORUM** ◁

In cooperation with the Swedish Institute

PREFACE

This booklet has been compiled from a variety of sources with the idea of assembling in one place and in concise form the basic facts and figures about Sweden and its people.

The editor has attempted to stick to the bare facts and avoid all bias or opinion. The result, he hopes, will serve both as a source of information for the stranger to Sweden, and as a convenient reference book for the old acquaintance as well.

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The crown-currency mentioned in this booklet refers to the Swedish "krona", the exchange value of which was, in 1947, 1 sh. 4 d., and 27.7 cents. (1 £ = 14.50 crowns; \$1 = 3.60 crowns.)

MINERALS

Sweden's iron ore deposits are estimated at about 3 billion tons, about 10 million tons of which are mined every year.

Located in middle Sweden, Bergslagen is the centuries-old iron manufacturing center. Lappland, with its famous Kirunavaara and Gällivaare deposits, lies far within the Arctic Circle and ranks as the third greatest iron ore producing district in the world.

Analysis of Bergslagen ore reveals an iron with a phosphorus content of less than 0.5%.

The Lappland field, estimated to contain from 1.7 to 2 billion tons, has an iron content of 60-71% and is 1-2% phosphorous.

In the Skellefte field, the Boliden mine has produced more gold than the combined mines of Europe, and more arsenic than the whole world needs.

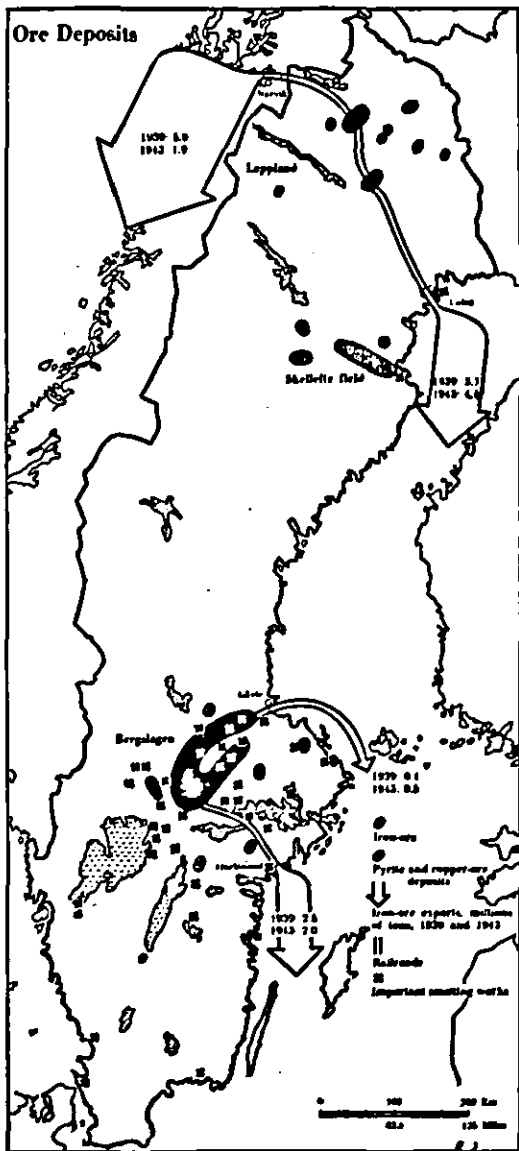
During the war years, the copper ore produced at Boliden amounted to about 60,000 tons (1939: 16,000 tons).

Some Swedish shale has an oil content of 4-5% and a uranium content of 0.02% per ton.

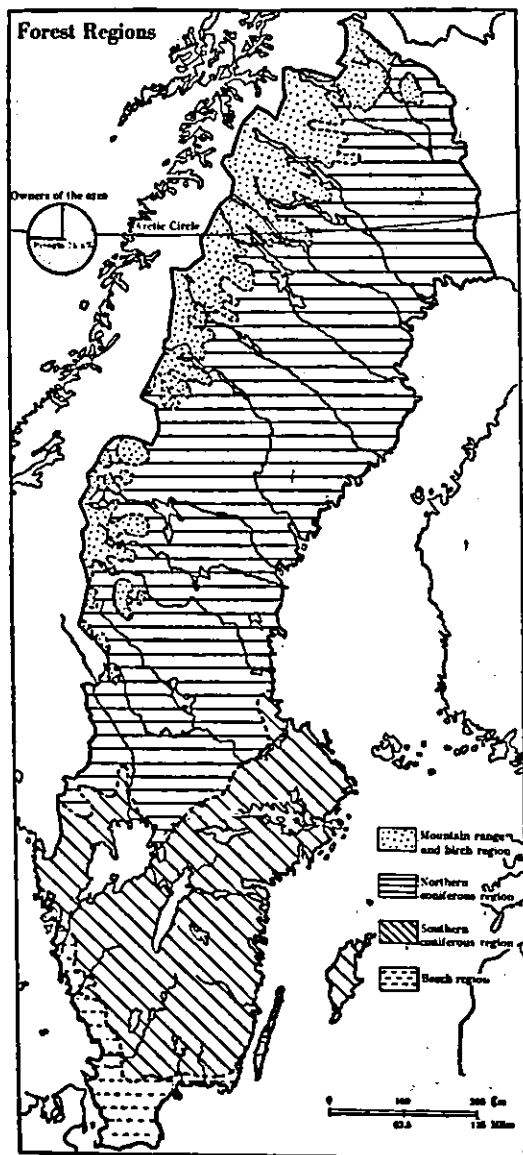
The yield of oil products is totally inadequate, however. During 1946, the one oil refinery delivered 60,000 tons, while the import was 1.8 million tons in 1946 and 3.1 million in 1947.

Sweden produced about 400,000 tons of low-grade coal annually. Prewar import 8 to 9 million.

Few countries, if any, possess such a great wealth of granites as Sweden.



TIMBER



Forests cover 54.5% of Sweden's land area (9.4 acres per inhabitant), as compared with 18% of France's, 5% of England's (0.05 acre per inhabitant), 23.8% of the U.S.'s (4 acres per inhabitant), and 33.3% of Canada's.

The forests consist mainly of conifers, as woods, pine and spruce predominating. Norrland has the richest timber resources.

In the 56.5 million acres of forested area grow more than 10.3 billion trees. The total timber supply amounts to 50 billion cubic feet. From 1939 to 1945 the annual cutting was between 1,715 and 2,200 million cubic feet.

Cutting is regulated by law and balanced by planned reforestation. The latest timber survey revealed, however, that the timber supply of northern Norrland has been diminished by about 20%, and lumbering activities will consequently be reduced in that area.

It is evident that unless the forests are given the proper attention, the supply of raw materials for the forest industries will gradually diminish.

The principal forest regions are intersected by extensive river systems possessing a combined length of 20,650 miles, one and a half times the distance between the poles. Every year between 425 and 530 million cubic feet of logs float down these cheap and convenient transportation routes to the sawmills and pulp industries.

WATER POWER

The falls and rapids of the many rivers plus the natural reservoirs of the great lake system give Sweden an estimated power potential of about 150 billion kilowatt-hours.

Total available water power resources amount to approximately 40 billion kwh.

The storage reservoirs reached in 1946 a total capacity of 4.1 billion kwh.

Water power produced about 90% of Sweden's electricity during prewar years, but by the end of the war this share had been increased to more than 97% due to the shortage of imported coal needed for steam-power production.

Electricity production through water power in 1946 has been preliminary estimated at 13.5 billion kwh, which was 95% of the total output.

The State owns 40% of the utilized water power resources and about 50% of the remainder. Communities, private companies, and individuals possess the rest.

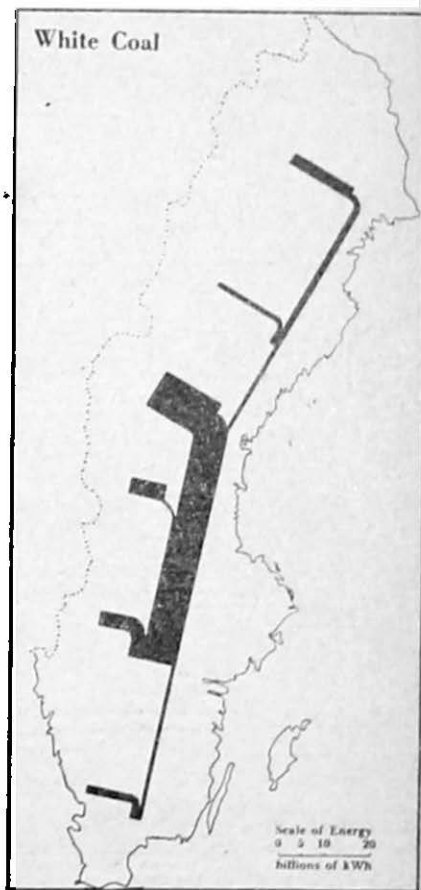
Norrland produces three-fourths of all the country's hydroelectric power, though the available resources are more fully utilized in the more densely populated southern regions, where practically all the falls are exploited.

Most of Sweden's waterfalls are surprisingly low, but some falls possess considerable heads. Sillre Falls (642 feet) and Torpsshammars Falls (420 feet) are the highest.

The largest of Sweden's 1,400 hydroelectric plants is the State-owned Trollhättan on the Göta River (100 ft. head, 220,000 kw.) and the privately-owned Krångeds on the Indal River (190 ft. head, 210,000 kw.). Among the new plants under construction is Harsprånget located on the Lule River in Lappland (350 ft. head, 260,000 — ultimately 350,000 — kw.) and scheduled for operation in 1951. The power will be transmitted southwards on a new 600-mile high-tension line designed to carry 380,000 volts.

Industry accounts for 70% of the power consumption; railroads, 10%; towns and communities, 15%; and rural districts, 5%.

Electricity is available to practi-



The horizontal fields show the Swedish production of electrical energy and the vertical lines consumption of energy. Both pertain to the near future, when the estimated production will be about 20 billion kwh.

cally everyone in small towns and cities, and more than 85% of the rural homes are electrified. About 40% of the Government-owned railroad system is now operated by electricity, but electric trains carry 85% of the traffic.

THE PEOPLE

The Swedes, members, like the Anglo-Saxons, of the Teutonic race, are an extremely homogenous people. The only sizable foreign elements in the population are the 6,000 Lapps and the 35,000 Finns.

There were, in addition, 112,000 aliens in the country in 1947.

There has also been an extensive migration within the country, a movement from farm to city.

During the last few years a new-born infant could look forward to an average life span of 64.3 years if a boy, or 66.92 years if a girl.

The birth rate, only 13.7 per thousand in 1933 and 1934, climbed during the early forties, reached 20.2 in 1945, and then dropped slightly to 19.6 in 1946. The birth rate and its effect on the population statistics will remain a serious national problem, however, for 20 years to come.

Infant mortality has decreased steadily until Sweden's rate is now the lowest in the world (28 per thous.)

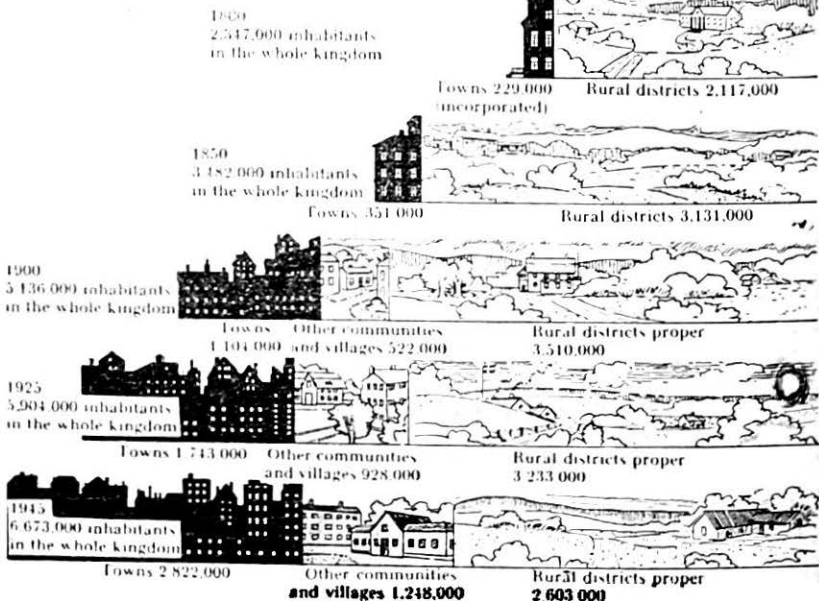
In 1942, the general death rate declined to a record low of 9.9 per thousand, but by 1946 had risen to 10.48. The tuberculosis death rate in 1945 was 0.59 per thousand, and 0.51 in 1946, showing a steady decline from the 1.08 per thousand registered during 1931-35.

The main causes of death in 1943 were: diseases of the blood vessels, 10,780; cancer, 8,794; heart diseases, 7,636; old-age ailments, 6,451; cerebral hemorrhage, 6,113; tuberculosis, 4,464; pneumonia and influenza, 3,685; nephritis, 1,100.

General health conditions in post-war Sweden are unusually good.

Marriages, from 1944 through 1946, totaled about 63,000 per year; 6,971 divorces were granted in 1946.

Population for Urban Groups and for Rural Territory, 1800 to 1945



1947/48 — 6,842,000; Towns — 3,785,000; Other communities and rural districts — 3,057,000

THE STATE Constitution

"Sweden's Magna Charta"

"The King shall support and further justice and truth, hinder and forbid injustice and iniquity. He shall not damage or cause to be damaged the life, honor, personal freedom or welfare of any person who has not been lawfully convicted and condemned. Neither shall he deprive anyone or cause anyone to be deprived of his property, personal or real, without previous trial and judgement in accordance with the law and the legal statutes of Sweden. He shall not disturb or cause to be disturbed the peace of any person in that person's domicile nor banish any person from one place to another. Neither shall he coerce or cause to be coerced the conscience of any person but shall protect all and sundry in the free exercise of their religion unless such exercise would disturb the peace of the community or excite indignation. The King shall not allow any person to be judged by any other court than that of the jurisdiction to which he belongs by law."

Traceable in its essential parts to the King's oath of the 14th century, this ancient and stately paragraph 16 of the Swedish Constitution Act has been called "Sweden's Magna Charta". It guarantees to the individual protection against aggression by the ruling power and stresses the duty of that power to act within the boundaries of the law.

In 1948 Parliament will decide whether or not to pass a bill which provides for incorporating into paragraph 16 a complete and definite Bill of Rights.

Among the bill's features were the following: guarantees of the freedoms of religion, of the press, speech, assembly, and of the right to form associations; the safeguarding of personal and professional freedom; the right, without interference of any kind, to send messages by mail or wire, and to talk over the telephone; the right for the old, the sick, the unemployed, and the disabled to receive help and protection.

All of the individual rights enumerated above are, of course, set forth in other parts of the Constitution, in statute law, or embodied in practice.

Parliamentary System

Though, as the wording of paragraph 16 indicates, the limitations of ruling power applied originally to the King, Sweden's mode of government has developed in such a manner that the safeguarding of the individual liberties therein enumer-

ated is now the responsibility not of the King personally, but of the Government and its subordinate authorities.

For Sweden is today a constitutional monarchy governed on a democratic basis under a parliamentary system, a product of evolution and nowhere mentioned in the written Constitution. While the U.S. president acts both as head of the State and of the Government, the Swedish King is head of the State and the prime minister chief of the Government. Formally, the King heads the Government, too. He presides at all cabinet meetings and all Government measures are enacted in his name. He has, however, no political power personally, as Parliament has gradually absorbed the power originally granted him by the Constitution.

Though a parliamentary reform adopted in 1866 accomplished the abolition of the old Four Estates and the establishment of the present two chambers, it was not until recent years that Sweden saw her parliamentary democracy develop fully. The first real parliamentary government was formed in 1917, and real political democracy achieved through a series of constitutional revisions enacted between 1918 and 1921.

As in other parliamentary systems, the character of the Swedish government is determined by the situation in Parliament. For many years minority parties controlled the execu-

THE STATE

five branch—subject, of course, to the confidence of the other parties. As a result, the government was relatively unstable and could not pursue any definite party program. During recent years the one-party majority in Parliament has been a major factor in strengthening the government, and, consequently, in increasing the influence of the cabinet at the expense of Parliament.

Balance of Power

Swedish law includes four "fundamental statutes": the Constitution Act (1809), the Organization of Parliament Law (1866), the Law of Succession (1810), and the Freedom of the Press Law (1812). Actually all four of these laws comprise the real Constitution of Sweden.

(In October, 1947, a Government investigating committee proposed the enactment of a new press law, which among other things, would forbid censorship and insure the free distribution of news.)

In accordance with the balance of power established by the Constitution Act, executive and judicial power are entrusted to the King-in-Council or, in other words, to the Government. In the British use of the term, Legislative power is exercised jointly by the Government and Parliament (the Riksdag). Parliament alone, however, exercises "the Swedish people's immemorial right to tax themselves", and also controls the national budget.

Through its institutions Parliament checks on the Government and all officials; and through its committees is able to exercise a great influence on administration. Actually, the eight standing committees and the special committees, all of which include members from both chambers, have considerable say-so in the formulation of policy.

The Constitution Committee, for instance, examines the record of the cabinet. The Budget Committee, which deals with most of the financial questions, has become the most influential of these bodies.

Parliament Auditors control the use of budget appropriations.

Parliament also appoints a Civil Procurator General and a Military Procurator General to supervise the civil and military administration.

Any citizen who feels himself unjustly treated by the authorities has the legal right to apply to one of these functionaries for redress.

The Civil Procurator General is also chairman of Parliament's Committee for the Protection of the Freedom of the Press.

Parliament controls directly two important economic institutions, the Bank of Sweden (*Sveriges Riksbank*) and the National Debt Office (*Riksguldskontoret*).

Elections

The Swedish Parliament (*Riksdagen*) dates back to 1435 and, next to the English Parliament, is the oldest representative body in the world.

Members are elected through universal suffrage extended to all citizens who have reached the age of 21. The system of proportional representation is used to apportion the seats in Parliament among the parties; i.e., within each of the electoral districts the seats are divided according to the number of votes cast for each party.

The first chamber consists of 150 members, each of whom must be at least 35 years of age. Election is indirect; the members are actually chosen by the popularly-elected city and county councils. The term of office is eight years, but terms are staggered so that one-eighth of the membership must be renewed every year.

The second chamber has 230 members, who may not be younger than 25. They are elected for four-year terms by direct popular vote.

The Swedish Constitution provides for referendums, but the results are intended only to inform and guide Parliament and the Government; the outcome of a referendum does not automatically decide the issue of a question. Employed only once, in 1922, the referendum was used to ascertain the desires of the people in regard to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The King opens Parliament in the Hall of State of the Royal Palace, but he is forbidden to set foot in the House of Parliament, which is considered the people's domain.

ADMINISTRATION

The cabinet is composed of the prime minister, the eleven heads of the State departments, and four ministers without portfolio.

National Administration

The national administration is handled by the departments, which in conjunction with the Attorney General's Office and the State Prosecutor's Office, form the Government Offices (the "Royal Chancellery").

The eleven departments are: the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior (since July 1, 1947), the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Public Worship and Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Supply.

A characteristic feature of the Swedish administration is that the civil service agencies do not form parts of the executive departments but are independent bodies under the government as a whole ("The King-in-Council").

Provincial Government

For the purpose of general administration, the country is divided into 24 counties, plus Stockholm, which forms a county corporate, a unit by itself.

Heading each county administrative unit is a governor, the official representative of the Crown. In Stockholm the same duties are fulfilled by the Governor General.

Each county has its county council which is elected for a four-year term and handles matters outside the authority of central government officials. These include problems relating to agriculture, vocational training, social care and, above all, medical facilities. In cities exceeding 50,000 people a city council performs the same function as the county council.

Swedish women outnumber Swedish men by 1,009 to 1,000 over the country as a whole. Most towns and cities have a feminine surplus — on the average 1,109 women for every 1,000 men.

Local Government

Local self-government in Sweden rests upon age-old traditions that date from the pre-Christian era. The present laws grant each community autonomy in matters of local finance, in the erection and maintenance of public utilities, and in the preservation of law and order, although certain decisions must be approved by the governor or the national Government.

Originally, the community governed itself by means of the direct ballot through an assembly similar in composition and function to the old New England town meeting, but increased population necessitated the delegation of decisive power to a council of popularly-elected representatives. Such councils exist now in all incorporated towns and in many rural communities.

The planning and executive authority is vested in various committees, the most important of which are the community boards in rural areas and the boards of finance in towns.

In Stockholm, administrative authority is delegated by the city council to a city board. Under the direction of this board, the executive power is exercised by eight administrators elected by the council and often mentioned as "the government" of the city of Stockholm.

There are two kinds of communities, the secular and the church community. The right to vote belongs, as in all Swedish elections, to all men and women who have reached the age of 21 during the year preceding the election.

Major Cities, 1947

Stockholm (the capital), 702,854 inhabitants; Göteborg (Gothenburg, the ocean port), 337,392; Malmö (the gateway to Denmark), 181,437; Norrköping, 81,944; Hälsingborg, 69,858; Örebro, 63,427; Uppsala, 58,422; Borås, 53,680; Västerås, 53,552; Eskilstuna, 50,708; Linköping, 50,505; Gävle, 44,538; Jönköping, 41,825.

Only 25 of the 128 incorporated towns have a population over 20,000.

JUDICIARY

Swedish legal procedures are ancient in origin, and the legal system can be traced back to a law of 1734. The entire judicial system is independent of political change.

Juries in the Anglo-Saxon sense are not used in ordinary trials but only in libel suits and other cases involving freedom of the press. Judges in certain lower courts are, however, assisted by an advisory panel of popularly-elected laymen, a system which is peculiar to Sweden.

A reform of legal proceedings went into effect in 1948, the four main changes being the following: argument will be oral instead of written; decisions will be handed down immediately after the argument; all material concerning a case will be presented at one sitting of the court; cross-examination of witnesses will be introduced.

The lowest courts are those whose jurisdiction consists of a town or rural district. Rural districts are

CHURCH

Sweden was converted to Christianity by German and English missionaries in the 11th century, but there were already a number of Christians in the old Swedish capital of Birka, on Lake Mälaren, when the "Apostle of the North", Ansgar, arrived there in 829 A.D.

The majority of the people are Lutheran Protestants. Lutheranism is the State religion and according to the Constitution must be the faith of the King and the members of the cabinet. The only limitation on freedom of worship, however, is that a Swede may leave the State church only if he enters another recognized congregation.

The Swedish Missionary Society is the largest dissenting religious group, with 106,000 members. The second largest is the Pentecostal group (100,000), followed by the Baptists (41,000), the Salvation Army (36,000), and the Methodists (13,000). The Jews number 6,500 and the Catholics 4,820. There are only about 200 Christian Scientists and very few Quakers.

The Lutheran State Church is sup-

ported by taxes. The King is the official head of the church, but the Minister of Public Worship and Education exercises actual authority.

Organizationaly the church consists of parishes and rectorial districts distributed among 13 dioceses, each of which is headed by a bishop. The Archbishop of Uppsala, since 1164, has been the primate of Sweden.

The representative body of the church is the Church Assembly, of which the bishops are *ex officio* members. There are 60 members, half of whom are clergy and the rest laymen.

The vicar and the curate of a parish are popularly elected by the parishioners.

The lower clergy also handle the public registration.

arranged in circuits and have divisional district courts; urban communities have a city court. Next in rank are the six Courts of Appeal, all members of which are appointed by the Crown. The highest court is the Royal Supreme Court in Stockholm. It has 24 justices who work in smaller divisions when hearing cases. Cases dealing with questions of administration and administrative law are eventually referred to a Supreme Administrative Court. Three Supreme Court justices and one member of the Supreme Administrative Court constitute the Law Council, which examines most bills before they are presented to Parliament for a vote. The highest prosecuting authority is the State Prosecutor, while the Attorney General as the chief law officer supervises the observance of the law and maintains a check on all officials. Both are appointed by the Government.

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Archbishop Erling Eidem, the primate of Sweden.

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The lower clergy also handle the public registration.

EDUCATION

The Swedish school system is scheduled for a thorough reorganization, a formal Government proposal being expected in 1949. From 1940 to 1947 a Government committee of experts studied the present system and began to lay plans for a more modern educational structure. Appointed in 1946, a parliamentary committee has now assumed the direction of the investigation in order to achieve democratization of the entire educational system. With all possible haste the committee will also recommend effectuation of whatever measures are necessary to provide more instructors and school buildings, because a heavy teaching load will arise in the 1950's due to the increasing number of school-age children.

At present (1947) all children between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend school, but the committee of experts has proposed an eight-year compulsory school period for the future, and the parliamentary committee has suggested one of nine.

As an integral part of its plan to lengthen the compulsory schooling period, the parliamentary committee has recommended that all children be required to attend, not only the grade school, as at present; but also the intermediate school, which constitutes the lower section of Sweden's secondary educational system. In addition, the committee proposed that the grade school and intermediate school be combined. Students in the new citizen school would be required to study the English language for five years and would receive vocational training.

Grade Schools

Under present conditions grade school is usually completed in six or seven years. Pupils who do not proceed to secondary school must put the finishing touches on their education by attending a continuation school for periods varying from 150 to 360 days during a time interval of from one to three years. The continuation school offers both vocational training and general courses.

Secondary Schools

Those who enter an intermediate school usually leave grade school three or four years earlier than their schoolmates who do not intend to seek further education. The intermediate school provides four or five years of general education which is terminated at the age of 14 or 15.

Pupils intending to pursue their education transfer either a year before or upon graduation to an upper school called the gymnasium, where they remain for four and three years respectively.

In order to enter a university, students must pass the stiff final examination, "Studentexamen", which entitles them to wear the white student cap. The average age of the students who take this exam is 19.

As desirable revisions the parliamentary committee recommended: 1) that the "Studentexamen" be taken one year earlier, 2) that all those wishing to enter a university pass a special university exam when they finish gymnasium.

Secondary professional training is given in the technical elementary schools, technical high schools and trade schools, and commercial high schools. There are also special schools of mining, weaving, husbandry, navigation, agriculture, horticulture, and forestry.

Colleges and Universities

Sweden has two State Universities, one at Uppsala, founded in 1477, and the other at Lund, dating from 1668. In addition, there are two independent universities, one in Stockholm and the other in Gothenburg.

There is no set length for a university course; the student attends for as long or short a period as he needs to pass the required examination for a degree.

There are also many colleges providing advanced training in such special subjects as forestry, commerce, agriculture, physical education, art, music, pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

In 1947 a Government committee, intent on investigating possibilities for facilitating higher education, sought ways and means of sweeping away remaining economic obstacles.

DEFENSE

During the war, the Swedish defense system was greatly strengthened.

National defense expenditures rose from about 235 million crowns a year before the war to an average of 2 billion crowns during the war. The permanent defense system of 1942, in force in 1947, was originally scheduled to consume 650 million cr. annually, but has cost 1,008 million crowns a year because of added equipment and price level advances.



General Helge Jung, Supreme Commander

In December, 1947, a Government investigating committee recommended the adoption of a plan covering the ten-year period from 1948 to 1958. The plan, called for an annual outlay of 810 million crowns and contemplated certain reductions in the 1942 organization. In spite of this report the Government, in 1948, proposed that Parliament due to international developments reinforce the fleet and the home guard and spend 1,074 million crowns during the next seven years to increase fighter aircraft strength.

When the Swedish armed forces were at peak strength during World War II about half a million men could have been put on the field.

The "regulars" of the armed forces totaled only 34,000 in 1942, for the strength of all branches of service is maintained by universal conscription. Military service, including 15 months of basic training during peacetime, is compulsory for every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 47. (Training period will be 12 months, if the Government's 1948 proposal is passed.)

The annual draft of Swedish G.I.'s averages about 40,000 men, 32,000 of whom are sent into the army.

Professional junior officers are usually trained about three and a half years before being graduated with the rank of second lieutenant.

Karlberg Castle at Stockholm is the seat of the military academy.

The King is the head of the armed forces and the Ministry of Defense is the central administrative body. The military head is the Supreme Commander who is assisted by a joint defense staff.

This is the lineup of the Swedish armed forces according to the Defense System of 1942:

The Army has ten branches: the Infantry comprising 19 regiments; the Cavalry, 4 regiments; the Armored Command, 4 regiments; the Field Artillery, 7 regiments and 2 corps; the Anti-Aircraft, 3 regiments and 4 corps; the Engineers, 3 corps; 1 Signal regiment; 4 Transportation Corps; 3 Ordnance Companies; and 3 Supply Companies.

A special unit under direction of the army is the so-called "Home Guard", whose main function is to protect home-town areas.

The Navy consists of both the Navy proper and the Coast Artillery.

The fleet at the end of 1947 consisted of 5 coast-defense battleships, 4 light cruisers, 21 destroyers, 19 motor-driven torpedo boats, and 25 submarines. Among other craft were 10 mine layers, 42 mine sweepers, and 37 escort and patrol boats.

The Coast Artillery includes 3 regiments, 1 corps, and 1 detachment.

The Air Force is made up of 4 wings (Engl. groups), totalling 19 groups (Engl. wings). The fighter planes of most importance to post-war Sweden are English Vampires, the Swedish jet-propelled planes, and American Mustangs.

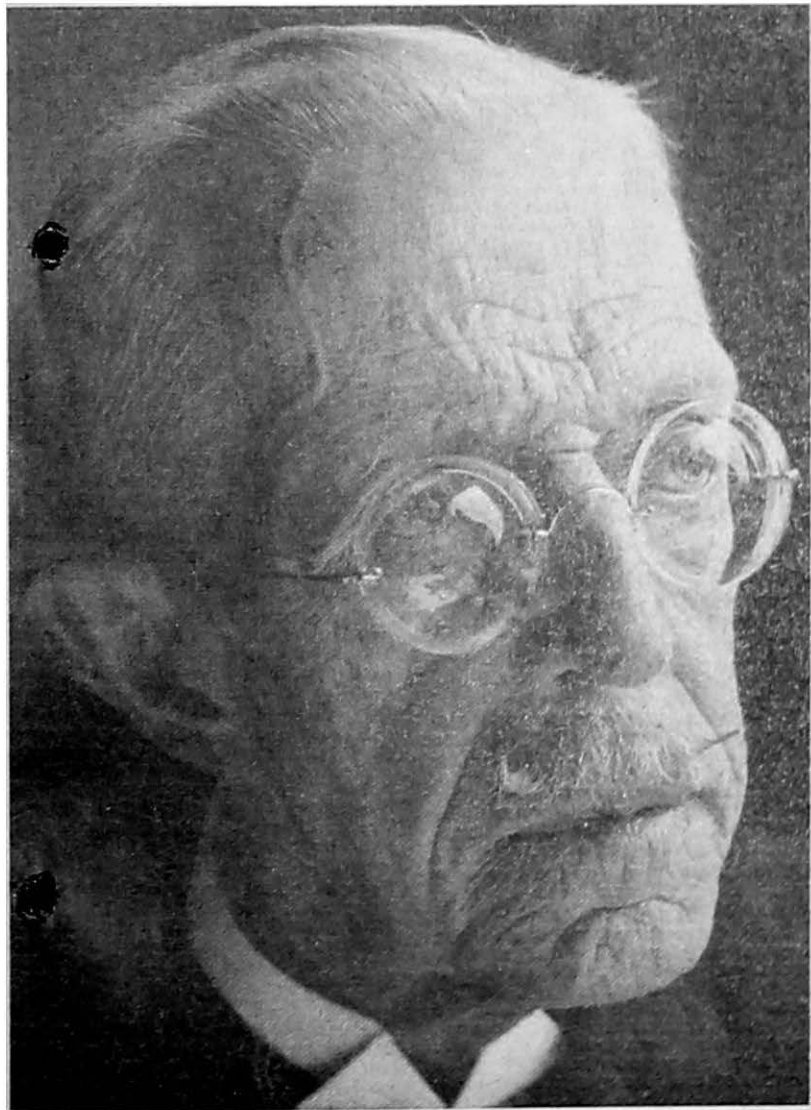
Civilian Defense functions mainly as a home protection aid in potential "target areas".

The Civilian Defense Corps is based on compulsory service of every citizen between 16 and 65 years of age. Personnel are trained by more than 600 Anti-Air Raid Associations, 30 hours being the maximum annual training.

The total membership of the associations was 650,000 in 1944, but declined in 1946 to 230,000.

By 1947 every eighth Swede had received instruction in civilian defense.

THE CROWN



GUSTAF V, KING OF SWEDEN, 1947



Crown Prince
Gustaf Adolf

Prince Carl
Gustaf, heir to
the throne

Prince Bertil,
hereditary rights

Succession to the Throne

As far back as written history extends, Sweden has had a king.

In the Middle Ages the king was elected, but since 1544 the crown has been passed on by right of inheritance.

During a few short periods of Swedish history the king's power was almost unlimited, but in general he has had to consult the representatives of the people.

The right to the crown devolves exclusively upon the direct male descendants of the House of Bernadotte. It is, according to the constitution, primogenitic, agnate, and lineal.

The Bernadotte dynasty was created by the election in 1810 of one of Napoleon's marshals, Jean-Baptiste, as heir to the Swedish throne. A native of the mountain district of Bearn in the French Pyrenees, he came to the throne in 1818, adopting the name of Carl Johan.

The oldest king Sweden has ever had, Gustaf V, born June 16, 1858, was 89 years old in 1947.

King Gustaf's reign is also the longest ever recorded in modern times (since 1523). He succeeded his father, Oscar II, in 1907. On December 8, 1947, the King celebrated his 40th anniversary as monarch. Upon this occasion the Prime Minister described Gustaf V as a symbol of a whole epoch in Swedish history.

The King's eldest son, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born November 11, 1882, is the heir to the throne. In 1923 he married Louise Mountbatten, sister of the last Viceroy of India.

Prospective heir to the throne would have been the Crown Prince's eldest son, also named Gustaf Adolf. But after his tragic death at the age of 40 in a Copenhagen air crash in January, 1947, his only son, one-year-old Prince Carl Gustaf, became the new heir.

The death of the Crown Prince's son leaves a gap in the succession of about 64 years between the Crown Prince and the heir to the throne — who may not take over, even if needed, until he is 18 years old.

Should anything happen to young Carl Gustaf or should he renounce his right to the throne, the Crown Prince's only remaining son with hereditary rights to the throne, Prince Bertil, 35 and unmarried, may be king.

The other two living sons of the Crown Prince have through their marriages, formally left the royal family and surrendered their hereditary rights. They are Mr. Sigvard Bernadotte and Mr. Carl Johan Bernadotte.

Among his people the King moves freely and unostentatiously. Like his Scandinavian colleagues, the monarchs of Denmark and Norway, he does not have a bodyguard.

THE HISTORY

Historical Events

- about 90 A.D. Roman historian Tacitus makes first written record of a tribe called the "Suiones".
- 800—1060 The Viking era.
- 829 Christianity begins to gain adherents in Sweden.
- 1008 First Christian king baptized.
- 1300 Conquest of Finland completed.
- 1350 National code of law compiled.
- 1397 Sweden, Denmark, and Norway join in the "Kalmar Union" to resist German pressure.
- 1435 First Swedish parliament meets.
- 1477 University of Uppsala founded.
- 1523 Gustavus Vasa, "founder of modern Sweden", elected king.
- 1527 Protestant State Church established.
- 1632 King Gustavus Adolphus, defender of Protestant faith, killed during Thirty Years War.
- 634 National Constitution adopted.
- 1638 Colony of "New Sweden" founded on the Delaware.
- 1648 Peace of Westphalia ends Thirty Years War, gives Sweden possessions in northern Germany, marks Sweden's rise to first rank European power.
- 1658 Peace of Roskilde ends war with Denmark and cedes to Sweden her four southern and southwestern provinces, giving the country its present natural frontiers.
- 1668 Bank of Sweden, oldest existing bank in the world, founded.
- 1708 King Charles XII attempts the first of recorded history's three unsuccessful invasions of Russia, is defeated at Poltava in 1709.
- 1719—1721 Sweden loses most of her overseas possessions in northern Germany and the Baltic states.
- 1734 Forerunner of present code of law adopted.
- 1786 Swedish Academy founded.
- 1809 The present Constitution adopted; Finland lost to Russia.
- 1810 Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, grandfather of present King Gustaf V, elected heir to Swedish throne. Crowned in 1818.
- 1914 Sweden concludes her last war, enters an era of peace that has lasted ever since; Norway brought under Swedish crown.
- 1842 First public grade school regulations issued.

- 1848 Swedish immigrants trickle into the Mississippi Valley.
- 1868 Parliament made bicameral.
- 1882 Swedish emigration to U.S. reaches peak figure for any one year (84,607).
- 1905 Union with Norway dissolved.
- 1907 Gustav V succeeds to the throne.
- 1909 Franchise broadened.
- 1913 Old-age pension law adopted.
- 1914 King Gustaf invites Danish and Norwegian Kings to first of Inter-Scandinavian conferences at Malmö. Neutrality maintained during WWI.
- 1917 First real parliamentary government formed.
- 1918—21 Real democracy established through constitutional revisions.
- 1928 Labor Court created.

Headlines, 1930 to 1948

- 1932 Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match-king, commits suicide, ending the Kreuger World Trust.
- Social Democratic ministry formed by Per Albin Hansson.
- 1938 "Saltsjöbaden Agreement" between workers and employers ushers in "era of good feeling" in labor relations.
- Swedish delegation attends 300-year celebration of the founding of the Delaware colony.
- 1939 December National coalition government, representing all parties but Communists and Nazis, takes over under Per Albin Hansson's leadership for duration of WWII. Sweden again remains neutral.
- 1939 Sweden rejects German proposal for non-aggression pact.
- 1940 July Sweden agrees to permit transit-traffic between Germany and Norway after latter's surrender.
- 1943 August Transit-traffic stopped.
- 1944 August Trade relations with Germany broken.
- 1945 July National coalition Government gives way for new Social Democratic cabinet.
- 1946 September Sweden enters UNO.
- 1946 October Death of Per Albin Hansson. Tage Erlander premier.
- 1946 Major social reforms adopted.
- 1947 March Import control introduced.
- 1948 May-June Swedish officials participate in the centennial celebration of Swedish immigration to the Middle West.

SURVEY OF POLITICS

To the Swede individual rights, political and individual freedom, and equality before the law are traditional. Serfdom was unknown in Sweden even in the heyday of European feudalism, thanks to the stubborn independence of the Swedish farmers.

The most characteristic feature of Swedish political life within recent decades has been a capacity for compromise. The parties have often demonstrated a noteworthy willingness to work together for an acceptable and peaceful solution of the most difficult questions.

After World War II, political debates sharpened considerably, however. The Government and opposition clashed repeatedly and heatedly over many features of the Government's economic program. Anti-inflation measures; planning and nationalization questions; taxes and the granting of trade credits to foreign countries, especially the billion crown credit extended to Russia in connection with a trade treaty in 1946 — all were subjects of intense discussion.



*Tage Erlander,
Prime Minister*

The Social Democratic Era

The fact that the Social Democratic Party has played a leading political role for such a long time has been one of the most significant phenomena of Swedish politics.

This party, Sweden's most powerful labor party, became in 1914 the strongest in the second chamber. Almost uninterruptedly since 1932 the cabinet officers have been drawn from its ranks.

The Conservatives and the Liberals were the most powerful political parties during the beginning of the 20th century, but after the establishment of parliamentary

democracy the Liberals were replaced by the Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats elected their first representative to Parliament in 1896 and during their early years worked closely with the Liberal Party to broaden the franchise and bring about a true parliamentary system.

Although the roots of Sweden's parliamentary method of government can be traced as far back as the turn of the century, a real parliamentary system was not fully established until 1917, when the Social Democrats joined a Government headed by a Liberal prime minister. As late as 1914, however, the King selected his prime minister outside Parliament, an action which followed a constitutional crisis brought on by the King's personal interference in a national defense controversy.

During the 20's a series of Social Democratic, Liberal, and Conservative Governments took turns in power because no party could command a parliamentary majority of its own. Coalition Governments have been rare; the most important one was formed in 1936, when the Farmers Party, which had supported the Social Democratic economic policy during the depression in the early 1930's, joined forces with the Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats became the governing party in the elections of 1932 and 1936; and in 1940 they reached their peak strength, polling 54% of the popular vote, winning a majority in the second chamber; and, a little later, getting a first-chamber majority as well.

Though they still have a bare majority in Parliament, the Social Democrats have received a steadily decreasing percentage of the popular vote as evidenced in the elections of 1942 (local), 1944 (national) and 1946 (local). Returns from the latter revealed gains for the Liberals, Farmers' Party, and Communists, and losses for the Social Democrats and Conservatives.

As a consequence the voting majority of the two socialist parties — i.e., Social Democrats and Communists — over the non-socialist

minority — i.e., Conservatives, Liberals, and Farmers — fell to 6%.

The percentage distribution of votes in the three elections follows:

Parties	1942	1944	1946
Conservative	17.6	15.9	14.4
Farmers	13.2	13.6	13.7
Liberal	12.4	12.9	15.6
Social Democratic	50.3	46.6	44.7
Communist	5.9	10.3	11.3

The next general election for the second chamber takes place in 1948.

The wartime emergency Government formed in December, 1939, resigned in July, 1945, and a Social Democratic Government headed by the late Per Albin Hansson took office, the first labor Government in Sweden's history to command a parliamentary majority. It adopted as its platform the Postwar Program



Ernst Wigforss,
Minister of
Finance

of Swedish Labor, which had been drafted by the labor movement organizations just before the 1944 elections.

That program, a detailed social and economic blueprint, summarized its 27 points under three headings: full employment, fair distribution of wealth and higher living standards, increased productive efficiency and industrial democracy.

Against this program of economic planning, the opposition parties launched a campaign which has been labeled PHM — the initials of a Swedish phrase meaning "resistance to planned economy".

Thus, the postwar political scene in Sweden reveals the Social Democratic Government under the new prime minister, Tage Erlander, defending itself against the attacks of the non-socialist parties.

Per Albin Hansson, Sweden's prime minister for almost 15 years, died in 1946. He was one of the country's most revered political leaders.

The Cabinet

(As of December, 1947)

Prime Minister: Tage Erlander
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: Osten Undén
 Minister of Justice: Herman Zetterberg
 Minister of Defense: Allan Vougt
 Minister of Social Affairs: Gustav Möller
 Minister of the Interior: Eije Mossberg
 Minister of Communications: Torsten Nilsson
 Minister of Finance: Ernst Wigforss
 Minister of Public Worship and Education: Josef Wejnæ
 Minister of Agriculture: Per Edvin Sköld
 Minister of Commerce: Axel Gjöres
 Minister of Supply: Gunnar String
 Ministers without Portfolio: Nils Quensel, Gunnar Danielsson, Karin Kock, and John Ericsson

Parliament (Riksdag), 1947

Parties	First Second	
	Chamber	Chamber
Social Democratic	86	115
Conservative	26	39
Farmers	21	35
Liberal	14	26
Communist	3	15
	150	230

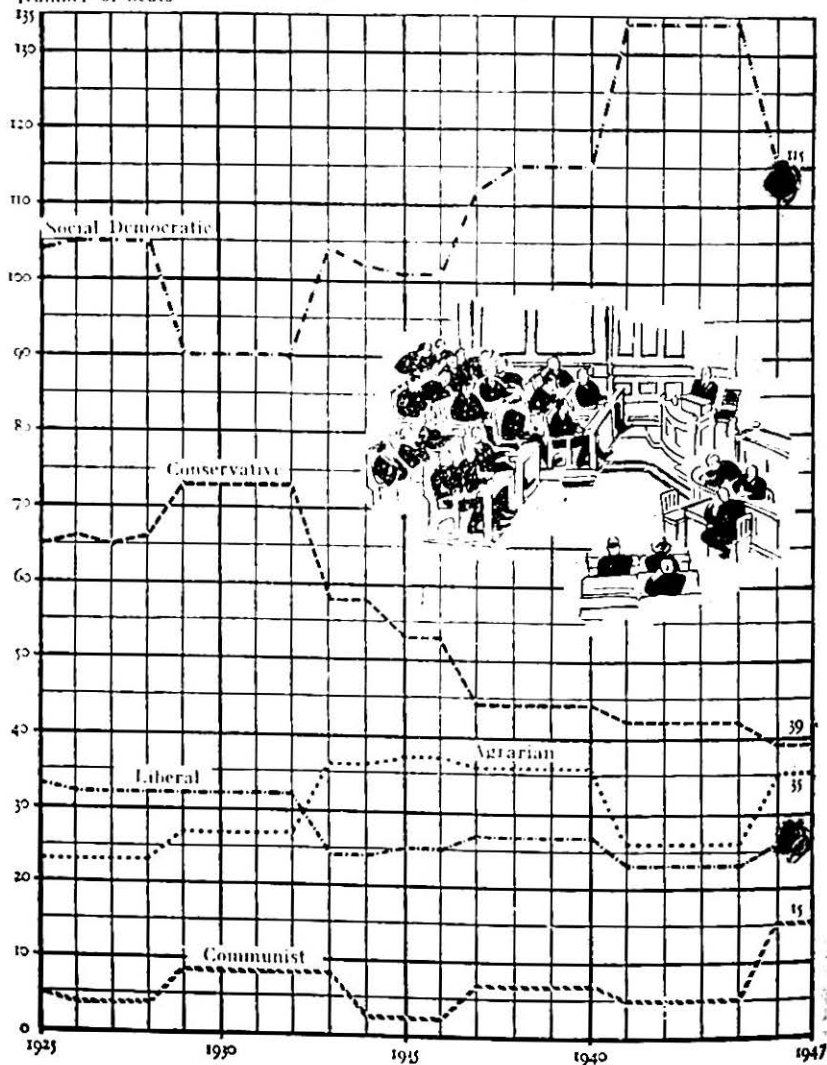
Popular Vote for the Second Chamber, 1944

Parties	Number of Votes	%
Conservative	488,921	15.9
Farmers	421,094	13.6
Liberal	398,293	12.9
Social Democratic	1,436,571	46.6
Communist	318,466	10.3
Others	22,959	0.7
	3,086,304	100.0

The total number of votes cast was 3,099,103; 71.9% of the eligible voters went to the polls,

The Parties in the Second Chamber, 1925 to 1947

Number of Seats



SURVEY OF POLITICS

Party Issues

On the whole Swedish political parties have a fairly well-defined ideological foundation and tend to appeal to the interests of single classes. The Social Democrats represent the workers, the Liberals the middle class, and so on. Nevertheless, their followings do overlap. Many middle-class citizens and intellectuals vote with the Social Democrats, many farmers with the Conservatives, and many laborers with the Liberals.

In general terms, however, the line-up of the parties can be described approximately as follows:



*Fritiof Domö,
Conservative*

CONSERVATIVE: Represents big business interests, favors economic freedom and opposes government influence and high taxes. Favors a strong defense system.

Leader: Fritiof Domö. Total membership, 125,000.



*Bertil Ohlin,
Liberal*

LIBERAL Appeals to the interests of middle-class people. Against socialism but agrees to "inevitable" central planning, and pays attention to the desires of dissenting religious groups and the temperance movement.

Leader: Bertil Ohlin. Membership: adult, 60,000; youth, 7,000.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC: The larger of the two labor parties, with a great organized membership achieved through collective affiliation of trade-unions. Socialist but not doctrinaire, the party demands economic democracy as well as political democracy.

Leader: Tage Erlander. Membership: adult, 559,000; youth, 103,000.



*Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp,
Farmers Party*

Leader: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp. Membership: adult 105,000; youth 112,000.

COMMUNIST: Represents the radical influence in the trade-unions and has a purely Marxian foundation.



*Sven Linderot,
Communist*

Leader: Sven Linderot. Membership: adult, 52,000; youth, 24,000.

FARMERS:

Fundamentally against socialism. Tends to take a center position in economic questions. Represents the large majority of the farm-owners who demand economic equality between agriculture and industry.

Communists have repeatedly bid for partnership status with Social Democrats, but have been rebuffed. Labor postwar program, however, adopted by both Social Democrats and Communists.

Politics and the Press, 1947

Party Preference	Newspaper Circulation	%
Conservative	716,800	23.3
Farmers	143,100	4.6
Liberal	1,510,300	43.9
Social Democratic	490,500	15.9
Communist	54,500	1.8
Others	10,500	0.3
Independent	153,400	10.2

The listing of papers does not mean that the papers belong to the respective parties.

POSTWAR DEBATE

Central Planning or Free Enterprise?

The country's future economic system has been the big political issue in postwar Sweden.

Sweden's so-called "middle way" of a mixed economy — big and little business, Government and community enterprise, and cooperatives all operating side by side — attracted wide attention abroad before the war.

The postwar years found Swedish society in a reconversion period. The question put before the people was:



Karin Kock,
"Economic Minister"

Should there be more planning and control by the central Government, should the economy be subjected only to moderate regulation, or should economic enterprise be left free and unrestricted?

Private industrialists maintained that private ownership and manage-

ment was the key to Sweden's economic strength.

Swedish labor demanded in its postwar program: national planning of investments; government support for certain non-profit production and outright nationalization of industries where "private enterprise was accompanied by the abuses of monopoly"; and investigation of, and public reports on, cartel agreements.

The Social Democratic Government which adopted labor's program as its platform has, however, officially emphasized that it has no ideological intentions of nationalizing the whole of industry or of making the Swedish economy a purely socialist one.

Said the "economic minister": "We believe that during the foreseeable future the greater part of industry will be run as private enterprise, and that nationalization — or, in other words, State enterprise — is a question of efficiency."

The opposition, in its turn, said

that its fight was directed against "a centrally directed economy, trends towards socialization, and red tape".

In the meantime government investigations, in the course of which socialization was mentioned as one of several possible solutions, probed the insurance field, the oil and fuel trade, the electrical engineering industry, the pharmaceutical and medicine industry, and the quarry industry.

The oil committee recommended a State monopoly, but the Government has apparently shelved the question for the present. (In the nationalization discussion, the co-op movement joined the private businesses in opposing the move.)

The creation of a State oil monopoly would entail the redemption of the property of foreign companies in Sweden. This expenditure, estimated at about 100 million dollars, Sweden could ill afford in 1947 because of her difficult foreign exchange situation.

The Government's Monopoly Investigation Agency had, by the end of 1947, scrutinized about 200 agreements in various industrial branches. The agency's reports were to provide information to guide the eventual actions of the Government and Parliament.

Public Ownership

In 1947, private industrialists were responsible for 95% of all industrial enterprises; cooperatives, 4%; and the Government, 1%.

But State or community enterprises, however, have existed in Sweden for a long time, since many public utilities were built by Government.

Entirely run by the State are highways, airfields, the mail service, the telegraph and telephone systems, to a certain extent the railroads (more than 70%), forests (19%), and water power (more than one third of the total).

Locally operated are the electric power, gas and water works, as well as the street-car system, stockyards, and ports.

Parliament decided in 1939 that all railroads in the country, excluding those of merely local importance, be purchased by the Government, and in pursuance of this decision, the State has incorporated other lines into its already extensive network.

The manufacture and sale of wine, liquor, and tobacco are carried on by State monopolies.

Of Sweden's two airlines, the ABA is 99.8% State-owned, while the SIA is operated on private capital.

In 1947, however, it was recommended that the two companies be merged into one which would bear the name ABA and be half-owned by the State. It was expected that a formal Government proposal concerning the consolidation would be submitted to Parliament in 1948.¹⁾

State enterprises compete with private companies in forest industries the mining and milling of iron, the manufacture of railroad equipment, shale oil manufacturing, peat refining, the restaurant business, and banking.

About 5% of the country's industrial workers are employed by State agencies or State-owned companies.

The Government-owned railroad company (Statens Järnvägar or SJ for short) is the biggest Swedish industrial enterprise, employing 60,000 persons.

At present the Government owns half of the shares of the mining company in Lappland, and from 1947 on has the right to purchase the remaining half.

The bulk of the phosphorous Lappland ore must be exported as raw material, since Sweden hasn't the coke needed for processing. In 1947, however, the Swedish Government established an electrolytic ironmill of its own at the city of Luleå.

Women in Politics

Despite the fact that they outnumber the male population, Swedish women, who gained in 1921 the same rights as men to vote and sit in Parliament, have participated less in elections than Swedish men:

In 1940, 72.6% of the men eligible to vote did so; the corresponding figure for women was 68.1%. In the 1944 election 74.4% of the eligible men voted, 69% of the eligible women.

Twenty-two of the 380 members of the 1946 Parliament were women. Fifteen of them were Social Democrats, three Conservatives, two Communists, one Liberal, one Farmers' Party.

The first woman cabinet member was Professor Karin Kock, appointed minister without portfolio (but called "Economic Minister") in 1947.

Discord about Inflation

The Government strove in vain to unite all the political parties behind a common plan for fighting the inflation. All agreed upon the main lines of attack, but not upon which anti-inflationary methods should be stressed.

Early in 1947 the Social Democratic Administration was unable to reach an agreement with the leaders of the opposition on an anti-inflationary program. At the end of April, therefore, the Government called a new conference of representatives of industry, labor, and various other sections of the economic life. This time, political parties were excluded from participation.

In the fall, a third effort to achieve harmony also failed.

At the end of 1946 negotiations concerning new labor contracts resulted in wage raises for industrial workers. The farmers immediately thereafter demanded a 25% boost in the prices of agricultural products and threatened to go on a planting strike if this increase did not materialize.

As the controversies concerning domestic policies sharpened, the chances of achieving any real political unity about effective inflationary controls became more and more remote.

Deciding to act on its own initiative, the Government first appointed a new minister without portfolio to coordinate different parts of its economic policy, and then launched an anti-inflationary program of its own. (See chapter on inflation in economic section.)

1) Parliament decided that the two be combined.

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

A Bird's-Eye View

The available statistics are not adequate for an elaborate cross-section of the Swedish economy. Therefore, the following figures contain some estimates; but are nevertheless valuable in tracing the trend toward expansion during the past decade.

Gross national income (computed with production costs as the base and consisting of income from work and capital, and profit) increased at least 80% from 1938/39 to 1946, and 7% more from 1946 to 1947.

Prewar and Postwar Patterns (in billions of crowns)

	1938/39	1946	1947
<i>Gross capital formation</i>	3.08	5.48	5.12
private investments	2.07	4.01	4.50
public investments	0.80	1.63	1.72
balance of payments	-0.04	-0.16	-1.40
variations in stocks	+0.25		+0.30
<i>Consumption</i>	9.33	16.89	18.41
private	8.25	14.70	16.04
public	1.08	2.19	2.37
<i>Gross national expenditure plus subventions less excises</i>	12.41	22.37	23.53
plus subventions	0.07	0.31	0.35
less excises	-0.68	-1.87	-1.58
<i>Gross national income</i>	11.80	20.81	22.30

National Balance, 1947

A Government agency, "The Business Cycle Institute", worked out (Jan. 1948) the following preliminary national balance accounting for 1947:

<i>Demand</i>	<i>millions of crowns</i>	
Private investments	4,495	
Public investments	1,720	6,215

Changes in stocks	+ 300	
Balance of payments	-1,400	
Private consumption	16,037	
Public consumption	2,373	18,410
Total		23,525

<i>Supply</i>	<i>millions of crowns</i>	
Agriculture	1,882	
Other industries	18,810	
State	835	
Communities	737	
Net foreign revenue	30	

	22,294	
Excises	+1,579	
Subventions	- 348	
Total		23,525

Gross national expenditure for investment and consumption (national income computed with market price as the base) rose at least 90% between 1938/39 and 1947. By 1947 total investment spending, constituting 25% of all postwar expenditures, had skyrocketed to a point 117% above the prewar level, while total consumption had increased 94% during the same period. Two thirds of the total national spending during 1946 and 1947 was done by private consumers.

Lack of Balance for 1948

The Business Cycle Institute has estimated that in 1948 there will exist (assuming existing prices and no counteracting measures) between 2,800 and 3,400 million crowns more demand and purchasing power than available goods. This disparity in the 1948 Swedish economy, the hypothetical inflationary gap, must, of course, be bridged during the year.

The Government "National Budget Delegation" assumed that the latter policy would be pursued and in reaching its conclusions counted upon new excises and harsher investment restrictions, no wage raises, labor peace, considerably diminished stocks, and unchanged production.

The Delegation predicted that at the very best the so-called inflationary gap would be closed (without a price rise) and a 50 million crown supply surplus built up, and at the very worst there would exist a 1,150 million crown demand surplus (which would be wiped out by prices rising 6%).

Ghost of Inflation

The postwar boom in Sweden threw the domestic economic situation out of balance. The tension between income, purchasing power, and demand on one hand and the supply of goods and services on the other hand constituted an inflationary spiral, threatening economic progress and the effect of social reforms as well. Price control lines bulged when supply could not catch up with demand.

By restricting purchasing power and increasing the supply of goods Sweden hoped to establish domestic economic equilibrium and maintain the value of the crown, i.e. to maintain a steady price level.

Factors

Yet, all factors of the postwar expansion were not unfavorable. Production was about 24% higher in 1946 than in 1939. There was no threat from a payment reserve in notes and bank deposits. (Between 1937 and 1947 the gross national income increased about 110%, commercial banks' deposits increased 88%, and notes in circulation, 208%. The national debt, which amounted to 25% of the net national income by the end of 1938, had increased to 60% by the end of 1946). Examination of the Government budget revealed that a budget surplus of about 1,200 million crowns had been piled up from mid-1945 to the end of 1947. The import surplus, which was 14.2% of the total trade in 1946 and rose to 27.1% in 1947, served as a safety valve for the increase in demand and was reflected in added production resources and enlarged stocks. The recorded price increase was smaller than in most countries. There was, in addition, an unverifiable hidden price rise caused by the diversion of production from price controlled commodities to those free from control.)

The development of incomes, wages, and demand was, however, distinctly unfavorable. Private expenditures for consumption goods and investments rose 20% between 1945 and 1946 and 12% during 1946-47; public expenditure during the same periods jumped 16% and 11% respectively. Extensive sales expansion

in a seller's market increased company incomes and the shortage of manpower resulted in higher wages. The total sum paid out in wages increased 15% during both 1945-46 and 1946-47. Investment, compared to savings, was too high. Total investments increased 24% from 1945 to 1946 and an additional 10% during 1946-47; industrial investments rose 58% and 32% respectively during these periods.

Over-employment hampered productivity and intensified labor migration. The productivity per employee was, even in 1947, scarcely above the prewar level. Finally, the domestic consumption of traditional export commodities restricted the volume available for export.

Programs

Under the slogan "Work and Save", the Government introduced the following anti-inflation program in mid-1947:

Increased production of utility goods and export commodities; tighter restrictions on building and construction investment; reduced Government expenditures and an increased supply of labor achieved by cutting the time of military service and delaying minor social reforms; new taxes on luxury goods and services; encouragement of voluntary savings; harsher price control; use of abnormally high company profits to lower prices; stabilization of the income level by permitting only moderate increases in agricultural prices, curbing the rise of dividend rates, and appealing for moderation in demands for higher wages.

Industrial representatives recommended, however, the inclusion of other measures which they said would be more effective: a higher interest rate; delay or modification of the Government's tax reform program; more consumption taxes; greater over-balancing of the Government budget, and restrictions on non-productive investments.

Moreover, in a declaration in October, 1947, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Sweden stressed the necessity of advancing no more credits to European countries and called for reconsideration of credits already extended. (cont.)

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

Measures

In connection with the presentation of the 1948/49 Government budget the Minister of Finance introduced in January, 1948, the following anti-inflationary measures: a 15—25% cut in building, and an over-balancing of the budget by 539 million crowns (to be achieved mainly by putting new excises on non-essential consumption goods). Legislation for freezing company dividends and nation-wide savings campaigns were underway. Finance Minister Wigforss also mentioned the possibility of freezing future

wage raises. If labor peace could be achieved and production kept on a high level or increased, the Minister of Finance deemed it possible to establish an economic balance.

In order to create a base for judging the possibilities of fighting inflation the Government "National Budget Delegation", at the beginning of 1948, was busy budgeting the economics of the nation.

Of course the development of the Swedish economy was to a large extent dependent upon both the reconstruction of Europe and American economic conditions, as well.

TOO MUCH MONEY

Too much money in the hands of investors and consumers worried the postwar Swedish Government, which wanted to restrict spending and increase savings to combat inflation.

Harsh Government controls, however, covered less than 50% of the total investment field, and were limited mainly to the building industry.

Although total public and private investments increased in value about 24% between 1945 and 1946 and 10% from 1946 to 1947, investments in building and construction rose only 19% and 11%, respectively.

The gross values were (in millions of crowns):

	1938/39	1945	1946	1947
Total investments	2,870	4,555	5,647	6,215
Building and construction	1,848	2,728	3,248	3,603
Building	1,339	2,148	2,511	2,696
Construction	509	580	737	907

Between 1939 and 1947, the capital invested in manufacturing rose 169%. From 1945 to 1946 the increase (excl. maintenance) was 54% and from 1946 to 1947 an additional 32%, most of the funds being used for rationalizing and modernizing productive equipment. Investments scheduled by industrialists for 1948 meant an additional 21% increase.

A private consumption increase of 14% during 1945—46 and an additional 9% during 1946—47 resulted in almost completely restoring the pre-war ratio between private consumption and gross national expenditure. (This conclusion was reached without taking into account unrecorded increases which certainly occurred in some fields).

Investment Development (in millions of crowns)

	1945	1946	1947
Private	2,932	4,012	4,495
Dwellings	1,215	1,446	1,501
Industry	1,049	1,544	1,843
Agriculture	253	342	342
Transportation	342	590	714
Other	73	90	85
Public	1,623	1,635	1,720

Volume of savings. Figures for the past three years concerning savings deposits in banks and the primary resources of insurance companies indicate a continual decline in "visible savings": 1945 — 1,046 million crowns; 1946 — 959 million; and November, 1946, to November, 1947 — 845 million crowns.

Development of Consumer Outlay, 1938/39 to 1947 (in millions of crowns)

	1938/39	1945	1946	1947
Consumer spending, all kinds	8,250	12,930	14,700	16,040
Taxes	820	1,970	2,130	2,490
Total current expenditures	9,070	14,900	16,830	18,530

Zebra and Piggy Savings Symbols



"DON'T BUY A ZEBRA, — DON'T BUY ANYTHING UNNECESSARY" — these were the slogans which hammered home to the Swedes the fact that to curb the inflationary spiral they must restrict their purchases.

The innocent little African creature, the zebra, has come to signify for Sweden all needless luxury and spur-of-the-moment purchases.

Featured in a swiny little tone, which was the signature melody of the Savings Banks' band, the symbolic zebra weighed heavily upon the nation's conscience.

Launched in 1947 by Sweden's about 460 savings banks, the zebra campaign operated independently of, but coincidentally with, the Government's anti-inflation program.

Current statistics reveal that more than half the Swedes have deposits in the savings banks, and more than one twelfth borrow from local banks.

"FIGHT THE THREAT OF INFLATION — BUY LESS, SAVE MORE" — through these catch-phrases crying at passers-by from posters everywhere, the Government-sponsored People's Savings Movement appealed to the nation.

Thirty-one nation-wide organizations representing various fields of endeavor formed the backbone of the campaign.

In their meetings and over the radio, the organizations sketched the general economic situation, explained why and how the money stream must be shunted from the shops and directed into the vaults of the banks or the hollow wooden piggy at home.

Deemed most efficient in damping the flow of spending was the creation of savings clubs within the country's factories.

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

HARD-CURRENCY CRISIS

A deficit in the current balance of payments, (amounting to 164 million crowns in 1946 and 1,400 million crowns in 1947, and in reality almost entirely a hard-currency deficit) reduced the Bank of Sweden's gold and hard-currency reserves to an alarming extent.

Import—Export Gap

In 1946 hard-currency countries accounted for 1,900 million crowns' worth of a total import of 3,386 million crowns. Out of an estimated 5,175 million-crown import in 1947, these same countries were credited with 2,800 million crowns.

Hard-currency countries increased their contribution to the value of Sweden's imports from about one fourth in prewar time to about one half in 1946 and 1947. Exports to hard-currency countries increased from 16% to 30% of the total exports.

Exports to the U.S., however, dropped from 11% of the total for 1936—38 to 7% for 1946, while in 1946 the volume of Swedish imports from the U.S. was ten times the volume of the Swedish exports to that country.

In 1946 Sweden ran up a deficit of 1,020 million crowns in its trade with the hard-currency countries; This import-export gap increased to 1,650 million crowns during 1947.

At the same time Swedish reserves of gold and hard currencies, which amounted to 2,196 million crowns at the end of 1945, decreased to 1,583 million crowns by the end of 1946, and had fallen to 394 million crowns by the end of 1947.

Import Curb

During 1947 the Government stepped in with stringent import regulations (which, however, were not expected to take full effect until the beginning of 1948) and, in addition, discontinued export price control on forest products. Then, at the end of the year, the Government launched an import plan for 1948 designed to establish a hard-currency payment balance.

In 1948, the hard-currency import value should constitute only 1,465 million crowns of a total im-

port reduced to 4,000 million crowns. Export income alone was not to effect a balance, but freight income and certain "invisible" incomes (foreign ships' expenditures, interests on foreign investments, money from tourists) were expected to aid in closing the gap.

Export Drive

Hand in hand with the scheme for import regulations went a plan for increased export. Although provision was made for importing essential foodstuffs, priority, in general, was given to industrial machinery and raw materials which could be used directly or indirectly for producing export goods. Increased production was not the only factor calculated to swell the volume of exports. By curtailing domestic consumption, especially of paper and timber, the Government intended to make greater quantities of products available for export.

Soft-Currency Shift

In addition to implementing a policy of reduced imports and increased exports in respect to hard-currency countries, the Government expected to alleviate its economic ills to some extent by directing more of Sweden's trade toward the sterling area.

In the latter part of December, 1947, the Government negotiated a trade pact with Great Britain, the terms of which will bring Sweden's trade with the sterling area up to one fourth of her entire 1948 foreign trade. According to present plans, Sweden will import 1,100 million crowns' worth of goods from countries in the sterling area and will export to them merchandise valued at 700 million.

Foreign Trade Development

	(in millions of crowns)			
	1936/38	1946	1947	(1948)
Exports	1,786	2,547	3,220	3,500
Imports	1,946	3,386	5,175	4,000
Balance	-160	-839	-1,955	-500

Hard-Currency Trade

	(in millions of crowns)		
	1946	1947	(1948)
Exports	880	1,150	1,260
Imports	1,900	2,800	1,465
Balance	-1,020	-1,650	-205

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Well-equipped at the war's end, Swedish manufacturers got off to a fast start when the army released thousands of men and imported raw materials poured in.

Poor prospects for the export of iron ore and a serious strike within the metal industry, however, resulted in a drop of 1.4% from 1944's level of production by volume. But if the mining and metal group — whose production declined 17% — is excluded, 1945 statistics reveal a production rise of 12%.

Preliminary figures for 1946 showed a further increase in production so that the total volume of Sweden's industrial production was 66% higher in 1946 than in 1935 and 24% higher than in 1939, when the highest prewar level was attained. The value of goods produced increased 105% from 1939 to 1946.

Postwar increase in the industrial output seemed, however, insufficient to catch up with an accumulated and rising consumption demand, mainly because of the following hampering factors: "over-employ-

ment", a labor and fuel shortage, lack of domestic raw materials, import restrictions on raw materials and machinery, and finally, in 1947, a crisis in the supply of electrical energy, which during the last months of the year brought to a standstill some of the productive machinery in certain factories within the pulp, paper, and iron industries.

Thus the 1947 production index showed a slowly declining rate of increase.

Both the Government and the industrialists themselves were concerned about the efficiency of industry and, as a result, launched comprehensive investigations of efficiency problems in one branch after another.

"Structure rationalization" was the keyword.

Industry established a special foundation, the Swedish Institute of Industrial Research. The Ministry of Commerce scrutinized the building material, textile, shoe, furniture, and glass industries in order to find ways of increasing their efficiency and improving the sale of their products.

Production Indexes by Volume

Industry Group Series (1935 = 100)

	1944	1945	1946
Mining and metal	165	137	184
Nonmetallic mineral	135	151	157
Wood goods	122	147	165
Pulp, paper, and printing	97	115	141
Foodstuffs	132	142	148
Textile and ready-made clothing	127	136	146
Leather, shoe, and rubber	134	157	192
Chemical	174	185	204
All groups	140	138	168

Economic Situation Series (1935 = 100)

	General index	Consumers goods	Capital goods	Export goods
1938	123	119	131	113
1939	134	129	143	119
1940	123	127	131	89
1941	120	120	136	72
1942	127	119	150	83
1943	133	123	159	78
1944	140	134	166	71
1945	138	147	148	78

Selected Items, 1946 (1939 = 100)

Iron ore	50
Pig iron	107
Ball bearings	49
Cement	123
Planks	85
Chemical pulp	83
Mechanical pulp	98
Paper	104
Jam, marmalade, etc.	582
"Cellulose-wool"	310

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

More Jobs than Men

The Government, fearing postwar unemployment, made "full employment" the cornerstone of its Social Democratic Postwar Program.

But in 1947 the cabinet faced an employment situation in which manpower resources failed to equal demand. In the middle of 1948 there were about 150,000 more people (5% of the working population) employed than in 1939.

Meanwhile, an investigation among manufacturers responsible for about 70% of the total national payroll revealed a labor shortage of more than 50,000. To have completely solved its manpower problem industry would have needed an estimated 11.6% more workers in 1946 and 13.4% in 1947.

In part responsible for the labor shortage is the extremely low birth-rate during the 30's, causing the annual increase in the working-age population to decline from 30,000 during the 30's to the present figure of about 9,000.

Since their labor reserves have been diminished considerably during the period from 1930 to 1946, agriculture and its subsidiary industries are no longer as rich sources of manpower for industry as formerly.

In 1946, however, 70,000 and in 1947 about 40,000 workers left agriculture and forestry for other industries. The net decline was 44,000 in 1946 and 21,000 in 1947.

From 1939 to 1946 some 60,000

foreign refugees helped alleviate the manpower shortage. In 1947 the number of aliens employed was 70,000. Since the war's end, importation of foreign workers has been discussed, and by agreements concluded with Italy and Hungary a total of 1,700 laborers came to Sweden in 1947.

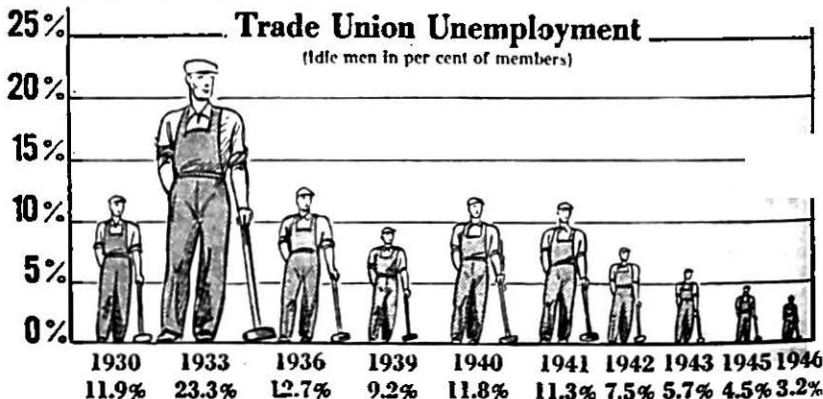
As a result of the unprecedented postwar demand for labor, the gap in the productive-age group has been partially filled by the recruiting of about 45,000 previously unemployed people from other age groups. Unemployment has been lower than in any previous boom, barring none.

This fact is brought into sharp focus by a study of the percentage of unemployment among trade union members during the month of September in various years past.

1920	1929	1937	1939	1945	1946	1947
2.9	6.7	6.8	6.3	3.0	2.0	1.6

Due to the restrictions placed on imports, building, and the use of electricity, a decided change took place in the labor market during the fall of 1947. The number of applicants for every 100 jobs offered increased from 70 in August to 98 in December and the turnover of labor declined appreciably.

The 180,000 men released from military service from August, 1944, to the middle of 1945 were re-employed quickly and without difficulty.



Man-Days Lost**Strikes**

The earlier period of labor conflicts culminated in the general strike of 1909, which was the biggest strike in Swedish labor history. During the second half of the 30's — with the exception of the year 1938 — and during World War II there was a definite trend toward avoiding open conflicts. But because of the decline in real wages, the next greatest strike on record in Sweden broke out in the early part of 1945. It involved 120,000 laborers in the metal working industry and lasted for five months.

Man-days lost because of strikes and lockouts have been computed as follows: 1909—11,800,000; 1920—8,943,000; 1923—6,907,000; 1928—4,835,000; 1933—3,434,000; 1938—1,284,000; 1940—78,000; 1942—53,000, 1945—11,311,200.

Nomadic Manpower

The extreme mobility of labor resulted in considerable loss in productive efficiency.

During the months of May and June, 1946, about 5% of the male workers and approximately 6% of the women workers moved to other positions. These rates of movement correspond to a yearly mobility of 60—70%.

Due to changes in occupation, 8.6% of the members of trade unions switched unions in 1945; this figure rose to 12.2% in 1946. From 12.9% in 1938 labor migration among the engineering, electrical, and ship-building industries climbed to 54.9% in 1946.

The total loss through labor migration was estimated at 2,200,000 work days, the equivalent of 7,400 people being absent every day.

Accidents

The 270,000 accidents occurring during work in 1946 are equivalent to a loss of 15 million work days, or to 50,000 people being absent from their work every day. Since the labor shortage in Sweden has already been estimated to be about 50,000, the work loss due to accidents actually raised the figure to 100,000.

Absenteeism

The percentage of male trade union members on sick leave was 5.9 in 1939 and 1945, 6.6 in 1946, and 7.7 in the first six months of 1947. The corresponding figures for women and youth were 5.3, 6.4, 7.4, and 8.4. Saturday absenteeism in 141 metal industry companies employing 70,000 laborers was 10.4% for men and 18.9% for women, according to a special investigation covering one week in September, 1947.

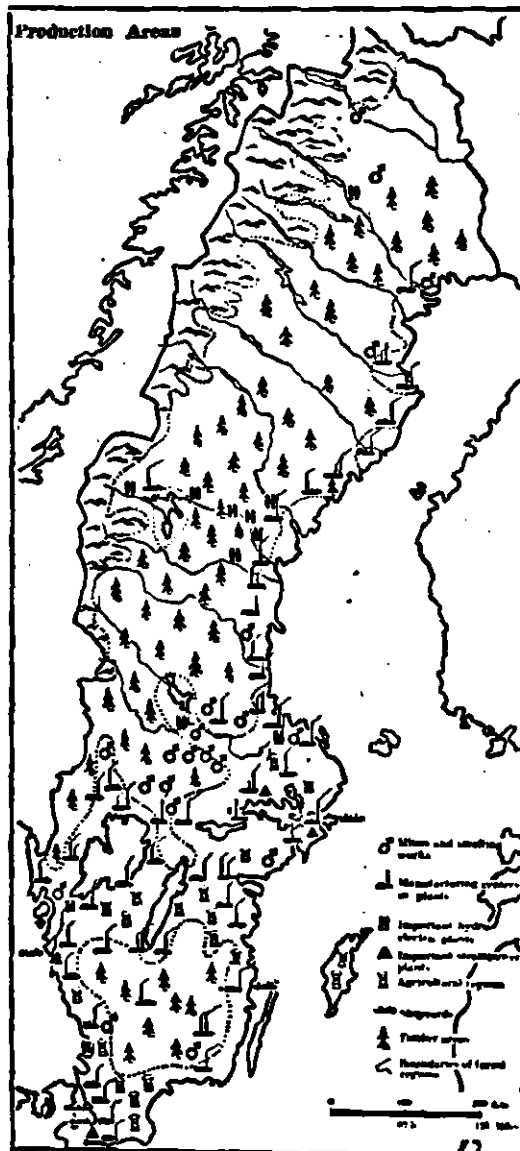
Because of the shortage of labor, a certain "rationing" had been effected by the State Labor Market Board. It became necessary to obtain official permission to employ workers in the building, contracting, and peat industries.

Unemployment never manifested itself in Sweden so extensively as in the U.S. and Great Britain. The U.S. would have had only 3,250,000 without work in 1933 had she experienced the same degree of unemployment as Sweden who had 165,000 idle that year. As it was, the U.S. had to cope with 10 to 12 million unemployed during the depression years.

During the two periods of economic depression (1921—1922 and 1931—1935) the average number applying for public unemployment relief was: 1921—100,000; 1922—81,000; 1932—114,000; 1933—165,000; 1934—115,000; 1935—62,000.

Between the years 1929 and 1937 the average yearly increase in the output per working hour was about 3% in manufacturing; from 1943 to 1946, 6%; and during the year, 1946/47, 2%.

An estimated average of 3 million Swedes are laid up every year by sickness or accidents. In 1947, 500 persons were killed and about 9,000 injured in traffic accidents.



Staple Industries

Sweden, once a predominantly agricultural country, has during the last decades been converted to one of the most industrialized nations in the world.

Although agriculture is still spoken of as the "mother" industry, it supports only about 30% of the people. More than half of the people are dependent upon industry, commerce, and transport for their livelihood.

The average contribution to the national income by industrial divisions is as follows:

Agriculture etc.	14%
Trade, transport	23%
Public service, professions	13%
Manufacturing	50%

In 1940 a total of 2.18 million Swedes were supported by agriculture, forestry, and fishing as compared to 3.02 million in 1870; 2.43 million by industry and handicraft (1870: 0.61); 1.25 million by trade and transportation (1870: 0.22); while 0.52 million were gainfully employed in the professions or in the public service (1870: 0.33).

Sometime between 1930 and 1940 manufacturing replaced agriculture as most important industry.

According to 1945 figures, the productive 45% of the population was distributed in the following fields:

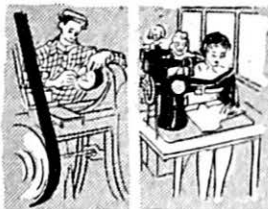
	<i>Number Employed</i>
Agriculture etc.	783,000
Industry	1,133,000
Transportation	224,000
Trade	435,000
Public service, professions	307,000
Domestic service	90,000
Others	40,000
TOTAL	2,992,000

Sustenance Statistics, 1940

(number of persons)



Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries
864,011



Industry and Crafts
1,070,209



Transportation
201,459



Trade
408,982



Public Service
and Professions
262,021



Domestic Service
158,113



Unspecified
34,131



Housewives
1,200,495



Other family members
368,699



Ex-employers, etc.
507,659



Children under 15 years
1,295,053



TOTAL
6,371,432

"INDUSTRIAL SECRET"

Sweden's manufacturing industries today rank in quality with those of any nation in the world.

Although she expanded production of old makes and initiated substitute products under war-imposed conditions, Sweden has avoided "reconversion" to mass production of cheap articles. Her manufacturing goods, for the most part, are still select.

Skilled workers, able engineers, untiring scientists, intelligent management, labor peace, extended smoothly functioning private-state cooperation, and a sense of order and organization — these may be some of the factors which, blended together, have produced "Sweden's Industrial Secret".

Manufactures by Industry Group, 1945

Group	Number of establishments	Number of employed Salaried employees	Laborers	Value of output Millions of Crowns
Mining	114	1,113	10,505	132
Metal	5,517	53,083	239,510	3,609
Nonmetallic mineral ..	1,872	4,919	52,924	528
Wood goods	4,217	6,549	69,041	975
Pulp, paper, and printing	1,280	12,827	63,008	1,345
Foodstuffs	4,883	11,783	55,082	3,600
Textile and ready-made clothing	1,347	12,139	86,827*	1,434
Leather, shoe, and rubber	834	4,535	27,318	521
Chemical	893	7,253	22,604	652
Power, gas, and water	1,114	5,070	12,365	556
TOTAL 1945	22,071	119,271	639,184**	13,552
" 1946	22,951	127,403	664,012***	16,314
" 1944	21,273	111,898	605,180	13,097
" 1936-40 average				7,500

Including: *56,529 women; **123,627 women; ***127,442 women.

Dispersed Plants

Because Sweden started industrializing late none of her towns now suffer from the average industrial center's characteristics: dingy-colored buildings and unhealthy, smoke-laden air.

Most of the factories are in small towns or in the country. In addition to benefiting the employee, managements' housing policy has resulted in enhancing the appearance of the industrial town.

The bulk of industry is, of course, concen-

trated in central and southern Sweden.

In central Sweden lies Bergslagen, with iron and steel mills, and in Norrland, on the coast, are found the majority of sawmills and pulp-mills.

In 1944 the most important industrial cities, according to the number of industrial workers employed, were:

Stockholm	61,369
(metals, machinery, textiles, printing, publishing and allied)	
Gothenburg	37,179
(metals, engineering,	

shipyards, foodstuffs and textiles)

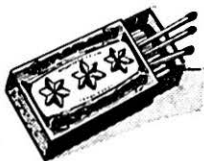
Malmö	24,312
(engineering, shipyards, foodstuffs, cement)	
Borås	11,992
(textiles and ready-made clothing).	
Norrköping	10,441
(textiles, paper, foodstuffs, metals and engineering)	
Eskilstuna	10,986
(tools)	
Örebro	8,811
(shoe)	
Hälsingborg ...	8,723
(rubber and chemical)	
Västerås	7,764
(electrical engineering, metals, machinery)	

Some Swedish Inventions

It is estimated that 10% of all workers in Swedish industry are employed in industries which are based on Swedish inventions. The figures shown below give the value of exports in 1939.

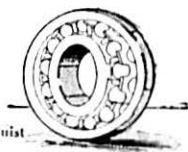
Safely matches
15,278,338 cr.

G. E. Pačeh
J. E. Lundström
A. Lagerman



Ball bearings
51,315,979 cr.

Sven Wingquist
and others



Dynamite
5,641,112 cr.

Alfred Nobel



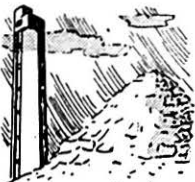
Refrigerators
5,917,677 cr.

Carl G. Munters and
B. von Platen



Sulphite cellulose
211,744,978 cr.

C. D. Ekmån



Kerosene stoves
6,691,577 cr.

F. V. Lindqvist



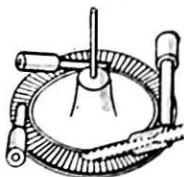
Separators
14,003,375 cr.

Gustaf de Laval



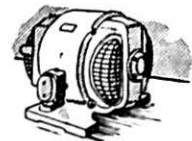
Steam turbines
4,887,187 cr.

Gustaf de Laval
Birger and Fredrik
Ljungström



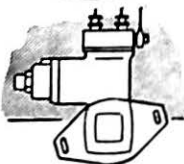
Generators, engines
19,476,430 cr.

Jonas Wenström
and others



Diesel engines
5,392,705 cr.

Jonas Hesselman
and others



These few examples could have been expanded to include Dahlén's light houses, L. M. Ericsson's telephones, Jungner's accumulators, and K. Sundberg's and H. Lundberg's electrical ore searching apparatus, calculating machines, and outboard motors.



A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

On a World-Wide Scope

Some large-scale Swedish companies have developed an international reputation and market.

Among them are: Svenska Kullager Aktiebolaget (ballbearings), Aktiebolaget Separator (separators), Aktiebolaget Elektrolux (vacuum cleaners and refrigerators), Aktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson (telephones), Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget—ASEA— (electrical equipment), AB Atvidabergs Industrier (office equipment), Svenska Tändsticks AB (matches), Aktiebolaget Gasaccumulator—AGA— (beacon-lighting), Svenska Entreprenad AB (construction), Svenska Diamantbergborrnings AB (drilling), Svenska Cellulosa AB (pulp), Mo och Domsjö AB (highly refined forest products), Holmens Bruk AB (newsprint), Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB (timber and iron products), Uddeholms Aktiebolag (timber and iron products), Fagersta Bruks AB (special tool steel), Bofors AB (iron and steel products, ordnance), Sandvikens Jernverks AB (iron and steel products), and Luossavaara-Kiilunavaara AB (iron ore).

The Swedish word "Aktiebolaget" (abbreviated A.B. or AB) is equivalent to the English "Limited" and the American "Incorporated".

Believed to be the world's oldest existing company is the Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB in Dalecarlia.

In May, 1947, the company celebrated its 600th anniversary by donating 4,680,000 crowns to its employees.

Small Business

Although large-scale manufacturing has developed considerably in Sweden, approximately only 45 industrial concerns employ more than 1,000 workers.

Actually, small businesses (firms employing up to 50 workers) dominate in furniture, tool, and cutlery manufacturing, and other trades.

More than 125,000 small businesses produce goods worth about 3.5 billion crowns and employ 40% of the total number of those engaged in manufacturing.

Paramount Products

Timber

Production of sawn timber, pit-props and pulpwood was in 1946 and 1947 considerably below the prewar level, principally because of the need to divert labor and other resources to the felling and transport of fuel-wood, instead of trees intended for the saw-mills.

Faced with over-cutting and the necessity of using wood for fuel, Sweden had not yet been able by 1947 to export more than 400,000 standards of softwood as a maximum in any year against a 1935/39 yearly average of about 835,000 standards.

Forestry was also hard hit by the manpower shortage.

Pulp and Paper

Although comparatively few in number, the Swedish pulp mills supplied 25% of the mechanical pulp and 50% of the chemical pulp exchanged in prewar trade.

Chemical pulp (cellulose) takes first place in production, the output in 1946 reaching a new record level of about 2,050,000 tons. The annual production of paper amounts normally to a million tons; newsprint, 300,000 tons (1939: 280,000 tons; 1946: 250,000 tons).

Ships

The modern Swedish shipbuilding industry builds for both Swedish and foreign trade and specializes in tankers and motor-driven cargo vessels.

The tonnage under construction on December 31, 1947, ranked the Swedish yards third in the world. (Great Britain was building 1,937,000 tons, U.S. 327,000 tons, and Sweden 236,500 tdw. They had orders on hand for 1,648,000 tdw, more than 60% of them for foreign owners.)

Sweden produced 5% of the world's total tonnage in 1938 and 6.5% in 1947 (282,580 tdw.).

The production of *sponge iron* and *ferro-alloy* is very important, but paramount is the production of *special tool steels*. Companies all over the world make cutting tools from the renowned Swedish steel. Sweden's rock-drill steel is world famous for its toughness.

Wonders of Wood



Two processes — the sulphite and the sulphate — are used for extracting cellulose. Bleached sulphite has increased rapidly in importance as a raw material for artificial silk and "cellulose-wool" — a synthetic textile fiber. The sulphate process has been used extensively in the manufacture of the well-known Kraft paper.

A hundred grams of air-dried timber — a small block of wood, say, 15 inches by 15 inches — is sufficient to make a pair of ladies' rayon stockings, weighing about 1.2 ounces.

The viscose pulp produced annually by one Swedish sulphite mill alone would suffice to make 1,250,000,000 pairs of ladies' stockings, or practically one pair for every woman in the world.

Actually however, most of the viscose pulp is not used for making stockings. It is a top export item, Sweden supplying more viscose than any other country to the world's rayon industries.

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY









Industrial Production Figures

(in thousands of tons except where otherwise indicated)

Entire Industry:	1937	1938	1946	1947
Workers employed (number)	536,000	543,000	663,000*	655,000*
Work hours (in millions)	1,173	1,170	1,476*	1,480*
Engineering Industry:				
Work hours	333	339	350	512
Saw Mills:				
Workers employed	37,000	33,800	29,100*	26,800*
Iron ore	14,953	13,928	6,867	
Pig iron	648	668	687	690
Ingot		972	1,203	1,185
Iron and steel	777	708	852	858
Cement	877	991	1,456	1,399
Bricks (in millions)			391	382
Wood pulp:				
Sulphite (dry weight)	1,636	1,417	1,223	1,300
Sulphate (dry weight)	1,154	959	798	886
Mechanical (dry weight)	734	684	678	
Paper, all kinds	911	734	974	1,028
Kraft	421	283	384	419
Newsprint	276	252	299	309
Cardboard	122	107	147	158
Yarn, all kinds			45	43
Cotton			24	23
Wool			17	17
Cellulose-wool			3.5	3.2
Textiles, all kinds			36	36
Cotton			18	18
Wool			12	12
Cellulose-wool			2.8	2.0
Artificial silk			3	3.3
Knitted goods, all kinds			7.2	8.2
Shoes (in thousands of pairs)		5,893	5,309	5,491

* estimate

Industrial Consumption of Fuel and Electrical Energy, 1944

<p>Coal and Coke</p>  <p>2,056,757 tons</p>	<p>Peat</p>  <p>565,237 tons</p>	<p>Charcoal</p>  <p>90,817,320 cubic feet</p>	<p>Wood</p>  <p>623,938,681 cubic feet</p>
<p>Liquid Fuel</p>  <p>10,345 tons</p>	<p>Gas</p>  <p>1,008,277,050 cubic feet</p>	<p>Total Fuel Consumption (equivalent to tons of coal)</p>  <p>5,248,935</p>	<p>Electrical Energy</p>  <p>7,377,452,000 kWh</p>

Achilles Heel

The fuel supply is the Achilles Heel of Swedish industry and constitutes the country's most important remaining industrial problem. The increasing output of "white coal" can not make Sweden independent of imported coal, coke, and oil. The partial substitution of wood for imported fuel during the war proved expensive, for to get the same amount of heat with wood as with coal costs about twice as much. The output of peat, finally, suffers from unsolved drying problems.

On the average, Sweden burned between 8 and 9 million tons of coal and coke a year before the war, but her domestic production amounts to only about 400,000 tons of second-class coal. Her fuel oil import was about 500,000 tons, but her output is only about 50,000 tons.

During the war the loss of coal and coke imports amounting to 4 million tons annually was replaced by wood, consumed at a rate of about 706 million cubic feet per year.

To make up for a war-imposed reduction in the coal and coke import, which in 1944 caused the industrial coal consumption to decline about 45% and the total coke consumption 60% the country that year burned three times as much wood as in pre-war years and twenty-five times as much peat. Industrial use of electricity, reaching 62% of the total consumption in 1946, had increased 32% since 1939.

In 1947 the procurement of adequate fuel supplies still remained a serious problem. The quantity of coal imported was not unsatisfactory, but the available coke supply was unable to fill Sweden's essential needs. The oil import, which had run smoothly since the end of the war, proved unpredictable.

The shortage of labor threatened to prevent the cutting of the necessary 530 million cubic feet of wood. Extreme lack of rainfall during 1947 caused a decline in the output of electrical energy, necessitating a 15% reduction in industrial consumption gained through restrictions introduced during 1947's last months.

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

TOTAL FUEL IMPORTS

1937 — 10,139,000 tons; 1945 — 554,000 tons; 1947 — 8,759,000 tons.

Coal and Coke

1937—Coal 6,806,000 tons;
Coke 2,331,000 "
1946—Coal 2,432,000 "
Coke 1,004,000 "

Oil

1937—501,000 tons
1946—722,000 "

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

(In billions of kwh)

1932— 4.9	1933— 5.3	1934— 6.0
1935— 6.9	1936— 7.4	1937— 8.0
1938— 8.2	1939— 9.0	1940— 8.6
1941— 8.1	1942— 9.8	1943—11.0
1944—12.4	1945—13.5	1946—14.2
1947—13.6	(estimate)	

TRADE TRENDS

In 1946 there were 97,000 firms engaged in wholesaling and retailing, including those operating handicraft divisions. They engaged a personnel of 421,000, distributed as follows: retailing, 190,700; wholesaling, 88,400; combined handicraft and trade enterprises (most of them retailers), 141,500.

1946 statistics revealed that although 73% of the firms engaged in trade were individually owned, they accounted for less than 50% of the employees; while the incorporated units, embracing only 14% of the total number, engaged about 40% of the personnel. The remaining 10% of those employed in trade were in the hire of the cooperatives, which operated 8% of all commercial enterprises.

In both wholesaling and retailing, the grocery branch dominated.

Department and chain stores play a minor role in Swedish retailing, which offers a total of 76,000 outlets, or, in other words, one shop for every 88 inhabitants.

Large-scale retail stores handle only 8% of the total retail trade; co-ops take 12%, and the remaining 80% of all retail sales are made by small shopowners.

Small units dominate the Swedish retail trade; almost two thirds of the outlets are one-or-two man shops.

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

"MOTHER"-INDUSTRY

The migration from agricultural areas to towns and a long-prevailing disinclination among the people for agriculture as a means of livelihood has caused grave concern in Sweden. The net out-migration per thousand inhabitants in agricultural communities was: 1928-30, 8.8; 1936-40, 12.8; 1941-44, 12.3; 1945, 18.8; and 1946, 24.3. During the war years more than 100,000 laborers were squeezed from agriculture (including forestry and fishing) for other industries. The reason for the farm-to-city movement has been agriculture's inability to offer the same living standard to its people as other occupations.

The 1947 Parliament, therefore, approved a Government plan, the main purpose of which is to give the agricultural population an income level and living standard equal to that of other population groups.

Part of a thorough rationalization program was put into operation in 1947; the remainder was being prepared.

The plan included mechanization, merging of small agricultural units, improvements in cereals and livestock, and regional planning similar to that involved in the Tennessee Valley Project though, naturally, on a smaller scale.

The majority of the farmers, estimated to number 375,000, are small landowners, and in 1947 about 100,000 of their holdings were judged to be too small for economic cultiva-

tion. Through loans and subsidies the Government intends to make it possible for farmers to enlarge these small units to cultivated areas capable of supporting a family at least (25-50 acre minimum).

A law effective in 1947 stipulates that only those who earn their livelihood by farming may purchase farms without government permission; other buyers must secure a special government license.

For some years farmers have been guaranteed minimum prices before planting and also assured a certain income level by means of Government-regulated foodstuff prices. For the consumption year 1947-48 Government-approved price increases gave the farmers an added income of 156 million crowns, which sum was 44 million crowns short of the farmers' own demands.

The number of tractors used increased from 21,800 in 1938-39 to 27,800 in 1946-47.

Seed research has resulted in the development of a number of seeds which produce plants capable of thriving in any part of the country despite the extreme differences in climate and in the periods necessary for crops to ripen.

Total acreage cultivated has remained almost unchanged for a number of years. Most of the 9.2 million acres of arable land is in the southernmost province. No less than 71.4% of the lowland there is arable, whereas in the northernmost province only 0.6% can be profitably tilled.

Distribution of Farms, 1944

Size	Number of holdings	Area under cultivation	
		Acres	%
Less than 5 acres	118,214	28.5	355,888
Between 5—25 acres ..	202,620	48.9	2,767,473
" 25—125 " ..	86,217	20.8	4,197,386
More than 125 " ..	7,890	1.8	1,848,118
TOTAL	414,441	100.0	9,168,865

About 27% of the cultivated land was worked by tenants.

Areas by Crops (thousands of hectares)

	Average		
	1934-38	1945	1946
Bread Grains (wheat and rye)	503	459	460
Coarse Grains (barley, oats, and mixed grains)	1,041	944	898
Sugar Beets	52	55	55
Potatoes	132	145	143

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

The percentages of cultivated soil devoted to different important crops in mid-1947 were: wheat, 7.9%; rye, 3.1%; barley, 2.7%; oats, 14.2%; mixed grains, 7.7%; potatoes, 3.8%; sugar beets, 1.3%; fodder roots, 1.6%; hay, 45.2%; oil seeds, 1.2%; and peas, 0.6% (fallow, 5.6%).

The last survey (1943) revealed that there were about 7 million fruit trees and 6 million berry-bushes in the country.

Livestock Population (thousands of heads)

	Average 1934—38	1945	1946
Cattle	2,986	2,912	2,931
Pigs	1,425	1,390	1,408
Sheep	353	435	403
Horses	633	611	587
Poultry . . .	11,192	11,911	10,295

Sweden's postwar harvests have fallen short of the prewar level, and

the available statistics actually showed crop failures in 1947. On October 15, 1947, the estimated bread-grain output was only 541,000 tons, 51% below the prewar average and 44% less than the 1946 harvest yield.

Fishing and Hunting

The bulk of Swedish commercial fishing is done in saltwater; the 1944 catch totaled 129,000 metric tons and was valued at 95 million crowns.

Freshwater fisheries normally yield about 12,000 to 14,000 tons a year. The 1945 catch was worth about 18 million crowns.

Total fish take during 1934—38 averaged 144,000 tons annually, while the 1946/47 catch was 211,000 tons.

Hunting provides an income of about 9 million crowns a year. Out of about 40,000 wild moose, 11,390 were shot during 1946.

Agricultural Output (thousands of metric tons)

		Average 1934—38	1945	1946
Bread Grains	Production	1,105	864	970
	Import	none	56	13
Coarse Grains	P	2,072	1,427	1,519
	I	130	579	56
Potatoes	P	1,847	1,859	1,941
Raw Sugar	P	300	294	290
	I	16	2	10
Fats (Oils from oilseeds, butter, animal fats)	P	89	113	109
	I	119	23	39
Meat (beef and veal, mutton, pork, including bacon and poultry)	P	303	364	274
	I	none	12	11
Butter	P	92	108	106
Milk	P	4,596	4,641	4,670
Cheese	P	34	43	48
Eggs	P	56	60	65
Hay	P	5,537	5,537	5,625
	I	none	26	19
Oilcakes	P	none	26	19
	I	281	145	128

Fertilizers and Implements

		Average 1934—38	1945	1946
Nitrogen (thousands of metric tons)	P	17	18	21
	I	19	20	27
Potash	P	none	none	none
	I	35	19	40
Phosphates	P	3	59	68
	I	50	none	none
Tractors (thousands of units)	P	0.3	0.7	2
	I	2	0.2	3.2

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY ON THE WORLD MARKET

Sweden, more than most other countries, depends on a large and free foreign trade for its prosperity and standard of living.

During World War II Sweden was virtually blockaded, and trade with the Western Hemisphere dwindled to a trickle of exchange carried on under safe-conduct passes.

After the doldrum-period during Germany's collapse, exports increased greatly, dominated by Sweden's credit deliveries of stock-piled goods to war-torn countries.

Imports did not experience the same quick upturn, but during 1946 and 1947 the trend was reversed, resulting in great import surpluses.

The value of exports expressed as a percentage of gross national product amounted to 16% during 1936-38, sank to 7% during the war years, increased to 9% in 1945, and subsequently rose to 12% in 1946.

The value of imports was 18% of the gross national product during 1936-38, decreased to 11% for the war years, and to 5% for 1945; an increase to 16% occurred in 1946 and the prewar figure of 18% was maintained from May, 1946, through April, 1947.

The import volume during 1945 was 31% of the 1936/38 average; during 1946, 97%; and during the first three quarters of 1947, 131%.

In comparison with the prewar average, the export volume was: 1945—46%; 1946—60%; and January to October, 1947—62%.

Prewar and Postwar Trade

(In millions of crowns)

	Imports	Exports	Total	Balance
1938	2,082	1,843	3,925	-239
1939	2,499	1,889	4,388	-610
1945	1,084	1,758	2,842	+674
1946	3,386	2,547	5,933	-839
1947	5,175	3,220	8,395	-1,955

(Normally, the value of the total imports has always exceeded that of the exports, with the deficit usually offset by shipping and certain "invisible" incomes.)

Most characteristic features of the development of postwar foreign trade were the high import surplus, the

shift from European to trans-oceanic markets, and a great increase in the importation of consumption commodities.

In 1946 Sweden conducted 40%, and in 1947, 44%, of her entire trade with non-European continents as compared to only 28% in 1939. The decline of European markets was largely the result of the almost complete disappearance of Germany from the statistics.

Russia, who traded with Sweden very little before the war, will probably be one of Sweden's most important markets according to the trade agreement of 1946, which placed at the disposal of the Soviet Union for a period of five years a billion crown credit. It was officially estimated that about 10-15% of Swedish exports would be directed towards Russia. But by the end of 1947 it was stated that during the past year the Soviet Union had not utilized the credit as anticipated due to the lack of unanimity concerning prices.

Analysis of the trade exchange with England revealed the traditional export surplus (50 million crowns for both 1946 and 1947 as compared to 100 million in 1939).

Eighty per cent of the almost one billion crowns' worth of trade with the U.S. in 1946 and of the almost two billion crowns' worth in 1947 consisted of imports.

The relative importance of Sweden's trade partners before and after World War II can be deduced from the following: (in millions of crowns) 1939: Germany, 989; Great Britain, 754; and U.S., 593.

1946: U.S. 986; Great Britain, 730; and Argentina, 346.

1947 U.S., 1,979; Great Britain, 931. Sweden's best customers were:

1939: Great Britain, 426 million crowns; Germany, 369; U.S., Norway, 138.

1946: Great Britain, 390; U.S., 185; Norway, 176; and Holland, 174.

1947: Great Britain, 490; U.S., 348.

Sweden's largest suppliers before and after the war were:

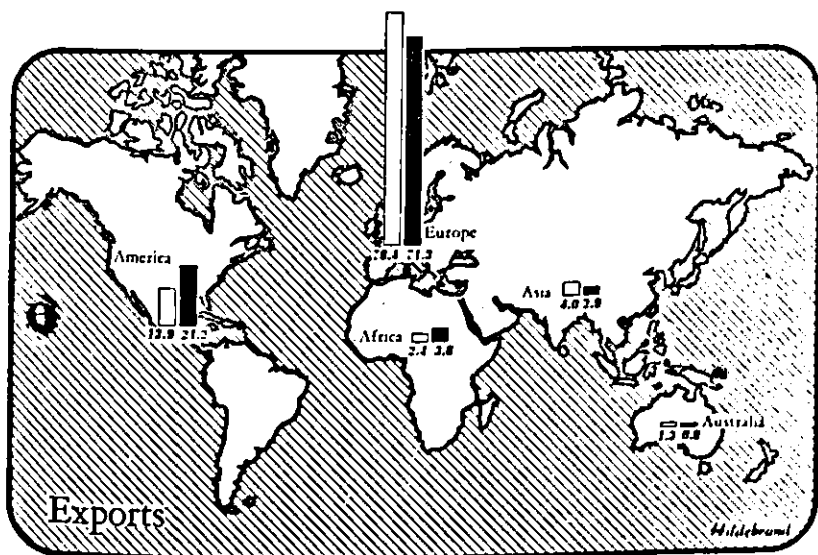
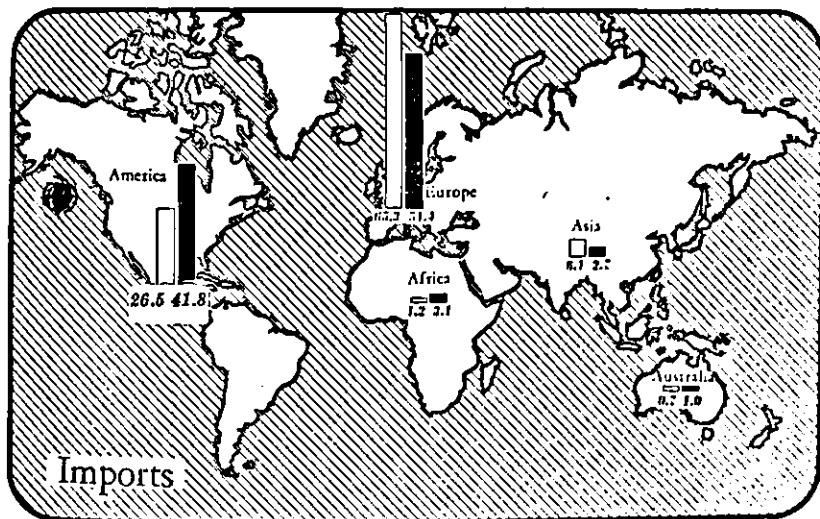
1939: Germany, 620 million crowns; U.S., 414; Great Britain, 328; and Belgium, 109.

1946: U.S., 801; Great Britain, 340; Switzerland, 230; and Argentina, 218.

1947: U.S., 1,631; Great Britain, 441.

Geographical Distribution, 1938 and 1946

White bars indicate the percentage figures for 1938, the black for 1946.



A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

The main exports from Sweden are: wood goods, pulp and paper, iron ore, iron products, machinery, means of transportation, matches.

In 1939, the products derived from iron ore and forests constituted, according to value, 68% of Sweden's total exports (iron 31%; forests 37%). The remainder consisted of engineering manufactures (18%), foodstuffs (7%), and others (7%).

During 1946, however, a marked change occurred. Iron ore, iron, and steel exports fell to 20%. The forest products, on the other hand, increased to 49%.

The quantities of iron and steel exported during 1946 constituted about one third to one half of the prewar total, while the export of machines, means of transportation, and instruments exceeded the prewar level.

Despite the increase in value, the quantities of forest products exported declined. One reason for this decline was the heavy postwar increase in home consumption.

The domestic need for paper rose from 257,000 tons in 1937 to 530,000 tons in 1946.

Sweden's own consumption of newsprint increased more than 50% during the period from 1939 through 1946. She used 500,000 standards of sawn timber domestically in an average prewar year and 725,000 standards in 1946.

The main imports are foodstuffs, raw materials, fuel, and machines, about 70% consisting of means of production. (Commodities: coal, coke, oils, iron, copper, wool, cotton, yarn, textiles, hides, rubber, fertilizers, oil cakes, soybeans, flaxseed, wheat,

corn, fruits, tobacco, wine, coffee, and automobiles).

In 1946 only 40% of the prewar quantity of coal and minerals were imported while foods and stimulants rose to 21% of the total import as compared to 14% in 1939.

Before the imposition of restrictions in March, 1947, an import rush during January and February caused the pouring-in of great quantities of nylon stockings, furs, cigarettes, fruits, candies, dessert crackers, etc. — these commodities were greatly in excess of the amounts imported during the same months in 1939.

In the main, however, the high 1947 import figures were due to the generous allocation of licenses and to the scramble of Swedish importers for wool, cotton, machines, apparatus of various kinds, electrical material, and other commodities on the free list (before September 1947, when the last of the year's restrictions were imposed.)

All told, the regulations introduced during 1947 plugged up almost all the remaining holes in the import wall around Sweden. In fact, the commodities remaining on the free list accounted for only 2% of the value of the total 1946 import.

Commodity Groups	(mill. of cr.)	
Imports	1939	1946
Foodstuffs, stimulants	351	708
Textile materials, hides, skins, rubber	472	837
Chemicals	232	276
Metals, metal manufact.	817	864
Minerals (coal, oil)	458	469
Exports		
Forest products	716	1,230
Metals, metal manufact.	651	813
Minerals	257	142

Export Figures for Selected Commodities

	1936/38	1946	1947
			Jan-May
Sawn wood goods 1,000 cu.m (= 35,310 cu.ft)	3,383	1,707	874
Pulp 1,000 ton quantities	2,288	1,805	1,715
Newsprint	179	121	137
Kraft paper	272	217	237
Pig iron	95	17	14
Iron and steel	175	82	78
Iron ore	12,873	5,316	7,716
Generators, motors, etc. Millions of crowns	16	21	19
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	10	33	25
Automobiles and parts	17	27	30
Ships	54	74	89
Ball bearings and parts	46	67	58

Shipping

Ninety-nine per cent of Sweden's foreign trade before the war was carried on by sea. The trans-oceanic part of the fleet, though only 25% of the total tonnage, handled 40% of Swedish exports and represented about one half of the merchant marine's total estimated value, or about 300 million crowns.

The average net income from shipping was, in prewar years, 200 million crowns, and in 1946, 500 million crowns.

Thus, before the war shipping contributed as much to Sweden's income as the exports of iron-ore, about 30 million crowns more than timber, and about half as much as the export value of paper and cardboard.

Ranked tenth in the world before the war, Sweden's Merchant Marine stood fifth in 1946 and was probably the most modern in the world.

Year-end tonnage figures: 1939—1,617,000 gross tons; 1946—1,708,000 gross tons; 1947—1,907,000 gross tons.

The war losses were 260 ships, a total of 591,909 gross tons, or about one third of the total prewar tonnage.

In 1946, however, shipping stood at only 50% of its prewar peak and climbed to 67% in 1947.

Yet Swedish-flag vessels carried 58.8% of the country's foreign shipping in 1946, the greatest share carried by Swedish ships during this century. Sweden's share was 40.7% in 1938 and 50% in 1947.

MOST PROMINENT SHIPPING COMPANIES in 1946 were: *Broströms* (Swedish-American Line, Orient Line, East Asia Line) 390,000 dead-weight tons; *Trans* (Africa, Australia and Pacific lines) 335,600; *Nordstjärnan* (*Johnson Line*) 250,000; *Svea* (South and North America lines, Europe lines) 142,000 plus 9,000 passenger gross tons; *Grängesberg-Oxelösund* (Iron ore lines) 145,000; *Swedish Lloyd* (American East coast line, England, west coast of Europe, Mediterranean) 84,000; *Trelleborgs* (tankers) 78,900; *Onstad* (tankers) 66,500; *Salén* (west coast of U.S.—Far East, West India "Banana Line") 53,000; *Rex* (tramp steamers) 52,000.

Air Transport

Sweden's up-to-date airlines swung into high gear immediately after the war's end. On June 27, 1945, the first Swedish plane headed out over the Atlantic, arriving at La Guardia field on June 29.

The Swedish airline companies are ABA and SILA.¹⁾

ABA, founded in 1924 and employing 2,600 persons, in 1947 operated a network of 33,600 km of domestic and European traffic, including lines to Turkey, Iran, and Irak. In 1946 ABA flew 173,000 passengers over 6,750,000 scheduled—route kms.

In the spring of 1947 the company had 19 Douglas DC 3's, and 3 Douglas DC 4's in service. On order were 10 Douglas DC 6's.

Accidents: two. (June 9, 1936, at Bulltofta, Malmö: 1 passenger killed; Oct. 27, 1947, at Athens, Greece: 44 killed.)

SILA was founded in 1943 to carry intercontinental air traffic from Sweden. From June, 1945, to August, 1946, at which time the Scandinavian Airlines System took over, SILA carried trans-Atlantic traffic to New York. By the spring of 1947 it was operating, with a Boeing B-17, only the line from Stockholm to Addis Ababa, Abyssinia.

In 1946 the scheduled route kms flown were 616,000, and the number of passengers 1,431.

Together with the Danish DDL and the Norwegian DNL, SILA constitutes the Scandinavian Airlines System, which in 1947 operated lines to North and South America with 7 Douglas DC 4's, three of which were owned by SILA.²⁾ In the spring of 1947, SAS ordered 7 Douglas DC 6's (SILA, 3) and 4 Boeing Stratocruisers (SILA, 2).

Scheduled route kms flown by SAS in 1946 were 823,000 (first quarter of 1947: 957,000). The number of passengers carried during 1946 was 2,527 (first quarter of 1947: 2,528).

Accidents: SILA, none; SAS, none.

Stockholm has its airfield at "Bromma", but a new airfield for trans-Atlantic traffic is under construction at "Halmstön", north of Stockholm. It will probably be called "Stockholm—Attunda."

1) In 1948 the two were merged and took the name of ABA.

2) Joint Scandinavian operations in Europe, too, were effected in 1948.

A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY THE COOPERATIVE WAY

"Cooperative Sweden" has made a striking success out of business dedicated to social betterment instead of profits. Cooperative operations are not limited to retailing and manufacturing, but play an important part in agriculture and housing as well.

Consumer Co-ops

From a single cooperative store, opened in Sweden in 1851, the Consumers Cooperative Movement had grown by 1947 into a chain of 7,177 shops scattered all over the country.

In 1947 more than 877,000 belonged to the national network of 677 local societies. One family in every three belonged to a cooperative.

The consumer cooperatives emphasize the fact that theirs is an "all-class" movement. The membership includes industrial workers (36%), farmers and agricultural workers (20%), miscellaneous employed (20%), professional people (15%), and tradesmen and shopkeepers (8%).

In 1947 retail cooperatives employed about 33,000 people and sold about 1,289 million crowns' worth of merchandise.

The co-ops are well in front in the retail grocery field; cooperative food stores in Stockholm, for instance, handled about 25% of the city's total grocery trade in 1947. The societies have succeeded in building up modern shops considered tops in Sweden and have also opened Sweden's first self-service grocery stores.

Small rural societies, with only a few hundred members and a single store, are governed by direct "town-meeting" democracy. Big societies, like the one in Stockholm, are divided into districts which send representatives to a governing assembly.

The rate of patronage refund is kept low, generally at 3%, in order that the realization of the primary aim, lower prices, is not neglected. Members and non-members get the same refund, but non-members receive the rebate in the form of shares in the society, thus automatically becoming members.

Enterprises

The national organization, owned by all the local societies, is Kooperativa Förbundet (KF), the Swedish cooperative union and wholesale society founded in 1899, and headed by Albin Johansson in 1947.

KF runs some thirty factories, producing such varied goods as china, electric bulbs, rubber tires, fertilizers, grain, foodstuffs, and agricultural machinery. In 1947 the total value of KF's output was 329 million crowns, and the total sales—to co-ops—of KF and its subsidiary enterprises amounted to 431 million crowns. The Government and private companies purchased an additional 226 million crowns' worth of goods.

KF's assets and liabilities balanced at 786 million crowns; the payroll listed 11,975 employees.

Originally, KF's main motive in constructing factories was to combat monopolies and cartels. The first production venture was a margarine factory, now the biggest in Sweden.

Luma, the cooperative electric bulb factory, forced the International Electric Light combine to lower its prices substantially in Sweden.

Consumer cooperative societies have gone into the insurance business in order to supply their own insurance coverage and also to make insurance costs cheaper.

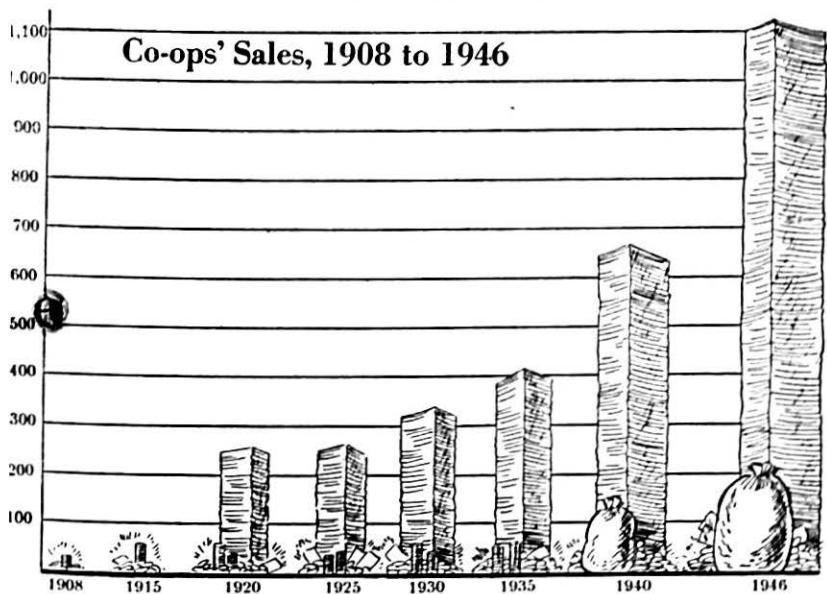
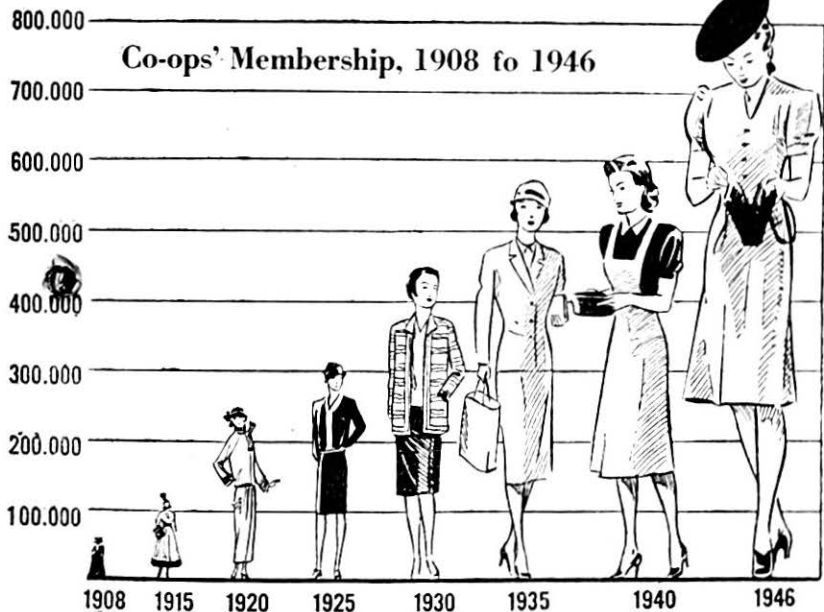
One of their companies, Folket (The People), listed 384,000 policyholders in 1947, while Samarbete (Cooperation) carried 478,000 policies against fire damage and group accident policies covering more than 1 million individuals.

This volume of business meant that Samarbete wrote 40% of all accident insurance and that they had more policy-holding members in the field of fire insurance than any other company.

The most recent field to be invaded by the co-ops is the oil trade. A National Oil Consumers' Association has been formed to work with the International Oil Cooperative.

As a side-line KF publishes books and half a dozen periodicals.

KF is governed according to the principles of the parliamentary system. (cont.)



A TOUR THROUGH THE ECONOMY

Housing

Responsible during the last few years for about 12—13% of the nation's total house building activity, the National Association of Tenants' Savings and Building Societies (HSB for short in Swedish) is by far the largest cooperative housing organization.

The HSB movement, dating back to 1924, carries on its work in most of Sweden's towns.

In 1947, when HSB broke the ground for its 50,000th apartment, the cooperative's total housing construction was valued at more than 700 million crowns.

The HSB national organization comprises parent societies in different towns. The parent society builds the house, which, when completed, is taken over by a so-called "daughter society", each one of which administers its own house.

The members pay an initial deposit, usually about 5% of the calculated building costs, and, of course, a yearly rent.

If the society, in administering its house, succeeds in keeping expenses down, the members themselves receive the benefit through a reduction in the yearly rental.

If a tenant-member wants to move or leave the organization he may sell his flat, the maximum price allowed being the initial fee plus amortizations made by the seller.

HSB maintains close relations with the authorities and is treated in the same manner as a municipality as far as state loans are concerned.

Moreover, in cooperation with the Government and the local authorities, HSB has built about 4,500 apartments (45% of the total number) for large families with small incomes, and has contributed one-family houses and apartments to old people.

Finally, in close contact with HSB, the National Tenants' Union, with more than 125,000 members, functions as a tenant "trade union". It represents the tenants in deliberations with the landlords' organizations and the authorities concerning rent levels.

Agriculture

Practically every Swedish farmer who has anything to sell belongs to one or more of the agricultural co-operatives. About 90% of all farmers are represented in the 14 associations which blanket the whole country.

These associations sell more than two billion crowns' worth of produce annually, and a purchasing branch handles the buying of fertilizers, imported cattle feed, seeds, machinery, implements, building material, liquid fuel, etc.

The central body of the agricultural cooperative movement is the Federation of Swedish Farmers' Associations, which also represents agriculture in many dealings with the government.

In operation since the end of the 19th century, the cooperative dairies, with 20 dairy federations in 9 regional dairy combines, constitute the biggest of the branch organizations. The Dairy Cooperative Association has an annual produce output worth 800 million crowns.

About 95% of the milk, over 80% of the animals for slaughter, and 65% of the cereals and eggs are delivered to more than 700 dairies, 60 slaughter houses and meat packing plants, and a large number of grain elevators and storage houses. The total value of those assets and plants owned by the farmer themselves, is more than 500 million crowns.

Many cooperative slaughter houses have their own retail shops, but they also sell a great share of their meat to the consumer co-ops.

A large share of the timber and firewood is also sold by the cooperative associations.

A close contact is maintained with the Farmers' National Union (Swedish abbreviation, RLF), which functions as a trade union of the farmers.

The RLF, with more than 175,000 members among Sweden's roughly 375,000 farmers, mainly represents the farmer's interests in negotiations with the Government about prices of agricultural products.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT TEAMWORK

Swedish labor history has had its times of turbulence, but the more recent chapters have been comparatively peaceful. A measure of conflict and dispute is, of course, unavoidable — in Sweden as elsewhere.

By and large, the government keeps its hands off; the labor market is self-governed for the most part.

There are three laws regulating labor relations.

The first guarantees all employees, public and private, the right to organize and the right to bargain collectively.

The second provides a government mediation service to help settle disputes arising when labor and management cannot agree on the terms of a new contract. Mediators can only suggest, however, not decide.

The third is that which established the Labor Court to settle arguments over existing contracts and try charges of breach of contract. This arbitration is compulsory, and the court's decision is final and binding.

Otherwise, labor-management relations are left up to the three organizations that dominate the Swedish labor market.

The largest of these is the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions, (LO) which knits together 8,916 locals of 45 unions. Its total membership is 1,194,000, including more than 208,000 women.



*Axel Strand,
trade union head*

The unions have organized almost 100% of Sweden's industrial workers and one fourth of the whole working population. (Figures as of December, 1947.)

The unions of white collar workers, both privately and publicly employed, are united in the Central Organization of Salaried Employees (TCO), which had a membership of 238,000 at the end of 1947.

Since October, 1947, the Central Organization of Sweden's Academicians (SACO)—chairman Doctor J. P. Edwardson—has represented the interests of the university graduates. Membership in April, 1948—18,000.

The Confederation of Swedish Employers (SAF) does not cover as much territory as the labor federations.



*Bertil Kugelberg,
director of the
employers' con-
federation*

The 1947 membership represented 9,250 firms with 618,000 employees. The majority of the members are engaged in industry proper. Some important employer groups have separate associations, but the Confederation still provides a solid basis for national labor-management negotiations.

About 16,000 collective contracts, regulating wages, hours, and working conditions were in force in 1947.

In 1938 the national leaders of management and labor concluded a general "good feeling" treaty known as the "Basic Agreement", or the "Saltsjöbaden Agreement". The workers did not renounce their right to strike nor the employers their right to declare lockouts, but both sides promised to avoid open conflict as long as possible. Since the basic agreement was concluded, Saltsjöbaden, a little seaside resort near Stockholm has been the seat of continued labor-management conferences, the most important of them on the subject of "industrial democracy". An agreement was reached in August, 1946.

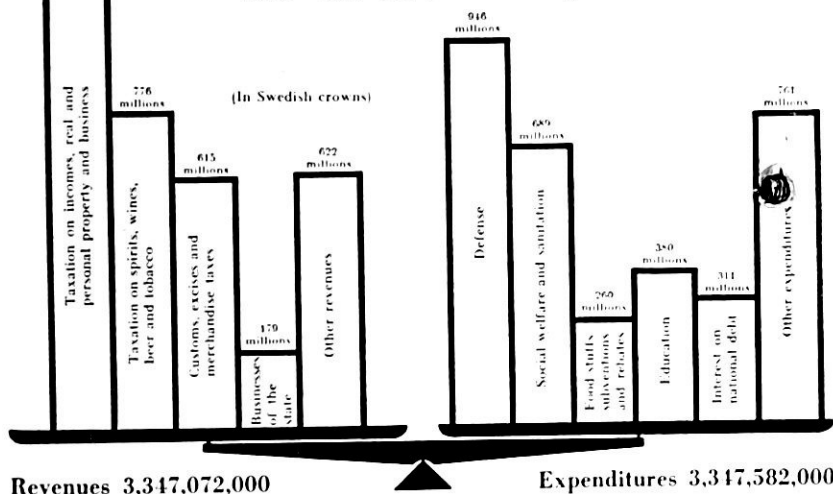


*Valter Aman,
leader of the sal-
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SUMMARY OF FINANCE

1946—1947 Government Budget



During the war years, the State budget was consistently under-balanced; after the war it was once more stabilized. An over-balancing of the fiscal 1947/48 and 1948/49 Government budgets was proposed as an anti-inflationary measure: 1947/48 revenues were estimated at 4,174,873,000 crowns and expenditures at 3,406,592,000 crowns; 1948/49 revenues at 4,769,268,000 crowns and expenditures at 4,229,808,000 crowns. The 1944/45 period gave a deficit of 852 million crowns, while the following two fiscal years showed surpluses of 199 and 451 million crowns respectively.

The above figures pertain to current incomes and to the expenses for the running and upkeep of the various Government departments and agencies and to the lump sums for all State activity. There is, however, another budget which concerns the allocation of sums for investments. For the fiscal year 1948/49 this "capital budget" lists expenditures of 343 million crowns to be financed out of current income. The "house-keeping" budget surplus has been estimated at 539 million crowns; the combined budget surplus has been calculated to be 196 million crowns.

Financial Base

The most important sources of the Government revenue are the individual and company incomes. The following table shows the development of these incomes during some of the past few years.

Total Income	(mill. of cr.)	Index
1938	7,296	100
1939	7,713	106
1941	8,720	120
1942	10,016	137
1944	11,584	159
1945	12,725	174
1946	15,560	213

Of the total 1946 income of 15,560 million crowns, 2,027 million were earned by incorporated companies and 13,533 million by other taxpayers. Employed persons accounted for 11,086 million of the latter sum.

In 1946 employee income was 15% greater than in 1945; company income was 72% greater.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Between the middle of the 19th century and World War I, a lack of domestic funds forced Sweden to borrow from abroad most of the capital required to construct her railroads and towns, while domestic capital was available to launch her modern industry. Since 1914 domestic capital, however, has been sufficient to meet also the requirements for State and community loans. Sweden had paid off practically her foreign debts one after another by the middle of the 30's and was able to grant 4 billion crowns' worth of help to European countries after World War II. Defense preparations, credit grants, and investment activities during and after World War II have heavily increased the national debt, 89.5% of which is held within the country. In spite of the fact that during this time more than 75% of the increase in the debt had to be used for non-productive purposes, the net income from productive government investments still exceeds the interest on the national debt.

The State assets in 1945 were computed to be 6,453 million crowns.

Gold and foreign exchange holdings equalled, on December 31, 1947, a total of 1,089 million crowns distributed as follows: (in millions of crowns) gold, 379; U.S. dollars and Swiss francs combined, 15; pounds sterling, 516; and others, 150.

Private short-term assets abroad equalled, on April 30, 1947, a total of 430 million crowns, including (in millions of crowns) U.S. dollars 289; Swiss francs 19; pounds sterling 116; and Portuguese escudos 6.

Foreign shares and bonds held by Sweden equalled, on April 30, 1947, a total of 281.5 million crowns.

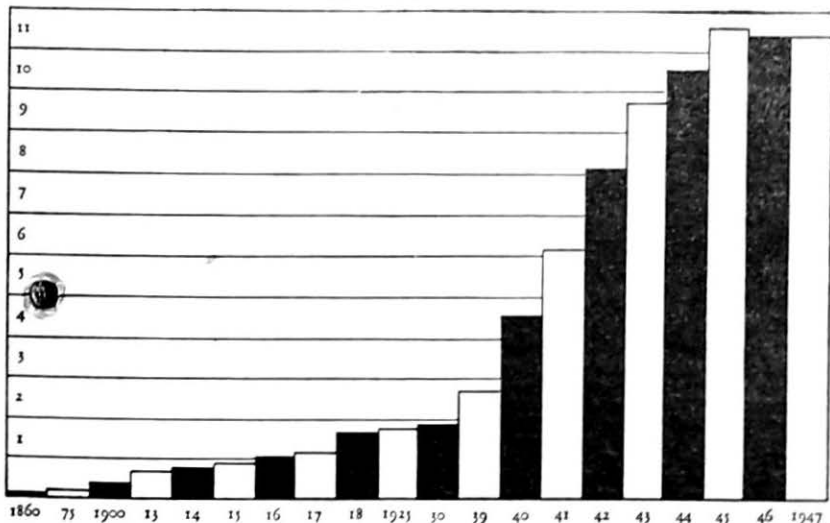
The national debt increased from 2,600 million crowns at the outbreak of the war to 11,015 million crowns in September, 1947.

In 1938, the debt represented about 20% of the gross national product; by 1946 this figure had risen to 55%. (The corresponding figure for the United States was 135%, for Canada 150%, and for Great Britain 230%.)

The note circulation by the end of 1947 totaled 2,895 million crowns.

12 BILLIONS

National Debt, 1860 to 1947



SUMMARY OF FINANCE

WEALTH AND INCOME

Distribution of Individuals by Property Ranges, 1945

Property range (in crowns)	Number of owners	%	Total amount of property (Thousands of cr.)	%
20,000— 30,000	101,652	36.2	2,467,850	12.8
30,000— 40,000	55,511	19.8	1,911,492	10.0
40,000— 50,000	32,388	11.5	1,442,964	7.5
50,000— 60,000	20,722	7.4	1,131,794	5.9
60,000— 70,000	13,673	4.9	884,337	4.6
70,000— 80,000	9,678	3.4	723,130	3.8
80,000— 90,000	7,108	2.5	602,456	3.1
90,000— 100,000	5,662	2.0	536,629	2.8
100,000— 150,000	14,908	5.3	1,801,830	9.4
150,000— 200,000	6,375	2.3	1,097,307	5.7
200,000— 300,000	5,878	2.1	1,420,693	7.4
300,000— 500,000	3,887	1.4	1,473,202	7.7
500,000—1,000,000	2,281	0.8	1,536,374	8.0
1,000,000—	978	0.4	2,168,268	11.3
Total	280,701	100.0	19,198,326	100.0

Distribution of Individuals by Income Classes, 1945

Income class (in crowns)	Number of persons	%	Total income (Thousands of cr.)	%
600— 1,000	230,563	7.5	187,078	1.5
1,000— 1,500	345,827	11.2	433,048	3.5
1,500— 2,000	318,573	10.4	556,453	4.5
2,000— 2,500	296,633	9.6	666,287	5.4
2,500— 3,000	281,934	9.2	774,876	6.3
3,000— 3,500	275,018	8.9	893,763	7.2
3,500— 4,000	244,972	8.0	917,253	7.4
4,000— 4,500	216,233	7.6	917,345	7.4
4,500— 5,000	172,200	5.6	816,247	6.6
5,000— 6,000	236,440	7.7	1,289,053	10.4
6,000— 7,000	138,446	4.5	894,113	7.2
7,000— 8,000	87,515	2.8	653,228	5.3
8,000— 10,000	94,495	3.1	838,825	6.8
10,000— 12,000	45,114	1.5	491,526	4.0
12,000— 15,000	34,242	1.1	456,123	3.7
15,000— 20,000	26,132	0.9	447,575	3.6
20,000— 30,000	17,808	0.6	426,329	3.5
30,000— 50,000	8,451	0.3	316,324	2.6
50,000—	4,342	0.1	382,888	3.1
Total	3,074,993	100.0	12,358,314	100.0

The property and income figures are based on taxation returns, which are submitted by the taxpayers themselves.

Banking

The central bank of issue is the Bank of Sweden (Sveriges Riksbank).

The banking system is so highly concentrated that out of a total of 22 commercial banks the "Big Four" control the bulk of the turnover.

(The "Big Four" are: Svenska Handelsbanken, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Göteborgs Bank, and Stockholms Enskilda Bank AB).

The total deposits in all kinds of banks on December 31, 1947, amounted to 15,437,000,000 crowns or about 2,282 crowns per person. The commercial banks held 7,506,000,000 crowns; the savings banks, 6,208,000,000 crowns; and the Postal Savings Bank, 1,723,000,000 crowns. There were 4,500,000 bank books, representing more than two thirds of the entire population.

TAX PATTERN

Every Swedish taxpayer must pay two kinds of taxes, national and local.

The national treasury collects both a progressive income tax and property taxes, while local communities levy only a proportional income tax.

Parliament passed a new national tax schedule in the summer of 1947 which reduced the tax burden borne by 98% of the people. It went into effect in January, 1948, and lowered the individual income taxes for married couples with annual incomes up to about 25,000 crowns and single persons with incomes up to 10,000 crowns.

The former exemptions for children were replaced with a 260-crown tax-free cash contribution from the Government for each child under 16, a system which will benefit families with incomes up to 25,000 crowns.

Meanwhile, the Government's revenue loss through these revisions was offset by increasing the national corporate income tax (a flat rate of

40% instead of 32%) and the separate property tax, and by a new tax levied upon property at the time of death.

Decided by the community itself, the local tax rate, which varies considerably from one community to the other, determines the local income tax due.

Under the new law no individual need pay total taxes (national income tax, plus national property tax, plus community income tax) amounting to more than 80% of the net income he collects from employment and property.

The combined corporate tax, national and local, will amount to about 45-50% of the net income.

Income Taxes

The following tables compare the combined taxes on income from employment and on income from capital in Sweden, England, and New York for a family without children.

The Swedish taxes shown apply to districts with the highest costs of living and to communities with the average 10% tax rate. (They do not include the old-age pension fee.)

Net Income	Sweden		England		U.S. (New York)	
	Cr.	%	Cr.	%	Cr.	%
4,000	365	9.1	158	4.0	19	0.4
6,000	765	12.8	807	13.5	361	6.0
10,000	1,703	17.0	2,386	23.9	1,057	10.6
12,000	2,227	18.6	3,170	25.6	1,425	11.9
15,000	3,000	20.6	4,351	29.0	2,033	13.6
20,000	4,837	24.2	6,466	32.3	3,133	15.7
30,000	9,205	30.7	11,068	36.9	5,877	19.8
40,000	13,960	34.9	16,660	41.7	9,354	23.4
50,000	19,118	38.2	22,735	45.5	13,434	26.9
100,000	47,973	47.9	58,110	58.1	39,825	39.8
150,000	79,328	52.9	98,810	65.9	71,161	53.0
200,000	111,328	55.8	143,860	71.9	105,982	53.0

1 crown = 14.50 crowns. \$ 1 = 3.60 crowns.

Capital	Income	Sweden		England		U.S. (New York)	
		Cr.	%	Cr.	%	Cr.	%
100,000	2,500	465	18.6	—	—	—	—
"	3,000	615	20.5	58	1.9	—	—
"	4,000	785	19.8	408	10.2	19	0.4
300,000	7,500	4,131	55.1	1,820	24.3	817	8.2
"	9,000	4,477	49.7	2,495	27.7	876	9.7
"	12,000	5,247	43.7	3,845	32.0	1,425	11.9
500,000	12,500	8,985	71.9	4,070	32.6	1,525	12.2
"	15,000	9,709	64.7	5,195	34.6	2,033	13.6
"	20,000	11,455	57.3	7,445	37.2	3,133	15.7

SUMMARY OF FINANCE

Property Taxes

The 1948 tax schedule separated the national income tax and property tax, which had previously been combined.

Examples of the separate property tax computed in crowns follows:

Property	Yearly Tax
30,000	none
50,000	120
100,000	420
150,000	920
200,000	1,520
300,000	3,020
500,000	6,620
1,000,000	15,620
5,000,000	87,620

When a property owner dies, his heirs must pay two taxes — a new estate tax and an inheritance tax.

Fifty percent of the estate is tax free, however, if the wife survived the husband (or vice versa) and both owned equal parts of the property.

(In Sweden marriage, in most cases, automatically entitles husband and wife to "marriage rights" in each others property. These rights, however, do not constitute ownership in the other partner's property as long as the marriage exists, but are so construed as soon as the marriage ends.

Property left	Taxable property	Tax on property left	Inheritance taxes	Total taxes	% of property
60,000	30,000	none	780	780	1.3
80,000	40,000	500	1,158	1,658	2.1
100,000	50,000	1,000	1,630	2,630	2.6
150,000	75,000	3,500	2,864	6,364	4.2
200,000	100,000	6,000	4,360	10,360	5.2
300,000	150,000	13,500	7,858	21,358	7.1
500,000	250,000	31,000	16,360	47,360	9.5
1,000,000	500,000	91,000	41,520	132,520	13.3
2,000,000	1,000,000	241,000	100,700	341,700	17.1
10,000,000	5,000,000	1,791,000	589,880	2,380,880	23.8

Excises

Taking into account the increases imposed at the beginning of 1948, excises will bring the State during the fiscal year of 1948/49 a revenue estimated at 1,983 million crowns, which is almost as much as the 2,161 million crowns calculated to swell State coffers from direct taxes.

The following examples reveal the importance excises play in the prices of certain commodities:

The courts can exempt property obtained by gift or inheritance from the "marriage rights" and may do so upon the request of either party.)

The new estate tax is levied on that part of the estate which exceeds 30,000 crowns in value (60,000 crowns if "marriage rights" exist).

The tax, strongly progressive, culminates in a 1,791,000 crown levy on a taxable sum of 5 million crowns. If the taxable sum exceeds 5 million, one half of the amount over and above 5 million is also taken.

Individual heirs then pay the usual inheritance taxes on the property remaining after the estate tax has been deducted.

Under the new law gifts are subject not only to the already existing gift tax, but to the estate tax as well. The latter is paid by the donor.

The following table, whose figures represent Swedish crowns, shows how the new estate tax and the inheritance tax operate in combination.

In drawing up the table it was assumed that husband and wife owned equal shares of the property and that the husband's half was inherited by two children.

Liquor: 10.35 crowns of the 15 crown retail price of one liter of schnapps goes to the State as tax (Feb. 1, 1948).

Cigarettes: cost of one 20-cigarette package of the domestic brand, Boy; 1.70 cr.; tax: 1.31 cr. Cost of one package of Chesterfield's: 2.70 cr.; tax 2.09 cr.

Beer: Cost of one bottle of beer: 0.32 cr.; excise: 0.13 cr.

MEASURING LIVING STANDARDS

Lot of the Common Man

There are no Swedish population groups that as a whole live under true hardship conditions. That many individual Swedes do live in a degree of poverty is due usually to the fact that their incomes, though not particularly small *per se*, are inadequate in proportion to the size of their families.

Private initiative, national and local social-welfare policies, and the cooperatives have all helped to improve the average lot of the common man.

Developments have brought about a certain narrowing of the previously rather wide gap between the modes of life of the middle-classes and the workers.

General wage increases, tax reductions, social reforms, and bustling housebuilding — all contributed toward raising the postwar living standard.

In 1947 every employee group had reached or passed the 1939 real-wage level; and the lowest paid groups of workers, the agricultural workers and forest workers, had improved their situations considerably. It was estimated that the industrial worker's real income averaged about 10% higher than the prewar level and the agricultural and forest worker's about 30%.

The average industrial worker's money wage increased from 1.33 crowns per hour and 3,059 crowns per year (1939) to 2.33 crowns and 5,242 crowns respectively (1947). The percentage increase during 1947 was 5—10%; an additional raise of 2.5% came in the beginning of 1948.

Before the war the agricultural worker received his pay in the form of farm products and other benefits as well as cash, but by November 1, 1947, this system had given way to one of cash wages only.

In 1947/48 therefore, the average agricultural laborer earned a money wage of 1.74 crowns an hour, or about 4,176 crowns a year; a significant rise from the 1938/39 levels of 0.87 crown an hour and 1,802 crowns a year. In fact, the great

prewar gap between agricultural and industrial wages decreased from 41% in 1939 to 16—20% in 1947.

Private consumption per capita was more than 5% above the prewar level in 1947, but the development was uneven. The Swede got 6% fewer nourishing calories because the forced decrease of flour, bread, sugar, and coffee in his diet could not be compensated for by an increase in the consumption of potatoes, milk, and soft drinks. Men used fewer suits and shirts, but the ladies more dresses and coats; purchasing of shoes by both sexes dropped. In comparison with the prewar level, however, a rather remarkable increase in the outlay for dwellings, railroad tickets, newspapers, bicycles, radios, and telephones was recorded for 1948.

More than 80% of all Swedish families own a radio. By the end of 1947 there were 195 telephones and 22 cars for every 1000 people.

Before the war the Swedes were the world's greatest coffee drinkers, consuming 18 lbs. per person annually, and the world's second greatest sugar consumers — more than 100 lbs. per person annually. In 1939 Swedish women bought 8 million pairs of silk stockings, more than seven pairs a year for every woman over 15 years of age.

A big contribution toward raising standards has been the building of houses and apartments for low-income groups. The quarters are often small, but they are designed for a maximum of fresh air and sunshine, and new technical features help make the most of available space.

The apartment house system has been generally accepted by all classes of people, but strong incentives have been advanced to induce people to buy their own homes.

There are still, however, a sizable number of substandard dwellings. In 1947 a Government investigating committee found that about 200,000 city dwellings needed to be replaced, pronounced 30,000 housing units detrimental to health, and reported that many rural homes lacked modern facilities and were in need of improvement or replacement.

RECORD OF INCOMES AND COSTS

Average Yearly Earnings, 1946

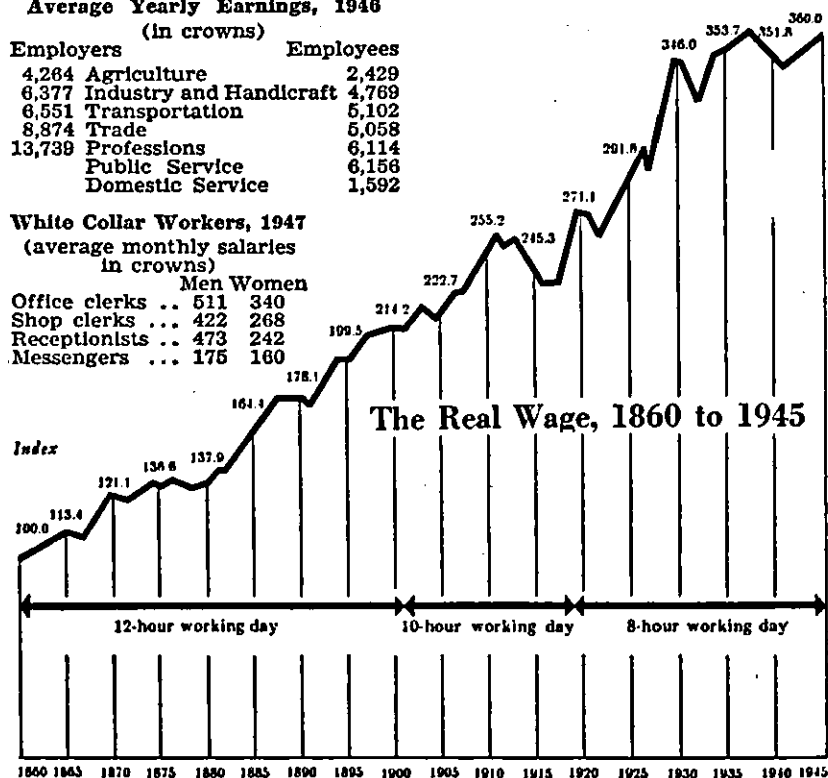
(in crowns)

Employers	Employees
4,264 Agriculture	2,429
6,377 Industry and Handicraft	4,769
6,551 Transportation	5,102
8,874 Trade	5,058
13,739 Professions	6,114
Public Service	6,156
Domestic Service	1,592

White Collar Workers, 1947

(average monthly salaries in crowns)

	Men	Women
Office clerks ..	511	340
Shop clerks ...	422	268
Receptionists ..	473	242
Messengers ...	175	160



Industrial Earnings as of June, 1947

	Hourly wages (in crowns)		Percentage increase since 1939	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mining and metal	2.40	1.58	69	65
Nonmetallic mineral	2.12	1.36	89	97
Wood goods	2.14	—	95	—
Pulp, paper, and printing	2.40	1.69	70	92
Foodstuffs	2.31	1.58	59	74
Textiles	2.16	1.59	95	101
Leather, shoe, and rubber	2.32	1.58	81	88
Chemical	2.36	1.51	72	82
Average	2.33	1.59	75	89

MEASURING LIVING STANDARDS

Major Prices

By V-E Day retail prices in Sweden were about 50% above the pre-war level and wholesale prices about 67% above.

From June, 1945, to June, 1946, the level of retail prices increased 1.7% and by mid-1947 an additional 1%. Wholesale prices fell 5% from the war's end to mid-1946, but then rose 7% during the following year.

By December, 1947, wholesale prices had risen as follows (according to a special bank index):

General index 72.9%; Capital goods 83%; Consumer goods 59%; Domestic commodities 84%; Commodities imported 146%; Commodities exported 174%.

The official cost-of-living index (excl. taxes) rose 46% from 1939 to December, 1947. After the introduction of price control in 1942 the index remained steady until September, 1946, then rose 5% in the following year, the primary cause being a 7% jump in the prices of foodstuffs.

From June, 1939 to December, 1947 foodstuffs increased 51%; rent 6%; fuel and light 74%; clothing 65%; other expenditures 43%.

Retail Prices of Principal Food Items

(in crowns)

	August 1939	Sept. 1947	Dec. 1947
Fish (1 kilo)	0.74	1.22	1.25
Butter (1 kilo)	3.41	5.10	5.10
Milk (1 liter)	0.25	0.34	0.36
Eggs (1 kilo)	1.72	4.01	4.12
Bread (white) (1 kilo)	0.82	0.96	1.15
Meat (1 kilo)	2.18	3.29	3.40
Coffee (1 kilo)	2.88	5.22	5.60
Sugar (1 kilo)	0.48	0.80	0.78
Oranges (1 kilo)	0.82	1.25	1.25

(One kilo equals approximately 2 lbs. and one liter approximately 1 quart.)

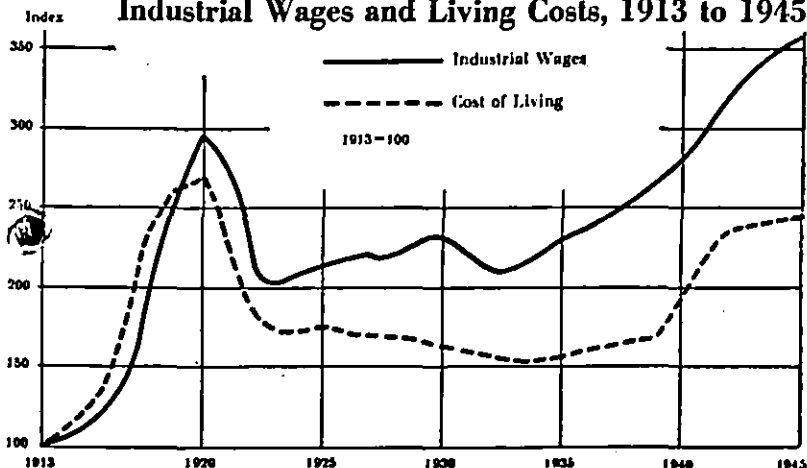
If the purchasing power of the crown in 1939 be considered unity, then it had shrunk to 0.64 by 1947.

Cost-of-Living Groups

Since the cost of living naturally varies from place to place in Sweden, the Government has established five nation-wide cost-of-living groups to help determine wages and taxes.

In May 1946, the average annual cost of maintaining a family with two children varied from 5,106 crowns in the lowest of these groups to 6,817 crowns in the highest.

Industrial Wages and Living Costs, 1913 to 1945



MEASURING LIVING STANDARDS

THE FOOD SUPPLY

Sweden's supply of foodstuffs was seriously curtailed during the war. During the worst period, the winter of 1942-43, the rations of the principal food items touched the danger level, the level below which it was impossible to go without endangering public health. During this period Sweden had the lowest meat ration in Europe — but there was no difficulty in getting the ration.

In 1947 Sweden was still experiencing serious shortages of bread, butter, and meat.

On the other hand there was no shortage of unrationed foodstuffs.

The world-renowned "smörgåsbord" is in reality a restaurant specialty, and seldom appears on the common man's daily table. The number of dishes was limited during the war and the restrictions were still in force in 1947.

Daily Rations of Selected Items
(in grams; 1 gram equals 0.035 ounces.)

	January 1943	December 1947
Bread*	225	193
Sugar	60	51
Butter*	36	36
Cheese*	4	unrationed
Eggs*	5	unrationed
Meat*	33	57
Coffee	5	12
Soap	4	4
Tobacco	8 cigarettes unrationed	

* Coupons from the household rations must be given in the restaurants.



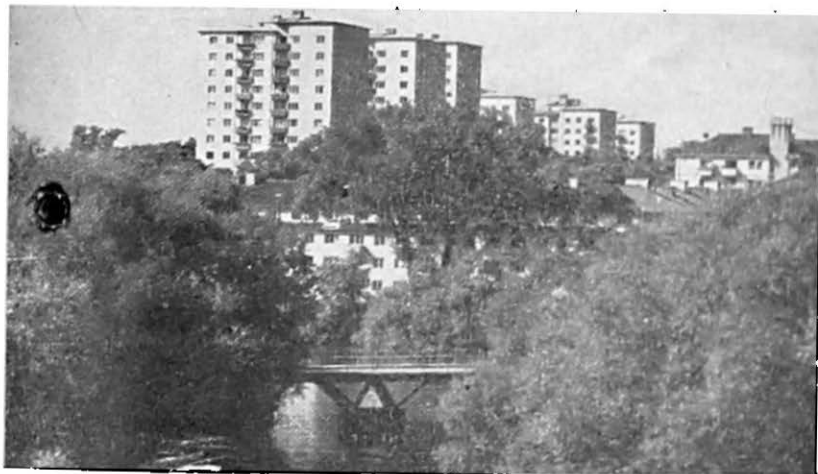
The national bread of Sweden, "Knäckebröd", a crisp bread made from whole-grain rye flour, has taken precedence over all other forms of bread. The annual total consumption has reached 20 lbs per person.

In 1946 the Swedes consumed per person an average of 5 liters of liquor, 1.2 liters of wine, and 21.8 liters of beer. A total of 1,769,830 Swedes, 26.2% of the population, held licenses to purchase liquor and wine.

Food Consumption, 1939 and 1946 (per capita)

	Thousands of calories		Kilos		Crowns	
	1939	1946	1939	1946	1939	1946
Flour, grits, bread	395.0	368.1	97	90	56	57.2
Potatoes	116.4	135.3	117	136	13	13.8
Roots, vegetables, fruits, berries	61.1	70.0	—	—	46	70.1
Groceries	258.3	193.4	—	—	67	112
Milk, cream	175.3	186.4	250	265	53	75
Butter, margarine	173.7	160.0	19	18	47	76
Cheese	28.5	20.3	7	7	14	21
Meat	158.8	145.2	45	42	86	129
Eggs	15.6	16.7	9	10	15	34
Fish	28.0	25.0	18	16	17	24
Wine, liquors, beer, soft drinks	20.2	18.4	—	—	73	125
Tobacco	—	—	1	1	31	68
Total	1,431	1,339	—	—	518	854

MEASURING LIVING STANDARDS DWELLING SCHEME



Green Cities

The bigger Swedish towns are built in the continental European way, with large blocks of apartment buildings. In "Greater Stockholm", for instance, about 83% of the population still live in apartments in spite of the fact that single family houses are becoming more and more common.

The modern trend in Swedish city planning is, however, decentralization of big cities, aimed at creating "self-supporting" units, like small towns, within the city.

The cooperative housing association, HSB, for instance, has planned and built a little "town" off by itself in Stockholm on a little spot, surrounded by water and nestled in a verdant growth of trees. (Picture above.)

The coincidence of modern ideas in architecture and an awakening social consciousness has resulted in green towns with idyllic park systems and green-ringed spaced apartment houses replacing the old massive piles of buildings, built wall to wall.

The recent construction in Stockholm, about a third of the total apartment buildings, offers clear

evidence of the new type of city planning.

Stockholm, devoting 2,500 green acres to parks, boasts the most extensive system of all Swedish cities. Many of the parks are linked chain-wise, making it possible to stroll some distance in verdant areas without leaving the city limits.

Particular attention is paid to the needs of children, who are provided with wading pools, athletic equipment, playrooms, and open-air nurseries.

Prefab Towns

Prefabricated homes have become more and more popular in Stockholm and are beginning to catch on in other cities as well. The capital now has several prefab suburbs containing a total of 5,000 cottages, all modern and equipped with gas, running water, electricity, central heating, and bathrooms.

The city helps finance such developments, and families with small children get priority. The fact that 70% of the owners came from one-room-and-kitchen apartments reveals how the prefabs have helped raise their standards.



A living room composed by NK (Nordiska Kompaniet), Sweden's biggest department store.

Modern Design

Determined efforts to raise the standard of Swedish home interiors succeeded so well that they created a new style—simple, unpretentious, and functional designs in home furnishings, which have been christened "Swedish modern" in the American adaptation.

Mass production of the new designs has put handsome, high-quality goods within the reach of the average citizen, and the home-furnishings available in Sweden today are brighter, lighter, and more attractive than ever before.

Glass, textiles, ceramics, silver, pewter, and rugs all are styled to meet today's demand for form suited both to the article's material and its function. Many of the glass-works specialize in blown and hand-made glass. Orrefors and Kosta are as famous for their decorative glass-ware as the pottery industry is for its ceramics.

Homecraft

The old native Swedish handicraft was in danger of being lost in the tide of industrialization, but several agencies have revived the art and fitted it in with the rising demand for better taste in home furnishings.

The Homecraft Movement has been widely acclaimed in Sweden for its success in keeping alive a knowledge of, and feeling for, the old national handicraft styles.

Lace-making, wood-carving, weaving, embroidery, and metal work are some of the old crafts that thrive again in modern Sweden.

The different provinces have their own typical designs, and craftsmen trained in art and design supervise the aesthetic and technical aspects of the products.

The Homecraft Associations are nationwide combines which market the products, give courses in home crafts, and sponsor tours for those interested in provincial designs.

MEASURING LIVING STANDARDS

Jammed Quarters

Though Sweden has no real slums, the country was face-to-face in 1947 with serious over-crowding of its housing facilities.

If a housing unit be considered overcrowded when more than two people have to sleep in one room, then 50% of Sweden's urban living quarters were overcrowded in 1939; and 50% of the families with children were living in quarters too small.

In 1945 the percentage distribution of variously sized urban apartments was: 1 room (or 1 kitchen), 5.9%; 1 room with kitchenette, 8%; 2 rooms with kitchenette, 4.7%; 1 room with kitchen, 35.9% (1939: 37.7%); 2 rooms with kitchen, 28.6% (1939: 26.5%); 3 rooms with kitchen, 10.0%; and 4 or more rooms with kitchen, 6.9%.

In 1945 an industrial worker's rent for 1 room and kitchen (with central heating) averaged 17% of his income; for 2 rooms and kitchen (with central heating) 22%.

In 1945 the average total rent in Stockholm for apartments with

central heating and bathroom was:
 1 room with kitchen—1,230 crowns
 2 rooms with kitchen—1,615 crowns
 3 rooms with kitchen—2,045 crowns
 4 rooms with kitchen—2,620 crowns

The general rent control applied in 1942 froze the rentals on houses constructed before the war at the level of January 1, 1942. The rent level in houses built since then has been decided by the authorities.

To remedy the substandard dwelling situation, the Government launched a five-year housing plan with three goals:

Not more than 2 people per room; an apartment of at least 3 rooms and a kitchen for every family with two or more children; rents not exceeding 20% of a family's income.

As early as 1940 a shortage of fuel forced a reduction in warm water consumption in apartment houses and homes. Even in 1947 warm water was allowed during a total of only 248 days in oil-heated houses and 60 days in houses heated with coke and wood.

Apartment Conveniences in Towns, 1939 and 1945



With running water and drains, 1939-81 %; 1945 fig. not available



Without running water and drains, 1939-10 %; 1945 fig. not available



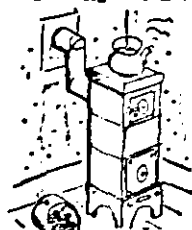
With water closets, 1939-60 %; 1945-71 %



Without water closets, 1939-40 %; 1945-29 %



With central heating, 1939-54 %; 1945-61 %



Without central heating, 1939-46 %; 1945-39 %



With private baths, 1939-28 %; 1945-33 %



Without private baths, 1939-72 %; 1945-67 %

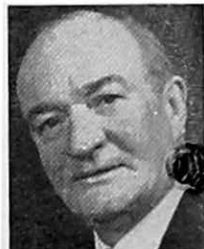
SOCIAL WELFARE STRUCTURE

Main Pillars

Long before the outbreak of World War II, Sweden was recognized as a pace-setter in the field of social welfare and social security. But in the first postwar years, the nation stood on the threshold of the greatest period of expansion in the history of her social programs.

Proposed and partly realized in 1948 were social reforms, which according to the mastermind of social welfare, Minister of Social Affairs Gustav Möller, "will without a doubt put Sweden in the forefront of social political development in the world".

Increased national old-age pensions, compulsory sickness insurance, compulsory unemployment insurance, financial support for large families, and an extended general housing program—these were the five main pillars of the new social security structure.



*Gustav Möller,
Minister of Social
Affairs*

STRIDES IN HOUSING

After a slow start Sweden revamped her policy and began to speed up her housing program in 1933. First of all, the Government facilitated improvements in the agricultural workers' miserable quarters, then underwrote added construction of old-age homes and special units for families with many children, and, finally, moved to support large-scale housing. Up to 1946, the Government had allocated for all kinds of housing a total of 1,640 million crowns in the form of loans and subsidies.

Limited construction after the outbreak of World War II necessitated more extensive Government aid. Of the 852 million crowns which the Government furnished for new construction during 1933-46, not less than 815 million crowns was loaned during recent years. Thus wartime housing was about 90% financed through State credits.

The main objectives of the Government's housing and interest-rate policies has been to prevent an increase in the rent level.

But in 1947 Parliament approved a new program aimed at lowering the rent level by granting a special

state subsidy of 3 crowns per square meter of floor space for community and cooperative construction. Though supervised by the national Government, the communities will also be responsible for local housing in the future.

Different kinds of typical State aid are:

Third mortgage loans and "additional loans".

Community loans up to 95% of the value of planned construction.

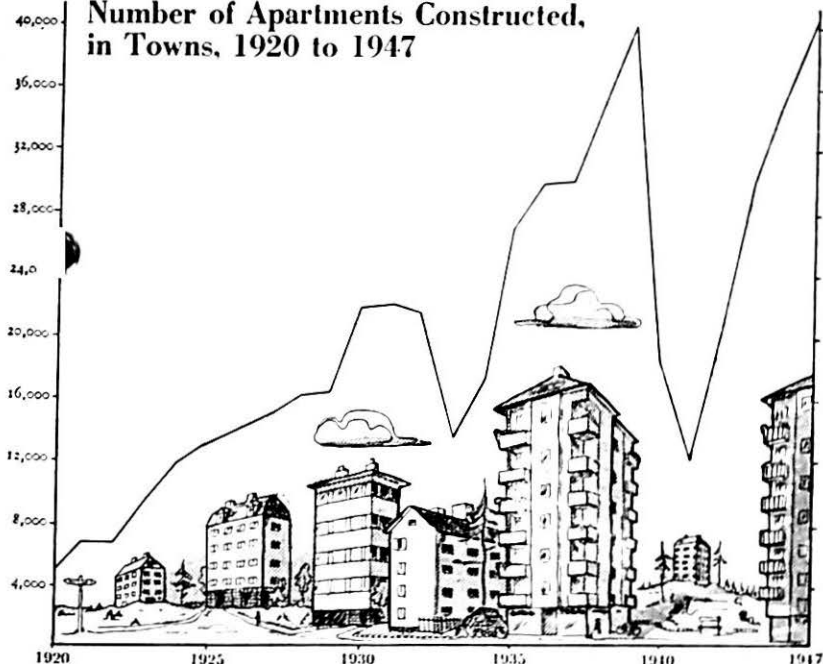
Community grants covering 25-80% of the costs of building homes for the aged.

Loans covering 80% of the cost of home improvements in rural districts, plus a possible maximum grant of 3,500 crowns; more than 151,000 cases handled by 1946.

Home ownership loans: available before 1948 through any one of eight different loan programs; from 1948 on, a single loan system for one- and two-family houses with no more than 120 square meters of floor space; coverage — 90% of the expense of construction at 3% interest.

Capital subsidies of 4,000 crowns to those planning to build their own one-family houses.

Number of Apartments Constructed, in Towns, 1920 to 1947



More Houses

Despite the Government's helping-hand housing policy during the early 30's, the construction boom of the late 30's, and Government loan and subsidy injections to an ailing housing industry during World War II, Sweden still possessed in 1947 a dwelling shortage. Stockholm alone needed 20,000 units, and the country at large, 50,000.

House building accounted for 62% of the total construction in 1938 and 1939, as compared with 49% in 1940 and 59% in 1944.

The scarcity of materials and labor led to a general control of all building activity in 1942, and since then a Government permit has been required for all construction on any appreciable scale.

The control has not been altogether successful, however. An examination of building permits

granted during 1944 and 1946 indicates that more than 25% of recent construction has been carried on outside of Government control. The same holds true for more than 30% of the lumber consumption.

Due to the inflation trends and the continuing material shortage, the Government preliminarily decided to cut the 1948 building quota to 35,500 new apartments. (The 1947 quota was 50,000).

The total number of town apartments built were:

1938	39,000
1939	45,000
1940	17,000
1941	12,000
1942	22,600
1943	32,600
1944	37,000
1945	37,900
1946	41,500
1947	more than 40,000

SOCIAL WELFARE STRUCTURE

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Going into effect in 1948, a new law, replacing the statute of 1913, insures every Swede who has reached 67 an increased annual pension which alone is considered adequate to support the pensioner.

Single people receive a basic pension of 1,000 crowns a year, and a married couple gets 1,600 if both husband and wife have reached 67.

A rental allowance may be added to this basic allotment, the size depending on the pensioner's total income and his cost-of-living district.

Thus the total pension for a single person will actually range from 1,000 to 1,600 crowns and for a married couple, from 1,600 to 2,400.

If these sums should prove inadequate to live on, the communities may add a rental allowance, too.

If only the husband of a family has reached the pension age, the wife gets a special allowance as soon as she reaches the age of 60. The

A comparison between the Swedish and the English old-age pensions is afforded by the following table. Amounts shown are in crowns.

Married Couples

Sweden	England	Difference
1,600	1,583	17
1,800	1,583	217
2,000	1,583	417
2,200	1,583	617
2,400	1,583	817

combined pension of a couple can range from 1,600 to 2,200 crowns.

A widow who has been married 5 years and has attained the age of 55 at the time of her husband's death is entitled to a pension with which to support herself and her children. The law also provides special pensions for the disabled and blind; total contribution to the blind amounts to 1,550—2,150 crowns for single persons and 2,600—3,400 for sightless married couples.

The amounts of the disability stipends follow the old-age pension scale quite closely, but are adjusted according to the size of the recipient's other income.

The total bill for the new pensions will come to about 781 million crowns a year, of which the Government will foot 600 million. The rest will be defrayed by a special tax not to exceed 100 crowns a year per tax-paying individual. In 1948 about 700,000 Swedes were entitled to old-age pensions.

Single persons

Cost-of-Living

Sweden	England	Difference	Group	Sweden	England	Difference
1,000	980	20	I	1,000	980	20
1,150	980	170	II	1,150	980	170
1,300	980	320	III	1,300	980	320
1,450	980	470	IV	1,450	980	470
1,600	980	520	V	1,600	980	520

SICKNESS INSURANCE

(Compulsory by 1950)

In addition to free hospital treatments for an unlimited time, the granting of certain vital medicines free of charge and other medicines at half price; the new plan provides for a payment of 3.50 crowns for each day of illness up to 2 years to a single wage earner in return for an annual fee of 24 crowns. Family wage earners will receive an additional 2 crowns for wives and 0.50 crown for each child.

Married women not gainfully employed will receive 1.50 crowns per day plus the additional 0.50 for each child.

To the compulsory insurance may be added an extra voluntary coverage which will make possible a

total maximum payment of 8 crowns a day.

Young people between 16—18 and old people may receive a daily 2-crown sickness compensation in return for a 16-crown fee.

Cash payments will not be given to a person who draws his income from capital alone.

A comparison between the Swedish and the English weekly payments follows:

	Sweden	England
	Cr.	Cr.
Single people	24.50	18.85
Married couples	38.50	30.45
Couples with 1 child	42.00	35.89
" " 2 children	45.50	35.89
" " 3	49.00	35.89
" " 4	52.50	35.89
" " 5	56.00	35.89



The "Södersjukhuset", which belongs to the city of Stockholm.

HEALTH CARE.

Preventive medicine, direct medical care, and the supervision of sanitary conditions are all handled by Sweden's Public Health Administration.

About 400 Government-employed physicians act as public health officers in as many rural districts. They are responsible for both health control and medical care in their districts. In addition, the regional physician must act as school doctor and serve as consultant for mothers and children. Routine consultations only cost about 3 crowns. The district doctors are assisted by some 1,100 district nurses. In urban districts the municipality employs doctors whose duties correspond more or less to those of the rural district doctors.

The preventive program includes child-health centers for expectant mothers and new-born infants, school health service, systematic tuberculin tests, vaccinations and a nation-wide systematic campaign against tuberculosis, legal liability to report a case of venereal disease and eligibility for subsequent free treatment.

All school children are entitled to free or very inexpensive dental care. Plans to expand public dental services to cover the entire population have been delayed because of a shortage of dentists.

Public management of the hospital system is the predominant feature of medical care.

All patients, regardless of their economic status, are cared for in hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoriums, and convalescent homes.

The fees are extremely low. Four and a half crowns per day pays for both a ward bed in a Stockholm hospital and all necessary care. In maternal cases the overall fee is only one crown per day.

The existing hospital facilities, however, are insufficient at present to permit full care of every needy citizen, the main obstacle being the shortage of personnel, especially nurses. There are also fewer doctors in proportion to the population than in many other countries. In 1944 there were only 5.3 doctors for each ten thousand inhabitants.

In 1945 Sweden had 8.2 beds for the physically-ill and 3.8 beds for the mentally-ill for every thousand inhabitants.

Except in the larger cities, the mental hospitals are usually operated by the State. Psychiatric facilities are scarce, however.

A Government investigation committee recommended in the beginning of 1948 that the medical care be wholly nationalized within 10 to 20 years. Thus all doctors would be publicly employed.

SOCIAL WELFARE STRUCTURE

FAMILY WELFARE

The common goal of a whole complex of measures in this field is to distribute the cost of raising children over the entire population, and thus prevent the financial burden of having children from forcing down a family's standard of living.

The most significant of these measures is a new tax-free cash contribution from the government for every child under 16. Other family aid is, or will be given in the form of either goods and services or cash.

Goods and services include rent; food, clothing, and shoe rebates; free school lunches and school materials; free vacation trips for housewives and children; free medicine and maternity care.

Cash assistance, beside the child grants mentioned above, includes maternity allowances and various special grants to mothers.

General Child Grants

The new tax system, which went into effect in 1948, provides for an annual tax-free Government subsidy of 260 crowns for every child under 16, regardless of family income. (See also Tax Pattern page 53.)

These grants replaced the former tax exemptions for children. The program will undoubtedly prove the most costly item among family welfare measures and easily the most important in the campaign to equalize living standards of families with and without children. The calculated number of children involved was 1,600,000 (1948).

A comparison between the English and Swedish systems follows: (in crowns)

No. of children	Sweden	England	Difference
1	260	—	260.00
2	520	188.50	331.50
3	780	377.00	403.00
4	1,040	565.50	474.50
5	1,300	754.00	546.00
6	1,560	942.50	617.50
7	1,820	1,131.00	689.00

Special child allowances for widows, disabled persons, and divorced or unmarried mothers supplement the general 260-crown grant for

each child. The maximum amount possible in combination is 510 crowns.

Rent Subsidies

Since 1935, families with at least three children and without sufficient means have received 30—70% rent reductions if they lived in special large-family apartment houses constructed with Government subsidies. Large families living in their own homes received corresponding aid through a reduction in their amortization and interest payments. In 1947, however, Parliament voted to scrap this system and substitute the following:

After July 1, 1948, every family residing in a modern apartment possessing not less than 50 square meters of floor space, includes at least two children, and has a yearly taxable net income of not more than 4,000 crowns (7,000—8,000 gross income) will receive an annual rent subsidy of 130 crowns per child and an emergency contribution toward fuel costs of 125—175 crowns per family. In addition the Government will donate 3 crowns for every square meter of floor space to families occupying certain community-managed apartments. That means that the State pays 20% of the rent for a two-child family, 50% for a five-child family.

Families living in their own homes are to get corresponding aid in the form of a reduction in their interest and amortization payments, plus a fuel contribution. Thus, a family with two children living in a house, the construction cost of which was 25,000 crowns, will receive a reduction of 287 crowns and a fuel contribution of 125 crowns. A five-child family will be relieved from all principal and interest payments and, in addition, will receive the 125-crown fuel grant.

Maternity Benefits

Under the existing system (1946) a woman belonging to a State-sponsored group health insurance plan gets a cash payment of 125 crowns upon the birth of her child. For non-members in the lower income groups the grant amounts to 75 crowns, paid entirely with State funds. (cont.)

SOCIAL WELFARE STRUCTURE

About 95% of all Swedish mothers receive one of these cash payments.

As these amounts, however, often prove inadequate, the Government provides added assistance when needed by donating goods up to a maximum value of 400 crowns.

Under a new plan presented by the Government's Social Welfare Committee, the mother would receive a basic cash grant of 200 crowns and, if necessary, an additional contribution for dental care amounting to 175 crowns.

The proposal also includes a cash payment of 1.50 crowns per day for domestic help for a maximum period of three months if the mother is not employed. A woman employed outside the home would be entitled to a domestic-help grant based on income (daily minimum, 2 crowns; maximum, 7 crowns) for not longer than six months, a period that corresponds to the leave of absence given by the employer according to law.

Free advice is given expectant mothers by public bureaus. Nine tenths of the expectant mothers receive free confinement care.

Additional Benefits

Actual or proposed, other social welfare aids to the family include:

State loans for setting up housekeeping, the maximum sum being 2,000 crowns (actual).

Rebates on foodstuffs for needy families, a benefit which reached 1,225,000 children and old people and 800,000 others in 1945. The rebate cards gave an annual discount of about 28 crowns for butter and about 27 crowns for milk (to be discontinued in 1948).

Rebates on clothing and footwear financed, it has been recommended, by State subsidies to the factories. It has also been recommended that an estimated 750,000 children be issued clothing cards worth an annual rebate of 25 crowns per child.

Free elementary school lunches and books to all school children irrespective of the economic status of their parents. (In 1946 school lunches were served in 3,000 schools to 140,000 children,

and school materials furnished to all grade school children.)

During school years children receive regular medical examinations free of charge. Dental care begins at the age of three.

Scholarships to enable country students to attend the city high schools. (In 1946 a total of 14% of the students in the upper part of the high school received Government scholarships.)

An annual free vacation trip of 360 miles and return for almost every Swedish child under 14 years of age (this can affect 90% of the families with children). Children under 10 can be accompanied by caretakers free of charge. (Actual).

Free vacation trips once a year for housewives with at least two minor children. This measure can also affect 90% of the families with children (Actual).

Vacation homes for housewives, supported by a Government subsidy of 3 crowns per day per person. In addition, cash grants up to 50 crowns are available for housewives arranging private vacations. Estimated number of beneficiaries: 10,000 women. About 100 homes subsidized in 1947.

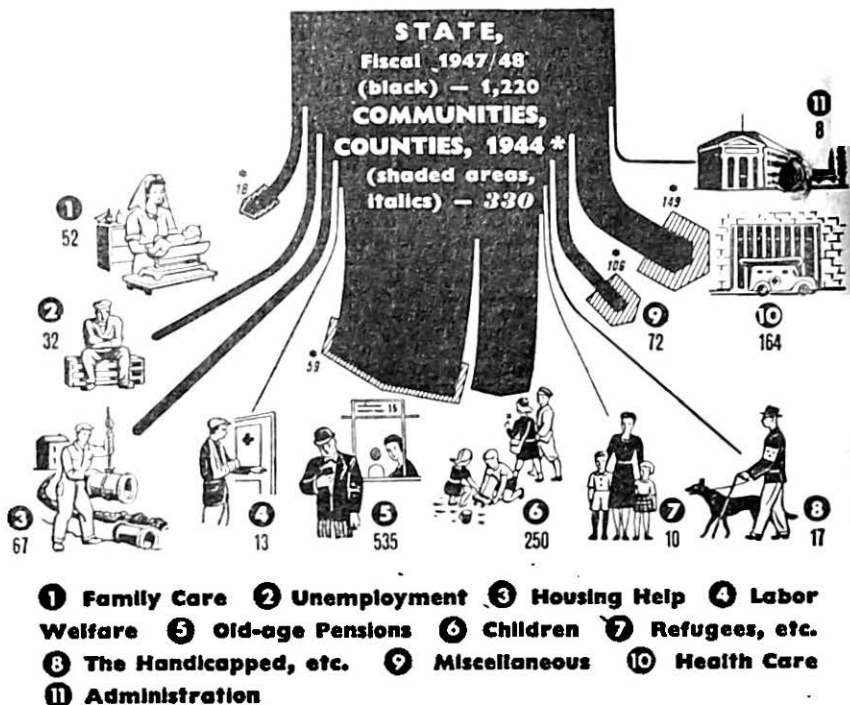
Domestic-help system organized with State subsidies. (The number of fulltime housekeepers employed by the local authorities, was 1,900 in 1947 and will have risen to 2,500 in 1948).

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE

Outside of general measures in the fields of public health, medical care, housing, and family welfare, most of the provisions for child and youth welfare are authorized by the Child Care and Youth Protection Act.

Children's vacation camps (750 in 1947); day nurseries, kindergartens, afternoon homes (540 in 1947); playgrounds, athletic fields, youth recreation centers, and child care institutions—all were established and are supervised by the communities' Welfare Boards, which also appoint special supervisory officers for illegitimate children and foster children.

Social Welfare Costs
(in millions of crowns)



* Due to the method of accounting it has not been possible to use later figures than those relating to 1944.

The handicapped are the blind and deaf, alcoholics, the disabled and the defectives.

Miscellaneous comprises the rebates on food prices, seamen's pensions, free legal aid, persons released on probation, and "social assistance".

In health care are included hospitals, sickness insurance, mental hospitals, district medical officers, and medical care and hygiene.

The national and local govern-

ment outlay for social welfare purposes has risen from 18 million crowns expended in 1895 to 1,117 million crowns spent in 1946.

By the middle of the 50's, when the social security structure is expected to be fully completed, the national Government's share of the costs should be approximately 1,500 million crowns according to present estimates based on the 1947 purchasing value of the Swedish crown.

LABOR WELFARE

The General Working Hours Act regulates the working hours of the majority of wage earners to 48 hours a week, and the Vacation Law provides for a minimum paid vacation of 12 days a year.

A minimum of three weeks' vacation with pay is guaranteed to all employees under 18, everyone who works underground, surface miners in the far north, those who work at least 4 hours between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., and those who work at least 4 daytime hours in dark rooms. Six weeks' vacation is given to workers exposed to X-rays and radium radiation.

Every employer is compelled to carry insurance protecting his employees against occupational diseases and accidents which might occur during work, or when traveling to and from work. This insurance, administered by a Government agency, covered more than 2 million employees in 1946.

The Labor Welfare Act, enacted in 1912 and still in force, aims to protect the health and safety of the laborer at his place of work.

In addition to more general provisions, the act contains the following specific safe-guards for laborers:

All workers must receive periodical medical examinations, no one under 13—14 years of age may work, workers under 18 years of age may not be employed in industry without a certificate of health, and women may not be employed in industry on night shifts.

Unemployment Insurance

In 1947 unemployment insurance was voluntary and written by Government subsidized associations.

The membership, limited to trade unionists, totaled, in July, 1947, more than 933,000 laborers, who paid premiums graduated according to coverage desired. That same month idle men received an average of 6.59 crowns per day.

In addition, a Government grant, the size of which depended upon the individual case, was available.

The benefits shall not exceed 7 crowns a day and, in addition, there is an allowance of 1 crown per child and an extra 1.25 crowns for mate

or housekeeper. The maximum benefit period may be fixed at between 90 and 156 days.

Since the present system is considered unsatisfactory, the introduction of compulsory insurance was being studied in 1947.

Employment Exchanges

The Government's Labor Market Board has offices all over the country that operate primarily as employment agencies. These more than 1,350 offices and field agents offered 1,176,000 jobs during the first 10 months of 1947 and filled about 987,000 of them.

Since January 1, 1948, all employment agencies have been managed by the State.

"SOCIAL ASSISTANCE"

In the 19th century "the care of the poor" was more or less left to the charity of individuals or the church. Now, however, the Swedes feel that it is the duty of the State to care for its needy citizens, and the right of the citizens to receive public assistance.

Thus, for emergencies outside the scope of legislation covering only special risks, the authorities have since 1908 assumed the responsibility for general relief. One of the remaining tasks of the Social Welfare Committee is to present a draft for legislation covering a general form of help tentatively designated "Social Assistance".

Under present laws the communities are responsible for public relief, but this assistance carries with it a liability for repayment.

The main types of such emergency aid are home relief, cash or goods, and institutional care.

Needy people who are unable to take advantage of home relief are cared for in community-supported Old People's Homes.

In 1946 the Social Welfare Committee proposed that Old People's Homes be withdrawn from the public relief sphere and converted into low price homes available to all old people and so inexpensive that all costs could be covered by the old-age pensions.

In 1944, 236,400 people received public relief.

A SKETCH OF CULTURE

The prime goal of Sweden's cultural leaders today is to make all phases of Swedish cultural life accessible to the common man, a goal which the authorities, the educational associations, labor and management organizations, societies in the various fields of fine art, and many individual citizens all cooperate to attain.

LITERATURE

Sweden has a large book-reading population, and the publishing companies help to broaden the general knowledge of literature by issuing inexpensive popular editions of important fiction works.

During the past few years the publishing volume has increased about 50% (1938 — 2,834 volumes; 1945 — 4,211).

In 1945 the distribution of fiction volumes was as follows:

native authors, 462; translated authors, 324.

Among Swedish fiction authors ranked in the best-seller lists (the sale of over 10,000 copies of their works entitling them to such rank) during the past several years are:

Vilhelm Moberg, Frans G. Bengtsson, G. Hellström, Ester Lindin, Prince Wilhelm, Alice Lyttkens, Margit Söderholm, Sigfrid Siwertz, O. Hedberg, Fritz Thorén, Albin Widén, Ingegerd Stadener, Einar Wallquist, K. Göransson-Ljungman, Marika Stiernstedt, S. E. Salje, Jascha Golowanjuk, Dagmar Edqvist, Rune Lindström, J. R. Sundström, F. Nilsson Piraten, and Eyvind Johnson.

The sale of 106,300 copies of Count Folke Bernadotte's report on his experiences at the time of Germany's surrender established an all-time high in Sweden.

Among foreign authors on the best-seller list have been:

John Steinbeck, R. Llewellyn, Daphne du Maurier, X. Herbert, Frank G. Slaughter, Vicki Baum, E. Marshall, A. J. Cronin, C. S. Forester, Gabriela Mistral, Kathleen Winsor, Betty MacDonald, and Erich Maria Remarque.

The 19th century and the be-

ginning of the 20th gave Sweden many of her classical authors, such as J. O. Wallin, Esalas Tegnér, Erik Gustaf Geijer, Erik Johan Stagnelius, C. J. L. Almqvist, Fredrika Bremer, Viktor Rydberg, August Strindberg, Verner von Heidenstam, Selma Lagerlöf, Gustaf Fröding, and E. A. Karlfeldt.

ART

During recent years the Swedish public has demonstrated an ever increasing interest in art. Art lectures and classes and a record number of exhibitions have been arranged during the past few years.

Prominent painters' works now decorate public buildings and schools as well as industrial plants.

By the turn of the 19th century French-inspired "Oppositionists" like Ernst Josephson, Karl Nordström, Karl Wilhelmsson, Prince Eugen, Carl Larsson, Anders Zorn, Helmer Osslund, and Bruno Liljefors expressed strong dissatisfaction with academic art. Utilizing the sweeps of Swedish land and sea, these artists created a native style with their paintings of landscapes and wild life.

The revolutionary experiments of Cézanne and Matisse influenced the development of modern art in Sweden, as in other countries.

Among the "young expressionists", a group of artists painting at the beginning of the 20th century, were: Isaac Grünewald, Sigrid Hjertén, Leander Engström, Gösta Sandels, Nils Dardel, and Karl Isakson.

Most prominent among naïvists influenced by native art are: Hilding Linnqvist, Axel Nilsson, and Sven Erixson. Among "free colorists" may be mentioned: Carl Kylberg, Ivan Ivarsson, Inge Schiöler, and Ragnar Sandberg.

Sculpture had a slower and harder pull in Sweden. Besides Carl Milles may be mentioned Carl Eldh and the modern naïvist, Bror Hjorth.

Leading Swedish architects were: during the 20's, Ragnar Östberg, who built the famous Stockholm City Hall; during the 30's, Gunnar Asplund, who was the leader of the functionalistic style.

THEATER

The Swedish theater is largely supported by State money, and with the exception of a number of stages for revues and operettas there are only three or four modest theaters run as private enterprises.

The country's foremost legitimate stage is that of the Royal Dramatic Theater at Stockholm, followed by, in order of importance, the community theaters in Gothenburg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Hälsingborg.

The nation-wide public organization, "Riksteatern", is a Government-subsidized national booking office, which brings the ensembles and repertoires of the large theaters to provincial towns and industrial communities.

The Folk Parks' Central Board works along similar lines and arranges tours throughout the entire country. The Folk Parks are recreational centers with several hundred out-of-door theaters, giving summer-evening performances ranging from musicals to drama.

Among the most prominent Swedish actresses are Tora Teje, Märta Ekström, and Inga Tidblad. The dean among actors is Anders de Wahl, and the leading exponent of a more personal style of acting is Lars Hanson. Through the death of the late Gösta Ekman, Sweden lost her most talented actor of modern times.

MUSIC

The Royal Opera, founded in 1773, and the singers it has produced stand for a part of Swedish music which has achieved world acclaim. Jenny Lind and Christina Nilsson charmed opera fans all over the world in the 19th century. Today, the mezza-sopranos, Karin Branzell and Kerstin Thorborg; the soprano, Hjärdis Schymberg; the tenors, Jussi Björling, Torsten Ralf, and Set Svanholm; and the bass-baritone, Joel Berglund, have distinguished themselves on opera stages in many world capitals.

The bulk of the Government's annual 3-million-crown grant to the theater goes to the opera, which

runs for ten months of the year and carries a repertory comprising practically all "living" operatic works.

"Internationalists" among Swedish composers are Hilding Rosenberg, Gösta Nystroem, Gunnar de Frumerie, Lars-Erik Larsson, and Dag Wirén.

Some 18,000 Swedish folk melodies have been recorded, and many of these old songs and dances are still popular in the provinces. The oldest folk dance, the polka, dates back to the end of the 18th century.

Good music is available at greatly reduced prices throughout the concert season. The cheaper seats at concerts and the opera cost about the same as movie tickets.

Stockholm has two first-class symphony orchestras, the Royal Opera Orchestra and the Concert Society's Orchestra. Gothenburg and Malmö each have an orchestra, and professional orchestras in Norrköping, Hälsingborg, and Gävle are subsidized by national and local governments.

Outdoor summer concerts are a tradition in many Swedish towns.

Swedish Academy

Modeled on the famous French Academy, the Swedish Academy was founded by King Gustavus III in 1786 "to work for the purity, strength, and ennoblement of the Swedish language."

Its most important function at the present time, however, is to select the winner of the Nobel Literature Prize every autumn.

Nobel Awards

The five Nobel prizes (for physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and peace) are awarded according to the will of the great Swedish scientist and chemist and inventor of dynamite, Alfred Nobel, who was born in Stockholm in 1833 and died at San Remo, Italy, in 1896.

The first award was presented in 1901 on the day the Nobel Foundation was inaugurated — December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.

Between 1901 and 1946, 188 prizes, amounting to 26,159,393 crowns, have been awarded. Each 1947 prize was 176,115 crowns.

POPULAR ENLIGHTENMENT

An unrestricted access to information, bulwark of Swedish democracy, is offered the public through the press, radio, and motion pictures. No press censorship whatsoever exists in Sweden. The radio, though Government-sponsored, provides expression for different political opinions. And the Government film censors limit their judgment to questions of morality.

THE PRESS

Technically, the Swedish press has been inspired by that of England and America.

Newspaper chains do not play the same outstanding role in Sweden as in the U.S. and in Great Britain.

Owned by the papers themselves, the domestic news agency is called Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (TT).

International news reaches the papers through several foreign agencies, such as Reuters, Agence France-Press, and International News Service (all three through TT), Associated Press, and United Press.

Magazines

Sweden has more than 200 periodicals of a general informative or professional nature. Most of the additional 35 weeklies can be classed as light reading, and several of them are brightened by interlarded color art work.

The political parties have their own monthlies, which lay down the party line on current questions of great importance and express the party's political philosophy.

The trade unions publish many magazines, the largest of which is issued weekly by the metal worker's union and has a circulation of more than 200,000. The cooperative "VI" ("We"), has the biggest circulation of any weekly in the country — 650,000 copies. Issued by the Confederation of Swedish Employers, "Industria" is the modest equivalent of the American "Fortune".

Among the 272 newspapers, the following are the largest. (Circulation figures are for weekdays during the first half of 1947).

Leading Daily Newspapers, 1947

Name of Paper	Circulation		Editor-in-Chief
Dagens Nyheter (liberal)	219,200	(Stockholm)	Herbert Tingsten
Göteborgs-Posten (liberal)	203,300	(Gothenburg)	Harry Hjärne
Stockholms-Tidningen (lib.)	165,200	(Stockholm)	Carl Kreuger
Aftonbladet (liberal)	159,900	(Stockholm)	P. G. Peterson
Expressen (liberal)	100,900	(Stockholm)	Ivar Harrie
Svenska Dagbladet (conserv.)	88,500	(Stockholm)	Ivar Anderson
Aftontidningen (soc.-dem.)	63,700	(Stockholm)	Frans Severin
Sydsvenska Dagbladet (cons.)	60,100	(Malmö)	Christer Wahlgren
Skånska Dagbladet (farmers)	50,100	(Malmö)	Hjalmar Berlin
Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning (lib.)	49,000	(Gothenburg)	Knut Petersson
Morgontidningen (soc.-dem.)	46,000	(Stockholm)	Gösta Elfving

MOTION PICTURES

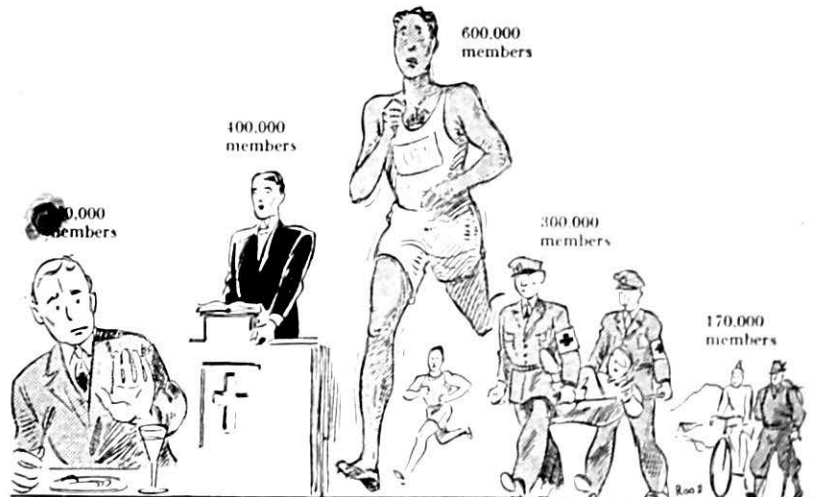
The annual output of the domestic industry is 30—40 films, principally for home consumption in the country's 2,500 cinemas. Of 229 films imported in 1946, 168 came from the U.S. and 25 from Great Britain.

Major motion-picture companies include Svensk Filmindustri, Europa-Film, Sandrew-Bauman Film, and Terrafilm. The nation-wide movements have their own film production organization, called Filmo.

The Swedish motion picture industry had its golden age after World War I, when it was dominated by directors like Victor Sjöström and Mauritz Stiller.

Swedish actresses like Anna Q. Nilsson, Greta Garbo, Ingrid Bergman, and Signe Hasso have won wide acclaim. Included in the Swedish colony in Hollywood (1948) were also the actresses Viveca Lindfors and Märta Thorén, and the actors Frank Sundström, Alf Kjellin, Gösta Kjellertz, Kjell Nordenskiöld.

Nation-wide Movements

Temperance
Movement"Free" (Dissenting)
Church MovementSports
MovementRed Cross
MovementSwedish Touring
Club
(Domestic)

These national movements and organizations are one of Sweden's distinguishing characteristics, and during the past half-century they have profoundly affected the development of Swedish political, economic and social life.

About 40% of all young people between the ages of 13 and 25 are enrolled in some kind of organization.

RADIO

The Swedish broadcasting service is operated under a Government license by a company wholly privately-owned; technical responsibility for seeing that the programs are transmitted, however, is entrusted to the State-owned telegraph agency.

The private company, called "Radiotjänst", plans and runs the programs under the supervision of a board of directors, a majority of whom are appointed by the Government. Head of the "Radiotjänst" is Yngve Hugo. The company shares

are owned by radio manufacturers and newspapers.

A Government committee of 24 members acts as a critic of the program system; but this group has only the right to criticize past programs and cannot interfere with the running of current features.

Broadcasting is financed entirely by annual license fees of 10 crowns levied on every radio set. Radio commercials are unknown in Sweden. A total of 1,960,000 radios were licensed by the end of 1947 — 290 radios to every thousand people.

"Radiotjänst" programs are broadcasted over 33 stations, six of which are fairly large. One daily program schedule is broadcasted for the whole nation, but several will be broadcasted. The present program, about 4,000 hours a year, is dominated by musical selections, which take up about half of the time.

The network features a considerable number of talks and discussions.

Educational programs offer instruction in many subjects — among them, foreign languages.

Studios Adults

Sweden has a highly developed system of adult education, which has grown tremendously during the past two decades. An offshoot of the campaigns for a democratic franchise and an 8-hour working day early in the century, adult education now ranks as a national "movement" in itself.

The system now comprises the following: a nation-wide library system, lectures, study circles, People's High Schools and Traveling People's High School Courses, People's Universities, social-work centers called Homesteads, youth councils, correspondence schools, organizations within professional life. Scandinavian and international information services, radio instruction, theater, music, art, folk-lore studies, physical education, and educational opportunities for the armed forces.

The education associations include organizations of labor, farm, and white-collar employees, temperance societies, religious and political groups. The State-subsidized associations cooperate through a joint educational federation, acting as a clearing house. Many branches of adult education are supported by Government and community funds. For the fiscal year of 1948/49 the Government planned to allocate 2.5 million crowns for adult education other than libraries.

Libraries are subsidized by both the national Government and the local authorities. The State began subsidizing libraries in 1906 with a donation of 32,000 crowns. By the fiscal year 1947/48 the national Government's appropriation for public and community libraries and school libraries had increased to 2.8 million crowns. During 1948/49 the State planned to expend 3 million crowns. The local governments' contributions totaled 5.2 million crowns in 1945 and 6.2 million in 1946. The 6,400 public and community libraries in the country contain approximately 7.5 million books and serve more than one million borrowers a year. Grade school libraries, numbering about 1,900, contain approximately 2.7 million books and serve about 400,000 children a year.

About 10,600 lectures and 200 education courses — lasting from four to six weeks and taking up two to four evenings a week — were offered during the fiscal 1944/45.

About 23,000 study circles with a total enrollment of more than 263,000 were at work during the fiscal 1946/47. An additional 45,300 students were enrolled in 3,325 discussion groups.

The most advanced study circles were the University Circles, usually headed by scientists. The Government proposed that 1,200,000 crowns be appropriated for study circles during the budget year of 1948/49.

Correspondence schools have an estimated annual enrollment of about 300,000. Of the three biggest schools, two are privately operated while the third was founded by the cooperative movement.

The temperance movement took the lead in 1902, when the International Order of Good Templars organized the first study groups. IOGT runs about 1,600 libraries and is still the leading organization in this field, but in general, the Workers' Educational Association (ABF for short in Swedish) with a total membership of 2,758,000 is the most important. Non-sectarian and non-political, WEA stands for free teaching, free research, and free discussion.

Instruction is given in everything from Swedish and arithmetic to psychology, trade unionism, social sciences, and foreign languages. English is the most frequently taught language, followed by German, French, Russian, and Spanish.

High Schools of Democracy

Of particular interest in adult education are Sweden's 70 People's High Schools, offering part-time courses, short summer courses, and regular school-term courses. They enroll an average of about 6,000 students annually, most of them young adults with only a grade-school education, but with a genuine thirst for knowledge.

The schools put an emphasis on education for citizenship and therefore stress such subjects as Swedish history and civics. They have always been particularly active in promoting Scandinavian cooperation.

THE GREAT OUT-OF-DOORS

Outdoor life is a Swedish national interest.

While the long summer daylight presides over the land, the roads are crowded with cyclists off on camping trips. During the winter, trains and busses are packed with skiers. As many people as can possibly afford it build themselves a sport cabin in the suburbs or country. Fishing and hunting are the favorite recreations of many an average citizen.

Special train and boat services make the retreat to vacation territory easy, and overnight cabins and lodges have been built along most of the country's hiking trails. The authorities provide rest cabins and camping areas just outside the cities to facilitate week-end excursions.

Since 1885 the Swedish Touring Club has waged a long and successful campaign under the slogan "Know your country", to make Swedes tourist-minded. Two more recently formed organizations to promote outdoor recreation are the Ski Movement and the Bicycle Movement.

There is also a national travel organization called RESO, which is supported chiefly by the cooperatives and trade unions. It offers inexpensive hotels and lodging houses.

Also among the facilities for low-cost travelling are the hostels operated all over the country by the Swedish Touring Club. There were 270 of them in 1944, with accommodations for 7,200 and an annual turnover of 180,000 guests.

SPORTS FANS

The Swedes like competitive sports. Amateur contests predominate — only boxing has a professional standing.

There are now excellent public sports fields in every town, and even the smallest village has at least a soccer field.

The first Swedish sports association, founded in 1796, has grown to a National Sports Association which in 1948 had a total listed membership of about 640,000 distributed among 8,500 clubs embracing 27 different sports. Not included in

the above figures were some 200,000 gun enthusiasts in 2,400 clubs.

The actual number of sportsmen in Sweden, however, is much greater. On the whole, six out of every ten Swedish men between the ages of 15 and 50, and one out of every ten women between the ages of 15 and 40, participate in some kind of sport.

The most popular sports, judging by the number of clubs, are:

Track, skiing, soccer, gymnastics, walking, and a form of cross-country racing in which the participant finds his way by means of compass and map.

Cricket, baseball, rugby football, dog racing, and polo are not to be seen in Sweden.

Golf is still an exclusive game for the few, as is riding. Tennis, however, has won an increased number of devotees during recent years, strongly backed by Mr. G. (King Gustaf). Motorcycle ice racing, a Swedish speciality of recent years, and trotting races draw large crowds.

For many years Sweden competed in the Olympic Games, excelling especially in track, wrestling, modern pentathlon, and skiing. At the Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912 and at the winter section in St. Moritz in 1948, Sweden was the leading nation. Gunder Hägg, the runner, who was disqualified from amateur competition in 1946, still held seven world records in 1947.

A Swede occupying a prominent position in international sports organizations is J. Sigfrid Edström, chairman of the International Olympic Committee.

The modern gymnastic system, known as "Swedish Drill", was invented by P. H. Ling. In 1939 Sweden celebrated the centenary of his death with the "Linglad", an international gymnastic festival at Stockholm, which is to be repeated in 1949. A rhythmic system for the female sex, based upon Ling's principles, has been worked out by Maja Carlquist. Under her leadership this system has been put into practice by the group of girls from Stockholm, known as "Sofia-flickorna", whose demonstrations have attracted international admiration.

Olympic Pals



Two Swedish gold medal winners and a prince at the Winter Olympic Games in St. Moritz, 1948. Martin Lundström, (L.) winner of the 18 kilometer race, and Nils Karlsson, (R.) victor in the 50 kilometer race. Standing behind, Prince Bertil, chairman of the National Sports Association, devoted motorist, and former competitive skater.

SWEDEN AND THE WORLD

FOREIGN POLICY

For well over a century neutrality has been the guiding principle of Swedish foreign policy.



*Östen Undén,
Minister of Foreign Affairs*

After the war, it was officially stated (by Foreign Minister Undén, on February 12, 1947) that Sweden wants to participate in every kind of international activity "which seems to be productive".

When presenting Sweden's application for membership in the United Nations, Mr. Undén said in Parliament: "Obviously there can be no question of making any kind of reservation when applying for membership..."

Also repeatedly stressed during the period of sharpened controversy between the western and eastern powers over the reorganization of postwar Europe, was the fact that Sweden had not the slightest inclination to pursue a policy which would align her with any bloc.

Said Mr. Undén with Parliament's approval on February 4, 1948, "If the new security organization is undermined by political blocs, our country must have the right to choose the road of neutrality."

Economic cooperation within the framework of the Marshall Plan, in which Sweden has participated from the beginning, was officially described as being in complete agreement with the UNO principles. Inter-Scandinavian cooperation has been mentioned officially as an example of the "union of spirits" recommended by Mr. Bevin.

1) Some Liberal newspapers, however, in 1948 conducted a campaign for planned military cooperation with the western powers. Leading the onslaught of the press was *Dagens Nyheter*, the editorials of which struck hard at the Government's policy.

TRADE POLICY

Sweden has always favored a liberal trade policy and has been a keen advocate of the greatest possible measure of freedom in international commerce.

On several occasions official spokesmen stated that Sweden desires to continue this free-trade policy as far as possible. Her position is easily understood when one realizes that her economy is directly dependent upon easy access to world markets.



*Axel Gjöres,
Minister of Commerce*

After the war, however, Sweden concluded a number of bilateral trade agreements considered necessary because of the postwar situation.

It was, however, maintained that "it is a mistake to consider them a part of Sweden's policy; our final goal must be multilateral trade".

The radical departure from Sweden's traditional free-trade principles, which was taken through the import curb during 1947, was due to an emergency situation — the serious deterioration in Sweden's foreign exchange position.

This latter Swedish action elicited an American note maintaining that the restrictions imposed by Sweden were contrary to the 1935 Agreement between Sweden and the U.S.

Later the U.S. and Sweden decided to amend the 1935 agreement so that Sweden can import goods according to her needs and postpone dollar payments to the extent necessary "to prevent Sweden's gold and dollar resources from falling below a practically required level."

An official Government statement issued in February, 1948, stressed the importance of the Anglo-Swedish trade agreement concluded in December, 1947, describing it as a "promising sign" of European recovery.

RECONSTRUCTION AND RELIEF

Swedish Credits

(in millions of crowns)

Soviet Union 1,000; Great Britain 240; Finland 407; Norway 485 (150 of which has been cancelled); Denmark 240 (50 cancelled); Netherlands 113.5; Poland 121.6; France 80; Czechoslovakia 24; Yugoslavia 5;
TOTAL 2,716.

Swedish Gifts

(in millions of crowns)

Denmark: State gifts 6.5; private gifts 2. Finland: 15 and 200 respectively; Norway: 11.5 and 100 resp.; France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Western Germany combined: 25 and 40 resp.; Other countries: 28 and 30 resp.

TOTAL: State Gifts 86.
Private gifts 372.*)

*) It is not possible to show the allocation of Sweden's total contribution, since a large part of the donations went to general funds.

Having been spared from the disaster of war herself, Sweden was anxious to help war-devastated countries.

As early as 1944 the Swedish Government granted considerable reconstruction credits to neighboring Scandinavian countries and to Holland. Continued reconstruction help was, thereafter, included in the trade and credit agreements which were made with a number of European countries.

Having provided aid totalling 4 billion crowns (184 per capita) by the end of 1947, Sweden had reached the limit of her capacity.



Count Folke Bernadotte, Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross.

Besides advancing 2,716 million crowns in official credits, the State had given 678.6 million crowns outright and the people had donated an additional estimated 500 million crowns in the form of gifts and relief of different kinds.

Official and private gift funds were utilized to support refugees, and to supply war-stricken countries with doctors, medicine, medical equipment, ambulances, hospitals, food and clothing, and prefabricated houses.

Since February, 1946, private aid has been funneled through the Swe-

dish organization, "Help-to-Europe", which serves as the central collecting agency. The Swedish Red Cross and "Save-Children" organizations work in the field disbursing the aid.

Up to March 31, 1948, a total of 43 million crowns in cash, and clothing and foodstuffs valued at more than 65 million crowns had been collected in Sweden by the Help-to-Europe organization. The total Swedish contribution during 1947 was valued at 114 million crowns, including 59 million in cash and 55 million in goods and costs of care. Although still achieving her goal of feeding about 300,000 children every year, Sweden has decided to restrict her aid to fewer countries (1947 — 16 countries; beginning of 1948 — 14; after March 1948 — 6).

The Government has donated 132 million crowns for international relief work outside Sweden, and soon after the war Sweden opened her doors to large numbers of undernourished children and to refugees of all nationalities. Later on, following the lead of Count Folke Bernadotte, the present chairman of the Swedish Red Cross, Sweden assumed responsibility for 21,000 prisoners of war and displaced persons. At the request of UNRRA, Sweden also assumed the care of 27,000 sick ex-prisoners from the concentration camps in Germany.

At times, there were as many as 70,000 foreign children in Sweden. The total number of refugees has been as high as 200,000. Government expenditures for the prisoners and children totaled 165 million crowns.

TRAVEL GUIDE

Hotels. A total of about 3,500 hotels, and tourist homes and cabins offer about 40,000 rooms, but the shortage of housing facilities was still a serious unsolved problem in 1947.

Monetary unit: krona (crown). Notes used in the following denominations: 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, and coins for 2 and 1.

One krona equals 100 öre. Coins used for öre: 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

Rate of exchange was in 1947: 1 £ = 14.50 cr.; \$1 = 3.60 cr. (1 crown equals 28 cents or 1 sh. 4 d.).

Districts (main features). In the north: magnificent natural beauty (vast forests, impressive mountains and waterfalls, beautiful rivers). In the center: smiling landscape, the great lakes, ancient castles, and stately manors. In the south: rich agricultural plains, beech wood greenery, prosperous estates, and historic castles.

STOCKHOLM: the capital, with its famous archipelago entrance of some 20,000 islands and its many watercourses named "the Venice of the North". Its old part, "the Town-between-the-Bridges", has a medieval air.

GOTHENBURG: biggest port and entrance from the west; founded by Dutchmen at about the same time as New York; preserves remnants of the Dutch channel system.

LAKE MALAREN VALLEY: together with the capital, a cross-section of Swedish history and culture during five centuries.

THE WEST COAST: shallow sandy beaches in the south, skerry-fringed and rocky line to the north; large scale bathing resorts; sailing, golf, tennis, fishing, dancing, and many other attractions.

THE ISLE OF GOTLAND (in the Baltic): Visby, "town of ruins and roses", within a medieval city wall.

Visby, its city wall and its houses from the 13th century, is considered to be not only a Swedish but a European tourist attraction.

THE ISLE OF ÖLAND (in the Baltic): long, flat, and narrow island "of sun and windmills".

Bathing and entertainment, rest and recreation on both islands.

DALECARLIA: attractive because of its historical integrity and

the old national dresses and customs. Perhaps the greatest tourist province.

VÄRMLAND: province of natural features with Lakes of Fryken ("The Land of Gösta Berling").

JÄMTLAND: the geographical center province of the country.

LAPPLAND: the northernmost and biggest province.

Through these two provinces and a third, **HÄRJEDALEN**, stretches the mountain chain along the Norwegian boundary. These vast expanses, in which the Lapps have their reindeer to graze, offer modern facilities for winter sport as well as for summer recreation.

Transportation.

RAILROADS. The network runs through the country from Trelleborg in the south to Riksgränsen, 185 miles beyond the Arctic Circle A/coastal main line stretches from middle Sweden to the north and two inland lines run directly parallel to it. These lines are interconnected at a number of points. Managed by Government railroads, bus lines furnish remote places with transportation and operate over a total of 8,000 miles of routes.

In southern Sweden the railroad system, intensively developed, forms a close network of lines, the principal ones being those from Stockholm to Gothenburg and Malmö.

ROAD NETWORK. Due to the fact that Sweden was motorized at a comparatively late date, her highway and roadway network is yet as a whole unable to satisfy the demands of modern traffic.

A main highway runs northward from Stockholm along the coast. Many roads veer off from the principal artery of traffic and shoot inland to the heads of the mountain valleys.

In the central part of the country the roads are more numerous and modern, and the southern part is literally criss-crossed with roads.

Left-hand driving is the rule.

BOAT TRAFFIC. Offers passenger and tourist lines along the East and the West coasts as well as to the islands of Gotland and Öland in the Baltic. "Göta Kanal" is Sweden's "real middle way", connecting both coasts through Götaland.

The
Medical
Research
Concil
Report of the
Committee on Tuberculosis in
War-time