

BI - Mrs. Barbara P. Finke

August 5, 1959

BI - Gladys I. Durand

Standardization of Name Files - Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.)

1. As a general rule the following name sequence is used throughout in filing: 1) surname; 2) first given name; 3) second given name, etc.

Examples: ERLANDER, Tage Fritiof
HAMMARSKJÖLD, Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl

2. In instances where second or third given name is the name most commonly used, file according to this name, but indicate the other names on the documents to be filed.

Examples: SANDSTRÖM, Emil (SANDSTRÖM, Alfred Emil Fredrik)
GUSTAF VI ADOLF, King of Sweden
(Oscar Fredrik Wilhelm Olaf GUSTAF VI ADOLF)

3. Titled names including "von", "af", and "de".

Rolf Magnus von Heidenstam is written: Von HEIDENSTAM, Rolf Magnus
and filed under HEIDENSTAM.

Robert Olof Marcks von Württemberg is written:
MARCKS von Württemberg, Robert Olof - and filed under MARCKS

Carl Johan Henrik af Trolle is written: Af TROLLE, Carl Johan Henrik
and filed under TROLLE.

Carl Robert Mörner af Morlanda is written:
MÖRNER af Morlanda, Carl Robert - and filed under MÖRNER.

Gustaf Holger Ulfspärre af Broxvik is written:
ULFSPÄRRE af Broxvik - and filed under ULFSPÄRRE

Hubert Wathier de Besche is written: De BESCHE, Hubert Wathier
and filed under BESCHE

Pontus Henrik de la Gardie is written: De la GARDIE, Pontus Henrik
and filed under GARDIE.

Gerhard de Geer af Minspång is written: De GEER af Minspång, Gerhard
and filed under GEER.

4. Hyphenated names follow similar unhyphenated names, as:

MØRCH, Tormod
MØRCH-JENSEN, Johannes
MØRCH-PEDERSEN, Arvid
MØRCHARD, Karl

5. Names including umlauts (and other related vowel designations) are written with the vowel marks, but are filed as "un-umlauted" vowels:

written:	BÅNG, BÅNG, Gustaf	filed as	BANG (not Baang)
"	BRATHEN, Gunnar	" "	BRATHEN (not Braathen)
"	AMAN, Walter	" "	AMAN (not Aaman)
"	AKESSON, Elof	" "	AKESSON (not Aakesson)
"	ALMEBY, Harry	" "	ALMEBY (not Aelmeby)
"	HAGG, Fritz	" "	HAGG (not Haegg)
"	SAAKSJÄRVI, Lauri	" "	SAAKSJÄRVI (not Saeseksjaervi)
"	OHMAN, Gunnar	" "	OHMAN, Gunnar (not Oahman)
"	HORSTADIUS, Sven	" "	HORSTADIUS (not Hoerstadius)
"	BOOK, Klaus	" "	BOOK (not Boeek)
"	OEN, Bjarns	" "	OEN, Bjarns (not Oeen)
"	NORVE, Jens	" "	NORVE (not Noerve)

6. Names (very common in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) ending in "son" or "sson" are all written according to the desired spelling, but filed under "sson". Guide card preceding such names indicates this:

CARLSSON } file under CARLSSON
CARLSON }

NILSON } file under NILSSON
NILSSON }

JONSSON } file under JONSSON
JONSON }

7. Names pronounced the same but with slight differences in spelling (also common in Scandinavia):

ERICSSON } file under ERIKSSON
ERIKSSON }

SWENSSON } file under SWENSSON
SWENSSON }

LINDQUIST } file under LINDQVIST
LINDQVIST }

8. Names including "V" or "W".

Since these two letters are usually interchangeable in all Scandinavian countries, a name such as Hugo VALENTIN, for

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VALENTIN in the press. This is true of about every name including a "V" or a "W". Therefore, when possible, use the Who's Who spelling, in this case, VALENTIN, but place a cross-reference card under VALENTIN. This problem is particularly true in the case of Finnish names.

9. Beware of:

JANSSON
JOHANNESON
JOHANSSON
JOHNSON
JOHASSON
JOSSON

CHRISTENSEN
CHRISTIENSEN
CHRISTIANSSEN
KRISTENSEN
KRISTIENSEN
KRISTIANSSEN

RFB:BI:GDurand

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COUNTRY DATA BOOK

SWEDEN

BASIC DATA (CONTINUED)

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List of Major Agreements with United States:

Arbitration	Effective April 15, 1929
Atomic energy	Effective January 19, 1956
Aviation	Effective January 1, 1945
Consular Convention	Effective March 18, 1911
Agreement relating to Procurement of reim- bursable military equipment	Effective July 1, 1952
Educational Exchange	Effective November 20, 1952
Double taxation	Effective November 14, 1939

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COUNTRY DATA BOOK

SWEDEN

POLITICAL (CONTINUED)

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Current Political Situation

Sweden's basic national policy continues to be based on neutrality and non-alliance with the great powers. This policy is supported by all of the political parties but it is not equivalent to the defeatism and tendency to equate the contending sides which characterizes neutralism. The Swedes are overwhelmingly pro-Western and have an impressive defense establishment for a country of its size.

For the past more than twenty years domestic Swedish policy has been concerned largely with social welfare measures and maintenance of full employment.

The following is a breakdown of the party strength in the lower house of the Riksdag (Parliament) which is chosen by popular vote:

Social Democrats	111	
Liberals	38	
Conservatives	45	(Elected on
Center-Agrarian	32	June 1, 1958)
Communists	5	

Party strength in the indirectly elected upper house is:

Social Democrats	79
Liberals	32
Conservatives	16
Center-Agrarians	22
Communists	2

Strengthened by the elections of June 1, 1958, the minority Social Democratic Government, formed in October 1957 after collapse of the 6-year old Social Democratic Agrarian coalition, remains in power. Since there appears to be no practicable alternative at this time, the tenure of the present Government seems secure.

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POLITICAL (CONTINUED)

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A key issue at the moment is whether or not Sweden should possess nuclear weapons. In spite of vocal opposition to the possession of such weapons there is considerable support for their acquisition. Sweden possesses the raw materials, technical facilities, and trained personnel to develop a nuclear weapon. However, if agreement were reached to suspend testing and/or production of nuclear weapons, the Swedes very likely would decide not to go ahead with a weapons production program. Active discussion of the issue can be expected for some time and no early decision is in prospect.

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SWEDEN

POLITICAL (CONTINUED)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH SWEDEN PARTICIPATES

United Nations (UN)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Labor Organisation (ILO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Office for the Transport by Rail (IOTr)
International Railway Union (IIRU)
International Postal Union (UPI)
International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
World Meteorological Organization
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)
European Monetary Agreement (EMA)
European Productivity Agency (EPA)
European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA)
Council of Europe (CE)
Committee for Anglo-Scandinavian Economic Cooperation (UNISCAE)
Nordic Council
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
European Civil Aviation Conference
European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT)

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POLITICAL (CONTINUED)

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U.S. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN STOCKHOLM

James Bonbright, Ambassador

Ralph H. Hunt, Economic Counselor

Earl M. Dennis, Public Affairs Officer

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POLITICAL (CONTINUED)

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SOVIET BLOC DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Bulgaria	- Dimitar Bratkov, Minister
Communist China	- Tung Yuch-chien, Ambassador
Czechoslovakia	- Jaroslav Havelka, Minister
Hungary	- Lajos Kébreits, Minister
Iceland	- Antoni Szymonowski, Ambassador
Rumania	- Octavian Gavrili, Chargé
USSR	- Feodor Goucev, Ambassador

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COUNTRY DATA BOOK

SWEDEN

ECONOMIC

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND TRENDS

The Swedish economy since World War II has been generally characterized by growing production, nearly full employment, and increasing levels of foreign trade. The high level of activity has been accompanied by a moderate but continuing inflationary trend, the combatting of which has been a major preoccupation of government economic policy.

In late 1957, Sweden, like much of the rest of Western Europe, entered a phase of economic slow-down with the rate of GNP growth down to about 1%. However, with marked improvement in industrial production and exports, the economy is now expanding moderately. Industrial production, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1959 was 3% above the 1958 level with pronounced increases in iron mining and pulp manufacture. Unemployment is relatively low, but the number of persons engaged in emergency works and vocational training is larger than was the case a year ago. The demand for skilled labor, particularly in the metal and engineering industries, has risen in recent months. An upward movement in both consumer and wholesale prices has broken the stability that prevailed through much of 1959. For the first three quarters of 1959, the deficit in the balance of trade was 607 million kronor, an amount 500 million kronor less than the preceding year. This improvement is largely due to more favorable terms of trade. Apart from seasonal movements, exchange reserves have continued to rise.

It appears unlikely that the Swedish economy, in order to achieve a satisfactory rate of growth, will need substantial stimulus. There is a need to restrict the growth of government expenditure. The avoidance of a serious revival of inflationary pressure may also require greater monetary restraint.

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