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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

KDB 10/20/2008

File Folder CO151 SWEDEN (513037 [1 OF 4])

FOIA

F04-020/2

Box Number

THORSELL

1

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
56326 BIO		1	8/27/1987	B1 B3
56327 BIO		1	7/29/1987	B1 B3
56328 BIO		1	8/27/1987	B1 B3
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56338 BIO		1	8/12/1987	B1 B3
56339 BIO		1	8/27/1987	B1 B3
56340 BIO		1	8/7/1987	B1 B3

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Stockholm, 4th Oct., 1987

513037
C0151



STATSMINISTERN

Dear Mrs Reagan,

I send you this to let you know,
how much we both, appreciated your kind
hospitality and your thoughtfulness. It all made
our visit to the White House a memorable one.
I especially thank you for those wonderful
moments you gave us all by the performance
of this gifted singer, Ms. Maudlyn Anne.

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THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER
OF SWEDEN AND MRS. CARLSSON
SEPTEMBER 6-13, 1987

513037

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<u>MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL SWEDISH DELEGATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>FORM OF ADDRESS</u>	<u>ENGLISH SPEAKING</u>
His Excellency Ingvar <u>Carlsson</u> Prime Minister of Sweden	CARLsson	Mr. Prime Minister	Yes
Mrs. Ingrid <u>Carlsson</u>	CARLsson	Mrs. Carlsson	Yes
His Excellency Count Wilhelm <u>Wachtmeister</u> Ambassador of Sweden to the United States	VAHKTmyster	Mr. Ambassador	Yes
Countess Ulla <u>Wachtmeister</u>	VAHKTmyster	Countess Wachtmeister	Yes
His Excellency Kjell <u>Larsson</u> Under Secretary of State Cabinet Office	LARsson	Mr. Under Secretary	Yes
His Excellency Pierre <u>Schori</u> Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	SHORee	Mr. Under Secretary	Yes
Professor Bert <u>Bolin</u> Science Advisor Cabinet Office	BOLin	Prof. Bolin	Yes
His Excellency Hans <u>Dahlgren</u> Foreign Policy Advisor Cabinet Office	DOLLgren	Mr. Ambassador	Yes
Ms. Marita <u>Ulvskog</u> Press Secretary Cabinet Office	OOLVSkog	Ms. Ulvskog	Yes

<u>MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL SWEDISH DELEGATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>FORM OF ADDRESS</u>	<u>ENGLISH SPEAKING</u>
Ms. Ann-Christin <u>Tauberman</u> Special Advisor Cabinet Office	TAWberman	Ms. Tauberman	Yes
Mr. Christer <u>Persson</u> Desk Officer Ministry of Foreign Affairs	PERsson	Mr. Persson	Yes
Ms. Christina <u>Eklof</u> Clerical Officer Cabinet Office	EKlof	Ms. Eklof	Yes
Professor Bengt <u>Samuelsson</u> Karolinska Institute	SAMuelsson	Prof. Samuelsson	Yes
Ms. Birgitta <u>Svenden</u> Opera Singer Royal Theatre	SVENden	Ms. Svenden	Yes
Mr. Bjorn <u>Borg</u> Swedish Tourist Board	BORG	Mr. Borg	Yes



*The President of the United States
and Mrs. Reagan
will greet
His Excellency
The Prime Minister
of Sweden
and Mrs. Carlsson*

*10:00 a.m., Wednesday
September 9, 1987
at the White House*

White House Customs

Welcome to the White House.

During the playing of Honors for the President and the Visiting Dignitary, it is customary that White House Guests observe the following:

Stand at attention during the playing of Ruffles and Flourishes (Musical Salute).

Stand at attention during the playing of Hail to the Chief.

During the playing of the National Anthems, salute by placing your right hand over the heart. If gentlemen's hats are worn, the hat is held over the left shoulder with the hand over the heart.

Program

- 9:55 a.m. His Excellency
The Prime Minister of Sweden
and Mrs. Carlsson proceed
by car to the White House.*
- 10:00 a.m. Arrival at the White House
where Prime Minister and
Mrs. Carlsson will be
greeted by the President
of the United States
and Mrs. Reagan, the
Vice President of the
United States and Mrs. Bush,
the Secretary of State and
Mrs. Shultz, a Representative
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,
a Representative of the
Diplomatic Corps, and
other officials.*
- Military honors will be rendered.*

National Anthem of Sweden

*National Anthem
of the United States*

19 - Gun Salute

Troop in Review

*President Reagan
will welcome
Prime Minister Carlsson.*

*Prime Minister Carlsson
will speak.*

*10:20 a.m. President Reagan and
Prime Minister Carlsson
will receive members of
the Welcoming Committee
in the Blue Room.*

*10:30 a.m. President Reagan and
Prime Minister Carlsson
will meet in the White House.*

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(b)(6) of FOIA
(b)(7) of FOIA
wells (b)(9)

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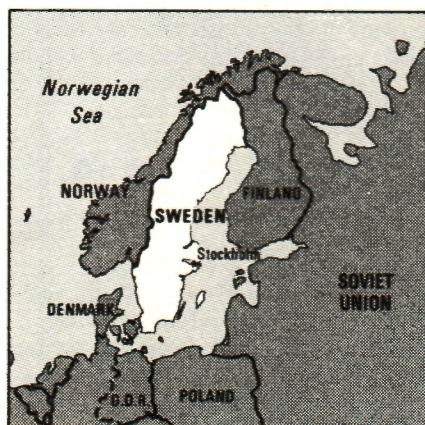
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United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

February 1987



Official Name:
Kingdom of Sweden

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 449,964 sq. km. (179,986 sq. mi.); about the size of California. **Cities:** *Capital*—Stockholm (pop., Dec. 1985, 1,435,474). *Other cities*—Göteborg 704,052, Malmö 457,919. **Terrain:** Generally flat or rolling. **Climate:** Northern temperate.

People

Nationality: *Noun*—Swede(s). *Adjective*—Swedish. **Population** (1985): 8.4 million. **Annual growth rate:** 0.2%. **Ethnic groups:** *Indigenous*—Swedes, 50,000 Ethnic Finns, 17,000 Lapps. *Immigrant*—144,000 Finns, 39,000 Yugoslavs, 25,000 Danes, 26,000 Norwegians, 21,000 Turks, 10,500 Greeks, 12,000 Germans. **Religions:** 95% Lutheran, 115,000 Roman Catholics, 40,000 Orthodox, 100,000 Pentecostal, 80,000 Mission Covenant, 55,000 Baptists, 15,000 Jews. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—6.4/1,000. *Life expectancy*—men 76 yrs., women 82 yrs. **Work force** (4.34 million): *Agriculture*—4.9%. *Industry* (including construction)—29.8%. *Commerce and finance*—21.3%. *Services* (including transportation)—43.9%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Constitution:** A new constitution was adopted in 1975, replacing the acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949.

Branches: *Executive*—Cabinet, responsible to Parliament. *Legislative*—unicameral Parliament (*Riksdag*). *Judicial*—Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts.

Subdivisions: 24 counties, 284 municipalities (townships).

Political parties: Moderate Coalition (conservative), Center, Christian Democratic, Liberal, Social Democratic, Left Party (communist). **Suffrage:** Universal but not compulsory, over age 18. After 3 yrs. of legal residence, immigrants may vote in county and municipal, but not national, elections.

Central government budget (FY 1986–87): 7.6 krona (SEK)=US\$1. **Revenues**—krona 286.7 billion (\$39.8 billion). **Expenditures**—krona 335.6 billion (\$46.6 billion). **Deficit**—SEK 48.9 billion (\$6.8 billion).

Defense: 7.9% of government budget.

Flag: Yellow cross laid horizontally on medium blue field.

Economy

GDP*: \$100.2 billion. **Annual growth rate:** 2.2%. **Per capita income** (1985): \$11,989. **Avg. inflation rate** (last 2 yrs.): 7.7%.

Natural resources: Forests, iron ore, hydroelectric power.

Agriculture (4.2% of GNP): *Products*—dairy products, grains, sugar beets, potatoes, wood. *Land*—3 million hectares arable.

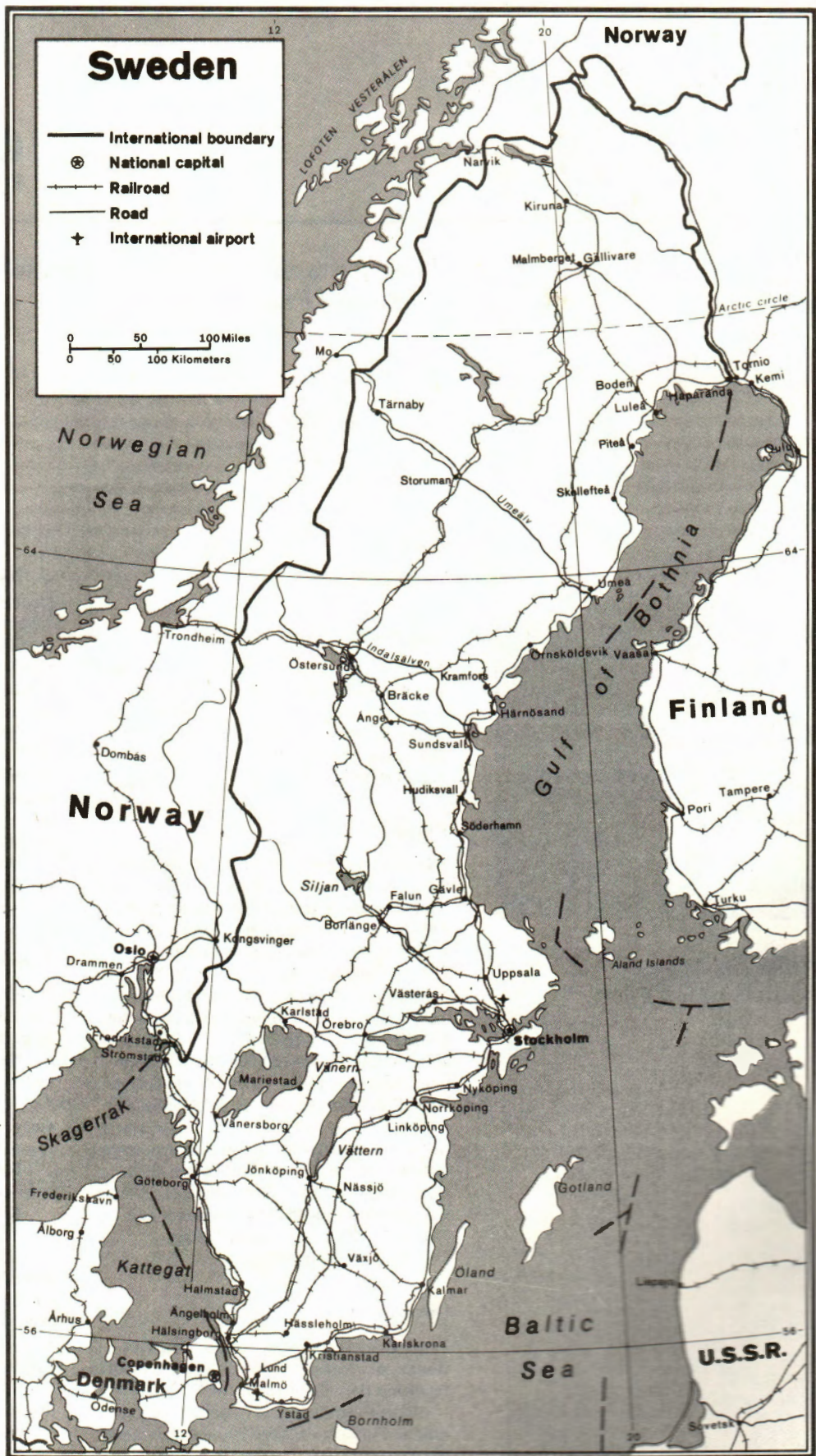
Industry (25.4% of GNP): *Types*—machinery.

Trade (1985): *Exports*—\$30.2 billion: machinery, paper and pulp, minerals, chemicals, foodstuffs. *Major markets*—US, FRG, Norway, UK, Denmark. *Imports*—\$28.4 billion: nonelectric machinery, petroleum, chemicals, electric machinery, foodstuffs. *Major suppliers*—FRG, UK, US, Denmark, Finland.

Exchange rate (June 1986, fluctuates daily): SEK 7.20=US\$1.

Fiscal year: July 1–June 30.

*1985 exchange rate of SEK 8.59=US\$1



The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

GEOGRAPHY

Sharing the Scandinavian Peninsula with Norway, Sweden is separated from Denmark and the European Continent by the Baltic Straits and bordered by Finland on the northeast. With an average width of 400 kilometers (250 mi.), Sweden extends 1,600 kilometers (1,000 mi.) from south to north, making it about the size and shape of California.

Although Sweden lies at about the same latitude as Alaska and southern Greenland, its climate is like northern New England due to the warming influence of the North Atlantic Current.

Winters last 6 months or longer, however. In Stockholm, the hours for sunrise and sunset are 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. in midwinter and 3:30 a.m. and 10 p.m. in midsummer. Rainfall averages 61 centimeters (24 in.) annually. Swedish time is 6 hours ahead of eastern standard time; daylight saving time is from April to September.

The terrain is flat or gently rolling in southern and central Sweden and along the Gulf of Bothnia to the north. Mountains rising above 1,820 meters (6,000 ft.) stretch along much of the frontier with Norway. Forest covers 50% of Sweden and lakes, 9%. Only 10% of the land is cultivated, mainly in a broad band between Göteborg and Stockholm, in the extreme south around Malmö, and on the Island of Gotland.

Small steamers and pleasure craft can traverse between Stockholm and Göteborg via lakes, rivers, and the Göta Canal. The rivers crossing Sweden have lost their significance for transport but are still important for military defense and hydroelectric power generation.

PEOPLE

Sweden has the world's highest life expectancy and one of the lowest birth rates. The country's largest ethnic and linguistic minorities include 17,000 Lapps and 50,000 indigenous Finnish speakers in the north as well as 390,500 immigrants, mainly from the Nordic countries, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. More than an estimated 1 million people, one-eighth of the population, are either foreign born or children of the foreign born.

Swedish is a Germanic language related to Danish and Norwegian but differing in pronunciation and orthography. English is by far the leading foreign language, particularly among students and those under age 40.



Young and old dance around the Maypole on Midsummer Eve in late June.

Education is compulsory for children between 7-16. After completing the 9th grade, 80% choose to enter an integrated upper secondary school where they pursue a 2-, 3-, or 4-year course of study.

Sweden faces several social problems: it must adjust to the increasingly large proportion of the population who are over age 65 and no longer employed; and it is faced with integrating immigrants, including relatively new arrivals from the Mideast, into Swedish social

and political life while preserving national languages and customs. Most emigrants are foreign workers returning home. Swedish policy encourages permanent residence and naturalization.

HISTORY

The sea and shipping have been important in Swedish history. During the seventh and eighth centuries, the Swedes were merchant-seaman well known for their far-reaching trade. In the ninth century, Nordic Vikings raided and ravaged the European Continent as far as the Black and Caspian Seas. During the 11th and 12th centuries, Sweden gradually became a unified Christian kingdom which later included Finland. In 1397, Queen Margaret of Denmark united all the Nordic lands in the "Kal-

Variable Pattern of Immigration and Emigration

	1970	1980	1985
Immigrants	77,526	39,426	33,100
Emigrants	28,653	29,839	22,100

mar Union." Continual tension within the countries and within the union, gradually led to open conflict between the Swedes and the Danes in the 15th century. The union's final disintegration in the early 16th century brought on a long-lived rivalry between Norway and Denmark on one side and Sweden and Finland on the other. These repeated and frequent clashes had adverse consequences on the subsequent development of the Scandinavian countries.

In the 16th century, Gustav Vasa crushed an attempt to restore the Kalmar Union with his fight for an independent Sweden. He carried out effective reforms and laid the foundation for modern Sweden. At the same time, he broke with the Catholic Church and established the Reformation in Sweden. In the 17th century, after winning wars against Denmark, Russia, and Poland, Sweden-Finland (with scarcely more than 1 million inhabitants) emerged as a great power. Its contributions during the 30 Years War under Gustav II Adolf

(Gustavus Adolphus) determined the political, as well as the religious, balance of power in Europe. After Sweden conquered several provinces from Denmark in 1658, Swedish power embraced present-day Sweden, Finland, Ingermanland (in which Leningrad, U.S.S.R., is now located), Estonia, Latvia, and important coastal towns and other areas in northern Germany.

Russia, Saxony-Poland, and Denmark-Norway pooled their power in 1700 and attacked the Swedish-Finnish empire. Although the young Swedish King Karl XII (also known as Charles XII) won spectacular victories in the early years of the Great Northern War, his plan to attack Moscow and force Russia into peace proved too ambitious. Karl XII fell in battle in 1718. In the subsequent peace treaties, the allied powers, joined by Prussia and England-Hanover, ended Sweden's reign as a great power.

In 1809, Sweden suffered further territorial losses during the Napoleonic

Wars and was forced to cede Finland to Russia. In 1810, the Swedish King's adopted heir, French Marshal Bernadotte, was elected Crown Prince as Karl Johan by the *Riksdag*. In 1813, his forces joined the allies against Napoleon. The Congress of Vienna compensated Sweden for its lost German territories through a merger of the Swedish and Norwegian Crowns in a dual monarchy. The Sweden-Norway union lasted until 1905, when it was peacefully dissolved at Norway's request.

Sweden's predominantly agricultural economy shifted gradually from village to private-farm based agriculture during the Industrial Revolution, but this change failed to bring economic and social improvements commensurate with population growth. About 1 million Swedes emigrated to the United States between 1850 and 1890.

The 19th century was marked by the emergence of a liberal opposition press, abolition of guild monopolies in trade and manufacturing in favor of free



One of Stockholm's biggest tourist attractions is the Wasa, a 17th century warship that sank on its maiden voyage. Now renovated and preserved, it is housed in the swaybacked building (right).

enterprise, taxation and voting reforms, the installation of national military service, and the rise in the electorate of three major party groups—Social Democrats, Liberals, and Conservatives. During and after World War I, in which Sweden remained neutral, the country benefited from the worldwide demand for Swedish steel, ball bearings, wood-pulp, and matches. Postwar prosperity provided the foundations for the social welfare policies characteristic of modern Sweden. Foreign policy concerns in the 1930s centered on Soviet and German expansionism, which stimulated abortive efforts at Nordic defense cooperation. Sweden followed a policy of armed neutrality during World War II; today, it is nonaligned.

GOVERNMENT

Popular government in Sweden rests upon ancient traditions. The Swedish Parliament (*Riksdag*), for example, stems from the *ting* (tribal courts) and the elections of kings in the Viking age. It became a permanent institution in the 15th century. Sweden's government is a limited constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet, consisting of a prime minister and 19 ministers who run the government departments. The present Social Democratic government came into power in 1982 and was returned to office in 1985. King Carl XVI Gustaf (Bernadotte) acceded to the throne on September 15, 1973. His authority is formal, symbolic, and representational.

The unicameral *Riksdag* has 349 members, popularly elected every 3 years. It is in session generally from October through May. Sweden is divided into 24 counties and 284 municipalities. Each county (*lan*) headed by a governor appointed by the central government, has a popularly elected council, with the power of taxation, and particular responsibilities for education, public transportation, health, and medical care. Elected municipal councils are headed by executive committees roughly analogous to the boards of commissioners found in some U.S. cities.

Swedish law, drawing on Germanic, Roman, and Anglo-American law, is neither as codified as in France or other countries influenced by the Napoleonic Code, nor as dependent on judicial practice and precedent as in the United States. Legislative and judicial institutions include, in addition to the *Riksdag*, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Labor Court,



German and Dutch influences are evidenced in a German church (right) and the Royal Castle's church, Storkyrkan (left) in Old Town (Gamla Stan), where many buildings are over 400 years old.

Commissions of Inquiry, the Law Council, District Courts and Courts of Appeal, the Chief Public Prosecutor, the Bar Association, and ombudsmen who oversee the application of laws with particular attention to abuses of authority.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—King Carl XVI Gustaf
 Head of Government—Prime Minister
 Ingvar Carlsson

Ministers

Foreign Affairs—Sten Andersson
 Defense—Roine Carlsson
 Finance—Kjell-Olof Feldt

Ambassador to the United States—
 Wilhelm Wachtmeister

Ambassador to the United Nations—
 Anders Ferm

Sweden maintains an embassy in the United States at Suite 1200, 600 New Hampshire Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20037 (tel. 202-944-5600). Consulates general are in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Los Angeles and consulates in 31 other U.S. cities.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Five parties are represented in the *Riksdag*: the Social Democratic, Moderate (ex-Conservative), Liberal, Center (ex-Agrarian), and communist. Swedish tradition divides these parties into "socialist" and "nonsocialist."

The Social Democrats have led the government for all but 6 years since 1932. Olof Palme, the leader of that party from 1969 until his assassination February 28, 1986, was replaced by

Ingvar Carlsson. Palme had served as Prime Minister 1969–76 and was returned to office in the 1982 and 1985 general elections. Between 1976 and 1982, the three nonsocialist parties had a *Riksdag* majority. The 1976 three-party government fell over the issue of nuclear energy policy, an issue eventually resolved by a referendum in 1980. A Liberal Party minority government (1978–79), led by Ola Ullsten, was succeeded by two coalition governments led by Center Party Prime Minister Thorbjörn Falldin.

The governing Social Democratic Party has its base among blue-collar workers and intellectuals and public-sector employees. It derives much of its power from association with the National Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), which represents more than 90% of Sweden's blue-collar workers. The party program combines commitment to social welfare programs and government direction of the economy while encouraging growth and investment in the private sector. The primary goal of the Social Democrats is to maintain full employment, improve the living standards for Swedish wage earners, and institute programs such as wage-earner funds and codetermination (increased worker influence in management decisions), which party theorists refer to as "economic democracy."

The Moderate Party has gained considerably in voter support over the last 15 years—from 11.5% in 1970 to 21.3% in 1985. The party emphasizes free enterprise, personal freedom, and reduction of public-sector growth rate, while still supporting most of the social benefits introduced since the 1930s. The party also favors a strong defense and closer ties with Western Europe. Its voter base is urban business and professional people, but the party also attracts young voters, main-street shop owners and, to a modest but increasing extent, blue-collar workers.

The Liberal Party increased its share of the vote from 5.9% in 1982 to 14.2% in 1985. Party leader since 1983, Bengt Westerberg communicated the party's message—"social responsibility without socialism"—as a commitment to a free-market economy combined with comprehensive Swedish social welfare programs. Foreign aid and women's equality are also favorite issues for the Liberal Party. The party's support is centered in educated middle class voters, but in 1985 the party also received considerable support from young first-time voters.



Skepsbron, now a docking area for tour boats, was one of Stockholm's main shipping harbors in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Distribution of Seats in *Riksdag* (1985 elections)

Party	Seats	% of Total Vote
<i>Nonsocialist:</i>		
Center	44	12.4
Moderate	76	21.3
Liberal	51	14.2
Total	171	47.9
<i>Socialist</i>		
Social Democrats	159	44.7
VPK (Communist)	19	5.4
Total	178	50.1
<i>Others</i>	0	2.0

The Center Party, originally supported by farming and forestry interests, maintains strong links with rural Sweden. The party grew in the mid-1970s and, at the time of the 1976 elections, attracted significant numbers of urban Swedes concerned over nuclear power and increased centralization of government authority. With 24.1% of the vote in 1976, Center leader Thorbjörn Falldin was the natural leader of the nonsocialist coalition government. Since then, the Center Party's support has declined. In alliance with the small Christian Democratic Party, Center won only 12% of the 1985 vote. Sweden's 1976–82 economic difficulties and the 1980 resolution of the nuclear energy issue probably have contributed to this trend. Falldin resigned as party leader in December 1985 and was replaced by Karin Söder, the first woman to head a major Swedish political party.



Sweden's principal communist party is the Left Party—Communists (VPK), which, while opposing Social Democratic concessions to free enterprise, has consistently voted in the *Riksdag* to let the Social Democrats form a government. In recent years, the VPK has adopted a stance critical of the Soviet Union on issues such as Afghanistan and Poland. VPK voter support remains stable—5.4% in 1985—just above the 4% needed for *Riksdag* representation. Various splinter communist groups, professing the ideas of Soviet and other communist leaders such as Trotsky and Mao, have never come close to *Riksdag* representation. Voting is not compulsory, but 89.9% of the eligible electorate participated in the 1985 national elections.

ECONOMY

Sweden is an industrial country. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing contribute only about 5% to the gross national product (GNP) and employ less than 5% of the labor force. Farmers work small but well-mechanized farms. Variable levies are used for reasons of social and national security to protect Swedish agriculture at 80% self-sufficiency level. Extensive forests, rich iron ore deposits, and hydroelectric power are the natural resources, which, through the application of technology and efficient organization, have enabled Sweden to become a leading producing and exporting nation. In 1985, Sweden exported almost 30% of its gross domestic product (GDP).

Energy production by source in 1985 was hydroelectric 53%, nuclear 42%, and coal and oil 5%. Coal and oil must be imported because Sweden has no significant domestic production. Sweden joined the International Energy Agency in 1974.

Of the 4.34 million people in the labor force, 3.8 million (88%) are unionized. The active labor force is distributed as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing—4.9%
- Industry and manufacturing—23.8%
- Building and construction—6.4%
- Commerce—13.7%
- Communications—6.9%
- Banking and insurance—7.4%; and
- Community, social, and personal services—36.9%

Blue-collar workers are affiliated with the Swedish Trade Union Confederation, the single national confederation. Two other organizations represent 80% of the white-collar salaried employees (Central Organization of Salaried Employees) and about 50% of the professionals (Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations). These three unions traditionally engaged in parallel national negotiations with the Swedish Employers Confederation (SAF) representing 37,750 companies in 36 business categories on two central wage agreements, which cover 35% of the labor force and subsequently set the pattern for all wages in Sweden. In recent years, however, separate negotiations have taken place. There are some indications that several of the parties in the labor market may consider a return to the old system with parallel negotiations. A National Labor Market Board facilitates worker retraining and mobility and was instrumental in maintaining visible unemployment below 3% in 1985.

A substantial part of the difficulties facing Swedish economic policymakers during the 1980s will be long term and structural. Development in Sweden during the 1970s was less favorable than in most comparable countries. The country suffered severely from rising oil prices, and its export industries lost market shares. This led to a series of devaluations of the krona—three in 1977 totaling 16%, one in 1981 of 10%, and one again in 1982 of 16%. Industrial recovery during the early 1980s has restored the competitiveness of Swedish exports, particularly the booming auto manufacturing sector. Sweden continues to be one of the world's wealthiest countries, whose multinational corporations depend on free trade and world economic growth for their prosperity.

All Swedes agree that it is necessary to increase investment in new plants and machinery and to moderate wages and consumption if Sweden is to expand its industrial sector and regain the economic health it enjoyed in the 1950s and 1960s. The nonsocialist parties, particularly the Moderates, would achieve this goal by reducing public expenditures, lowering taxes, and increasing profits. The Social Democrats, on the other hand, have promoted wage-earner funds, a scheme by which union-dominated investment funds acquire equity in Swedish industry.

Swedish Consulates General in the US

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Tel. 212-751-5900

Chicago

150 North Michigan Avenue
Suite 1250
Chicago, IL 60601-7593
Tel. 312-781-6262

Minneapolis

615 Peavey Building
730 Second Avenue South
P.O. Box 2186
Minneapolis, MN 55402
Tel. 612-332-6897/6903

Los Angeles

10880 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 505
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Tel. 213-470-2555



Lake Malaren meets the Baltic Sea at Stockholm's center. The subway and highway in the foreground are part of Stockholm's extensive transportation network.

The Swedish budget for FY 1985-86 calls for a foreign assistance appropriation of about \$920 million, equal to 1% of the gross national income. Twenty-eight percent of Swedish aid is channeled through the United Nations and other multilateral agencies, and the remaining two-thirds is handled bilaterally. Bilateral grants are channeled to 17 "target" recipients, including Tanzania, Vietnam, Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, and Nicaragua. Sweden also provides aid—often through nongovernmental organizations—to African liberation movements, Third World labor unions, and humanitarian emergencies. Assistance includes cash contributions, food, import credit on soft terms, technical training, and equipment.

DEFENSE

Sweden has not fought a war in more than 170 years. This long period of peace has been achieved through a policy of nonparticipation in alliances in peacetime and neutrality in wartime, a policy backed by a strong total defense embracing the entire population. Strategic planning is closely integrated with and supported by civil and economic defense plans. With a large landmass and relatively small population, Sweden cannot afford to maintain large standing forces.

Swedish defense is based on a universal conscription system. All able-bodied males register at age 18 and, after initial basic training, participate in periodic refresher training until the age of 47. Fully mobilized wartime strength is around 750,000; active duty strength in peacetime, about 70,000. The air force, with more than 400 active jet aircraft and several hundred more in reserve, is maintained in a state of limited readiness and serves as the first line of defense. The navy maintains about half the fleet in active status.

A high priority has been given to detecting, combating, and defending against foreign submarines since the grounding of a Soviet Whisky-class submarine inside a sensitive Swedish defense area off Karlskrona in 1981. The army has no standing units overseas except a Medical Corps of 150 in Lebanon and a reduced battalion of 400

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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Additional material on Sweden may be obtained from the Swedish Information Service, 825 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (tel. 212-751-5900).



Aerial view of central Stockholm from the telecommunication and observation tower (Kaknäs Torn) in the Djurgården Park.

on Cyprus as part of UN peacekeeping forces. Most army and navy regulars in peacetime work in the various headquarters and provide the staff for the many training centers. Most Swedish military equipment, including all fighter aircraft, is made in Sweden. In 1982, the *Riksdag* decided to proceed with a new generation of multipurpose Swedish-made military aircraft called the JAS. The first squadron of these aircraft should be operational by 1992-93.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Swedish foreign policy is based on the premise that national independence is best served by staying free of alliances in peacetime in order to remain neutral in the event of war. The government also seeks to maintain Sweden's high standard of living. These two objectives require heavy expenditures for social welfare, defense spending at rates considered high by West European stand-

ards (3% of GNP in recent years), and close attention to foreign trade opportunities and world economic cooperation.

Sweden participates actively in the United Nations and other multilateral organizations. The strong interest of the Swedish Government and people in international cooperation and peacemaking has been supplemented in the 1980s by renewed attention to Nordic and European security questions. Stockholm has been the site of the 35-nation Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe since 1984. Sweden signed an industrial free trade agreement with the European Community (EC) in July 1972, in effect tying Swedish prosperity closely to the economies of the EC countries.

For the most part, Swedish foreign policy is the result of a wide consensus, and Olof Palme's successors have pledged to carry out the same basic policies. Sweden cooperates closely with its Nordic neighbors, formally in economic and social matters through the Nordic Council of Ministers, and infor-

Travel Notes

Customs: Visas are not required of US citizens visiting less than 3 months. Swedish consulates in the US can answer questions on matters beyond the usual concerns of tourists, such as work permits and entry of pets.

Health: Public health standards are high. Tapwater is potable and dairy products pure. No special precautions are required.

Telecommunications: Telecommunications, telephone, and telegraph service is good. Sweden is 6 hours ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Major airlines serve Stockholm and Göteborg with connections to other Swedish cities. American Airlines, Northwest Orient, and Pan American serve Stockholm. The easiest auto route from the continent is via Denmark. Valid US drivers licenses are acceptable; the International Green Insurance card is recommended. Sleeper trains to the continent transit Copenhagen. Buses, trains, subways, and taxis operate within the cities.

A comprehensive travel guide is *Travel, Study and Research in Sweden*, available from the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 127 E. 73d St., NY, NY 10021.

mally in political matters through direct consultation.

Swedish governments have not defined nonalignment as precluding outspoken positions in international affairs. Government leaders have favored national liberation movements that enjoy broad support among Third World countries, with notable attention to Africa. They are somewhat suspicious of the superpowers, which they see as making decisions affecting small countries without always consulting those countries. Sweden devotes particular attention to issues of disarmament, arms control, and nuclear nonproliferation and has contributed importantly to UN peacekeeping activities.

U.S.-SWEDISH RELATIONS

Friendship and cooperation between the United States and Sweden are strong and close, despite apparent differences between, on the one hand, U.S. policy on global interdependence and partnership of the industrialized democracies of the Atlantic Community and Japan, and, on the other hand, Swedish emphasis on nonalignment and neutrality to avoid conflict. The United States welcomes Sweden's continued independence, secured through self-reliance or in cooperation with other democracies.

Swedish-American friendship is buttressed by the presence in the United States of almost 1 million Swedish immigrants.

U.S. direct investment in Sweden at the end of 1982 totaled \$4.229 billion. Of that amount, \$1.499 billion was in food and kindred products, \$173 million in chemicals, \$322 million in primary and fabricated metals, \$55 million in finance (except banking), \$246 million in insurance and real estate services, and the remainder divided among other activities including transportation equipment and machinery manufacturing. Eximbank loans and guarantees to Sweden totaled about \$35.5 million in December 1985. A large part of this was for aircraft purchased by the Scandinavian Airlines System, jointly owned by the Governments of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, and equipment for nuclear power generation. American trade interests are served by the Foreign Commercial Service office at the U.S. Embassy.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Gregory J. Newell
Deputy Chief of Mission—Roland K. Kuchel
Political Counselor—Michael R. Arietti
Economic Counselor—F. Brenne Bachmann

Public Affairs Counselor—John C. Thomson
Administrative Counselor—John C. Daniels
Commercial Counselor—James May
Defense and Air Attache—Col. Joe E. Williams
Agricultural Attache—Shackford Pitcher
Scientific Counselor—John C. Fry
Labor Attache—Edward E. Archer
Consul—David T. Hopper

The U.S. Embassy is located at Strandvagen 101, S-115 27 Stockholm, Sweden (tel. 08/783-5300). ■

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