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#13 Sketch	<i>all decisions per CIA Sec. 1.4/29/76</i> CIA Conf. <i>Sanitized</i> Tage F. Erlander 1 p <i>Sanitized 6-23-04 NLJ 04-43 same</i>	09/--/61	A
#14 Sketch	CIA Conf. <i>Sanitized</i> Torsten Nilsson 2 p <i>Sanitized 6-23-04 NLJ 04-43 same</i>	09/--/61	A
#16 Sketch	CIA Conf. <i>Sanitized</i> Bertil Olsson 1 p <i>Sanitized 6-23-04 NLJ 04-43 same</i>	09/--/61	A
#17 Sketch	CIA Conf. <i>Sanitized</i> Agda Viola Rossel 2 p <i>Sanitized 6-23-04 NLJ 04-43 same</i>	09/--/61	A
#18 Sketch	CIA Conf. <i>Sanitized</i> Osten Unden 1 p <i>Sanitized 6-23-04 NLJ 04-43 same</i>	09/--/61	A
#19 Sketch	CIA Conf. <i>Sanitized</i> King Gustaf VI Adolf 2 p <i>Sanitized 6-23-04 NLJ 04-43 same</i>	09/--/61	A

FILE LOCATION

VP Security File, VP Travel  
VP Trip to Sweden for Hammarskjold Funeral

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.  
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.  
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PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO STOCKHOLM

September 28, Thursday

8:00 a.m.	Depart Andrews Field for Stockholm via Presidential Jet.
3:00 p.m.	Arrive Goose Bay, Labrador (refueling stop).
4:00 p.m.	Depart Goose Bay.
10:40 p.m.	Arrive Stockholm Airport - to be met by Ambassador Parsons and a member of the Swedish Government, possibly the Prime Minister. Department will prepare a brief arrival statement for the press and answers to possible questions the press may ask. Because of the lateness of the arrival hour and the fact that the visit is not an official one, it is unlikely that there will be an honor guard. The Foreign Ministry will assign an officer to the Vice-President's party as an aide.
11:40 p.m.	Arrive at hotel in Stockholm (one hour trip from the airport). No information as yet on the hotel accommodations which we have requested.

September 29, Friday

Tentative schedule - (times to be set when schedule is firmed up)

Breakfast at the hotel.

1000 -

Audience with the King. (Embassy wishes to request such audience in behalf of the Vice-President.)

Call on Prime Minister. (Possible presentation of the scroll containing the Senate resolution).

Call on Foreign Minister

Visit to Embassy Office Building (would be greatly appreciated if Vice President could say a few words to the staff - Department will prepare suggested statement.)

(If desired, the Embassy will be glad to plan a sightseeing tour or other program for Mrs. Johnson while the Vice-President is engaged in official business.)

September 29, Friday - Continued

12 noon Lunch at the Embassy residence.

1:15 p.m. Depart for Uppsala where the funeral ceremony will be held. (Forty miles from Stockholm)

3:00 p.m. Funeral ceremony.

(No special condolence calls necessary, but the Embassy suggests offering condolences immediately after the funeral to the Hammarskjold brothers.)

After the funeral ceremony, the Government plans to give a dinner (part of the ceremony) but it is not yet decided whether the dinner will be held at the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm or in the Castle at Uppsala. If the dinner is held in Stockholm, it is expected to begin about 8:00 p.m. and end about 11:00 p.m. As space will be limited at the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm, it might not be possible if dinner is held there for all members of the Vice-President's party to attend. If it is held at Uppsala it will begin as early as 6:00 p.m. and end about 9:00 p.m.

Departure from Sweden - As the airport is located more than half way from Stockholm to Uppsala, if dinner is held at Uppsala, the Vice-President would be able to depart from the airport around 10:00 p.m. If dinner is held in Stockholm it would be at least midnight before he could depart from the airport.

*0830 PM  
State dinner 4 p.m.  
Dinner lounge suit*



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September 29, 1961

## Dress Requirement

September 28, 1961

The Swedish Embassy in Washington has informed the Department of State of the dress requirements for the funeral.

DRESS - MEN

## Formal daytime dress:

- Cutaway coat
- Black vest
- Striped trousers
- High hat, silk or dull black (non collapsible)
- Black plain street shoes
- Black hose
- Turned down, starched collar and four-in-hand black tie  
(The Swedish men will wear white ties but it is not expected that foreign men wear white ties.)
- Black cuff links
- Black gloves
- White scarf (optional)
- Black overcoat (cold weather expected in Sweden)

DRESS - LADIES

## Suitable funeral attire

- Black fur or black cloth coat
- Small hat with veil may be worn but not essential; long veils should not be worn

RECEPTION

A reception following the funeral will be held at Upsala Castle adjacent to the Cathedral. The Swedish Embassy describes it as a "tea reception". The same dress worn at the funeral will be worn at the reception.

DINNER

A dinner will be given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs located in the center of Stockholm. The host will be the Prime Minister. The dress for men for the dinner will be a black or dark ordinary business suit (lounge suit) with a subdued but not necessarily black tie. The dress for ladies will be any suitable attire they may wish to wear.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Col. Durres  
Rm. 274

35-W

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control:

18681

Rec'd:

SEPT. 27, 1961

9:57am

Action

EUR

Info

FROM: Stockholm

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 235, September 27, 11 a.m.

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USIA

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NIACT

ACTION DEPARTMENT 235, INFORMATION USUN NIACT 26

RMR

Secretary General Foreign Minister telephoned invite Vice President, Ambassador Stevenson and Senator Kuchel to dinner by Prime Minister 8:30 p.m. dark lounge suit September 29 in Stockholm. I recommend acceptance; believe Vice President could leave dinner around 10:30 p.m.

Belfrage inquired if ETA Arlanda 29th would permit 10 a.m. audience. I said not on basis present tentative 9:30 a.m. arrival there. He indicated possibility switching King's audience to 11:30 to accommodate Vice President. I asked him reserve this possibility pending receipt definite flight schedule from Washington. Audience will be in lounge suit and necessitate quick change presumably at Embassy residence before 1:15 departure for Uppsala. Recommend audience at 10 am if possible advance arrival to 8:00, otherwise 11:30.

Will appreciate urgent advice by telephone on foregoing plus passenger list.

PARSONS

NOTE: Advance copy Mr. Cobb (EUR) Mr. Cottman (H) 9/27/61 CWO-JSW.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

*1st Sec Swedish Embassy*  
*Gunnar Lousens*  
*CO 53600*  
*CO 53609*

September 26, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Jackson

FROM: T. J. Hunt

SUBJECT: Funeral of Dag Hammarskjold.

I am enclosing for the use of the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson an interlinear Swedish-English account of the funeral prayer services to be held in Upsala.

The dress to be worn at the funeral is as follows:

Gentlemen: Evening clothes with black vests, white tie (plain, no pique), black studs, black shoes, black overcoat (the weather is cold in Sweden), black high hat and black cloth over high hat (to be supplied by the American Embassy - Stockholm).

Ladies: Normal funeral attire, black fur or black cloth coat. No veils to be worn by American ladies.

The above information on dress will be confirmed by the Swedish Embassy pending receipt of a reply to questions they posted by telegram to their foreign office yesterday and I will send you any changes as soon as I hear again directly from the Swedish Embassy in Washington.

→ CHANGE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1961, 10:30 A.M.

Mr. Gunnar Lousens, First Secretary, Swedish Embassy in Washington, just telephoned me and stated that in view of the number of non-Swedish attending the funeral service, the strict Swedish dress requirements have been waived by Swedish Government authorities. Dress for men will now be formal mourning clothes with black vests and black four-in-hand ties or black ascot ties. I just received a telephone call from Mr. Richard Steen, President, Louis & Thomas Saltz, Inc., who says he stands ready to assist any person in our party who may have clothing requirements.

Enclosure:

Swedish Funeral Service Prayers

*No veils for women*

*MORNING*

## 1. FUNERAL SERVICE

without altar service

The funeral service shall begin, if possible, with the singing of a hymn.

The Minister shall say:

I Guds, Faderns och Sonens och den Helige Andes, namn.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

If there is a funeral oration, it shall be given at this point

The Minister shall continued:

Låtom oss bedja.

Let us pray.

The Minister shall read one of the following prayers:

"Allsmåttige, barmhårtige och evige Gud, du som för syndens skull har  
Almighty, merciful and eternal God, Thou who, because of sin, hast  
"forelagt människan att hon måste dö, du som ock, på det att vi icke till  
decreed that man must die, and Thou who hast also, in order that we should not for  
evig tid skulle förbliva i dödens våld, har lagt döden på din enfödde Son,  
all eternity remain in the power of death, laid death on Thy only begotten Son,  
Jesus Kristus, vilken ingen synd hade, och så genom hans dö" "dö" förvandlat vår  
Jesus Christ, who was without sin, and thus by His death transformed our  
"dö", att den icke skall vara oss skadlig.  
death, so that it shall not harm us.

Vi bedja dig: "Vänd nu ditt faderliga ansikte till oss, och giv oss nåd

We pray Thee: Look upon us now with Thy Fatherly countenance and vouchsafe  
att vi, var för sig, så begå denna begravning, att vi med allvar besinna  
us grace, to the end that we may so solemnize this funeral service that we may  
huru ock våra kroppar, "när du behagar" "hållankalla oss, skola åter varda jord,  
seriously consider how our own bodies also, when it shall please Thee to call us  
hence, will again return to dust,



och <sup>"</sup>marka det granneligen i vårt <sup>"</sup>hjärta att vi i denna <sup>"</sup>världen icke hava någon  
and truly perceive in our hearts that we have no enduring abode in this world.  
varaktig stad. Giv oss, barmhartige <sup>"</sup>Fader, nåd att <sup>"</sup>söka det som evigt <sup>"</sup>är och att  
Grant us, O Merciful Father, grace to seek what is eternal and always so to  
alltid så vandra efter din heliga vilja, att vi på den yttersta dagen få uppstå till  
live, according to Thy Holy will, that on the Last Day, we shall rise again  
evigt liv. Genom din Son, Jesus Kristus, vår Herre. Amen.  
unto eternal life. For the sake of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

or

Allsväldige, evige Gud, du livets Herre och <sup>"</sup>dodens. Outgrundliga <sup>"</sup>aro dina  
Almighty and eternal God, Lord of life and death. Unfathomable are Thy  
domar, outrannsakliga dina <sup>"</sup>vagar.  
judgments, inscrutable Thy ways.

Giv oss att i tro och tillbedjan kunna <sup>"</sup>boja oss inför ditt <sup>"</sup>majestät och ditt  
Grant that we may in faith and adoration bow before Thy majesty and  
allvisa råd. Hos dig <sup>"</sup>söka vi vår tillflykt. Var vår <sup>"</sup>trost och vår starkhet i  
the infinite wisdom of Thy ways. In Thee do we seek refuge. In life and  
livets och i <sup>"</sup>dodens <sup>"</sup>nod.  
in death, be Thou our comfort and our strength.

Du har <sup>"</sup>älskat oss så, att du <sup>"</sup>for vår skull utgav din <sup>"</sup>enfodde Son, på det  
Thou hast so loved us that Thou gavest Thy only begotten Son, so that  
att vi skulle hava evigt liv genom honom. Hans kors <sup>"</sup>är vårt hopp, vår seger  
we might have eternal life through Him. His cross is our hope, our victory,  
och vår salighet. Giv oss nåd att alltid hava det <sup>"</sup>for <sup>"</sup>ogonen.  
and our salvation. Give us grace always to keep this in remembrance.



\* Styrk och uppehåll dem som vid denna bår sorja honom (henne)

\* Strengthen and sustain those who at this bier mourn the loss  
som tagits ifrån dem. Var dem en fader och en hjälpare. Drag dem genom  
of their loved one. Be a Father unto them and succor them. Draw them, through  
sorgen närmare dig. Hugsvåla deras hjärtan med din frid, som övergår  
their sorrow, closer to Thee. Give their hearts the comfort of Thy peace that passeth  
allt förstånd.  
all understanding.

Lär oss alla att besinna vad du vill säga oss, då du ställer oss  
Teach us all to be mindful of what Thou wouldst have us learn  
in för döden och förgängelsen. Uppväck oss ur vår säkerhet. Övervinn  
when Thou bringest us into the presence of death and corruptibility. Arouse us from  
vårt klenmod. Hjälp oss att i alla våra livsdagar med villig håg tjäna dig.  
our false sense of security. Overcome our faint-heartedness. Help us to serve  
Och när vår sista stund är inne, fullkomna då i oss det eviga livet, som  
Thee with willing hearts all our days. And when our last hour shall come, con-  
tillhör dem som förtrosta på din Son, Jesus Kristus, vår Herre. Amen.  
summate in us the life eternal which is the heritage of those who place their  
trust in Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.  
or

Himmelske Fader. Vittacka och lova dig av allt hjärta att du förlanat

Heavenly Father. We thank Thee and praise Thee with all our hearts that  
oss, dina barn, det eviga livets hopp. Giv oss nåd att också inför döden  
Thou hast vouchsafed unto us, Thy children, the hope of eternal life. Give us  
och förgängelsen frimodigt hålla fast vid trons visshet att intet, vare sig  
grace, in the presence of death and corruptibility, confidently to hold fast  
liv eller död, skall kunna skilja oss från din kärlek i Kristus Jesus, vår Herre.  
to the certainty of faith, so that nothing, in life or in death, shall separate  
us from Thy love in Jesus Christ, our Lord.

\* This paragraph shall be omitted if the deceased has no close relatives.  
It may also be omitted if a funeral oration is given.



(Vi tacka dig, du all nåds Gud, för andens gemenskap med dem som  
(We thank Thee, O Merciful God, for the spiritual communion that  
du från detta livets obeständighet har hämtat hem till din  
we have with those whom Thou hast called away from the uncertainties  
himmelska glädje.)  
of life to Thy Heavenly joy.)

\* När du kallar någon som vi älska bort ifrån oss, hjälp oss då att  
\* When Thou callest any of our loved ones, help us that we may  
under sorgen troget hålla fast vid vårt kristna hopp, och bevara oss  
then in our sorrow faithfully cling to our Christian hope, and keep us  
från att klandra ditt allvissa råd. Lär oss att tacka dig för all  
from questioning the infinite wisdom of Thy ways. Teach us to thank  
godhet och glädje du gav oss genom den som vår själ hade kär. Lyft  
Thee for all the goodness and joy that Thou gavest us through the one  
vårt hjerta upp till himmelen, där vi hava vårt rätta medborgarskap,  
whom our hearts held dear. Lift up our hearts unto heaven, where we  
jämte alla dem som höra dig till.  
have our true home, together with all who are Thine.

Vi bedja dig, gode Gud och Fader, att du ville, när du ser rätta  
We pray Thee, our God and Father, that we may depart this life in  
stunden vara inne, låta oss fara hädan i frid, efter ditt ord, och giva oss  
peace, in accordance with Thy Holy Word, when the hour which Thou hast  
en fröjdefull uppståndelse, så att vi få skåda dig ansikte mot ansikte,  
appointed for us has come, and grant us a joyous resurrection, so that  
du vår frälsnings Gud. Amen.  
to face,  
we may see Thee face/ our God and Redeemer, Amen.

---

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Thereupon the Minister may say:

I Guds, den nåderikes och barmhartiges, <sup>"</sup>namn viga vi det

In the name of God, our Most Gracious and Merciful Father, we herewith  
<sup>"</sup>förgångliga <sup>"</sup>stoftet av den <sup>"</sup>hädangångne (hädangångna, de <sup>"</sup>hädangångna)(<sup>"</sup>stoftet  
consign this corruptive body of the deceased (name of the deceased) to the  
av N. N.) till gravens vila.

resting place of the grave.

The Minister shall now say, while  
casting earth thrice on the casket:

The congregation shall rise

Av jord <sup>"</sup>är du kommen.

From dust wert thou formed.

Jord skall du åter varda.

To dust shalt thou return

Jesus Kristus, vår <sup>"</sup>Frälsare, skall uppvacka dig på den yttersta dagen.

Jesus Christ, our Savior, will raise thee from the dead on the Last Day

\* \* \*

Whereupon the Minister shall pray:

The congregation shall be  
seated

Herre Gud Fader i himmelen,

O Lord, the Father in Heaven,

Herre Guds Son, <sup>"</sup>världens <sup>"</sup>Frälsare,

O Lord, the Son of God, Redeemer of the world,

Herre Gud, du Helige Ande,

O Lord, the Holy Spirit,

<sup>"</sup>förbarma dig <sup>"</sup>över oss.

have mercy upon us.

I <sup>"</sup>dodens stund, på yttersta domen, <sup>"</sup>hjälp oss, milde Herre Gud.

In the hour of our death, at the Last Judgment, be gracious unto us,

Most Merciful God, our Lord.

The Minister shall say:

Låtom oss nu hora Skriftens vittnesbord om dodens allvar och

Let us now hear the testimony of the Scriptures regarding the serious-  
evighetens hopp.

ness of death and the hope of eternity.

The Minister shall read an appropriate passage from the Bible chosen from  
those cited below /pp. 273 ff./

\* \* \* \* \*

After reading the passages from the Bible the Minister shall continue by  
reading some hymns or verses of hymns, to be chosen from those found below.

If deemed appropriate, a hymn may be sung at this point.

Whereupon the Minister shall pray:

The congregation shall kneel  
or bow their heads.

Fader vår, som är i himmelen. Helgat varde ditt namn; tillkomme ditt rike;

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come;  
ske din vilja, såsom i himmelen, så ock på jorden; vårt dagliga brod giv

Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily  
oss i dag; och forlat oss våra skulder, sasom ock vi förlåta dem oss

bread; and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us  
skyldiga aro; och inled oss icke i frestelse, utan frals oss ifrån ondo.

not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

Ty riket är ditt och makten och harligheten, i evighet. Amen.

For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever and ever.

Amen.

In conclusion the Minister shall say:

Herre <sup>"</sup>valsigne oss och bevare oss.

The Lord bless thee and keep thee,

Herre låte sitt ansikte lysa <sup>"</sup>över oss och vare oss nådig.

The Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee,

Herren vande <sup>"</sup>sitt ansikte till oss och give oss frid.

The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace,

I Guds, Faderns och Sonens och den Helige Andes, namn. Amen.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The funeral service shall, if possible, be concluded with the singing of a hymn.

\* \* \*



## 2. FUNERAL SERVICE

with altar service

The Service begins and continues like that without the altar service, including the Lord's Prayer.

Then follows the singing of a hymn. While the hymn is being sung the Minister goes before the altar.

At the conclusion of the hymn the Minister chants or reads, while facing the congregation:

Herren vare med eder.

The Lord be with thee.

The congregation chants in response:

Med dig vare ock Herren.

May the Lord also be with thee.

The Minister chants or says:

Låtom oss bedja. - Let us pray.  
The Minister chants or reads the  
following prayer, facing the altar:

The congregation bow their  
heads

O Herre Gud, du som, för syndens skull, låter människor dö och varda

O Lord our God, Thou who, because of sin, causeth man to die and become  
jord igen. Lär oss alla rätt betänka huru få våra dagar äro, på det att vi  
dust again, so teach us to number our days that we may get a heart of  
må undfå ett vist hjarta. Förlana oss en sann tro på din Son, Jesus Kristus,  
wisdom. Bestow upon us a true faith in Thy Son, Jesus Christ, who died for  
som blev dodad för våra synders skull och uppväckt för vår rättfärdiggörelses  
our sins and was raised again for our justification, and lives in all  
skull samt lever i evighet. Giv oss nåd att dagligen dö från synden och leva  
eternity. Give us grace to renounce sin daily and to live according to  
efter din heliga vilja, så att, när vår dödsstund kommer, vi befinnas kristligen  
Thy Holy Will, so that when the hour of our death comes, we may be prepared,  
beredda att saligt skiljas hädan. Och låt oss omsider, med alla dina  
as Christians, blissfully to depart this life. And grant us finally, with  
trogn, på yttersta dagen uppstå till evigt liv.  
all Thy saints, a resurrection unto eternal life on the Last Day.

The congregation shall chant:

Amen.

The Minister shall chant or read, while continuing to face the altar, one or two of the four following responsive chants:

The congregation shall respond:

1. Lär oss betänka huru få våra dagar äro, På det att vi må undfå ett

1. Teach us to number our days,

So that we may get a heart of  
vist hjarta.

wisdom.

2. Jag vet att min Förlossare lever.

Och han skall på sistone

2. I know that my Redeemer liveth,

And He shall at last raise me  
uppvacka mig av jorden.

from the dead.

3. Saliga äro de döda, som i Herren

De skola vila sig ifrån

3. Blessed are the dead who died

They shall rest from their  
sitt arbete, ty deras gär-

do.

in the Lord,

labors, and their deeds  
ningar följa dem efter.

shall follow them.

4. För mig är livet Kristus,

Och döden är en vining.

4. For me to live is Christ,

And to die is gain.

The Minister, while facing the congregation, shall say:

Böjen edra hjärtan till Gud och mottagen välsignelsen.

Bow your heads before God and receive the benediction.

The congregation bow their heads

The Minister shall continue:

\*\*\* [Identical with Page 7] \*\*\*

The Service shall end with the singing of a hymn.



If there is also a funeral sermon, a hymn shall be sung after the reading of the Lord's Prayer at the bier. While the hymn is being sung the Minister shall enter the pulpit. The sermon may be concluded with a few appropriate words from the Scriptures, or with the following prayer:

O Herre Gud, himmelske Fader, du som icke har skonat din enfödde Son,

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, Thou who didst not spare Thy own  
utan utgivit honom för oss alla.

Son, but delivered him up for us all.

Vi tacka dig av allt hjerta att du genom hans begravning har helgat

We thank Thee with all our hearts that, through His death, Thou hast  
våra gravar till vilokamrar.

hallowed our graves as a resting place.

Vi bedja dig att du, genom din Helige Ande, vardes låta honom hava

We also pray that Thou, through Thy Holy Spirit, will graciously let  
en vilostad också i våra hjertan och förbliva i oss, så att vi, efter kors  
Him abide also in our hearts, so that we, after the trials and tribulations  
och bedrovelse, få komma till ro i våra grifter och med alla dina utvalda  
of life, may come to rest in our graves, and there await, with all Thy  
förbida en salig uppståndelse. Genom samme din Son, Jesus Kristus, vår  
saints, a blessed Resurrection, through Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Herre. Amen.

Amen.

Then a hymn shall be sung, to be followed by a service before the altar, according to the order of service that was given above.



September 26, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Jackson

FROM: T. J. Hunt

SUBJECT: Funeral of Dag Hammarskjöld.

I am enclosing for the use of the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson an interlinear Swedish-English account of the funeral prayer services to be held in Upsala.

The dress to be worn at the funeral is as follows:

Gentlemen: Evening clothes with black vests, white tie (plain, no pique), black studs, black shoes, black overcoat (the weather is cold in Sweden), black high hat and black cloth over high hat (to be supplied by the American Embassy - Stockholm).

Ladies: Normal funeral attire, black fur or black cloth coat. No veils to be worn by American ladies.

The above information on dress will be confirmed by the Swedish Embassy pending receipt of a reply to questions they posted by telegram to their foreign office yesterday and I will send you any changes as soon as I hear again directly from the Swedish Embassy in Washington.

CHANGE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1961, 10:30 A.M.

Mr. Gunnar Lousens, First Secretary, Swedish Embassy in Washington, just telephoned me and stated that in view of the number of non-Swedish attending the funeral service, the strict Swedish dress requirements have been waived by Swedish Government authorities. Dress for men will now be formal ~~mourning~~ clothes with black vests and black four-in-hand ties or black ascot ties. I just received a telephone call from Mr. Richard Steen, President, Louis & Thomas Saltz, Inc., who says he stands ready to assist any person in our party who may have clothing requirements.

Enclosure:

Swedish Funeral Service Prayers

MORNING

cc Mr. Jones IO  
U/PR:TJHunt:mes

## 1. FUNERAL SERVICE

without altar service

The funeral service shall begin, if possible, with the singing of a hymn.

The Minister shall say:

I Guds, Faderns och Sörens och den Helige Andes, namn.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

If there is a funeral oration, it shall be given at this point

The Minister shall continued:

Låtom oss bedja.

Let us pray.

The Minister shall read one of the following prayers:

Allsmåttige, barmhärtige och evige Gud, du som för syndens skull har  
Almighty, merciful and eternal God, Thou who, because of sin, hast  
förelagt människan att hon måste dö, du som ock, på det att vi icke till  
decreed that man must die, and Thou who hast also, in order that we should not for  
evig tid skulle förbliva i dödens våld, har lagt döden på din enfödde Son,  
all eternity remain in the power of death, laid death on Thy only begotten Son,  
Jesus Kristus, vilken ingen synd hade, och så genom hans död förvandlat vår  
Jesus Christ, who was without sin, and thus by His death transformed our  
död, att den icke skall vara oss skadlig.  
death, so that it shall not harm us.

Vi bedja dig: Vänd nu ditt faderliga ansikte till oss, och giv oss nåd  
We pray Thee: Look upon us now with Thy Fatherly countenance and vouchsafe  
att vi, var för sig, så begå denna begravning, att vi med allvar besinna  
us grace, to the end that we may so solemnize this funeral service that we may  
huru ock våra kroppar, när du behagar hälskalla oss, skola åter varda jord,  
seriously consider how our own bodies also, when it shall please Thee to call us  
hence, will again return to dust,



och märka det granneligen i vårt hjärta att vi i denna världen icke hava någon  
and truly perceive in our hearts that we have no enduring abode in this world.  
varaktig stad. Giv oss, barmhärtige Fader, nåd att söka det som evigt är och att  
Grant us, O Merciful Father, grace to seek what is eternal and always so to  
alltid så vandra efter din heliga vilja, att vi på den yttersta dagen få uppstå till  
live, according to Thy Holy will, that on the last Day, we shall rise again  
evigt liv. Genom din Son, Jesus Kristus, vår Herre. Amen.

unto eternal life. For the sake of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

or

Allsväldige, evige Gud, du livets Herre och dödens. Outgrundliga äro dina  
Almighty and eternal God, Lord of life and death. Unfathomable are Thy  
domar, otvunnsakliga dina vägar.  
judgments, inscrutable Thy ways.

Giv oss att i tro och tillbedjan kunna böja oss inför ditt majestät och ditt  
Grant that we may in faith and adoration bow before Thy majesty and  
allvisa råd. Hos dig söka vi vår tillflykt. Var vår trost och vår styrket i  
the infinite wisdom of Thy ways. In Thee do we seek refuge. In life and  
livets och i dödens nöd.

in death, be Thou our comfort and our strength.

Du har älskat oss så, att du för vår skull utgav din enfödde Son, på det  
Thou hast so loved us that Thou gavest Thy only begotten Son, so that  
att vi skulle hava evigt liv genom honom. Hans kors är vårt hopp, vår seger  
we might have eternal life through Him. His cross is our hope, our victory,  
och vår salighet. Giv oss nåd att alltid hava det för ögonen.  
and our salvation. Give us grace always to keep this in remembrance.

\* Styrk och uppehåll dem som vid denna bår sorja honom (henne)

\* Strengthen and sustain those who at this bier mourn the loss  
som tagits ifrån dem. Var dem en fader och en hjälpare. Drag dem genom  
of their loved one. Be a Father unto them and succor them. Draw them, through  
sorgen närmare dig. Hugsvälja deras hjärtan med din frid, som övergår  
their sorrow, closer to Thee. Give their hearts the comfort of Thy peace that passeth  
allt förstånd.

all understanding.

Lär oss alla att besinna vad du vill säga oss, då du ställer oss

Teach us all to be mindful of what Thou wouldst have us learn  
in för döden och förgängelsen. Uppväck oss ur vår säkerhet. Övervinn  
when Thou bringest us into the presence of death and corruptibility. Arouse us from  
vårt klenmod. Hjälp oss att i alla våra livsdagar med villig håg tjäna dig.  
our false sense of security. Overcome our faint-heartedness. Help us to serve  
Och när vår sista stund är inne, fullkomna då i oss det eviga livet, som  
Thee with willing hearts all our days. And when our last hour shall come, con-  
tillhör dem som förtrosta på din Son, Jesus Kristus, vår Herre. Amen.

summate in us the life eternal which is the heritage of those who place their  
trust in Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

or

Himmelske Fader. Viltacka och lova dig av allt hjärta att du förlanat

Heavenly Father. We thank Thee and praise Thee with all our hearts that  
oss, dina barn, det eviga livets hopp. Giv oss nåd att också inför döden  
Thou hast vouchsafed unto us, Thy children, the hope of eternal life. Give us  
och förgängelsen frimodigt hålla fast vid trons visshet att intet, vare sig  
grace, in the presence of death and corruptibility, confidently to hold fast  
liv eller död, skall kunna skilja oss från din kärlek i Kristus Jesus, vår Herre.  
to the certainty of faith, so that nothing, in life or in death, shall separate  
us from Thy love in Jesus Christ, our Lord.

\* This paragraph shall be omitted if the deceased has no close relatives.  
It may also be omitted if a funeral oration is given.



(Vi tacka dig, du all nåds Gud, för andens gemenskap med dem som  
(We thank Thee, O Merciful God, for the spiritual communion that  
du från detta livets obeständighet har hämtat hem till din  
we have with those whom Thou hast called away from the uncertainties  
himmelska glädje.)  
of life to Thy Heavenly joy.)

\* När du kallar någon som vi älska bort ifrån oss, hjälp oss då att  
\* When Thou callest any of our loved ones, help us that we may  
under sorgen troget hålla fast vid vårt kristna hopp, och bevara oss  
then in our sorrow faithfully cling to our Christian hope, and keep us  
från att klandra ditt allvissa råd. Lär oss att tacka dig för all  
from questioning the infinite wisdom of Thy ways. Teach us to thank  
godhet och glädje du gav oss genom den som vår själ hade kär. Lyft  
Thee for all the goodness and joy that Thou gavest us through the one  
vårt hjärta upp till himmelen, där vi hava vårt rätta medborgarskap,  
whom our hearts held dear. Lift up our hearts unto heaven, where we  
jämte alla dem som bora dig till.  
have our true home, together with all who are Thine.

Vi bedja dig, gode Gud och Fader, att du ville, när du ser rätta  
We pray Thee, our God and Father, that we may depart this life in  
stunden vara inne, låta oss fara hädan i frid, efter ditt ord, och giva oss  
peace, in accordance with Thy Holy Word, when the hour which Thou hast  
en fröjdefull uppståndelse, så att vi få skåda dig ansikte mot ansikte,  
appointed for us has come, and grant us a joyous resurrection, so that  
du vår frälsnings Gud. Amen.  
we may see Thee face to face, our God and Redeemer, Amen.

---

\* This paragraph shall be omitted if the deceased has no close relatives.  
It may also be omitted if a funeral oration is given.

Thereupon the Minister may say:

I Guds, den nåderikes och barmhertiges, namn viga vi det  
In the name of God, our Most Gracious and Merciful Father, we herewith  
förgängliga stoftet av den hadangångne (hadangångna, de hadangångna) (stoftet  
consign this corruptive body of the deceased (name of the deceased) to the  
av H. N.) till gravens vila.  
resting place of the grave.

The Minister shall now say, while  
casting earth thrice on the casket:

The congregation shall rise

Av jord är du kommen.  
From dust wert thou formed.  
  
Jord skall du åter varda.  
To dust shalt thou return  
Jesus Kristus, vår Frälsare, skall uppväcka dig på den yttersta dagen.  
Jesus Christ, our Savior, will raise thee from the dead on the Last Day

\* \* \*

Whereupon the Minister shall pray:

The congregation shall be  
seated

Herre Gud Fader i himmelen,  
O Lord, the Father in Heaven,  
  
Herre Guds Son, världens Frälsare,  
O Lord, the Son of God, Redeemer of the world,  
  
Herre Gud, du Helige Ande,  
O Lord, the Holy Spirit,  
förbarma dig över oss.  
have mercy upon us.  
  
I dödens stund, på yttersta domen, hjälp oss, milde Herre Gud.  
In the hour of our death, at the Last Judgment, be gracious unto us,

Most Merciful God, our Lord.



The Minister shall say:

Låtom oss nu höra Skriftens vittnesbörd om dodens allvar och

Let us now hear the testimony of the Scriptures regarding the serious-  
evighetens hopp.

ness of death and the hope of eternity.

The Minister shall read an appropriate passage from the Bible chosen from  
those cited below /pp. 273 ff./

\* \* \* \* \*

After reading the passages from the Bible the Minister shall continue by  
reading some hymns or verses of hymns, to be chosen from those found below.

If deemed appropriate, a hymn may be sung at this point.

Whereupon the Minister shall pray:

The congregation shall kneel  
or bow their heads.

Fader vår, som är i himmelen. Helgat varde ditt namn; tillkomme ditt rike;  
Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come;  
ske din vilja, såsom i himmelen, så ock på jorden; vårt dagliga bröd giv  
Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily  
oss i dag; och förlat oss våra skulder, såsom ock vi förlåta dem oss  
bread; and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us  
skyldiga äro; och inled oss icke i frestelse, utan fräls oss ifrån ondo.  
not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

Ty riket är ditt och makten och harligheten, i evighet. Amen.

For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever and ever.

Amen.

In conclusion the Minister shall say:

Herre v<sup>n</sup>alsigne oss och bevare oss.

The Lord bless thee and keep thee,

Herre låte sitt ansikte lysa o<sup>n</sup>ver oss och vare oss nådig.

The Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee,

Herren vande<sup>n</sup> sitt ansikte till oss och give oss frid.

The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace,

I Guds, Faderns och Sonens och den Helige Andes, namn. Amen.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The funeral service shall, if possible, be concluded with the singing of a hymn.

\* \* \*



## 2. FUNERAL SERVICE

with altar service

The Service begins and continues like that without the altar service, including the Lord's Prayer.

Then follows the singing of a hymn. While the hymn is being sung the Minister goes before the altar.

At the conclusion of the hymn the Minister chants or reads, while facing the congregation:

Herren vare med eder.

The Lord be with thee.

The congregation chants in response:

Med dig vare ock Herren.

May the Lord also be with thee.

The Minister chants or says:

Låtom oss bedja. - let us pray.  
The Minister chants or reads the  
following prayer, facing the altar:

The congregation bow their  
heads

O Herre Gud, du som, för syndens skull, låter människor dö och varda

O Lord our God, Thou who, because of sin, causeth man to die and become  
jord igen. Lär oss alla rätt betänka huru få våra dagar äro, på det att vi  
dust again, so teach us to number our days that we may get a heart of  
må undfå ett vist hjärta. Förläna oss en sann tro på din Son, Jesus Kristus,  
wisdom. Bestow upon us a true faith in Thy Son, Jesus Christ, who died for  
som blev dodad för våra synders skull och uppväckt för vår rättfärdiggörelses  
our sins and was raised again for our justification, and lives in all  
skull samt lever i evighet. Giv oss nåd att dagligen dö från synden och leva  
eternity. Give us grace to renounce sin daily and to live according to  
efter din heliga vilja, så att, när vår dodsstund kommer, vi befinnas kristligen  
Thy Holy Will, so that when the hour of our death comes, we may be prepared,  
beredda att saligt skiljas hadan. Och låt oss omsider, med alla dina  
as Christians, blissfully to depart this life. And grant us finally, with  
trogn, på yttersta dagen uppstå till evigt liv.  
all Thy saints, a resurrection unto eternal life on the Last Day.

The congregation shall chant:

Amen.

The Minister shall chant or read, while continuing to face the altar, one or two of the four following responsive chants:

The congregation shall respond:

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Lär oss betänka huru få våra dagar äro, | På det att vi må undfå ett    |
| 1. Teach us to number our days,            | So that we may get a heart of |
|  | vist hjärta.                  |
|  | wisdom.                       |
| 2. Jag vet att min Förlossare lever.       | Och han skall på sistone      |
| 2. I know that my Redeemer liveth,         | And He shall at last raise me |
|  | uppvacka mig av jorden.       |
|  | from the dead.                |
| 3. Saliga äro de döda, som i Herren        | De skola vila sig ifrån       |
| 3. Blessed are the dead who died           | They shall rest from their    |
| do.  | sitt arbete, ty deras gär-    |
| in the Lord,                               | labors, and their deeds       |
|  | mingar följa dem efter.       |
|  | shall follow them.            |
| 4. För mig är livet Kristus,               | Och döden är en vining.       |
| 4. For me to live is Christ,               | And to die is gain.           |

The Minister, while facing the congregation, shall say:

Böjen edra hjärtan till Gud och mottagen välsignelsen.  
Bow your heads before God and receive the benediction.

The Minister shall continue:

The congregation bow their heads

\*\*\* [Identical with Page 7] \*\*\*

The Service shall end with the singing of a hymn.



If there is also a funeral sermon, a hymn shall be sung after the reading of the Lord's Prayer at the bier. While the hymn is being sung the Minister shall enter the pulpit. The sermon may be concluded with a few appropriate words from the Scriptures, or with the following prayer:

O Herre Gud, himmelske Fader, du som icks har skonat din enfödde Son,

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, Thou who didst not spare Thy own  
utan utgivit honom för oss alla.

Son, but delivered him up for us all.

Vi tacka dig av allt hjarta att du genom hans begravning har helgat

We thank Thee with all our hearts that, through His death, Thou hast  
våra gravar till vilokamrar.

hallowed our graves as a resting place.

Vi bedja dig att du, genom din Helige Ande, vardes låta honom hava

We also pray that Thou, through Thy Holy Spirit, will graciously let  
en vilostad också i våra hjärtan och förbliva i oss, så att vi, efter kors  
Him abide also in our hearts, so that we, after the trials and tribulations  
och bedrövelse, få komma till ro i våra grifter och med alla dina utvalda  
of life, may come to rest in our graves, and there await, with all Thy  
förbida en salig uppståndelse. Genom samma din Son, Jesus Kristus, vår  
saints, a blessed Resurrection, through Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Herre. Amen.

Amen.

Then a hymn shall be sung, to be followed by a service before the altar, according to the order of service that was given above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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TO : Colonel William Jackson

DATE: September 25, 1961

FROM : UNP - William G. Jones *WJ*

SUBJECT: Vice-President's Trip to Stockholm

As per our conversation, I am enclosing the following:

1. A Preliminary Schedule for the Vice-President's Trip to Stockholm. (Based on Stockholm's telegram #218, a copy of which is attached).
2. Biographic sketches of leading Swedish personalities.
3. A summary of general information on Sweden.

We plan to prepare briefing books (which would include the above as well as other pertinent material) for the Vice-President and party but I thought you should have the above as early as possible.

Protocol is preparing a memorandum on dress requirements which I will forward this afternoon. You will find, however, that between the details I gave you last week on the funeral attire for the Vice-President and paragraph 5 of Stockholm's telegram #218 you have most of the information.

I would appreciate it if you could: 1) get the Vice-President's approval of the official calls contemplated so that we can instruct the Embassy to go ahead on them; 2) obtain the Vice-President's views on the Embassy's offer to arrange a sightseeing tour or other program for Mrs. Johnson; and 3) his agreement to say a few brief words to the Embassy staff.

IO:UNP:WGJones:mek

Enclosures:

As stated above.

*Harlan Cleveland*

*5241*

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Bill Jones Code, 12X5138

8

September 27, 1961

The Vice President

Colonel Wm. F. Jackson

Stockholm Trip

*Jim Burns - Funds  
Secretariat*

Tentative plans for the Stockholm trip are:

Possible times of departure: ~~8 AM, 28 September; arrival at Stockholm  
10:40 PM, Stockholm time.~~

6PM, 28 September; arrival at Stockholm  
9:40 AM, 29 September, Stockholm time.

Members of the party will be?

Vice President

~~Mrs. Johnson~~

Mr. Reedy

Mr. Okamoto

Col. Burris

~~Col. Jackson~~

~~Miss Willey~~

~~Mrs. Carpenter~~

~~Mrs. Thornhill~~

Congressional Delegation

Senator Kuchel

*Ambassador Larring*

UN Delegation

Ambassador Stevenson

Mr. Henry L. LaBouisse

*(Eight UN International delegates)*

State Department

Mr. Milton C. Rewinkel, Deputy Director of the Office of Commonwealth  
& Northern European Affairs

Press statements are being prepared by State Department as follows:

1. Press statement on departure from Washington.

2. Press statement on arrival at Stockholm.

3. When the Vice President visits the US Embassy in Stockholm, a statement to Embassy staff and personnel within the Embassy.

4. For the Vice President's meeting with the King in Stockholm, at 11:30 AM, 29 September, a statement to be made at the meeting with the King. (Amb. Stevenson and Parsons go with you to this).

5. Press statement following the meeting with the King.
6. Press statement on departure from Stockholm.
7. Press statement on arrival in Paris.
8. Press statement on departure from Paris.

**Dress for Vice President:**

Morning dress, with black tie or ascot, high silk hat, black gloves, dark overcoat or chesterfield.

**Dress for ladies:**

Black dress and accessories.

Attached to this is a copy of a cable from Secretary of Labor Goldberg, now in Stockholm, urging that you stay at the Embassy residence rather than Hotel. What is your desire?

A reception will be held following the funeral, at Uppsala Palace, adjoining the Cathedral.

A State dinner will be held in Stockholm (dress, American business suit) the night of 29 September.

State considers it is imperative that these be attended by the Vice President.

Inasmuch as dinner will hold the party in Stockholm until late Friday night, and Paris jet fields close at 10:15 PM, it is recommended that flight to Paris be made the morning of Saturday, 30 September. What time do you desire the flight be made to Paris?

On the return to the United States, when do you desire to leave Paris?

On the Paris leg of the trip, State would like to know:

When you desire to see:

Ambassador Gavin  
Ambassador Finletter  
Anyone else?



State says it is necessary to request a meeting with President De Gaulle. Do you desire they maximize the importance of your seeing him, or minimize the visit, in which event he may be out of the city.

WFJ

9

TELEGRAM

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: SECRETARY GOLDBERG

Strongly urge that you accept Ambassador Parsons gracious invitation to make stay in Stockholm at Embassy Residence. From my own experience, you and Mrs. Johnson will find it most comfortable, whereas hotels will be crowded with many visitors. Also, you will be assured privacy as well as instantaneous and secure communication to Washington. In addition to your own comfortable suite, two extra double bedrooms are available at Residence for members of your personal staff.

TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

FROM: AMBASSADOR PARSONS

Should Vice President wish reconsider enlight Secretary Goldberg's message, please assure him, my wife and I would be delighted to do our utmost. Assure Mrs. Johnson and himself agreeable stay. In the meantime, we are holding hotel reservations, but it will not be possible to accommodate entire party at Grand Hotel.

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY



## INCOMING TELEGRAM

## Department of State

12

52

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Control: 16881

Rec'd: September 24, 1961

8:00 pm

Action

IO

Info

FROM: Stockholm

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

H

EUR

PR

P

US IA

INR

RMR

PRIORITY

ACTION DEPARTMENT 218 INFORMATION USUN 18.

DEPTEL 175 information USUN 675.

Following are answers to questions raised paragraph 5 reference telegram.

(1) We know audience Vice President with King morning September 29 would be appropriate and possible and recommend we be authorized to request one on behalf Vice President.

No final answer possible yet on official calls. During Secretary Goldberg's visit to Harpsund I mentioned to Prime Minister possibility of Vice President calling on him, to which Prime Minister observed that there would be an official dinner that night (see paragraph(3) below). We will pursue tomorrow question calls on Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, which we think desirable. Presentation scroll containing Senate resolution condolence could appropriately be made to Prime Minister.

Re condolence calls, Foreign Ministry protocol staff of provisional opinion that no separate calls necessary, but that condolences to Hammarskjold brothers in Uppsala perhaps immediately after funeral would be sufficient.

(2) We are sure that a member of Government, Prime Minister

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-2-, 218, September 24, 7 p. m., from Stockholm

if possible, will greet Vice President at airport, which is one hour's drive from Stockholm.

No decision yet on honor guard but in view lateness of hour and fact visit is not an official one honor guard seems unlikely. I shall of course be present with Service Attaches and other members my staff. Foreign Ministry will assign officer to Vice President's party as aide.

Inasmuch as press will undoubtedly be present at airport, recommend that Vice President have brief arrival statement and suggest he be willing to answer few questions especially as this will probably be only opportunity for press conference.

(3) Government planning give dinner following funeral but not yet decided whether it will be held in Foreign Ministry in Stockholm or in Castle at Uppsala forty miles away where funeral will be held 3:00 p. m. September 29. If dinner in Stockholm it expected begin about 8:00 p. m. and end about 11:00 p. m. If in Uppsala would begin as early as 6:00 p. m. and end correspondingly earlier. If held in Foreign Ministry in Stockholm where space limited might not be possible for all members Vice President's party to attend.

No objection seen to Vice President departing Stockholm same night after dinner. Airport located more than half way from Stockholm to Uppsala.

(4) Embassy investigating question other protocol requirements during Vice President's stay. Foreign Ministry provisional answer is that there are none other than those referred to in (1) and (2) above.

(5) Embassy assumes Swedish Embassy Washington providing Department with details of dress (for men and women) for funeral. If Government dinner held at Uppsala, visitors would wear same dress as at funeral. No decision yet on dress if dinner held Stockholm but would be either full evening dress or dark

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-3-, 218, September 24, 7 p. m., from Stockholm

business suit for men and dark (need not be black) gowns or dresses for ladies.

Re paragraph 6, appreciate offer of protocol officer but believe Embassy in conjunction with protocol staff Foreign Ministry can handle protocol details.

Re paragraph 7, Embassy envisages Vice President's schedule for morning September 29 as including audience with King, calls on Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and visit to Embassy office building to meet US and Swedish staff, with Vice President saying a few words to assembled staff if he is willing. Would plan sightseeing or other program for Mrs. Johnson if desired. Early luncheon at Embassy residence at 12:00 noon would be followed by departure for Uppsala by road at 1:15 p. m. Embassy exploring whether Swedish dignitaries would accept invitation to quiet lunch at Embassy for Vice President and Mrs. Johnson plus key members their party before proceeding Uppsala. If not, lunch would be buffet for Vice President and Mrs. Johnson and party and few Embassy officers.

Embassy will provide additional relevant information soon as available.

Foreign Ministry to some extent feeling its way in view unique nature international funeral this kind in Sweden and many aspects of arrangements not yet worked out. Prominent foreign dignitaries who plan attend include Mrs. Pandit Nehru, Norwegian and Tunisian Foreign Ministers and President UNGA. Foreign Ministry indicated many countries have not yet decided whether to be represented solely by chiefs of mission accredited Stockholm or to send representatives from home.

Hope Embassy may have full list US dignitaries soonest.

PARSONS

mgg

Note: Copy to Mr. Jones (UNP) 9/24/61. JAW

*copy to Cleveland*  
*W*

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Stockholm

210, September 21, 2 P.M.

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NIACT

ACTION DEPARTMENT 210 INFORMATION USUN NIACT 14

Reference DEPTTEL 167.

- 1) Although we have been seeking information on funeral arrangements Government Committee organization was incomplete and only at noon today could protocol chief give me firm decisions on arrangements.
- 2) On arrival remains Saturday or Sunday there will be small unofficial ceremony with no foreign representatives to be present. Remains will then be taken to Uppsala accompanied only by family to lie in Cathedral until the funeral.
- 3) Funeral scheduled 3 PM 29th in presence King and Queen, Government officials, family, etc. Only foreigners to receive invitations will be Chiefs of Missions and wives accredited to Sweden. Internment will follow immediately in family crypt but only formal ceremonial in which foreigners are to participate will be funeral.
- 4) Committee decided it impossible to invite guests from all countries (which would mean 100 member states UN). However, Chief protocol said if any government wishes send representatives they would be welcome at funeral and treated according their rank and standing and given reserved seats separate from Diplomatic Corps. Seating such distinguished / representatives

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-2- 210, September 21, 2 P.M. from Stockholm

representatives would be individually decided each case depending on quality in which representative sent. Count Bonde asked if Vice President would be sent as personal envoy of President for this occasion and if this would give him precedence over myself despite normal Swedish practice of considering Ambassador as ranking. I said while I had no instructions reports we had thus far suggested Vice President would be personally sent by President to represent him officially and he therefore should be considered ranking American. Bonde said he believed in such cases Committee would decide place special chairs ahead of Cathedral pews.

5) In response my query Bonde said thus far there were indications of two other special representatives, Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs and a member of GFR Government. However when it becomes known President of GA personally coming, which Swedish Government understands virtually certain, it is anticipated other countries will nominate special representatives.

6) There is already freeze on hotel reservations and it therefore imperative know number and identity of Americans who are coming.

7) When Hammarskjold's remains arrive same plane will also bear remains three Americans (presumably Ranallo, Wischoff and Ivera), and funeral committee will desire know what honors guards or other arrangements Embassy will wish for 24-hour layover before plane proceeds on to US. Request advice this point soonest.

8) Swedish Government expects formalize foregoing decisions by circular note tomorrow together with invitations to Chiefs of Mission. As pace of arrangements will then step up, please advise who coming, details of travel plus any other instructions. Also press reports Mrs. Roosevelt coming to represent New York City. Would be helpful have maximum information on distinguished private citizens planning attend funeral view limitations in

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/ Cathedral

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Cathedral as well as Stockholm hotels believe preferable not stimulate attendance.

9) I should like invite Vice President stay at residence and can accommodate one other ranking guest.

DML

PARSONS

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Stockholm

210, September 21, 2 P.M.

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NIACT

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-3- 210, September 21, 2 P.M. from Stockholm

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DML

PARSONS

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13

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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

ERLANDER, Tage F.

SWEDEN

Prime Minister

Tage Erlander became Prime Minister of Sweden and Chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party upon the death of Per Albin Hansson in October 1946; he was reappointed Prime Minister in October 1951 and again in October 1957. Although he was a "dark horse" with mainly domestic interests in 1946, he has since grown steadily as a party and national leader while acquiring a deep interest as well as knowledge and experience in foreign affairs.

[REDACTED]

As a political leader, he is realistic, intelligent, hard-working, and nontheoretical. Although a "right-wing" Social Democrat, he has the support of all factions of his party. He is known among his countrymen for his stability and steadfastness of principle and for his uncompromising opposition to Communism.

Born on June 13, 1901, Erlander came from a family of conservative political beliefs, but turned to socialism while a university student. He has served in Parliament since 1933. For many years Erlander was identified with Sweden's social welfare program in the post of Under Secretary of Social Affairs. In 1945 he was given the cabinet post of Minister of Church and Education and held this position until appointed Prime Minister one year later.

[REDACTED] His public position as party leader nevertheless has not been seriously challenged and he will probably continue in that capacity for some time to come.

Erlander is married and has two sons. Mrs. Erlander, a teacher, is unusually well informed on Swedish politics and is the one person having perhaps the greatest influence on her husband. Erlander is described as extremely modest and friendly, an easy, informal conversationalist, and a man of simple tastes and pleasures. He has traveled in the United States, has a good knowledge of American history and politics, and speaks good English.

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14

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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

NILSSON, Torsten

SWEDEN

Minister of Social Affairs

Torsten Nilsson, Minister of Social Affairs, is a man of deep and sincere convictions and one of the strongest figures in the Cabinet and in the Swedish Social Democratic Party. He has been a member of the Cabinet since 1945, serving as Minister of Communications from 1945 to 1951 and as Minister of Defense from 1951 until he assumed his present post in 1957.

Often mentioned as a possible successor for Östen Undén as Foreign Minister, and occasionally pointed to as a possible future Prime Minister, Torsten Nilsson has a clearer sense of Sweden's international defensive responsibilities than many of his more "neutralist-minded" Social Democratic colleagues and has often demonstrated the quality of courageous outspokenness that has made him a leader in his party. Nilsson has not deviated from the agreed Social Democratic policy of no Great Power alliances; he has simply reiterated that keeping Sweden militarily strong goes hand-in-hand with this nonalliance policy. He has not only repudiated Communist suggestions that Sweden disarm, he has also dispelled any possible misunderstanding of Undén's "neutrality" pronouncements by emphasizing that no one in a responsible position in Sweden now advocates unilateral disarmament. The most spirited support of Nilsson on this issue has come from the Conservative press, but his position has commanded the support of all Swedish opinion except for the Communists.

Like many Social Democratic leaders, Nilsson has spent most of his life in Social Democratic Party activity and is a typical example of the second generation of Swedish Social Democrats who have advanced only by means of and solely through the party.

He graduated from secondary school, attended vocational school, and took courses in an adult education school in Germany.

Nilsson was born on April 1, 1905, in Nevishög, Malmöhus Län (in the historical province of Skåne in southern Sweden). He worked as a bricklayer (his father's trade) from 1922 to 1929, becoming an active union and party member, and then like many budding Social Democratic Party leaders, took a flyer in journalism, working on the outstanding Skåne Social Democratic newspaper, Arbetet. He held several party posts but began his real party career, as many before him, when in 1934 he

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NILSSON, Torsten (continued)

became chairman of the Social Democratic youth organization, a post which he held until 1943. As Secretary of the Social Democratic Party from 1940 to 1948 and as chairman of the politically important Stockholm Labor Commune (since 1945), Nilsson's influence in party affairs has been very strong. He has been a member of the Second Chamber (lower house) of Parliament since 1941. During the early 1940's Nilsson was generally regarded as the "Crown Prince" of the Social Democratic Party. At that time it was considered that whatever the merits of the candidates contending for the position of Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson's successor might be, Nilsson ought well to have the inside track because of his control of and experience with the party machine. Following Per Albin Hansson's death in 1946, however, Tage Erlander was chosen Prime Minister, and Nilsson remained Minister of Communications.

Nilsson married the former Vera Mansson in 1935; they have two children, Lars and Kristina.

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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

ÖSTERLING, Anders

SWEDEN

Permanent Secretary of the Swedish Academy

Dr. Anders Österling, renowned Swedish poet and author, is Permanent Secretary of the 175-year-old Swedish Academy.

The Academy has 18 life-time members, all of whom are considered among Sweden's most distinguished men of letters. One of the Academy's important responsibilities is to award the annual Nobel Prize of Literature. Upon the death of Academy member Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld was elected to succeed to his father's seat in 1954. Mr. Hammarskjöld is known to have considered his membership in the Swedish Academy as a high honor.

Dr. Österling was born in Hälsingborg in 1884. He has a Ph.D. degree from Lund University, served for many years as literary editor of leading Swedish newspapers and literary magazines, and had written numerous books of poetry when he was elected a member of the Swedish Academy in 1919. He became Permanent Secretary of the Academy in 1941. Dr. Österling has continued writing poetry during the years, and has translated poetry and drama (classical and modern) from the Latin, German, and English. One of his most famous works is his translation of Shelley's Prometheus Unbound (1942).

Dr. Österling is married to the former Greta Sjöberg.

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OLSSON, Bertil

SWEDEN

Director General of the Royal Swedish Labor Market Board

Bertil Olsson, Director General of the Royal Swedish Labor Market Board, has been active in the employment service during his entire career, and was appointed to his present post in 1957. He has also been an active member of the Social Democratic Party and is considered in Sweden to be one of the most intelligent of the younger members of the party's upper echelon. Olsson has been mentioned recently as a possible future Minister of Labor.

The Royal Labor Market Board is the national agency responsible for almost all aspects of employment in Sweden, including vocational guidance, labor statistics, mobilization of labor in event of war, unemployment measures, and employment of the partially disabled. As Director General of the Board, Olsson is considered a highly effective administrator and organizer whose approach to his job is characterized by common sense, good judgment, and deliberateness. During the 1957-1958 recession in Sweden, he gained wide recognition for his role in the Board's activity in combating unemployment. Generous in spirit, warm-hearted, and readily accessible, Olsson is well-liked and widely respected and is especially popular among his subordinates. He is a man of many interests, but finds his main relaxation in sports, especially track and orientation (compass course) races. He speaks English fairly well.

Bertil Olsson was born in Traryd (southern Sweden) on December 14, 1912, the son of a small-scale merchant. He received his first degree in political science at Lund University in 1935 and his master's degree in 1939. Joining the Labor Market Board service in 1939, he became director of the Vasterbotten provincial labor market board in 1946, bureau director in the national Labor Market Board in 1948, and served as assistant secretary general of the Ministry for Social Affairs from 1956 until appointed to his present post in 1957. He served as a labor market expert at ILO headquarters in Geneva from 1950 to 1952 and as Sweden's representative on the OEEC labor market committee from 1953 until recently. Olsson visited the United States in January-February 1961 on a foreign leader grant programmed by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Olsson was married in 1943 to the former Anna-Maja Lindgren. They have two children.

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17

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

RÖSSEL, Agda Viola

SWEDEN

Permanent Representative of Sweden to the UN

Mrs. Agda Rössel replaced Gunnar Jarring (now Ambassador to the United States) as Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations. She is the first woman in the history of the UN to head a permanent mission, and her attainment of this position is considered the culmination of her career as an intelligent, able, and ambitious feminist and civil servant.

Born November 4, 1910 at Gällivare in northern Sweden, Mrs. Rössel is the daughter of a railroad worker who was active for many years in Social Democratic Party affairs. Mrs. Rössel has confided that her youth was not a happy period. Her father, a harsh disciplinarian and a strong believer that woman's place was in the home, refused to help his daughter pursue studies in her chosen field of medicine. Mrs. Rössel turned to nursing and after working for some time in a tuberculosis hospital contracted the disease herself. Upon recovery a year later, she resumed her studies and graduated at the age of 29 from the Social Institute in Stockholm, an advanced school of training in social work and public administration.

Mrs. Rössel's first position after graduation was as assistant personnel inspector for the SARA chain of restaurants, a position she held until 1941. For the next three years she was a paid official in the Swedish Union of Women Telephone Employees, after which she served for two years as an inspector with the Stockholm Labor Board. She joined the Royal Swedish Labor Market Board in 1945 and since 1948 has been a member of the Board's employment service bureau. A long time feminist, Mrs. Rössel gained prominence in this field as the energetic President of the Stockholm Business and Professional Women's Club for several years and as a vice president of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women from 1950 until 1956. Her strong interest in social welfare, particularly child welfare problems, has also characterized much of Mrs. Rössel's work and activities both at home and internationally.

In 1951 Mrs. Rössel became the Swedish Representative on the UN Commission for Human Rights, where she served until 1954. Later that year she became the Swedish Representative on the Status of Women Commission. She was unanimously elected Chairman of the Status of Women Commission in March 1956 and held this position until assuming her

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RÖSSEL, Agda Viola (continued)

present post in 1958. She continues as the Swedish Representative on the Commission. Mrs. Rössel has also served as an alternate representative on the Swedish delegation to the UN General Assembly since 1952. U.S. officials who served with Mrs. Rössel on the Human Rights Commission and during the first year of her tenure on the Status of Women Commission have described her as unusually intelligent and particularly well informed in the whole field of labor and economics. She played an active role in behind-the-scenes consultations and often served as a moderator in coordinating viewpoints of the various delegates.

[REDACTED]

Although a loyal Social Democrat, Mrs. Rössel is eminently practical in her viewpoint and has no truck with socialistic or other theories and doctrines.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She is attractive, friendly, and without reserve, and seems to like Americans particularly. She speaks English well.

Mrs. Rössel, née Jäderstöm, married James Rössel in 1943 and divorced him in 1951. Mr. Rössel is an author and journalist, regarded in Sweden as somewhat of a literary eccentric. The outlooks and personalities of the two Rössels clashed obviously over a period of years and they had little in common except their devotion to their two children, a boy, now 17, and a girl, now 15.

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18

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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTERUNDÉN, ÖstenSWEDEN

## Minister of Foreign Affairs

Östen Undén has been Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1945. He was reappointed most recently in October 1957, and will undoubtedly remain the dominant figure in the foreign affairs of Sweden for some years to come. While his country's "non-alignment" or "alliance-free" foreign policy is most closely associated with Undén, this policy commands the unquestioning support of the great bulk of the Social Democratic Party and the majority of the Swedish public.

Few living Swedes have made as great a contribution to Swedish public life as Östen Undén. From his earliest years of public service, he has been equally at home in the national and international arena, in the university lecture hall and in the Parliament. One of his country's greatest jurists, he is a man of deep political convictions and a passionate believer in social and international justice. His power derives not only from his position as Foreign Minister but also from his long and varied experience in foreign affairs and from his strong convictions, hard work, and reputation as the successful custodian of Sweden's neutrality in large-power conflicts.

A man of strong principles, intelligence, and courage, Undén is nevertheless rather inflexible, stubborn and sensitive regarding his own political judgements, and obsessed by legalistic considerations. It is apparent that he has had a somewhat naive concept of the main-springs of Soviet policy and that he has been inclined to overestimate the effects on the Kremlin of a "correct" Swedish neutrality policy. As an old man (75) who has long dominated Sweden's foreign affairs, he brings to his office a tendency to oppose change. He is ever seeking to keep Sweden in the middle of the road, and apparently considers it a Swedish Foreign Minister's duty to preserve the nation's basic policy by not allowing Swedish public opinion, strongly Western-oriented, to pull the country too far out of line. His evident method of keeping the balance has on several occasions taken the form of supporting certain issues also supported by the Soviet Union, particularly in the United Nations. While Undén is said to be not really sympathetic to any foreign civilization but the French, and not strongly pro-American, it would be possible, according to one U.S. observer, eventually to move him into a more definitely pro-Western position. It is believed that he would be strongly pro-Western in the event of war.

Undén was born August 25, 1886. He has a Doctor of Laws degree.

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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

GUSTAF VI ADOLF, King

SWEDEN

When Gustaf V, King of Sweden since 1907, died at the age of 92 on October 29, 1950, his son, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, came to the throne of the constitutional monarchy as Gustaf VI Adolf. King Gustaf VI Adolf is the sixth sovereign of the Royal House of Bernadotte and a great-great-grandson of Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, founder of the dynasty, and King of Sweden from 1818 to 1844 as Carl XIV Johan.

The King was born in the Royal Palace at Stockholm on November 11, 1882, and given the title of Duke of Skåne. As the prospective heir to the throne, the young prince received a rigorous as well as democratic education in the Palace schoolroom. Always a serious student, his first interests were in the natural science field, particularly botany and geology. After passing examinations in 1900, he entered the University of Uppsala, where he studied political economy, civil government, statistics, and civil law, and developed a strong interest in archaeology and the history of ancient art. Upon completing his college studies, he began a practical training in the details of civil administration by serving as a clerk in nearly every major government department in Sweden. Meanwhile, he had to devote a part of each year to his military education and underwent the usual training courses, rising through the various officer grades. In 1932 he was promoted to the grade of general, a rank which he is said to have attained on his own merit.

King Gustaf VI Adolf has inherited his family's intellectual and artistic gifts. As a part of his interest in archaeology during his student days at Uppsala University, he conducted excavations of ancient Swedish monuments, and published papers on his findings. He has initiated and sponsored large-scale Swedish archaeological expeditions to China (which in 1926 unearthed remnants of the so-called Peking Man); to Greece (at Aisne, in Argolis, where he dug with pick and spade for six weeks in 1922), to Cyprus, Egypt, and the Near East. A patron of the arts and considered an authority on Chinese ceramics, he owns one of the largest private collections of Asiatic pottery in the world, as well as an extensive collection of modern Swedish art and handicrafts. The King is also a notable sportsman; his athletic activities are almost as numerous as his scholastic endeavors. He has a marked proficiency in his favorite sport, skiing, as well as in golf, tennis, swimming, marksmanship, and horseback riding.

There is no indication in the Swedish scene that the King is anything but thoroughly accepted, and popular in a quiet way. He is most

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GUSTAF VI ADOLF, King (continued)

business-like, industrious, conscientious, and he seems to be an ideal Monarch for the Swedish people. All observers seem to be agreed that the King had prepared himself with minute care for his high office, and his "encyclopedic" knowledge is generally acknowledged. He is a man with a thorough, orderly, and clear mind, very well-read, and with most extensive experience. From his record and reputation he is a very steady character and there is no known example of bad judgment on his part. So far as foreign relations are concerned, it is generally assumed that he has a special admiration and liking for the British. He also has seemed almost pointedly intent upon maintaining and developing further a friendly relationship with the United States.

Descriptions of the King stress his personal modesty and simplicity of manner. Today, at 79, he carries his years with the lithe, lanky elegance of his father, and his bearing and mental and physical buoyancy certainly deny the epithet "old." He appears to have been as careful with his physique as he is with everything else; he neither smokes nor drinks, does not like late hours, and he still plays tennis and especially, golf. He comes from a long-lived family, and many of his subjects are confident that he will live as long as his father.

The King's first marriage (1905) was to Princess Margaret of Connaught, elder daughter of Prince Arthur of England, third son of Queen Victoria. Four sons and a daughter (now Queen Ingrid of Denmark) were born to the royal couple. Crown Princess Margaret died May 1, 1920, deeply mourned by the Swedish people. Gustaf VI Adolf's second and present wife is the former Lady Louise Mountbatten. They were married in London in 1923. Queen Louise shares her husband's interests in social welfare, the arts, and travel. The King and Queen visited the United States in 1926 and 1938. King Gustaf VI Adolf speaks excellent English.

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BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER

HAMMARSKJÖLD, Bo

SWEDEN

Bo Hammarskjöld, elder brother of the late Dag Hammarskjöld, is the only surviving member of the immediate family. After a long and distinguished career in national and provincial service, including 23 years as Governor of Södermanland Province, Mr. Hammarskjöld now lives in semi-retirement. He continues to hold directorships in a number of business and insurance firms, is President of the Royal Forestry and Agricultural Academy, and a member of the Royal War Sciences Academy.

Born in Uppsala in 1891, Bo Hammarskjöld received a law degree from Uppsala University in 1915. During World War I, when his father, the late Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, was Conservative Prime Minister of Sweden, Bo Hammarskjöld served as his father's secretary. He was Under Secretary of Social Affairs for the eight years preceding his appointment as Governor of Södermanland Province. While serving as Governor, he was also appointed Chairman of the National Agricultural Council and later (1939-1945) Chairman of the National Food Commission. In the latter position, Hammarskjöld did a brilliant job during the difficult years of World War II. He also achieved a reputation as one of Sweden's most highly capable and widely revered Provincial Governors.

Bo Hammarskjöld is married to the former Signe Fries.

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SWEDEN

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INFORMATION

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
A. The Monarchy, the Government, Parliament, and the Armed Forces . . . . .	1
B. The Economy . . . . .	11
C. Labor and Social Welfare . . . . .	16
D. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . . . .	20
E. Higher Education and Natural Science . . . . .	25
F. The Press, Radio and Television . . . . .	27
G. US-Swedish Cultural Relations . . . . .	30

## A. THE MONARCHY, THE GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT, AND THE ARMED FORCES

### I. The Monarchy

The Royal Family is descended from Jean Baptiste BERNADOTTE, (born in 1763), one of Napoleon's Marshals who was elected by the Swedish Riksdag as heir to the Swedish Throne on August 21, 1810. He adopted the name of Karl Johan and became King in 1818.

The present ruler, King Gustav VI Adolf, is the sixth Bernadotte to ascend the Swedish Throne. He was born in 1882 and became King in October 1950, upon the death of his father, King Gustav V. Queen Louise is King Gustav VI Adolf's second wife and is the sister of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of the British Defense Staff. They have no children. Of his first marriage with the late Crown Princess Margareta (1882-1920), a British Princess, the King had four sons and one daughter (now Queen Ingrid of Denmark). The King's eldest son and the heir apparent to the Throne, Prince Gustav Adolf, who married Princess Sibylla of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, died in an airplane crash in 1947, leaving four daughters (Princesses Margaretha, Birgitta, Desiree and Christina) and one son. The latter, born in 1946, is now Sweden's young Crown Prince Carl Gustav. Princess Birgitta is to marry Prince Johann George von Siegmaringen, a Hohenzollern, in May, 1961.

Two other sons of the present King have both married commoners, as has the only son of Prince Wilhelm, the King's brother. They have thereby forfeited their right of succession to the Throne.

The Swedish order of succession is based on the principle of direct descent through the male line only, so that the second in the line of succession (until such time as Carl Gustav has a male heir) is Prince Bertil (born in 1912), the King's second son. Since the latter is as yet unmarried, and has no heir, the last in the existing line of succession is the King's only brother, Prince Wilhelm (born in 1884).

Since Crown Prince Carl Gustav will not come of age until 1967 (when the King will be eighty-five), Prince Bertil or, in his absence, Prince Wilhelm, serves as Regent whenever the King goes abroad or should he become so seriously ill as to be incapacitated. Should King Gustav VI Adolf die before 1967, the Regent shall by law summon the Riksdag for the appointment of a regency comprising one, three or five members to rule the country until the Crown Prince comes of age.

With the exception of the Communists as well as a small group of Liberal and Social Democratic intellectuals, the bulk of the Swedish people support the constitutional monarchy, and the King and Queen are popular and well respected.

### II. The Government

The present Social Democratic Cabinet is composed of the following members:



Prime Minister  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs  
 Minister of Justice  
 Minister of Finance  
 Minister of Defense  
 Minister of the Interior  
 Minister of Agriculture  
 Minister of Social Welfare  
 Minister of Education  
 Minister of Commerce  
 Minister for the Civil Service  
 Minister of Communications  
 Ministers Without Portfolio

Tage ERLANDER (born 1901)  
 Osten UNDEN (born 1886) --  
 Herman KLING (born 1913)  
 Gunnar STRANG (born 1906)  
 Sven ANDERSSON (born 1910)  
 Rune JOHANSSON (born 1915)  
 Gösta NETZEN (born 1908)  
 Torsten NILSSON (born 1905)  
 Ragnar EDENMAN (born 1914)  
 Gunnar LANGE (born 1909)  
 Sigurd LINDHOLM (born 1910)  
 Gösta SKOGLUND (born 1903)  
 Ulla LINDSTRÖM, Mrs. (born 1909)  
 Sven AF GEIJERSTAM\* (born 1913)  
 Rune HERMANSSON\* (born 1917)

\*No party affiliation

### III. The Riksdag (Parliament)

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary government roughly similar to that of Great Britain. The main differences are: 1) Sweden has five recognized political parties (Social Democrats, Conservatives, Liberals, Center Party and Communists); 2) the two Chambers of the Swedish Parliament (the Riksdag) have virtually equal powers on budgetary and legislative matters and 3) the Swedish electoral system is based on proportional representation which means that the number of seats assigned to any one party in the Riksdag reflects the vote polled by the party in proportion to the total vote in each of the country's 28 electoral districts.

The Upper Chamber, having 151 members, is elected indirectly, by the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies, and its membership is renewed by one-eighth every year, each member serving for a term of eight years. The Assemblies, in turn, are elected by popular vote every four years. The next provincial and municipal elections will be held in September 1962.

The Lower Chamber, comprising 232 members, is normally elected by direct popular vote every four years. Following the defeat of the Government in the Riksdag on the pensions issue in the Spring of 1958, a special general election for the Lower Chamber was held on June 1, 1958. The election resulted in the continuation in office of the Social Democratic Government, whose pensions bill, providing for a universal legislated supplementary service pensions system, was subsequently passed by the Riksdag in May 1959. The regular quadrennial election to the Lower Chamber held in September 1960 resulted in a gain of three seats for the Social Democrats and their continuation in office.

The Social Democratic Government succeeded the Social Democratic-Farmers Party Coalition which took office on October 1, 1951, and which continued in power until October 1957 when the Farmers Party (subsequently renamed the Center Party) withdrew their support. Previously from 1945-1951 there had been a one-party Social Democratic Cabinet which found that its overall parliamentary majority by 1951 had become too small and therefore sought and obtained the participation of the Farmers Party in the Government.



The Riksdag meets in January of each year for a spring session which normally must be over by the end of May. An autumn session, which is not obligatory but has come to be standing practice, usually assembles by mid-October and may last until the end of December.

With the exception of the special elections in 1958, the Swedish parliamentary scene has long presented an unusual picture of regularity and rhythm, with general elections being held every two years, alternating between the quadrennial elections to the Lower Chamber and the quadrennial elections to Provincial and City Assemblies. The eligible voters in both elections are the same, namely all Swedish men and women of sound mind above the age of twenty-one.

### 1960 Election Results

The results of the September 1960 elections to the Lower Chamber of the Riksdag, whose members will serve through 1964, were as follows (from right to left):

<u>Party</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>	<u>Percentage of total vote cast</u>	<u>Votes</u>
Conservatives	39	16.6	704,365
Center	34	13.6	579,007
Liberals	40	17.5	744,142
Social Democrats	114	47.8	2,033,016
Communists	5	4.5	190,560
<b>Totals</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,254,114*</b>

\*Includes votes for small parties not listed above.

The composition of the Upper Chamber through 1961 is as follows:

Conservatives	19
Center	21
Liberals	32
Social Democrats	77
Communists	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>

The total of 4,254,114 votes cast in the September 1960 elections represented 85.9% of the electorate, a record for Sweden.

In the September 1958 elections to the provincial and municipal assemblies (whose composition has an indirect bearing on the composition of that one-half of the Upper Chamber of the Riksdag to be renewed over the following four-year period, i.e., four times one-eighth), the various political parties polled the following percentage of the total number of votes cast:



Conservatives	20.4
Liberals	15.6
Center	13.1
Social Democrats	46.8
Communists	4.0
Others	0.1
	100.0

The turn-out in the September 1958 elections was 79.2 percent.

#### Riksdag Standing Committees

As a rule, important decisions of the Riksdag are in effect reached in the Standing Committees to which all bills are referred after a pro forma first reading. It is only after a bill is referred out of committee and back to the Chambers that there is any real floor debate preceding the vote which, with the present composition of the Riksdag and its Committees, usually follows the recommendation of the majority of the Committee involved. It is worth noting that both Houses normally discuss bills simultaneously. The most important of the nine Standing Committees are:

The Foreign Affairs Committee, whose members also serve as advisors to the King when acting as the Foreign Relations Council and who, in that capacity, can also be summoned when the Riksdag is not in session.

The Constitutional Committee, which handles all amendments to the Constitution and also makes an annual study of the conduct of the Cabinet and its individual members from a constitutional viewpoint.

The Appropriations Committee, which handles all budgetary and financial matters.

The Ways and Means Committee, which deals with questions of taxation.

The Three Legislative Committees, which handles all draft laws except constitutional amendments.

These Committees are elected annually at the opening of the spring session in January, the composition of the Committees largely reflecting the relative strength of each political party in the Riksdag. Individual committee members are as a rule chosen on the basis of their seniority in their respective party, with the exception of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on which the leaders of the four democratic parties are traditionally seated. The Committees are joint committees with members from both Chambers, each Chamber providing one-half of the members. With the present composition of the Riksdag, the Committees either hold a slight Social Democratic majority or the members are equally divided between the Social Democrats and the three non-Socialist democratic parties. The Communists are not represented on any Standing Committee.



#### IV. Political Parties, Their Programs and Leaders

There are five recognized political parties in Sweden, including the Communist Party which is small but vociferous. In most respects, the four non-Communist parties seek to find a common formula on important decisions, leaving the Communists out of their consultations. The Communist Party, although small, can play an important role in Riksdag votes from time to time since it may decide issues whenever the Social Democratic Government faces a united opposition from the other parties.

##### a. The Social Democratic Party

A moderate, constitutional, socialist-labor party, which has been the majority party since 1917 and in office, alone or in coalition with other parties since 1932. Its Chairman, Tage Erlander, has been Prime Minister since 1946, the longest term in office for any Swedish premier. The party's latest (September 1960) voter support was 47.8% of the electorate. It is closely affiliated with the country's strong labor organization but derives votes from certain intellectual groups as well, and in recent years also gained ground among middle-class voters.

In domestic policy, the Party looks primarily to the rights and welfare of labor and the lower-income groups. A nationalization program, adopted by the Party at the end of World War II, was never introduced into the Riksdag and has now been shelved with little prospect of its revival. (Aside from the State postal, telegraph and railroad services, and the liquor and tobacco monopolies, which were all nationalized long before the Party came into power, large-scale enterprises are in private hands, the only notable exceptions being a large state-owned steel works in Northern Sweden, and since 1957 the large Lappland iron ore mines previously operated jointly by the State and private enterprise.) The Party advocates a certain amount of Government supervision of industry and trade; a continued redistribution of wealth through high taxes on income and inheritance and an extensive social insurance system and other public welfare services.

In foreign policy, the Party (and through it the Government) has adhered steadfastly to an alliance-free policy for Sweden. Foreign Minister Östen Undén has held his post since 1945. In late 1948 the Social Democratic Government then in office attempted to bring about a defense union among the three Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Since the Swedes insisted that this union be free of any ties with the then projected Atlantic Pact, the Norwegians, and shortly thereafter the Danes, refused and the discussions broke up in early 1949. Since then, Sweden has resumed the policy of freedom from any military alliance. This policy bears the signum of the Social Democratic Party but enjoys the official support of all other parties as well. This policy has not, however, prevented Sweden from joining the UN, the OEEC (which is to become the OECD), the Council of Europe, the Nordic Council, and the European Free Trade Association (the "Outer Seven.")

The Social Democratic Party today advocates a strong defense organization as a means of insuring a policy of "armed neutrality" and respect for the country's independence and integrity. Officially, therefore, all of the four non-Communist parties are agreed in principle both on foreign policy and



defense policy. On the question of possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, the Social Democratic Party Congress held in June 1960 supported the position of the Party's Atomic Weapons Committee, which in its report of November 1959 authorized expanded research on protection against atomic weapons, but stated that a decision on atomic weapons direct production research need not be made before 1963 and that no decision on actual production of such weapons need be made before about 1965. The Congress thus deferred a decision on the issue until the next Party Congress, in 1964.

Leaders: Tage ERLANDER (Chairman, Prime Minister), Torsten NILSSON (Minister of Social Welfare), Gunnar STRANDG (Minister of Finance), Sven ASPLING (Secretary General), Arne GELJER (President, Swedish Trade Union Federation, LO). (See also separate list of Cabinet Ministers).

#### b. The Conservative Party

The Conservative Party mainly derives its vote from the well-to-do and upper middle classes and has the support of industrialists, civil service career officers and officers of the armed forces. From having once been the country's leading political party, the Conservatives declined during the 1920's and 1930's, but this trend reached a standstill during the 1940's, and the Party regained some ground in the 1950's. In the September 1960 elections, it suffered a setback, however, when it lost 6 of its 45 seats in the Lower Chamber and its proportion of the vote slipped from 19.5% to 16.6%; it thus was replaced by the Liberals as the largest opposition party.

In domestic policy, the Conservative Party stands for protection of private industry and free enterprise; advocates a free capital market; opposes State controls; advocates strict economy in public administration and finance; and favors social reforms on condition that the resulting tax burden does not impede sound development of industry, commerce and agriculture. The Party firmly supports the Monarchy and the Lutheran State Church.

In foreign policy, the Party has always advocated the strongest possible national defense even at the expense of social services. It adheres to the traditional Swedish policy of aloofness from Great Power alliances but favors military cooperation "in some form" with Norway and Denmark (which are members of NATO, unlike Sweden) and has come out in favor of Sweden's declaring herself more openly in sympathy with the objectives of the Western democracies. It is the only party thus far to have taken a positive stand on the question of Swedish acquisition of tactical nuclear weapons, which it favors.

Leaders: Jarl HJALMARSON (Chairman), Leif CASSEL (First Vice Chairman), Professor Gunnar HECKSCHER (Second Vice Chairman), and Gunnar SVARD (Secretary General).

#### c. The Liberal Party

The Liberal Party represents the urban middle-class, small tradesmen and intellectuals but also derives considerable support from temperance, pacifist and free-church movements in rural districts. It suffered a severe setback in the 1958 election to the Lower Chamber, losing 20 of its 58 seats and polling



18.2% of the total votes cast, compared to 23.3% in 1956. This defeat was largely the result of an equivocal stand on the pensions issue. In the September 1960 general elections, however, it gained two seats and again became the largest opposition party, but with only 17.5% of the total votes cast.

In domestic policy, the Party favors promotion of private enterprise and small industry, abolition of most Government controls, free multilateral trade and low tariffs, a broad program of social legislation; curbing of trusts and state and private monopolies; and opposes nationalization of industry.

In foreign policy, the Party supports Sweden's policy of freedom from Great Power alliances.

Leaders: Professor Bertil OHLIN (Chairman), Waldemar SVENSSON (Deputy Chairman), Sven WEDEN (Chairman, Party Executive), Olle DAHLEN (Secretary General), and Birger LUNDSTRÖM (Party Group Leader in the Upper Chamber).

#### d. The Center Party

The Center Party works primarily for the economic and political interests of the rural population but in recent years also has begun to cater to the urban middle-class and small tradesmen. Although in many respects more conservative than the Conservative Party itself, it has been willing to collaborate with the Social Democratic Party, with which it formed a Coalition Cabinet from 1936 to 1939 and from 1951 to 1957. Its voter support has risen in recent Lower Chamber elections, the Party gaining 13 seats in 1958 and two further seats in September 1960 to reach a total of 34. Since 1956 its share of the popular vote has risen from 9.4% to 13.6%.

In foreign policy, the Party favors a strong national defense and endorses strict neutrality for Sweden.

Leaders: Dr. Gunnar HEDLUND (Chairman, former Minister of the Interior), Gustaf JONNBERG (Secretary General), Lars ELIASSON (former Minister Without Portfolio), and Nils G. HANSSON (former Minister of Agriculture).

#### e. The Communist Party

The Swedish Communists have rather steadily polled less votes in the past several general elections, slipping to 4.5% in 1960 compared to 5% in 1956. They represent a small Party deriving most of its votes from among the habitually disgruntled elements to be found even in a prosperous and socially well-organized country like Sweden. The Party has 5 seats in the Lower Chamber of the Riksdag and 2 in the Upper Chamber. Although the Government has disavowed Communist support, it has in fact on several occasions averted defeat in the Riksdag only by virtue of the Communists voting in its favor or abstaining rather than voting against it.

The Communist influence among Swedish intellectuals is infinitesimal, and their influence in the trade unions has also declined substantially over the past several years. Communists now control less than 100 (and mainly minor ones) of the country's approximately 8,000 trade union locals.

Leaders: Hilding HAGBERG (official Party Chairman), Erik KARLSSON (Party Secretary), and Fritjof LAGER.



## V. The Armed Forces

### The High Command

The King is the commander of the Swedish Armed Forces. He exercises his authority through the Defense Department under the Minister of Defense. The actual military command is exercised through a Supreme Commander who is nominally responsible to the King, but in practice to the elected government through the Defense Minister.

At the present time the Supreme Commander, assisted by a Defense Staff, is responsible for operational matters and direct command over the army through the seven military districts.

Operational control of the Navy and Air Force is exercised through the chiefs of those services. The Service chiefs are responsible for training and preparation of units for combat.

### Budget

The defense budget for 1961/62 amounted to the dollar equivalent of approximately \$592 million. This was an increase of \$18 million over the previous year. The three services received amounts as follows: The Air Force, \$238 million; the Army, \$206 million; and the Navy, \$81 million. The defense budget is approximately 20 per cent of the national budget.

### Military Service

The Swedish defense forces are based on a universal conscript system. All males must register for service at the age of 18. Generally, the period of service is for 10 months, beginning about May. Longer periods of training are required for technicians, specialists, and potential officers and non-commissioned officers.

Refresher training is required for two 30-day periods during the sixth and twelfth years after the initial training.

Personnel of the Swedish defense forces consist of the following:

Army: 9,000 regular officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men and an annual conscript class of about 30,000 men. (During World War II, Sweden's largest army at one time was approximately 500,000 men, and the Army asserts that it would now be possible to raise a total of 600,000 men. About 70,000 conscript reserves are scheduled for thirty days' refresher training each year.)

Navy: 700 officers, 4,000 enlisted men, and an annual conscript class of about 3,000 men. (The Reserve consists mainly of the last ten conscript classes which provide a mobilization potential of about 30,000.)

Coast Artillery: (Under Naval Command) 250 officers, 1,200 petty officers and onlisted men, and an annual conscript class of about 2,500 men. (The Reserve is comparable to that of the Navy in concept and has a mobilization



potential of about 30,000). The Chief of the service is Major General Rudolf Kolmodin, Coast Artillery.

Air: Almost 1,000 officers, 950 warrant and noncommissioned officers, and more than 3,400 enlisted men make up the regular force which is augmented by an annual conscript class of about 5,000. Of this total about 1,300 are pilots. The reserve force consists of 900 officers and 200 other ranks and includes 450 pilots. The Air Force employs 7,000 civilians.

### Army

The principal mission of the Swedish Army is to defend the land against invasion, and if Sweden is invaded, to hinder the occupation of the country and counterattack the enemy. If an enemy invaded Swedish soil, the Army, in cooperation with the Navy and Air Force, would attack to drive him out.

The army is organized on a territorial basis into seven military districts which are further subdivided into defense areas. The peacetime army is organized by units into 15 infantry regiments, 4 armored infantry regiments, 3 armored regiments, 7 artillery regiments, 1 separate artillery battalion and supporting units. These peacetime units are the parent organization for the infantry and armored brigades which would be activated on mobilization.

The war strength is based on a rapid assembly of men and equipment which can quickly become effective. The war organization consists of "field units" whose mission is to counterattack any enemy penetrations. A less mobile defense is provided by "local defense units" formed by the older conscripts who are mobilized quickly to defend areas in the vicinity of the mobilization points. The army also includes the Home Guard, whose mission is to defend their home areas. It is a volunteer organization made up into small units such as squads and platoons which can be quickly assembled to complement the local defense units.

### Navy

The two principal tasks assigned to the Navy by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces are defense against invasion and protection of shipping.

These tasks are to be carried out jointly in coordination with the Army and the Air Force. In connection with the first task of defense against invasion, a major problem is that Sweden has a coast line 2,700 miles in length. Relative to protection of shipping, Sweden is entirely dependent on foreign sources of supply for petroleum products for the industrial economy as well as her defense establishment.

The Navy is one of the largest and best equipped in Northern Europe and second only to the Soviet Fleet in the Baltic. The largest units in the Swedish Fleet are two post-war cruisers. In addition, there are 15 destroyers, 25 submarines, 35 PT boats, and 45 minesweepers. A progressive building and modernization program has maintained this fleet in top condition. Well-camouflaged dispersal anchorages, as well as ship shelters dug into the rock formations of the archipelagoes, provide secure logistic bases in time of war.



## Coast Artillery

The Coast Artillery functions as a part of the Navy with a primary mission of defending specified naval bases and strategic coastal areas against seaborne invasion. In order to accomplish this mission, the Coast Artillery is organized into five defense commands with headquarters located within the naval command areas. During wartime these Coast Artillery defense commands would be operationally responsible to the local Navy or Army defense commander dependent upon its local mission.

## Air Force

The Swedish Air Force has over one thousand jet aircraft and eighteen thousand personnel, including civilian employees. The mission of the Air Force is threefold, including the air defense of Sweden, air support of the ground forces, and support of the Navy against invasion forces.

Of these three missions, by far the most important is the air defense role and most of their effort is in support of this task. To carry out these roles, the Air Force has:

A total of 17 combat wings which is broken down into 11 fighter wings, 4 attack wings, and 3 miscellaneous wings of photo and all weather aircraft.

In addition to 17 permanent bases for these wings, there are 3 satellite bases for each wing plus additional satellites to provide a total of 87 airfields for their 51 squadrons.

The Swedish Air Force uses underground hangars to an unusual extent. Security of the Air Force combat forces rests on a combination of hardening, dispersal and mobility.

To carry out the Air Force mission, the following aircraft types are used:

- a. The Swedish-built J-29, Mach .96.
- b. The Swedish-built A-32, Mach .96, in attack, photo, and all-weather configurations.
- c. The J-34, Mach .98, which is the British Hawker Hunter.
- d. The Swedish-built double delta J-35 (Draken), Mach 2. plus, produced in attack, reconnaissance, all-weather, and trainer versions, is scheduled to replace the J-29 and J-32.

The J-29, A-32A, and J-34 are armed with four 20mm guns, and the J-35 is armed with two 30mm guns. All of the aircraft carry various combinations of rockets and bombs, including the U. S. built Sidewinder. The J-35 employs collision course fire control and Falcon air-to-air guided missiles.



## Personalities

Minister of Defense	Sven ANDERSSON
Under Secretary of Defense	Karl FRITHIOFSON
Supreme Commander	General Nils SWEDLUND, To be succeeded by Lieutenant General Torsten RAPP, Chief of the Air Force on October 1, 1961.
Chief of Staff	Major General Curt GORANSSON, To be succeeded by Colonel Carl Eric ALMGREN on October 1, 1961.
Army Chief	Lieutenant General Count Thord BONDE
Chief of Staff	Major General Arne MOHLIN
Ordnance	Major General Edward MALM
Quartermaster	Major General Hilding KRING
Navy Chief	Vice Admiral Stig ERICSON, To be succeeded by Vice Admiral Åke LINDEMÄLM on October 1, 1961.
Chief of Staff	Rear Admiral Einar BLIDBERG, To be succeeded by Commodore Oscar KROKSTEDT on October 1, 1961.
Naval Administration	Rear Admiral Gunner JEDEUR-PALMCRÉN
Coast Artillery Chief	Major General Henrik LANGE
Air Force Chief	Lieutenant General Torsten RAPP, To be succeeded by Major General Lage THUNBERG on October 1, 1961.
Chief of Staff	Major General Stig NÖREN

## B. THE ECONOMY

### Introduction

The natural bases of the Swedish economy are its extensive forest areas and its rich iron ore deposits. In the commercial development of these two natural resources Sweden occupies an impressive position both as a producing and exporting nation, her share in world trade being far out of proportion to her population of nearly 7.5 million. Sweden ranks fifth in the world in the production of round and sawn timber, is the sixth largest producer of newsprint, and her output of pulp is exceeded only by that of the United States, Canada, and the Soviet Union. Forest products are by far Sweden's most important exports. Sweden's position as producer and exporter of iron ore is perhaps more impressive, for ore is the basis for the important mining, metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and Sweden is one of the world's largest iron ore exporters.

With the exception of hydroelectric power, which is extensively developed - and of which there is an enormous undeveloped capacity - Sweden is deficient in power and particularly in fuels, one of the prime requisites for an industrial economy. Some coal is mined, but its quality is poor, and almost all solid fuel requirements are imported (3.8 million tons of



coal and coke were imported in 1960). Sweden has no presently known resources of crude oil, although there is some extraction of oil from domestically-minded shale; but per capita consumption of petroleum products is very high (exceeded only by that of the United States and Canada), and imports amounted to 13.3 million tons in 1960. Over the past decade there has been a continuing shift from solid to liquid fuels for domestic and industrial use in Sweden, and purchases of oil have steadily risen.

Barely one-tenth of Sweden's land area is arable, but yields are relatively high. Agricultural production is now at roughly the prewar level. Sweden is just about self-sufficient (on a caloric basis) and produces some exportable surpluses, of which bread grains are the most important. At the same time Sweden is an importer of large quantities of food products, particularly of coffee, fruits and vegetables which cannot be satisfactorily cultivated domestically.

Sweden enjoys one of the highest standards of living in Europe. In 1960, there was one automobile for every seven Swedes, a ratio which was far above that in other European countries. It has been estimated that by mid 1961 there will be one automobile for every six inhabitants.

Social welfare expenditures form the largest single item in Sweden's working budget, with 4,503 million crowns\* voted in fiscal year 1961 for this purpose out of a total appropriation of 15,541 million crowns. Defense expenditures are estimated at 2,963 million crowns. 50% of the taxes collected by the central government are income and property taxes. The annual deficit on the total budget has been rising in recent years - from 598 million crowns in FY 1956 to 1,632 in FY 1960. At the end of FY 1961, the annual deficit is expected to be 1,187 million crowns. During March, 1961, the central government debt totaled 22,962 million crowns.

### Foreign Trade

The intensive development of Sweden's forest and mineral resources and an advanced degree of industrialization are reflected in its foreign trade activities. About 25% of Sweden's total industrial production is exported. Forest products constituted 32% of total exports of 13.3 billion crowns in 1960. Other major export groups included machines and instruments (18%), transportation products (12%), base metals and steel mill products (10%), and iron ore (8%). In addition to being a major shipbuilding country, Sweden also has a large merchant fleet whose earnings assist materially in helping to offset the substantial customary trade deficit. In 1960, net shipping income amounted to an estimated 1,325 million crowns, while the excess of imports over exports totalled 1.6 billion crowns.

Sweden's large import trade stems from the demand for raw materials and fuel for Swedish industry and foodstuffs and consumer goods required to maintain the high standard of living enjoyed by the Swedes. Total imports in 1960 amounted to 14.9 billion crowns, with fuels accounting

\* 1 Swedish Crown Equals \$0.193



for 14%; food products, 10%; machinery, 16%; and textiles, 10%.

Sweden's foreign trade is heavily oriented towards Western Europe, with that area responsible for more than 70% of Sweden's imports and exports. Within Western Europe, the Common Market countries consumed 30% of Sweden's exports and supplied 40% of its imports in 1960. Trade with the Soviet Bloc, which accounted for 7% of total foreign trade in early postwar years, averaged only 3% annually in 1957 and 1958, and 4% in 1959 and 1960. The United Kingdom and West Germany are Sweden's principal trading partners.

In 1960 Sweden's imports from the United States totalled 1,843.7 million crowns, or 12% of total Swedish imports. In addition to substantial imports of fuel, the other major import commodity groups which make up the bulk of Swedish imports from the United States are food products, tobacco products, chemicals, machinery of all kinds, and transportation equipment.

Swedish exports to the United States in 1960 amounted to 847.1 million crowns or 6% of total Swedish exports. Pulp exports to the United States in 1960 totalled 118 million crowns, or 14% of total Swedish exports to that country. Motor vehicles, represented by Volvo and Saab passenger cars, retained their leading position in 1960, accounting for 148 million crowns, or 17% of total Swedish exports to the United States in that year. This was, however, a decline from 175 million crowns for such exports in 1959.

#### Commercial Policy

The need to maintain export markets for Sweden's pulp, paper, iron ore, and industrial production, together with the dependence of Swedish industries and consumers on imports, are the underlying factors in the Swedish liberal foreign trade policy. Sweden is a low tariff country with relatively few import or export restrictions. In January 1959, a new tariff, based on the Brussels Nomenclature now used by most Western European countries, was adopted. In addition, the new tariff rates are now mainly on an ad valorem basis, but this change did not affect the overall low level of duty rates.

Controls over Sweden's foreign trade, introduced during and after World War II, have been successively reduced, and on April 1, 1960, import controls over commodities from the dollar area were made identical with OEEC restrictions, which cover principally motor vehicles and a few agricultural items. It is estimated that 98% of Swedish imports from the United States are free-listed. At the present time controls over Swedish exports are exercised with respect to only a limited number of items and, in certain respects, to shipments to East Bloc countries and Communist China.

Together with other Western European countries, Sweden formally adopted convertibility of foreign exchange for current transactions at the end of 1958, with exceptions applying only to currencies of those countries with which Sweden has bilateral payments agreements. Early this year, Sweden, with nine other countries, further insured convertibility for current transactions by accepting the obligations of Article VIII of the



Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. Quota controls on dollars have been successively reduced and at the present time the allowance for Swedish tourists to the dollar area is 6,000 crowns. However, capital movements are controlled by the government and there are considerable restrictions against portfolio investments in Sweden by foreign capital.

Sweden is a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and was very active in the formation of EFTA. Signature of the EFTA convention was completed in Stockholm in January, 1960. Sweden has also been active in discussions centering around the prospects of association between the EFTA and the European Economic Community (EEC). As a member of the Nordic Council, Sweden continues to participate in meetings on economic and social matters with the other Nordic countries (Finland, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland).

#### Current Developments

The economic expansion which began in mid-1959 continued throughout 1960 to the point where Sweden was faced with the threat of inflation. A serious shortage of manpower developed -- most acute for skilled workers and especially incident in the metal-working and engineering industries as well as in the building and construction trades -- and is considered to have slowed down the rate of growth in national production. The gross national product increased by 3 percent over 1959 as compared with 5 percent from 1958 to 1959 and with no less than 1 per cent growth during the recession year of 1958. The volume of industrial production was 8 per cent higher than the previous year, with new peaks being attained in the output of iron ore, pulp and paper.

The government's aim of restraining the economy was carried out largely through the exercise of tight monetary and credit policies. In order to counteract the inflationary risks inherent in the strong demand for credit, measures were directed at reducing liquidity and limiting satisfaction of such demand: commercial banks were exhorted to slow down their lending activities; the discount rate was raised from 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent; liquidity quotas for commercial banks were increased; long and short-term government obligations were offered on the open market instead of only to credit institutions.

In addition, special tax inducements were offered to business enterprises to set aside more of their funds earmarked for investment into a special, blocked account held by the Riksbank (i.e. the "anti-cyclical investment funds"). Early in the summer, limitations were imposed on the initiation of new building and construction in both the public and private sector to further dampen overly expensive investment tendencies and to help alleviate the excessive demand for manpower in this sector at peak season.

The chief fiscal measure was the imposition of a general turnover tax of 4.2 per cent (effective January 1, 1960) which resulted in an immediate jump of about 2.7 per cent in the level of consumer prices, which otherwise remained remarkably steady throughout the year.



For the present therefore, there will be no relaxation in the official policy of restraint. In fact, steps to curtail public and private building and construction during the usual spring upsurge of activity have already been taken, other investment by the public sector is being slowed down and strong efforts are being made to obtain voluntary retrenchment in investment activities by private industry.

#### Government Control of the Economy

With the exception of Government ownership in the field of transportation, communications, tobacco and liquor production, and, effective October 1, 1957, iron ore mining, economic activity in Sweden is largely in private hands. Measured in terms of output, private business enterprise accounts for about 93% of total industrial production, while the remainder is shared about equally between public and cooperative enterprise. It is significant that private industry accounts for about 95% of the total output of forest industry products, 93% of total steel output, 98% of the production of the steel-fabricating, machine and engineering industries, over 92% of the output of the chemical industry, 92% of electrical manufacturing, and 58% of hydroelectric power production. Shipbuilding and shipping have been left virtually untouched under private ownership. Consumer cooperatives account for 14% of retail turnover, 10% of wholesale turnover, employ about 4% of all workers in manufacturing industry, and own 5% of the country's dwelling units. Direct government ownership has not been pursued very vigorously as a major policy objective. Much more effective and pervasive consequences have followed from indirect controls of the planning type - over new building and investment, in the fields of corporate taxation and depreciation policies, and in the system of financial and money market controls.

Except for rent control and controls over the capital market, there are few direct domestic controls in effect.

#### American Commercial Activity In Sweden

As of March 1961, there were an estimated 2,150 American citizens resident in Sweden. Most are American citizens of Swedish birth or antecedents who are employed in Sweden by Swedish firms or who have retired here.

The greater part of American direct investments in Sweden are in connection with the distribution of automobiles, motion pictures, petroleum products, and in the manufacture of tires and farm machinery. There are, in addition, many Swedish companies or agents representing American companies.



## C. LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

### Labor

#### Labor Force

According to the latest Central Bureau of Statistics figures, Sweden has a labor force of 4,044,366. Full employment has been maintained throughout the postwar period, although there was some easing in the labor market in 1957-58. The year 1960 marked the high point with the tightest labor market in Swedish history.

#### Wages

Average hourly earnings of male industrial workers in November 1960 stood at 5.97 Swedish crowns and of female industrial workers at 4.09 crowns. These figures do not include vacation and holiday pay or sick benefit payments.

#### Hours

In general, Swedish industry maintains a forty-five hour week with some exceptions, such as shift-workers with a 42-hour week, and underground workers in mining operations, who work 40 hours. The 45-hour week indicates the annual average only; in most industries labor and management have agreed on working more than 45 hours in winter in exchange for free Saturdays in summer. Swedish law provides for annual paid vacations of three weeks. A proposal for four weeks is now pending in the Riksdag. Holiday pay is general in most industries.

#### Organization

Between 95 and 98 per cent of all industrial workers in Sweden are organized in trade unions affiliated with the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions (LO) with a current membership of 1,485,735. This includes railroad and other state and municipal workers as well as agricultural workers and those in service trades. White collar and professional workers are organized in unions affiliated with the Central Organization of Salaried Employees (TCO) and the Swedish Confederation of Professional Associations (SACO), respectively. TCO has 393,526 members among white collar workers, with bank and insurance company employees, elementary school teachers, policemen and the noncommissioned officers in the armed services being almost 100 per cent organized. SACO has approximately 55,000 members among professionals such as engineers, professors, architects, clergymen, lawyers and physicians.

#### Political Affinities of Organized Labor

Close working relationships are maintained between the trade union movement and the Social Democratic Party. TCO, however, maintains a



nonpartisan policy, since a large number of members in its component unions belong to other political parties. The national unions of LO as well as the overwhelming majority of locals are under Social Democratic leadership. Many locals maintain group membership in the party, although individual members may elect to join other parties or no party. Arne Geijer, President of LO, is a Social Democratic member of the Upper House of the Riksdag and consequently has this national forum in which to present the views of his organization. Other LO and TCO officers and representatives are also members of the Riksdag, most of them Social Democrats although a few represent the Liberal Party.

The Swedish trade union movement maintains a highly responsible position in the community. The advice of its representatives is sought and carefully considered by the Government in the formulation of national policies, especially in the economic and social fields.

#### International Affiliation of Swedish Labor

Both LO and TCO belong to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. LO President Arne Geijer has been ICFTU President since 1957. LO unions also strongly support the International Trade Secretariats. LO and its affiliated national unions also maintain informal but close working relations with the corresponding groups in the other Scandinavian countries and Finland.

#### Labor Legislation and Labor Relations

Relations between management and labor in Sweden are marked by a decided hands-off policy on the part of the government. Labor legislation falls into three principal categories:

1. That which establishes the right of private employees to organize and bargain collectively. Public employees may organize and in practice, although not by law, enjoy collective bargaining rights. There is no law forbidding public employees to strike.
2. That which provides for a government mediation service but acceptance of the mediators' recommendations is not mandatory.
3. That which refers to violations of or disagreements over interpretation of existing contracts in private employment which may be brought directly to the Labor Court, a tripartite body. Its decisions are final and binding.

The basic policy concerning employer-employee relations is contained in agreements between the Swedish Employers' Federation (SAF), LO and TCO. Wage rates, overtime, and other working conditions are determined by industry-wide agreements between employers' associations and national unions. There is no closed shop but the high degree of trade union organization virtually creates the same effect.



## Collective Bargaining

Under the LO statutes and the union by-laws, the unions are free to shape their wage policies independently. In recent years, however, central agreements between the unions and the employers' associations have established the framework within which industry and individual union-management agreements are negotiated. Such agreements were authorized by the LO Congress of 1956. With one exception, the central agreements have been for two-year periods.

## Labor Conflicts

There have been no large-scale labor conflicts since the great metal workers' strike in 1945.

## Communist Influence in Trade Unions

While the Communists never had any influence in the leadership of the LO and very little in affiliated national unions, they were fairly strong among rank-and-file workers in the Metal Workers' Union, controlling the two largest locals (Stockholm and Göteborg) until about eight years ago. Since then, their influence has steadily declined although occasional fluctuations do occur. It is estimated that they currently control about 100 locals out of 8,000 in LO. Almost all the Communist-controlled locals are small, however.

## Social Welfare

### Social Benefits

There is no all-inclusive government unemployment insurance system. However, the government supervises and gives financial support to programs established and administered by individual national unions.

National old age pensions have been in existence in Sweden for many years. Current basic pensions range between 2,750 crowns a year for a single pensioner and 4,130 crowns for a married couple, local supplements not included. A contributory pension law was enacted by the Riksdag on May 14, 1959, which became effective on January 1, 1960. These supplementary pensions are based on earned incomes between 4,000 and 30,000 crowns and may pay a maximum of 15,600 crowns per year, in addition to the national pension. Both pension systems provide for pensions in case of disability and survivors' benefits.

According to an estimate of the Swedish Employers' Federation, the direct cost to employers of social benefits (vacations, pensions, safety, medical care, sick pay, housing) prior to the enactment of the supplementary pensions law was 18.5 per cent of the total payroll - 30.2 per cent for white collar workers and 14.2 per cent for manual workers. The supplementary pensions contribution by the employer amounted to 1.8 per cent in 1960; this will increase by about 0.6 per



cent per year to a maximum of 10 per cent.

### Health and Medical Care

The General Compulsory Sickness Insurance Act, linked up with a revised system of workmen's compensation, became effective on January 1, 1955. It provides for virtually complete hospital and medical care. The system has been very successful and actually produced a surplus during the first five years of operation, which was distributed in the form of increased benefits. It is financed through joint contributions by employees and employers with the government providing for some administrative costs.

The administration of public health services in Sweden - outpatient care and hospitalization - is shared to a varying degree by the municipalities, the provincial councils, and the national government. The major responsibility for providing health supervision and general hospital facilities as well as part of the mental health services rests with the provincial councils.

The national government employs district medical officers and administers two teaching university hospitals as well as mental outpatient and institutional services except in three major cities. However, the government's financial commitments go much beyond this since certain local and provincial services are heavily state-subsidized.

Under the Insurance Act, membership in a public medical care insurance fund is compulsory for Swedish citizens domiciled in Sweden as well as for those foreigners domiciled and registered as residents in Sweden who are at least 16 years old.

### Medical Benefits

These include:

1. Three-fourths of the doctor's fees according to a fixed scale.
2. Three-fourths of the cost of x-ray examinations, x-ray treatment and radium treatment.
3. Two-thirds of the cost of dental care, provided it is given in public establishments. (These are somewhat restricted in number, however, so that such dental care benefits are limited largely to school children.)
4. The refund of hospitalization cost according to the rates charged in the public wards of local hospitals. (Private hospitals are relatively few in number.)
5. Reimbursement for travel to and from the nearest public hospital and part of the cost of transportation to and from a doctor if this cost exceeds a certain sum.



6. With the authorization of the supervising authority, reimbursement for certain costs of medicine.

7. Special maternity benefits.

Members of medical care funds are also insured for basic allowances ranging between 3 and 20 crowns per day, depending upon income. Daily supplements for children during the breadwinner's illness ranging from 1 crown for one or two children to 3 crowns for five or more children are also provided. Payment of the daily allowances is limited to 730 days (two years) for each period of illness.

#### D. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERY

##### Agriculture

###### The Land

Sweden is located between the 55th and 69th degrees north latitude, or about the same latitude as Alaska, Southern Greenland and Siberia. Total land area is about 41 million ha., of which about 55 per cent is forest land, 33 per cent mountains, peat bogs, swamps, etc., 9.2 per cent crop land and 2.4 per cent pastures. Lakes and rivers comprise an additional 38,568 square kilometers. Sweden has more than 100,000 lakes.

###### Climate

Average monthly temperature at Stockholm ranges between 27 degrees F. in February and 62 degrees in July. The annual average is 43 degrees. The Gulf Stream increases the temperature 20 to 25 degrees above other areas in the same latitude.

The average length of the frost-free season ranges between 210 days in the southwestern area to 90 days in the northernmost agricultural regions. The average for central Sweden is about 140 days. In the south, spring seedings normally begin in the first half of April, but in the northernmost areas not until the end of May.

Average annual precipitation ranges between 20 to 25 inches in the principal agricultural areas. Rainfall is usually low in the spring and in the eastern section of the country, but sufficient for plant growth in all areas.

Tons given are metric tons. One hectare (ha.) equals 2.47 acres. One square kilometer equals 0.386 square miles. The Swedish population, now about 7,500,000 persons, increases at a rate of about 40,000 persons a year.



## Topography

The following are the principal areas: The Alpine Region culminating in Mount Kebnekajse (6,970 feet), the Highlands of Northern Sweden, the Bothnia Coastal Region, the Lowlands of Central Sweden, the Lowlands of Southern Sweden and the Southern Swedish Highlands.

## Soil

The most productive soils are the clay, the clay-moraine and the clay-sand soils in the southern and central lowlands. These soils are predominantly made up of glacial sedimentary deposits and contain a varying proportion of organic material. In the highland areas moraine soils and peat bogs (partly cultivated) predominate. Sandy soils are found principally in the southeastern areas and in the South Swedish highlands.

## Population

Total population amounted to about 7,500,000 persons at the end of 1960. Agricultural population corresponds to about 15 percent of the total. Since 1950, the agricultural labor force has declined at a rate of 3 to 4 percent a year.

## Number of farms and land in farms

The number of farms operated as individual enterprises and with more than 2 hectares of crop land totaled 268,000 in 1956. Total area in farms is about 14.9 million ha. or 56 ha. (140 acres), on the average, per farm. Distribution by kind of land was as follows:

	<u>Crop land</u>	<u>Pastures</u>	<u>Forest land</u>	<u>Other land</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total farm land; 1,000 ha. <sup>1/</sup>	3,500	641	8,173	2,573	14,887
Average per farm; ha.	13	2	31	10	56
<sup>1/</sup> Farms with more than 2 ha. of crop land.					

Due to the consolidation, smaller farms are disappearing as independent units at a rate of around 4,500 a year.

## Livestock

Livestock numbers are approximately as follows (in million heads): cattle 2.5; horses 0.2; hogs 2.0; poultry 10.0; sheep and lambs 0.15.

## Production and consumption

If food products not producible in Sweden - citrus fruits, bananas,



coffee, spices, etc. - are disregarded, production at present approximately equals consumption. Estimated output without the aid of imported feed and fertilizers corresponds to about 70 percent of consumption. Some products normally leave a surplus while others are in deficit. Total output has been static during the 1950's and now approximately equals the pre-war level.

Acreage disposition (crop land) is approximately as follows (in percent): Bread grain 13; coarse grain 32; root crops 6; oil seed crops 3; hay 33; forage crops, specialty crops and bare fallow 13.

A normal bread grain crop amounts to about 1 million ton and a coarse grain crop to 2 million ton. Normal production of other crops is about as follows (in million ton): Potatoes 1.6; sugar beets 1.8; oil seed 0.15; hay 3.9.

Milk production corresponds to about 3.6 million tons with a declining tendency. Output of meat and eggs is about 370 and 90 thousand tons, respectively.

The intake of food and beverages per person per day amounts to about 3,160 calories of which about 40 percent is of animal origin.

#### Foreign trade

Sweden normally exports certain quantities of wheat, rape seed and oil, butter, pork and eggs and imports hard wheat, coarse grain, high protein feed, beef, cotton, tobacco as well as semi-tropical and tropical products. Total exports of agricultural products normally amount to about 600 million kronor a year while imports of supplementary and complimentary agricultural products exceed 2 billion kronor.

A summary of production, consumption and foreign trade is shown below for 1960 (1,000 tons):

	Production 1960	Consumption for food	Imports	Exports
Wheat	810	500	150	130
Rye	240	140	90	-
Rape & mustard seed	67	-	-	-
Coarse grain	2,610	-	60	40
Butter	84	73	-	12
Meat	354	341	15	37 <sup>1/</sup>
Eggs	90	81	-	9

<sup>1/</sup> Incl. meat equivalents of live hogs exported for slaughter.

#### Technological progress

Mechanization has proceeded at a rapid rate. The number of farm tractors has increased from 22,000 in 1946 to about 170,000 at present. The number of combines is about 25,000. About 2/3 of the cows are



milked by machine. Binders and mowers are found on almost all family farms. About 95 percent of the farms are electrified.

#### Income and Investment

The typical one-family farm (15 ha. of crop land) has a gross agricultural income of 29,000 crowns and a net return to labor and capital of about 13,000 crowns. Market value of investments in land, (excluding forest land and forests) building equipment and livestock amounts to about 80,000 crowns. Market value of investments in farm forests and forest land averages about 50,000 crowns per farm but variations are great. The return to labor and capital from sales of forest products and work outside of the farm would average about 4,000 crowns per farmer. The present market value of all farms is about 30 billion crowns.

#### Tenancy

About 27 percent of the crop land is operated by tenants.

#### Agricultural policy

The goal of the agricultural price and market policy is to assist the efficient farmer in earning an income comparable to that of industrial workers. The endeavor to reach this goal is by the following principal means:

1. Import taxes and export subsidies.
2. Milling quotas and other admixing regulations.
3. Direct subsidies, particularly to small producers.
4. Government assistance by advice, loans, grants, etc., for land and building improvements and in enlargement of farms by means of consolidation.
5. Research, education and information.

Import taxes average about 50 percent of the import value. Milling and admixing quotas apply to wheat, rye and oil seed. Subsidies total about 300 million crowns, or 6 percent of the gross agricultural income. The administrative agency for price and market questions is the Agricultural Marketing Board (Statens Jordbruksnämnd) and for the land policy, education, etc., the Board of Agriculture (Lantbruksstyrelsen).

#### Education and research

The center of the higher education in agriculture and of the research activity is the College of Agriculture, Ultuna, Uppsala. A system of farm and home management schools of non-collegiate grade provides basic education in agriculture. Other methods of education, widely applied, are correspondence courses and short training courses.



### Farm organizations

There are two principal types of farm organizations, occupational associations and marketing, purchasing and credit associations. The principal occupational organization is the Swedish Farmers' Union (RLF) with a total membership of about 200,000 organized in 2,300 locals. The marketing and purchasing organizations are joined in the Federation of Swedish Farmers' Associations (SL). Their importance is indicated by the approximate amount which they handled of the following principal products in relation to the total marketed; milk, 99 percent; meat, 83; eggs 40; bread grain 70; sugar beets 100 percent (bargaining only); oil crops 100 percent (bargaining only). On the average, cooperative marketing covers about 80 percent of total marketings of agricultural products.

Larger farmers are organized in an employers' association and farm workers in a national federation affiliated with the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions (LO).

### Forestry

About 24 million hectares, or 57 percent of Sweden's land area, is covered by forests. Of the total volume of standing timber - estimated at 2,100 million cubic meters including bark - about 40 percent is pine, 44 percent spruce, 12 percent birch and 4 percent other broad-leaf species. About 69 percent of the forest area is in northern Sweden. Of the forest land, 24.6 percent is owned by the Government (national and local) 25 percent by companies, and 50.4 percent by farmers. Annual growth is estimated at 68 million cubic meters including bark, or about 2.5 cubic meters per hectare on the average. The annual growth ranges between 2 cubic meters per ha. in northern Sweden and 6 in the south. Cuttings in 1951-57 averaged about 50 million cubic meters a year distributed as follows: saw logs 36 percent, pulp wood 42 percent, all other uses 22 percent.

The basic forest policies are: cutting on a sustained yield basis; compulsory reforestation of overcut areas; control of insects and diseases; and Government loans and grants for forest improvement and road construction. Forest officers are educated at the College of Forestry and rangers at a number of forestry schools. The principal research agency is the State Institute of Forest Research.

The public forests are administered by the Board of Crown Lands and Forests (Kungl. Domänstyrelsen). The Board of Private Forestry (Kungl. Skogsstyrelsen) is the supervisory authority in regard to the privately owned forest land.



## Fishery

Catches of fish average about 225,000 tons a year, of which about 14,000 tons are fresh water catches. In recent years, about 30,000 tons of fish have been landed annually in foreign ports. More than 50 percent of catches are herring and sprats, about 15 percent cod and 5 percent mackerel.

The number of fishermen is about 10,000. In addition, about 7,700 persons have fishery as an important subsidiary source of income. The fishing fleet comprises about 10,000 motor vessels of which 3,300 have decks.

The administrative authority is the Board of Fishery (Kungl. Fiskeristyrelsen) with headquarters in Gothenburg.

## E. HIGHER EDUCATION AND NATURAL SCIENCE

### Higher Education

Sweden maintains traditionally high standards in education. Almost all educational institutions and their associated research institutes are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education (Ecklesiastik-departementet), which enforces uniform academic and salary standards.

There are now four universities in Sweden: To the two older ones, Uppsala (founded in 1477), 70 kilometers north of Stockholm, and Lund (founded in 1666), suburban to Malmö in south-west Sweden, there have recently been added those of Gothenburg (until 1954 a "högskola" or college) and Stockholm (until 1960 a högskola).

There are two technical institutes at the university level; the Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan (KTH, or the Royal Institute of Technology) (Chalmers Institute of Technology) in Gothenburg. In addition, a technical institute is being built in Lund, to be opened in late 1961 or in 1962.

In addition to the university medical schools in Uppsala, Lund and Gothenburg, there are two independent ones: The Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute (founded 1810) in Stockholm, and the new (and still limited) Medicinska Högskolan (Medical Institute) in Umeå in northern Sweden. As noted above, Karolinska is world famous for its research facilities and capabilities.

Other separate colleges and institutes exist, including those for dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary studies, agriculture, forestry, art, music, commerce, social studies.



University attendance is confined to students intending to enter the learned professions. To enter a university or högskola, the standard requirement is the successful completion of a gymnasium examination ("studentexamen"), usually passed at the age of 19 or 20 years. It is difficult to compare the educational systems of Sweden and the United States, but it is relatively safe to say that the gymnasium examination is more demanding than the U. S. college entrance examinations, often by about two years. The applicant to a Swedish institution of higher learning is, for example, reasonably fluent in several foreign languages (usually two to four, including English). Although passing the studentexamen is normally sufficient for entry into the universities, some faculties and colleges are obliged to impose limits on the enrollment because of inadequate facilities or staff. Other specific entrance examinations may be required in some cases also, such as a Greek and Latin examination for theology students. Living costs for students are usually partly covered by interest-free (or low interest) loans, and by fellowships, assistantships, etc. Tuition costs are paid by the government.

In the university the work is all professional, on the grounds that anyone passing the studentexamen has already a broad cultural background. The students are not classified by years as in the usual American undergraduate group; the typical student passes the general examinations for the degree of "kandidat" or "magister" after about three to five years and "licentiat" after several more. "Magister" differs from "kandidat" primarily in that the former degree implies some training in pedagogy. The degree of "doktor" is given in Scandinavia a number of years after that of "licentiat", on the basis of a record of accumulated research, often accomplished outside the university. It represents a standing higher than that of the typical degree of doctor in America and probably as high as the doctorate anywhere. In general, few people outside university staffs, even in medicine, attain the degree of "doktor". Degree titles are normally written in two abbreviations, the first for the branch of learning and the second for the level; thus, "fil kand" (philosophy "kandidat"), "pol mag" (political science "magister"), etc.

It is estimated that the increase in university students in Sweden for the 1960's will average 5% or 6% per annum, with particular emphasis in science and technology. About 30,000 university students were registered in 1960.

#### Natural Science

Sweden also enjoys a tradition of exceptionally high quality in its participation in the natural sciences, a tradition that extends back to the early days of modern science. Such pioneering Swedish scientists as Carl von Linné (who revolutionized plant and animal classification), Carl Wilhelm Scheele (18th century analytical chemist),



Christopher Polhem (natural scientist and inventor), Jöns Jakob Berzelius (pioneer atomic scientist and originator of electrochemical theory, in addition to devising the system of chemical formulation), Svante Arrhenius (electrolytic research and serum therapy), Anders Celsius (originator of the Celsius, i.e., centigrade, temperature scale), Anders Ångström (originator of the "angstrom unit" for light wave measurement) and many others have left an indelible influence on modern science and technology. Twentieth century Swedish scientists, such as Manne Siegbahn (x-ray spectroscopy), Arne Tiselius (chemistry), Herbert Olivecrona (neurosurgery), Allvar Gullstrand (ophthalmology), and Hugo Theorell (biochemistry) have continued to keep Swedish scientific effort in the forefront.

Currently perhaps some of the bases of this scientific strength are modern Sweden's appreciation that as a nation without colonies it finds a strong position in pure science important as a foundation for its advanced technology; a prosperity, based partly on long freedom from war damage, that has allowed the State to support experimental science well; and the traditionally high social standing of academic professors in Sweden, enhanced in the scientific fields by the extraordinary prestige of the Nobel Prize awards.

The quality of Sweden's scientific institutions draws numerous scientists and students from the whole world, exemplified by the long and continuing exchange of scientists and scientific information between the United States and Sweden. In addition, both private and governmental institutions of the United States give research grants to Swedish scientists and institutions, such as Sweden's world-famous medical research institute, the Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute (Karolinska Institutet).

#### F. THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

##### The Press

The absence of illiteracy in Sweden and the keen interest in international affairs among all age groups at all economic levels makes the Swedes avid newspaper readers. Daily newspapers have a circulation of almost 3,800,000 in a population of 7.5 million. Freedom of the press is a strong tradition, firmly established even before the Constitution of 1812 legally guaranteed it.

The overall standards of the Swedish press are high. Political, technological and cultural events receive excellent coverage. Most newspapers are serviced with domestic and foreign news by the Swedish News Exchange (T.T.), which is owned and operated jointly by the entire daily press of Sweden. T.T. has an exchange agreement with Reuters



of London, the French and West German news agencies (AFP and DPA) and the Norwegian, Danish and Finnish news agencies among others. The American press is represented in Sweden by the AP and UPI wire services and a New York Times correspondent. An English-language newspaper, The Scandinavian Times, a weekly, carries news from the Nordic countries. It is published in Copenhagen.

While most Swedish dailies reflect the political philosophies of a particular political party, only the Social Democratic and the Communist press are owned by their respective parties. With these exceptions, the Swedish press is privately owned.

There is only one major press syndicate, Bonniers, which owns the country's largest morning paper, Dagens Nyheter, and the largest afternoon paper, Expressen, both Liberal. Bonniers also publishes the majority of Sweden's leading feature magazines.

Another power in the newspaper world is the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) which owns Stockholms-Tidningen and Aftonbladet. Both Social Democratic papers were spokesmen for the Liberal Party until sold to LO by the Kreuger Syndicate in 1956.

The influence of the Communist press, except among the party faithful, is virtually negligible. Ny Dag, the official Communist daily organ, has a circulation reported to be about 15,000. Ny Dag is frequently quoted by other newspapers, chiefly to illustrate how isolated the paper is politically.

Sweden's leading newspapers, in the order of circulation, are as follows:

	<u>Daily Circulation</u>
<u>Expressen</u> (Liberal), Stockholm (afternoon) . . . . .	373,500
Chief Editor: Per Wrigstad	
Administrative Chief Editor: Carl-Adam Nycop	
Political Editor (Foreign): Olof Starkenberg	
Political Editor (Domestic): Nils Hallerby	
Owner: Bonnier Publishing House	
<u>Dagens Nyheter</u> <sup>1</sup> (Liberal), Stockholm . . . . .	342,000
(Sunday circulation 410,000)	
Chief Editor: Sven-Erik Larsson (Domestic Affairs)	
Olof Lagercrantz (Cultural Affairs)	
Administrative Chief Editor: Sten Hedman	
Foreign Editor: Ulf Brandell	
Domestic Editor: Jan-Magnus Fahlström	
Owner: Bonnier Publishing House	

1. Carries news summaries in English during summer months



	Daily Circulation
<u>Göteborgs-Posten</u> (Liberal), Göteborg . . . . .	236,000
Chief Editor and Publisher: Harry Hjärne	
Foreign Editor: Fredrik Stjernman	
<u>Aftonbladet</u> (Social Democratic), Stockholm (afternoon) . .	181,000
Chief Editor: Allan Fagerström	
Political Editor: Mans Backelin	
Owner: Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)	
<u>Stockholms-Tidningen</u> (Social Democratic), Stockholm . . .	145,000
(Sunday circulation 231,000)	
Chief Editor: Victor Vindé	
Political Editors: Ivar Sundvik (Chief)	
Yngve Lundberg (Foreign)	
Arne Redemo (Domestic)	
Managing Editor: Hugo Björk	
Owner: Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)	
<u>Svenska Dagbladet</u> <sup>1</sup> (Conservative), Stockholm. . . . .	136,000
Chief Editor: Allan Hernelius	
Second Editor: K. A. Tunberger	
Owner: Foundation affiliated with the Conservative Party	
<u>Sydsvenska Dagbladet</u> <sup>2</sup> (Conservative), Malmö	84,000
(Sunday circulation 139,000)	
Chief Editor and Publisher: Christer Wahlgren	
Second Editor: Gustaf-Adolf Hårde	
<u>Nya Wermlands-Tidningen</u> <sup>3</sup> (Conservative), Karlstad. . . . .	60,000
(plus twice-a-week special edition 6,700)	
Chief Editor: E. Gustaf H. Ander	
<u>Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning</u> <sup>1</sup> (Liberal), Göteborg	50,000
Chief Editor: Harald Wigforss	
Second Editor: Åke Djurberg	
<u>Skånska Dagbladet</u> (Center), Malmö . . . . .	48,000
Chief Editor: Lars Rune Braw	
Second Editor: Stig Mohlin	
<u>Norrländska Social-Demokraten</u> <sup>4</sup> (Social Democrat), Boden . .	38,800
Chief Editor: Lars Fagerström	
Managing Editor: Arne Elmbrandt	

1. Carries news summaries in English during summer months
2. Largest newspaper in southern Sweden
3. Largest newspaper outside major population centers
4. Largest newspaper in northern Sweden



## Radio and Television

Sveriges Radio (the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation), a semi-governmental organization, controls all radio and television broadcasting in Sweden. Ultimate control by the Swedish Government over programming is provided for in its contract with Sveriges Radio. The contract stipulates that all programs are required to "inform, instruct and entertain. Programs shall be objective, impartial and diversified and shall maintain high cultural standards. No commercial broadcasting shall be permitted."

As of December 15, 1960, there were 2,721,003 licensed radio sets in Sweden; as of March, 1961, 1,107,522 television licenses had been issued. The latter figure is increasing rapidly. Holders of these licenses support Sveriges Radio financially: radio owners pay a fee of \$6.00 annually and television owners \$20.00.

The Corporation made its first radio broadcast in 1925 and its first telecast in 1957 after three years of experimental transmissions. Swedish television is currently linked to both Nordvision and Eurovision.

The Board of Governors, which is the governing administrative and financial body of the Corporation, appoints the Managing Director, who is currently a Swedish Foreign Service officer on detached service. The radio and television divisions are operated as separate organizations, each headed by a Program Director.

The radio runs two domestic programs, using 37 and 45 transmitters. A third radio service, in various languages, is beamed by shortwave transmitters to scattered parts of the world, including the United States. There are three television stations in Sweden, at Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö, and 45 transmitters.

## F. US-SWEDISH CULTURAL RELATIONS

### Cultural and Educational Exchange

The United States Government has an educational exchange program with Sweden under Public Law 402 (Smith-Mundt Act) and Public Law 584 (Fulbright Act).

In Fiscal Year 1961, for example, the P.L. 402 program included three Swedish leaders, one research scholar, two secondary teachers for studies in American Civilization, one Swedish television specialist for combined academic and practical training, and six youth leaders for participation in the Cleveland International Program for Youth Leaders and Social Workers.



The United States Educational Commission in Sweden, with its secretariat housed in the United States Information Service (USIS) section of the Embassy, administers the Fulbright program. Initiated in 1952 by Executive Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Sweden, the Fulbright program first had at its disposal the Swedish currency equivalent of \$110,000, which derived from postwar sales of surplus property. This sum was exhausted in 1957, and in 1959 the program was reactivated with a new allocation of the Swedish crown equivalent of \$300,000 deriving from the conversion of Italian lire accruing to the United States under the Surplus Agricultural Commodities Agreement with Italy. These monies will be expanded at a maximum annual budget of the Swedish currency equivalent of \$90,000 and will, therefore, last until 1964/65.

Both programs are designed to fit the educational needs of Sweden and the United States and to supplement other exchange activities carried on in Sweden by American as well as Swedish private and government agencies. In view of the relatively generous support given to the pure and applied sciences, the emphasis of the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright programs is on the humanities and social sciences. Special efforts have been made through the years to support American studies at all levels of the Swedish educational system. That these have been successful as indicated by the recent establishment of American instructorships at all four Swedish universities, the employment by the Royal Swedish School Board of an American language assistant in the secondary schools, and the increased use of American materials in schools and universities.

In addition, USIS has sponsored, with financial assistance from the Royal School Board, and the cooperation of the Universities of Uppsala, Lund and Gothenburg, three consecutive annual seminars in American Studies for secondary teachers of English or social studies. For the past six years, USIS has sent an average of six Swedish teachers to summer seminars sponsored by USIS Oslo, and in 1961 it is planned also to participate in a course organized by USIS Helsinki and Copenhagen.

#### Swedish-American Cultural Ties

Numerous Swedish-American organizations exist on both sides of the Atlantic ocean whose common basic objectives are to develop and maintain broad cultural relations between Sweden and the United States. Those especially worthy of mention include:

- The Scandinavian American Foundation - New York
- The Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen (Sweden-America Foundation - Stockholm)
- The Vasa Order of America - lodges in both Sweden and the U. S.
- The Swedish American Societies or Associations - Stockholm, Gothenburg, Borås, Karlstad
- The American Club of Stockholm and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in the U.S.A. are organizations whose primary interests are the promotion of Swedish-American commercial and trade relations.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

Report

Replaces ~~Part~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Dated January 9, 1959

FROM: STOCKHOLM

City

SWEDEN

Country

X Complete Revision \_\_\_\_\_ Negative Report

\_\_\_\_\_ Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART I

#### General Description

a. Geography and Climate: Stockholm is located on the east coast of Sweden. It is built on islands and on the shores along the waterways which connect Lake Mälaren with the Baltic Sea. Although the city is in the same latitude as Juneau, Alaska, the climate is not excessively cold. During the winter the temperature may drop as low as 10 degrees below zero Fahrenheit for a few days. Heavy snows are infrequent although many snowfalls of several inches each may be expected during the winter season. At this northern latitude the months of October, November and December are dark and rainy. Snow and colder weather normally arrive in January together with some crisp, clear but short days. The period of daylight during May, June and July is correspondingly very long. During this time it is light as early as two o'clock in the morning.

b. Description of post: Architecturally, the old and the new are harmoniously blended in Stockholm. The city which was founded in 1250 A.D. has been Sweden's principal city since that time. One finds little remaining of the original walled city, as the walls have long since disappeared and the old houses have been rebuilt, but the plan of the medieval city can be seen in the narrow, winding cobble streets, the medieval and Renaissance architecture and the small squares of "Old Town". The skyline seen from the bluffs of Söder, the south mainland, presents an interesting picture from the tapering spire of the Riddarholm Church (The Swedish Pantheon) across "Old Town" to the copper-roofed tower of the very modern Engelbrekt's church.

Although the 17th and 18th centuries are richly represented by formal buildings and palaces (Houses of Parliament, Stock Exchange, Royal Palace), on the bluffs overlooking Lake Mälaren apartment houses rise tier upon tier and on the outskirts of the city are many socialized housing projects—large, many storied, utilitarian apartment houses interspersed with stretches of green grass and public play areas.

Stockholm is the largest city in Sweden and Greater Stockholm has a population of a little more than a million persons. There are approximately 1,500 American citizens residing in the Stockholm consular district, of which half live in Stockholm. There are many other nationality groups represented in the area but none in very large numbers.

Many Swedish people speak some English and there is little difficulty in making oneself understood in educated circles without a knowledge of Swedish although language knowledge is useful in facilitating personal arrangements. In suburban areas and in the surrounding countryside, however, Swedish is essential for almost all social and business contacts. The majority of tourists visit Sweden during the summer months and approximately 20,000 Americans arrive annually. During the tourist season hotel accommodations are difficult to obtain.

c. Nearby Places of Interest: There are many places of charm and interest near Stockholm, some of which are: Saltsjöbaden, a seaside winter sports and summer bathing resort situated on an inlet of the Baltic Seas (about 30 minutes by car, 40 by train); Uppsala, the site of the Viking burial mounds and pagan temple which is now a charming university and cathedral town (about an hour and fifteen minutes by car); the Royal Palace at Drottningholm (17th Century) which is the part-time residence of the King (about 20 minutes by car); Gripsholm Castle, which was begun before 1560 and has played a prominent part in Swedish history and contains a large collection of paintings of Royalty.

For longer trips and vacations there are many places of interest in Sweden. The city of Visby on the island of Gotland, east of the Swedish mainland, which can be reached by an overnight boat trip or in one hour by air, is a popular resort for Swedes and foreigners. There



are many summer resorts on the west coast of Sweden, one of the most popular is Båstad, where tennis matches are held. On holidays many of the Swedes, particularly in areas just north of Stockholm, wear their native costumes which are picturesque and colorful. The best time to see the Swedes in their native costumes is Midsummer's Eve in the province of Dalarna, where the ritual of raising the Maypole is accompanied by other colorful festivities. Lapland during the time of the midnight sun is a popular place.

d. Location of Office: The Embassy is located at Strandvägen 101, approximately 10 minutes by bus from the business section. The telephone number is 63.05.20 and the telephone is attended 24 hours a day. The Department notifies the Embassy of the arrival time of new employees and all newcomers are met. Employees arriving by ships who disembark at Göteborg are met at the port by a representative of the Consulate General at Göteborg (telephone number 13.36.49) and assisted with clearance through customs and travel arrangements to Stockholm. The train takes about 4 hours from Göteborg to Stockholm. The railroad station in Stockholm is about a 15 minute drive from the Embassy and the airport, situated on the outskirts (Bromma), is about 30 minutes away from the center of the city. A new airport, Arlanda, is scheduled to go into operation in late spring or early summer of 1961. It is located about 25 miles north of Stockholm. This airport is being constructed to accommodate international jet traffic.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM  
City  
SWEDEN  
Country

Replaces Part II Dated January 11, 1960

X Complete Revision        Negative Report

       Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART II

#### Recreation and Social Life

a. Sports and Outdoor Life. There are many opportunities for recreation in and near Stockholm depending upon individual tastes. Numerous well-equipped public playgrounds for children are located throughout the city and some have playground supervisors with whom children may be left. Some of the playgrounds have childrens' wading pools and in the winter the playgrounds are flooded to provide skating rinks.

The temperature of Lake Mälaren and the Baltic Sea around Stockholm reaches approximately 62 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer. Americans generally find the water cold for swimming. The most popular beaches around Stockholm are Saltsjöbaden, Fägeludde, and Björkviks. There are several large indoor swimming pools for use throughout the year.

Hiking or walking is a very popular sport with the Swedes. There are paths along the water for short walks in town and, on the outskirts, forests and park areas provide pleasant hiking.

Hunting in Sweden is limited due to the fact that shooting is privately controlled and, unless invited to hunt by one who holds the hunting rights, it is difficult to do any hunting although duck, pheasant, hare, deer and moose are said to be plentiful. A good Swedish gun can be purchased locally.

Fishing enthusiasts must obtain a license in order to fish in specified waters. Pike is the only game fish that can be caught near Stockholm and salmon can be caught in rivers approximately 100 miles from Stockholm. Salmon fishing is controlled by special regulations including payment for fish caught. There is some trout fishing in the streams near the mountain range along the Swedish-Norwegian border and the fishing rights there are not nearly so restricted. Fishing tackle of all types can be purchased locally.

There are few places in the world where yachting and boating are so generally enjoyed. The season is short (June 1 - September 15) but the Stockholm archipelago is beautiful and easily accessible for either sailing or motorboating. There are literally thousands of small secluded harbors among the islands where one can anchor and picnic for a day or weekend. There are restricted areas near Stockholm where aliens are not permitted unless a special permit is obtained but these areas are clearly marked on navigational charts. One-time permits are obtainable by Americans. Both sail and motor boats can be purchased second hand at prices that compare favorably with those prevailing in the United States. A limited charter market at high prices exists for sail or motor boats and sail boats can be rented by the day at Saltsjöbaden. There are several yacht clubs with reasonable fees.

Tennis, squash and bowling facilities are available but reservations for space are sometimes difficult to obtain.

There are good golf courses in and near Stockholm.

Horseback riding may be enjoyed all year.

For skiing there are cross-country trails, beginners' slopes and skiing areas within an hour of Stockholm. Many Americans ski on the various golf courses. The closest ski resort with a ski lift is Sälen in Dalarna, approximately 5 hours from Stockholm.



Sightseeing tours by bus and boat are available through tourist offices.

Most sports equipment is available in Stockholm at approximately the same price as in the United States.

b. Social Recreation: The social life in Stockholm depends to a great extent upon each individual's effort. There are listed below a number of clubs in which Embassy personnel may participate if they wish:

1. American Club. Membership limited to men; membership predominantly Swedish businessmen, monthly luncheons, club rooms, bridge and golf tournaments.
2. Swedish-American Society. Membership open to Swedes and Americans. Society designed to strengthen Swedish-American relations principally in the cultural field. Monthly entertainments of formal and informal dinners, dances, etc.
3. American Women's Club. Membership predominantly wives of Swedish businessmen. Wives of American government representatives are eligible for membership. Luncheon meetings each month and planned program throughout the year.
4. International Club. Membership open to foreigners assigned to Diplomatic Missions and Swedish nationals. Monthly entertainments of formal parties, dances, etc.

The amount of official social activity in which members of the Embassy and related agencies are required to engage in is approximately in relation to their official responsibilities. The Ambassador and higher ranking officers find their schedules filled with official or semi-official functions, while others, in relation to responsibility, receive few, if any invitations of this type.

Swedish official-social activities start at the beginning of October following the reopening of schools and the commencement of the theater, opera and concert season. The peak of entertaining is usually reached during January and February.

A former dean of the Diplomatic Corps initiated a system of sending "circular notes" in place of calling cards to inform the missions of arrivals and departures of officers and their families. Therefore, officers will need cards only for personal and business calls, and pour feliciter, pour remercier and pour condoler. For these purposes an officer will need 300 and his wife 200 and 200 Mr. and Mrs. \_\_\_\_ cards. They may also find it convenient to have a supply of Mr. and Mrs. \_\_\_\_ folded cards for invitations.

A new Ambassador arriving in Stockholm would need approximately 200 cards for his initial calls on officials of the Swedish Government and Foreign Office, Marshals at the Court, Chamberlains, etc. The Ambassador's wife would also require about 200. During a two year period at the post, the Ambassador needs a total of about 1,000 cards and his wife about 500. They would require about 300 Ambassador and Mrs. \_\_\_\_ cards.

Cards may be engraved in Stockholm at approximately the United States cost.

e. Entertainment: Stockholm has a Royal Opera with a full schedule of performances from August to June, a Royal Dramatic Theater, theaters which feature outstanding modern productions presented in Swedish, and a symphony with an active concert season from September to June.

Stockholm is said to have more movie theaters per capita than any other city in the world. American, English, Italian, Swedish and other foreign productions are shown with their original sound tracks and Swedish subtitles. Performances are usually at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m. (a few theaters have a 3:00 p.m. performance) with all seats reserved at different prices.

There are museums, galleries, palaces, castles, old churches, gardens and places of interest for all who like to sight-see.



There are numerous restaurants throughout the city. There are only a few bars and no night clubs as Americans know them in the United States. Almost all restaurants which serve drinks require that food be eaten or paid for even if only drinks are desired. Restaurants with music, entertainment and atmosphere are few and rather expensive.

There are a number of spectator events in and near Stockholm such as the trotting races, horse races, regattas, tennis matches, soccer, ice hockey, high speed ice-skating, ski jumps, wrestling and boxing. There are also basketball games, track events, "hot-rod" races and motor-cycle races.

Every year the industrial fairs in Stockholm draw great numbers of visitors.

Radio reception of English speaking programs (Tangier, Luxembourg, England and AFN-Germany) is possible in the evenings on medium wave if one has access to a well placed outside antenna. Reception of Swedish programs is excellent. Radios can be purchased locally at reasonable prices.

Television reception in and around Stockholm is good. There is only one TV station and programs are limited. American TV sets can be converted so that they will operate properly in Sweden.

Photography equipment of all types and varieties is available in Sweden and some is priced lower than in the United States. Films are more expensive locally but the Embassy commissary carries the most popular types and sizes. Printing and developing services are satisfactory but expensive.

The Embassy conducts classes in the Swedish language. In addition, there are evening classes for foreigners at the Swedish Högskola for those interested in studying Swedish on their own.

d. Libraries and Reading Matter: The European editions of the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune are available at newsstands the day after publication. Some British and continental newspapers are also available. There are excellent book stores in Stockholm which have a fair variety of American and English books as well as English translations of foreign books and current American magazines.

The U. S. I. S. Library has a collection of about 6,000 American books, magazines and periodicals and a collection of 600 LP records.

United States periodicals to which staff members subscribe may be sent to Sweden either by pouch or open mail. Local mail channels are good and transit time is less than that for surface pouches (especially during the winter months).



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM

City

Replaces Part III Dated January 9, 1959

SWEDEN

Country

Complete Revision Negative Report

Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART III

#### Housing, Furniture, and Household Section

a. Government Quarters: The Embassy has under lease a portion of a modern apartment building approximately ten minutes walk from the Embassy. There are 21 apartments, consisting of a small entrance hall, living room, kitchenette with dining alcove, two bedrooms and one and a half baths.

The apartments are tastefully furnished, and have small refrigerators and electric stoves. Each apartment is furnished with drapes but linens, dishes, glassware, flatware, kitchen equipment and cleaning equipment must be furnished by the occupant. The beds are narrow and fitted sheets do not fit properly. The electricity is 220 volts, 50 cycle, AC.

Staff who are assigned Government quarters should ship linens, pictures, bridge tables and kitchen supplies.

Assignments to the apartments are made on a space available basis. Apartments are normally reserved for staff of class FSS-9 and below whose quarters allowance is insufficient to allow payment for a suitable furnished apartment under private lease. Staff personnel of the Department of State, USIS, Agriculture, Marine Corps, Offices of Air, Army and Naval Attache are eligible to request space. Personnel assigned to the Embassy should communicate with the Administrative Officer prior to their arrival to determine whether they may expect to be assigned to Government Quarters. When practicable, apartments are shared by two persons.

Transient Apartments: Interested staff should write to the Administrative Officer to inquire whether or not temporary quarters are available.

The Ambassador's residence is about five minutes walk from the Embassy and is a two-story Georgian style brick building at Nobelgatan 2. It is located on an inlet of the Baltic Sea on the opposite side of which is located Skansen, Sweden's famous open-air museum.

The Embassy has an apartment for the Deputy Chief of Mission on short-term lease. It is located at Strandvägen 63 about five minutes walk from the Chancery.

b. Availability of other Quarters: Hotel reservations, except during the period from May through September, are not difficult to obtain.

Hotel accommodations with bath can be obtained for newly arrived personnel but the hotels are located at considerable distance from the Chancery. The hotels and pensions in the area in which the Chancery is located are comfortable and clean but generally without private bath facilities. It is important that the Embassy be informed as far in advance as possible of the expected date of arrival of newly assigned personnel in order that suitable reservations can be obtained. In Sweden it is necessary to pay for reservations which are made and not kept.

Though there is a severe housing shortage in Stockholm, newly arrived personnel have generally been able to locate an apartment in the city or a house in the suburbs within one to three months after their arrival at the post. It is recommended therefore that family personnel not delay in shipping their household effects to the post. When one is locating housing he will find that Stockholm is a city of apartment houses and if one wishes to rent a



house he must dwell in the suburbs. Suburban living is pleasant but there are few suburban shopping areas of any consequence and most shopping needs other than food must be met by going into the center of the city.

c. Furniture: Furniture suitable for an apartment or house in New York or Washington is appropriate for Stockholm. Furniture of all types, well made and designed, is available at prices that compare favorably to those charged for similar furniture in the United States. The well-known Swedish modern, however, is cheaper than in the United States. The furniture is built on a small scale to fit into the small apartments. Swedish beds are usually single size and not nearly so comfortable as American made beds.

China and glassware, pottery, crystal and flatware (silver and stainless steel) can be purchased with a wide selection of patterns. These are not expensive considering the quality but all inexpensive kitchen items should be brought from the United States. Kitchen equipment: pots, pans, dish trays, dish towels, etc. are available and of excellent quality but the prices are above the prices in the United States.

Windows in most houses and apartments are large and long and full length draperies are the most popular. A wide variety of drapery fabrics is available although at prices generally higher than in the U. S.

Furnished apartments and houses usually provide small refrigerators which are insufficient for the use of a family. They are the "built-in" types with one small ice tray and no freezing compartment.

d. Facilities and Equipment: Bathroom plumbing fixtures throughout Stockholm are good, although old fashioned, and hot water is usually available at all times. Furnished apartments are usually well heated and electric heaters are not necessary even in sub-zero weather except for temporary residence in pensions and hotels.

Cooking stoves, either gas or electric, are small three or four burner types with ovens that are usually 12 inches wide and 7 1/2 inches high and temperature registered in Centigrade rather than Fahrenheit.

The electric current in Stockholm and suburbs is 220 volts AC, 50 cycle. Any electrical equipment that can be adjusted to 50 cycles and used with a transformer should be brought since the cost of similar equipment in Stockholm is considerably higher. Transformers can be obtained locally, or in Germany at more favorable prices. American light bulbs and American socket plugs cannot be used in Sweden and since converter plugs cannot be purchased here, you should bring a supply of them with you.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM  
City  
SWEDEN  
Country

Replaces Part IV Dated January 9, 1959

☐ Complete Revision ☐ Negative Report

☐ Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART IV

#### Food, Clothing, Miscellaneous Supplies, Community Services and Facilities

a. Food: Foodstuffs of every type are available in Stockholm. Since much of what Americans expect to have in their diets is imported, daily food expenditures are high.

Meat and fish of good quality and of all varieties are available on the local market year-round although lamb and mutton are not popular in Sweden and the selection is limited. Meat is not butchered in the same cuts as in the United States; therefore certain American cuts of meat may not exist.

Fresh vegetables are a luxury nine months of the year. During the winter months potatoes, cabbage, beets, turnips, onions and carrots are available. In the specialty shops a loose-leaf head lettuce, radishes, mushrooms, brussel sprouts, spinach, tomatoes, endive, chicory, dill, and parsley are available which have been imported by air or ship from southern Europe. The quality of these vegetables is poor in comparison to vegetables available in the United States and the price places them in the luxury class.

Swedish frozen foods are of good quality and include orange juice, peas, spinach, broccoli, chicken, fish, prepared dishes, etc.

Citrus fruits are imported from Sicily, North Africa, Spain, Italy, Israel and the United States. The supply is adequate throughout the winter.

Throughout the winter season bananas, apples, pears, plums, grapes, avocados and pineapples are imported, expensive, and the quality is not always good.

Pure dairy products including a large variety of cheeses are always available and canned goods of every description can be purchased.

There are self-service food markets similar to but smaller than those in the United States.

The Embassy maintains a cooperative commissary in which all Embassy staff may participate by depositing to the working capital one percent of their annual salary. This deposit is returned when personnel depart from the post. At the present time the Commissary is receiving most of its supplies from the U. S. Quartermaster Commissary in Germany and a large selection of American food products is available. These include baby foods, canned goods, coffee, frozen fruits, vegetables and meat. Whiskey, liquors and cigarettes are rationed in a sufficient amount to take care of normal needs.

There is no necessity for any individual to import foodstuffs as the commissary and local markets can supply normal needs.

A cafeteria in the Embassy is open on work days.

b. Clothing and Shoes (Women): Woolen dresses, warm sweaters, warm coats, galoshes and stadium boots are a necessity and it is recommended that women come well supplied with these items. Galoshes are worn regularly between November and April and if you prefer galoshes or boots that fit over shoes, of the American type, bring them with you. Lovely boots of the type worn without shoes are available in Stockholm. Winter temperatures require wool gloves, scarves, caps covering the ears and wool stockings. Dresses, fitted suits and coats of good



materials, well-cut and tailored, are in the price range of \$40.00 to \$60.00 for dresses and \$60.00 to \$90.00 for suits and coats. Less expensive dresses are limited in style, material and workmanship. Woolen dresses and suits are worn approximately nine months of the year. Although the summers are not usually hot, from three to six cotton dresses should be brought to the post. It is difficult to find the "little dressmaker" available at other posts and Swedish women usually wear ready-mades. Nylon stockings are available but are more expensive and not of as good quality as those available in the United States. Sweaters of every type are available and are reasonably priced. As Swedish lasts are different from those Americans are accustomed to American women generally have difficulty finding proper fitting shoes on the Swedish market. Single personnel will find little need for formal dresses although cocktail dresses are worn a few times each year. Wives of officers should bring two formals and at least three cocktail length dresses. Fur coats are convenient but not necessary.

Clothing (Men): Wool suits, an overcoat, a hat, wool gloves and scarves, overshoes and rubbers are necessary. Light summer suits are not needed but if one has some, they should be brought.

American style shirts, socks, ties and underwear are available on the local market in good materials and a wide selection of styles at higher prices than in the United States.

A number of officers at the Embassy have purchased suits locally and have been completely satisfied with the material, cut, styling and price. Tailor made suits are also available.

Raincoats are available in Stockholm. Shoes available are Swiss and English made and are not sized to American lasts.

Clothing (Children): It is difficult to advise anyone concerning children's clothes. Children of school age want to look like their classmates and parents generally purchase Swedish boots, long stockings, sweaters, caps, gloves, etc.

During the winter months the children practically live in ski-clothes which are available in Stockholm. Children's clothes are available in quantity and quality to suit every age group. Some parents believe that the clothes are less expensive than in the United States and other parents consider that the Swedish clothes are beautifully made but not as attractively styled as American clothes and feel that they are more expensive. Underwear, sleeping garments, and house slippers should be brought from the United States. Swedish children's shoes are extremely wide.

c. Miscellaneous Supplies: Almost everything is available in Stockholm but at generally higher prices. It is recommended that cosmetics, drugs, and personal preferences in home medicines be brought to the post as there is a high mark-up on all imported toiletries.

d. Services: Dressmaking establishments are available but prices are high.

Shoe repairing is available and the work reasonable and of good quality.

Dry cleaning is available at prices approximately 50% higher than in the U. S.

Laundry services take approximately one week.

A large selection of beauty shops which are comparable to those in the United States are available and the prices charged are approximately the same as in the United States.

Repair services — Washing machines, electrical equipment of American manufacture, and similar items are difficult to have properly repaired. Other types of repair services are available when one is fortunate in finding the proper person to do the work.

e. Servants: The Swedish Home Assistant's Act of 1944 sets the standards and working hours for domestic help throughout the country. This act specifies that servants shall not work later than 7:00 p.m. (unless employed exclusively in the care of children); shall have every other Sunday or other general church holiday free; and one fixed working day in each week free after 2:00 p.m. If the employer desires the servant to work after the time fixed



above, overtime compensation shall be paid in cash or in free time during ordinary hours of work.

If the remuneration of the servant includes lodging and board in the house of the employer, the servant is entitled to receive board and lodging during periods of illness. Every servant is entitled to a vacation and a certain per diem is paid by the employer in addition to the salary during the time the servant is away.

Servants are not plentiful, due to full employment in Sweden, and to a large extent the Americans assigned to the Embassy do without a servant. None of the single personnel have servants. In many cases a cleaning woman comes in for four to five hours per week to do the general cleaning. Family personnel employ servants whenever possible. Very few Swedish girls are available as servants and most families must find non-Swedish nationals.

f. Education: An English language school was organized in 1952. The English School in Stockholm is administered by a Board nominated by the head of the United Kingdom Diplomatic Mission in Sweden. The school is coeducational and accepts children for enrollment from the ages of three to thirteen years.

Classes rarely exceed 20 pupils in number. In view of the disparity in age range in each class, the students receive instructions in groups as well as individually. Promotion from class to class is dependent upon ability rather than age. The system of education used follows closely that of a typical British school.

The curriculum of the English School includes grammar, reading, mathematics, French, geography, history, nature study, art and gymnastics. The students receive practically no study in American History, geography, and civics.

The school year consists of two semesters beginning in September and January and classes are held Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 3:00 with an hour's break for lunch.

Those interested in enrolling their children in the English School are urged to register them at the earliest possible date since there is generally a waiting list.

The French School "Franska Skolan" is a well-established institution founded in 1862 and has its own permanent quarters. It is fundamentally a private Roman Catholic girls' school where the children may receive religious (Catholic) instruction or not as desired. The school consists of two Forms: the Swedish Form, and the French Form. Boys are admitted to the kindergarten and the French Form but not to the Swedish Form.

The French Form is conducted on the basis of French curriculum. All classes are conducted in French and there are no entrance examinations. Unless corroborative data is presented at the time of entry indicating a child's approximate class level, a newly enrolled pupil is placed initially in a class of his own age level and relocated later if necessary. The enrollment in the French Form consists largely of non-Swedish children of varying nationalities. The classes in the French Form are as follows: Primary School (5 years) 6 to 10 years of age; Secondary School (7 years) 11 to 17 years of age. Whether or not a given class is operative in any given year depends largely upon demand.

The school year of the French School consists of two semesters beginning in September and January and classes are held Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., with special classes on Saturday.

The Swedish public schools which are located within the metropolitan area of Stockholm are also available for enrollment of children of Embassy personnel. Children in Sweden commence school at the age of seven. There is no charge for tuition or text books for children of elementary grade age who are enrolled in the public school system. Classes are held Monday through Saturday noon with some variation.

g. Churches. The State, or Established, Church of Sweden is Lutheran, but all denominations have freedom of worship. Services in English are conducted at the Anglican Church and the First Church of Christ Scientist and by a group of English speaking residents in Stockholm which sponsors a regular program of church services, Sunday School, and Fellowships under the



direction of the minister of the Baptist Church.

In addition the Roman Catholic, Jewish, Mormon, Methodist, Baptist, Mission Covenant and Pentecostal religions are represented in Stockholm. The services are usually conducted in Swedish although it is possible to find services conducted in French, German, English, or other languages from time to time.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM  
City  
SWEDEN  
Country

Replaces Part V Dated January 9, 1959

X Complete Revision        Negative Report

       Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART V

#### Transportation and Communications

a. Local Transportation: Stockholm has excellent buses, streetcars, electric trains, and subways which operate on a schedule until about 1:00 a.m. During the rush hours, as in any other large city, the transportation facilities are overcrowded. Cabs are quite easily secured except during inclement weather.

b. Automobiles: At the present time all personnel, diplomatic and non-diplomatic, are allowed by the Swedish Government to bring an automobile into Sweden upon their initial entry free of custom duties and tax. If an automobile is not brought into Sweden upon initial entry, non-diplomatic personnel should seek advice of the Administrative Section before making arrangements to import a car; diplomatic personnel can import an automobile at any time. Due to these restrictions, it is important that non-diplomatic personnel take immediate action on car import or purchase upon their arrival in Sweden.

The Foreign Ministry authorizes the sale of a car imported free of duty and tax only after it has been registered in the country for two years. Personnel who receive transfer orders from Sweden may sell their automobiles, after permission from the Foreign Ministry is received, if the automobile has been registered in Sweden for at least six months.

Most cars can be purchased locally. Ford, General Motors, Fiat, Simca, Volkswagen, Austin, Mercedes, MG, DKW, and other agencies have the latest models of all makes of automobiles. The most popular American made cars in Sweden are Ford and Chevrolet, and both General Motors and Ford have large installations in Sweden and they are equipped to furnish maintenance and service, though repair prices are relatively higher than in the United States.

Embassy personnel are eligible to purchase gasoline free of tax. This brings the price of gasoline to approximately the price paid in the United States.

All automobiles of Embassy personnel are registered through the police and license numbers are secured from that office. The Administrative Section of the Embassy will assist in obtaining the required documentation.

All personnel who drive are required to obtain a Swedish driver's license. This license is issued to members of the Embassy staff by the Swedish authorities upon presentation of a valid American driver's license. No restrictions exist on the use of automobiles except the prohibition of entering restricted areas.

Two tail lights, directional signals and left-hand sealed beam lights are required on all cars. The change to the left-hand sealed beam can be made in Sweden at the time of registration.

There are few garages and the majority of automobiles are left parked on the streets. In heavy snow and sub-zero weather, because of the narrow roads and streets, driving becomes a problem. Use of snow tires during the winter months is recommended.

Insurance: The Swedish Insurance Contracts Law of April 1927 requires compulsory third party liability insurance for every vehicle in Sweden. This insurance must be obtained prior to the registration of the vehicle. There is no restriction in Swedish law against buying third



party liability insurance from a foreign insurance company. However, the foreign insurance company must have permission from the Swedish government to operate in Sweden. If a car enters the country at the border without the above insurance, a so-called "border-insurance" must be taken out at the customs. This type of insurance is relatively more expensive than the ordinary Swedish third party liability insurance. Policies issued by Swedish companies automatically cover Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark.

c. Regional Transportation: Air transportation is available from Stockholm to all parts of the world.

The Swedish-American Line operates two passenger ships between New York and Göteborg on the west coast of Sweden, and the Moore-McCormack Lines operate a fleet of cargo ships between the U. S. and Sweden.

Boat trips to Helsinki and to Lapland are popular during the summer.

d. Mail and Parcel Post: Air mail from the U. S. is usually delivered in Stockholm within 3 to 4 days. Surface mail, including registered letters and parcel post from the U. S. usually takes 12 to 17 days, but may take as long as six weeks for parcel post.

The postal service within Sweden is excellent.

Packages within the authorized size limitations (18" length - 42" girth - 11 lbs.) and magazines may be sent by diplomatic pouch. They should be addressed as follows:

John Doe, FSS  
Stockholm  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

Surface pouches average about 25 days in transit from the U. S. and are received approximately twice monthly.

e. Telephone and Telegraph: Local and long distance telephone service (including calls to the U. S.) is very good. A call to the U. S. seldom takes more than two hours to place and reception is usually good.

f. Shipping and Packing: All official shipments originating in the United States are handled by the U. S. Despatch Agent, and he should be promptly informed of such shipments as are contemplated. Shippers and packers should be directed to contact the U. S. Despatch Agent before forwarding any merchandise and to request from him marking and shipping instructions. The address of the Despatch Agent should be procured from the Transportation Division of the Department of State.

Automobiles are usually sent unboxed. Only in cases of trans-shipment is it recommended that automobiles be crated.

The use of lift vans for shipments of furniture is recommended since Sweden is well provided with facilities to handle heavy and voluminous materials. There are no restrictions on the size of vans. The Embassy has no official storage space, but storage facilities are available at several reputable storage companies.

Pilferage and breakage rarely occur if goods are properly packed, but all personnel should fully consider the advisability of providing adequate insurance coverage.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM

Replaces Part VI Dated January 9, 1959

City

SWEDEN

Country

Complete Revision Negative Report

Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART VI

#### Health Conditions

a. Sanitation and Health Controls: The Swedish State Institute of Public Health, under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior and Health, is responsible for the general health controls which include supervision of the slaughtering and handling of meats, routine food tests, food handling, water, sewerage, garbage disposal and general sanitation. The public health standards are high and compare favorably with Denmark, Great Britain and the United States. The water supply system is owned by the City and tests are made regularly. Pasteurized milk is available and dairy products of all types are pure.

b. Prevalence of disease: Common colds, grippe and influenza account for most of the absences from work. Persons inclined to rheumatism, bronchial ailments and sinus trouble may find their condition aggravated during the winter months. Because of the lack of sunshine, Americans find their resistance lowered and many consider it necessary to vacation in sunnier climates despite costs.

c. Special Health Risks and Precautions: City water is considered safe throughout Sweden but rural sanitation has not advanced as far as in the United States.

There are no special health precautions required with the exception that, because of the lack of sunshine, many Americans regularly take vitamin tablets.

d. Medical Services: Swedish medical and dental standards are high and doctors and dentists who speak English are available.

Swedish nurses and masseurs are well trained and skillful.

Swedish opticians have a high reputation and there is no difficulty in filling prescriptions for eye glasses. All types of special medical and surgical appliances are obtainable.

Stockholm is well provided with modern hospitals.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM  
SWEDEN <sup>City</sup>  
Country

Replaces Part VII Dated January 9, 1959

Complete Revision Negative Report

Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

### PART VII

#### Customs Regulations and Finance

a. Free Entry Privileges: Diplomatic and consular officer personnel enjoy free entry of household and personal effects, including an automobile, imported from abroad for their personal use at any time during their assignment to Stockholm.

Non-diplomatic personnel may import household goods, personal effects, and an automobile on their first entry into Sweden. On return from home leave, non-diplomatic personnel are not entitled to free entry privileges. (See also Part V, section b. "Automobiles")

Bearers of diplomatic passports may bring accompanied baggage into Sweden without examination by customs officers. Customs officers usually do not examine the baggage of bearers of special passports.

b. Customs duties: Customs duties are payable by non-diplomatic personnel on all articles received through Swedish postal and transportation channels.

c. Restrictions and Requirements upon Entry: No visa is necessary for an American citizen entering Sweden for less than three months. The Administrative Office obtains residence visas for Embassy personnel through the Foreign Ministry. Each person should bring two passport size photographs for the Swedish identity card issued by the Foreign Ministry. No vaccination or health certificates are required.

Pets: Dogs and cats must undergo a four month quarantine on arrival in Sweden. The exception is that there is a two-day quarantine for dogs or cats brought into Sweden from Switzerland, England, Holland, Belgium and other Scandinavian countries. Animal quarantine stations are located in Göteborg and Stockholm and the approximate cost of board and veterinary service during the quarantine period is \$1.00 per day per animal. The Embassy should be notified in advance by newly assigned personnel of any pets being brought into Sweden in order that arrangements can be made with a veterinary to pick up the pet on arrival and enter it in the quarantine station.

Guns: Guns and rifles in accompanying baggage are subject to retention by the customs officials until a license has been obtained from the Swedish police. The Administrative Office will assist Embassy personnel in obtaining this license.

d. Currency Regulations: Americans entering Sweden are permitted to bring 1,000 Swedish Kronor in coins and bills of small denominations into the country. There is no limit to the amount of dollars or travellers checks which may be imported.

e. Exchange, Finance and Taxes: Personnel may cash dollar personal checks or travellers checks for Swedish kronor at most local banks upon presentation of their Embassy identification cards. Most personnel have found it advisable to open personal kronor checking accounts with Swedish banks for payment of kronor bills; i.e. gasoline accounts, charge accounts, rent, etc. Personal kronor checks can be cashed at any time at the Embassy Commissary.

Salaries and allowances are paid in a dollar check and banking facilities are available at the Embassy on pay day. Allowances are paid (post and quarters) immediately but salary payments must wait until the arrival of the pay card.

Employees of the American Embassy, both American and local, are exempt from Swedish income taxes.



# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: January 26, 1961

FROM: STOCKHOLM  
City  
SWEDEN  
Country

Replaces Part VIII Dated January 9, 1959

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Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

## PART VIII

### Miscellaneous

a. Personnel Other than Foreign Service: Military personnel in Stockholm include the Marine Guard detail of the Embassy and the staffs of the Army, Air and Naval Attache Offices.

None of the military personnel wear uniforms while on duty. Officers wear uniforms a maximum of 12 times a year while enlisted personnel are not required to wear uniforms at any time except that Marine Guard personnel wear their dress blue uniforms on the occasion of the birthday of the Marine Corps.

Quarters are provided for all Marine Guard personnel in the Government leased apartment house.

The information contained in this report applies to military personnel as well as civilian personnel of this Embassy.

b. Other Conditions: The following regulations have been approved for Sweden relative to: The Importation and Disposal of Personal Property, Business Activities including the Acquisition and Conversion of Local Currency, and the Importation, Operation and Disposal of Motor Vehicles:

#### The Importation and Disposal of Personal Property:

The following activities are prohibited in Sweden:

(1) To sell, barter, or exchange personally owned property under circumstances or in such a manner as to violate or cause violation of Swedish law.

(2) To offer personal property for sale, barter, or exchange on the local market unless it has first been freely offered for a reasonable time to other U. S. citizen employees at a fair price and none has offered to purchase at that price.

(3) To import items of personal property in anticipation of change of station orders or under other foreseeable circumstances which will result in resale after only a brief period of ownership.

(4) To import personal property items in quantities which exceed reasonably anticipated needs or primarily for the purpose of sale, exchange, or barter.

(5) The prohibitions listed above are not intended to prohibit legitimate sales of personal property such as those in connection with changes in official station or normal replacement of worn or obsolete items.

(6) Resale or barter of items acquired through the Commissary.

#### Business Activities Abroad including the Acquisition and Conversion of Local Currency:

An American employee shall not transact or be interested in any business or engage for profit in any profession in Sweden in his own name or in the name or through the agency of any other person. Specifically, the following activities are prohibited:

(1) Speculation in exchange for profit.



(2) Sales to unauthorized persons (whether at cost or for profit) of currency acquired at preferential rates through diplomatic or other restricted arrangements, should they exist.

(3) Transactions without official sanction, which entail the use of the diplomatic pouch.

(4) Transfers of funds on behalf of blocked nationals, or otherwise in violation of U. S. foreign funds control.

(5) Independent and unsanctioned private transactions which involve an employee of the Foreign Service as an individual in violation of applicable control regulations of foreign governments.

(6) Investments of money in real estate, mortgages, bonds, shares and stocks.

(7) Permitting use of one's name as a business reference, or signing books and documents which may be used subsequently for the purpose of seeking contributions or for other improper purposes.

(8) Permitting use of one's official title in any private business transactions.

The Importation, Operation and Disposal of Motor Vehicles.

An automobile is personal Property and personnel shall be guided by the regulations outlined in 1-5 inclusive.

(1) All personnel and dependents must comply with Swedish law with respect to vehicle inspection, driving permits, licensing, insurance coverage and settlement of claims arising from accidents.

(2) Newly arrived personnel are required to learn Swedish traffic regulations and signs prior to operation of their vehicles. Since Swedish vehicles operate on the left side of the road, personnel and their dependents must exercise every caution in the operation of their vehicles.

(3) All accidents involving official or private automobiles must be promptly reported to the Administrative Officer on the prescribed format.

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STOCKHOLM

City

POST REPORT

Date 1/26/61 Part VIII Page 3

Read and approved:

Benson E. L. Timmons III

Benson E. L. Timmons III  
Deputy Chief of Mission

Harry R. Varney

Dr. Harry R. Varney  
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Public Affairs Officer

Robert Person

Robert Person  
Administrative Officer

Mrs. Peter Storm

Mrs. Peter Storm  
Wife of Personnel Officer

Jean V. Scott

Jean V. Scott  
Secretary, Economic Section



# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris  
City  
France  
Country

Replaces Part I Dated February 15, 1960

Complete Revision Negative Report

X Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk  
 The entire post report was reviewed at the  
 time this part was revised.

## PART I

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- a. Geography and climate. The city of Paris is situated in the north central part of France in the valley of the Seine River, in the Department of the Seine. Climatic conditions in Paris are moderate in almost every way. The annual rainfall averages only 25 inches, and while rains are not torrential, precipitation is divided among the four seasons, giving an impression of higher rainfall average. The winters are damp, but usually not severe except for occasional short periods. Snowfall is very light; sunshine is rare in the winter and raw foggy days are frequent. The summers can be quite pleasant, although this depends upon the amount of rainfall, which at certain times seems excessive. When dry, the summer is ideal, the summer temperature rarely becoming oppressive for Americans. Real summer seldom begins before the latter part of June and ends about the middle of September. The spring and autumn seasons are long and usually pleasant. Winds are not excessive or disagreeable. Prevailing winds are westerly bringing moisture from the Atlantic.
- b. Description of Post. Paris is a city with a charm completely of its own and cannot be compared to any other. To most persons, it is a beautiful city of tree-lined streets, well preserved historical buildings, squares and parks, and new and old apartment buildings constructed in an appealing architectural style. Everything one may want to buy is available in Paris (at a price). On the other hand, Paris shares many of the characteristics of great cities which those unused to big city life may find disquieting. There is an air of impersonality and a preoccupation with one's own affairs that contrasts strongly with the smaller American cities. Many Americans find the initial adjustment to Paris life somewhat difficult, much in the same way that the transition to any intensely urban society may be difficult for the newcomer, particularly when the transition is accompanied by language difficulties and different customs.

As of January 1, 1960, the population of France is estimated at 44,788,000 and the city of Paris has approximately 3,000,000 permanent residents with an estimated 9,000,000 residents in the Paris region. Americans attached directly or indirectly to the Embassy number 900, including civilian and military. The American Colony in the Paris area now numbers some 51,000 persons, including military dependents, but not American uniformed military personnel. In 1960 there were 1,550 American university students in Paris, and during the last year about 438,000 American tourists visited the city. During the past year there has been an increase in the number of Americans employed by American firms having branch offices, factories, assembly plants or distributing offices in the district.

Benjamin Franklin, the first American diplomatic agent to France, established his office in 1771. The first Consul chosen for this post was selected by Congress in 1776 and the archives of the Paris Consular Office date back to October 1, 1801.

- c. Nearby Places of Interest. There are many places of special historical and architectural interest near Paris that can be visited within one day. The Palace of Versailles (Royal residence of Louis XIV), Malmaison (residence of Napoleon and Josephine), Palace of Fontainebleau (2,000 rooms showing the luxury in which French Kings and Emperors lived), Chartres (Grandest Gothic Cathedral in France) are among some of the places of special interest.

Weekend trips can be made to the resorts on the Atlantic or English Channel coasts (Deauville, Honfleur, Trouville, La Baule, Le Touquet) which are about 125 miles from Paris, as well as weekend trips to see Mont St. Michel and the chateau country of the Loire Valley. It is also possible to



visit Luxembourg and Belgium over weekends and the cities in Germany, Baden Baden, Stuttgart, and Frankfurt can be reached in approximately eight to nine hours of driving.

There is excellent rail transportation to all points from Paris and many trips can be arranged by bus through one of the many local tourist agencies.

- \*d. **Location of Office.** The Embassy Chancery and Consular Division (except the Visa Section) are housed in a Government-owned building located at 2 Avenue Gabriel, on the Place de la Concorde. The Visa Office is located at 2 rue Florentin in a Government-owned building which also houses segments of USRO, the General Accounting Office, Treasury Representatives, Commerce Representatives, and offices of the post language program. USIS headquarters are located at 4 Avenue Gabriel. The Defense Attaches and MAAG are housed approximately one-half mile from the Chancery at 58bis rue La Boetie. USRO offices are located at the Palais de l'OTAN, Place du Maréchal De Lattre de Tassigny, and 2 rue de la Faisanderie, approximately 3 miles from the Embassy.
- \* The telephone number of the Embassy and USRO is ANJou 74-60, and for the USRO offices located at NATO, KLEber 50-20. Hours of both missions are from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. The Embassy and USRO are closed on Saturdays and Sundays, but each has an officer and secretary on duty Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, who can give information and assistance. Both switchboards are staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Marine Guards are on duty at the Embassy and USRO during off-duty hours, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
- \* Upon receipt of notification of arrival of new personnel, the Embassy makes reservations at the Government-owned residence, Hotel des Deux Mondes, located at 22 Avenue de l'Opera, for all personnel arriving by ship and air unless notified otherwise. If accommodations are not available at the Hotel des Deux Mondes, reservations are made at commercial hotels or apartment hotels, depending upon the family status of the arriving personnel.
- \* The Embassy keeps the Consulate in Le Havre advised on all expected personnel arrivals, hotel reservations made, messages to be relayed, and special assistance to be rendered. Pertinent information is passed on to the passengers with the Embassy's instructions regarding their onward travel arrangements, if any.
- \* The port Consulate gives necessary assistance in facilitating customs and police clearances, baggage and ticket problems, etc. If the Embassy has been notified of your arrival, you will be met at either the airport or the railroad station (usually Gare St. Lazare) by a member of the staff of the section to which you have been assigned. Large groups or delegations arriving in Paris will be met whenever possible. If the Embassy has not been informed of your arrival and you are not met, call the Embassy (ANJou 74-60) and ask for the Travel Section, extension 7155 and you will be informed where reservations can be made. If you arrive on weekends, holidays, or in the evening, the Marine Guard or Duty Officer will help you.

Personnel bringing cars with them on the ship will be assisted by a representative of the American Express Company, which is the Embassy's agent for this service. As a rule, the uploading, customs clearance and readying of a car is finished in an hour or two after docking. If your car travels on the same ship with you, it should be listed as "accompanied baggage", which has priority over freight in unloading.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris  
City  
France  
Country

Replaces Part II Dated February 15, 1960

Complete Revision Negative Report

x Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

The entire post report was reviewed at the time this part was revised

PART II

### RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

- a. Sports and Outdoor Life. There are many facilities for recreational activities in and around Paris for both adults and children. Well-equipped public playgrounds on the American style do not exist, but there are many parks where children can play. A few indoor and outdoor swimming pools are available but are very crowded during the summer months. The closest sand beaches on the Atlantic ocean are 125 miles from Paris (Deauville-Trouville).

The Bois de Boulogne in Paris and the forests of Meudon, Versailles and Fontainebleau provide hundreds of acres of parks and woods for hiking, picnicking and horseback riding. There is some fishing within 100 miles of Paris, but to fish in any public lakes or rivers a person must have a "Permit General" which gives permission to fish in any lakes or rivers belonging to the State. To fish in private lakes or rivers, a permit must be obtained from the district (Department) in which the waters are located. In order to hunt in France, one must be a member of a hunting club such as St. Hubert, or own private hunting grounds.

There are eight golf courses near Paris. Special arrangements with the Marly Golf Club allows Embassy/USRO personnel to play without being members of the Club by paying a daily green fee of \$1.80 on weekdays and \$3.00 on weekends and holidays. Ice skating is available at indoor rinks and outdoor rinks during the winter months. Ski resorts in the French Alps, Switzerland, and Austria (over night by train) provide slopes for beginners and slalom slopes for the experts. Private clubs provide facilities for tennis, but it is difficult to obtain permission to play unless one becomes a member. White tennis clothing is required at almost all courts in France for both men and women.

All sports equipment may be purchased in Paris, but since the cost is greater in Paris than in the United States, those who have sports equipment such as tennis rackets, golf clubs, ice skates, etc., would be wise to bring them. The PX has a limited supply of golf clubs, tennis rackets and tennis balls, baseball bats and baseballs at reasonable prices.

- b. Social Recreation. Social life for all categories of Embassy and USRO personnel depends to a great extent on each individual's desires and efforts since it is more concentrated outside of official circles than in many other posts.

- \* Today there are 75 American social, religious and welfare clubs or societies open to members of the Embassy ranging from the Wolf Clubs to the Princeton Club.
- \* All personnel with equivalent grades of GS-7 or above may join the Seine Area Command Officers' Clubs located in Paris and at Camp des Loges (annual dues \$25.00) and all personnel are invited to participate in the Special Service activities of Seine Area Command such as the Little Theater Group, bridge, bowling, etc.

The American Club (dating from 1904) traces its origins back to the informal dinner club formed by Envoy Extraordinary Benjamin Franklin. Membership is open to male American citizens and weekly luncheon meetings feature well-known guest speakers.



- \* The American Women's Club invites all American female personnel and wives to participate in the Club's activities which include monthly luncheons with well-known speakers.

The American Students' Center offers membership to Embassy/USRO personnel. The facilities include the use of a swimming pool and a variety of sport, social activities and a "Cine" Club. Membership is open to all nationalities.

Americans have opportunity to mingle freely and easily with Parisians although French etiquette is more formal and an American must make some adjustments in his casual approaches to friendship. As a rule, the French entertain little at home although most seem to enjoy American small style entertainment.

The amount of official activity in which members of the Embassy and related agencies are required to participate is in approximate relation to their official responsibilities. Officers below the rank of First Secretary are not normally invited to French Government functions nor do they as a rule carry a major representation load.

- \* Upon arrival at the post each officer should have with him sufficient cards for his particular needs. An officer assigned to the Embassy in positions such as Deputy Chief of Mission, Counselor of Embassy, and Science, Atomic Energy, Commercial, Cultural, Agriculture, and the Army, Navy and Air Attachés need a minimum of 150 cards. Certain assignments as First Secretary (Chiefs of sections) would require approximately 80 cards. Officers not reported to the Foreign Office for inclusion on the Diplomatic List or assigned as Second or Third Secretaries need approximately 30 cards. The newly-arrived officer is furnished a special information sheet concerning Official Calls at the time he reports for duty.

- c. Entertainment. Paris has a world-renowned Grand Opéra, innumerable theaters where excellent plays and concerts may be heard, and cinemas showing American films in the original version with French sub-titles, as well as European films; two U.S. Army theaters offer daily programs of American films. There are more museum and art galleries in Paris than personnel assigned here normally could visit in a tour of duty. Lectures on art and music are always available, as well as many tours of Paris and environs, both in French and in English. Radio reception is usually excellent, and while short-wave sets are a pleasure, they are not a necessity. French television, which is operated by the Government, is of high standard both as to content and reception, and has been found by Many Americans a valuable aid in learning the language. However, American TV receivers cannot be used.

Paris is an ideal city for photographers and nearly all photographic equipment, including black-and-white and color film, and satisfactory developing services are available, although more expensive than in the United States. A large number of schools in the Paris area offer lessons in the fine arts, although not many offer evening classes.

- d. Libraries and Reading Matter. There is a well-stocked American Library in Paris, where good American and English literature is available. The facilities of the reference library are available to everyone, and those of the lending library to subscribing members. The United States Information Service has a reference library and documentation center on America. The Embassy also maintains two small but excellent reference libraries.

- \* English language newspapers are available on many newstands each morning. In addition to the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune and the Paris edition of the New York Times, there are the Continental Daily Mail and other English daily papers. European edition of Time, Life, and Newsweek are available at the French newstands (kiosks) and at the newstand

near the Embassy restaurant, for reasonable prices, but most of the magazines (Vogue, Harper's Bazar, Holiday, Good Housekeeping, etc.) are about double the price charged in the United States. Popular magazines from one to three months old can be purchased at the Army PX at the American price.

- \* The Paris Herald Tribune, Paris Edition of New York Times, Time Magazine and Newsweek can be subscribed to at very reasonable rates with delivery to the home or office.

Subscriptions to American magazines can be sent through the APO facilities at the domestic subscription rate. Subscriptions sent through the open mail must be charged at the international postal rate, which is somewhat higher. Brentano's, Galligani and Smith's bookstores specialize in American and English books; however, newly published books are more quickly obtained from the United States.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris  
France  
Country

Replaces Part III Dated February 15, 1960

☐ Complete Revision ☐ Negative Report

☒ Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk  
The entire post report was reviewed at the time this part was revised.

PART III

### HOUSING, FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

a.\* Government Quarters. The Government-Owned residence for the Ambassador is located 2 Avenue d'Iéna, approximately one and one-half miles from the Embassy. It is a large well-constructed building with garden and is appropriately furnished.

\* There are 17 Government-owned or leased residence properties in and around Paris which are assigned to officers with heavy representational responsibilities. These one-family houses or apartments consist of seven or eight rooms with one or more baths. They are adequately furnished except for linens, china, silverware, glassware, kitchen utensils, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and dryers. Prior to occupying one of these representational properties, the officer is required to sign the inventory report and make a deposit of \$200.00 as a guarantee against damage and cleaning costs.

There are two modern Government housing units, located in the suburbs of Neuilly and Boulogne, which consist of 68-2, 3 and 4 bedroom apartments and 15 studio apartments. In addition, the Hotel des Deux Mondes, located on the Avenue de l'Opéra in downtown Paris, which has been converted into permanent quarters, has 42-1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments and 27 studios. Single personnel are eligible for studio apartments and 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedroom apartments are assigned in accordance with the size of the family. Any American officially attached to the Embassy may make application after arrival in Paris for an apartment, but the waiting period is normally from six to fourteen months, (a shorter wait for assignments to Hotel des Deux Mondes) with the largest apartments in the shortest supply. Temporary quarters are sometimes available in the Deux Mondes for families looking for other accommodation. All apartments are furnished in accordance with the pertinent instructions of the Foreign Service Manual, and are considered adequately furnished except for linens, kitchen utensils, china and glassware. Washers and dryers are available in the laundry rooms of each building.

\* All assignments to Government Quarters (except hotel rooms) require a guarantee deposit of \$25.00 for semi-permanent rooms; \$50.00 for studios; and \$100.00 for any apartment. Occupants of all Government Quarters are expected to assume responsibility for minor repairs, maintenance, and custodial tasks as prescribed in the Department of State Regulations.

b. Availability of other quarters. Paris hotels range from the De Luxe class at exceedingly high prices (\$60.00 per day) to the student-type hotel rooms on the Left Bank with prices as low as \$1.00 per day.

\* Whenever possible personnel are assigned to apartments or hotel rooms in the Hotel des Deux Mondes upon arrival. If space is not available, reservations are made at hotels in the neighborhood of the Embassy such as the Castiglione, Arcade and Bedford where single and double rooms with bath are reasonable in price. Reservations for family personnel are often made at apartment hotels (such as Residence Plaza Mirabeau) where kitchen facilities are available. In addition to the price of rooms there are charges of 9% for taxes and 15% for service. Although the service charge supposedly takes care of tips, it is customary to tip the porter, room maid, elevator boy, and the night porter. (Hotel tipping should be done weekly).



Tipping is more widespread in France than in the United States. Waitresses, washroom attendants, theater ushers, etc. generally receive no salary and are entirely dependent upon tips.

The Embassy has a small Housing Office which assists personnel officially attached to the Embassy in locating suitable private housing. If a private rental agent is engaged, or an apartment found through an agent, it is customary to pay a commission of one month's rent.

\*Some persons find it extremely difficult to find what they desire in housing at the price they wish to pay while others locate suitable quarters well within their housing allowance within a week of their arrival. During the past year more apartments have become available as a result of the completion of many new apartment buildings but there has been no decrease in rental rates. Prices of apartments depend a great deal on location. A three bedroom apartment in a new and modern building in what is considered one of the most select sections in Paris may cost \$300.00 per month while a similar apartment in a less desirable neighborhood might cost approximately \$140.00 per month. One seldom finds everything he desires in an apartment; if it is large enough, it may not have sufficient heat, or it may be in the right neighborhood but located on the fifth or sixth floor of a building without elevator service. French families live in smaller floor space than Americans are used to, and basements, laundry rooms, and closets frequently do not exist.

\*Rental rates do not include utilities (but usually include heat) or cost of telephone. The equivalent of one month's rent is normally required as a guarantee deposit. It is French custom to require 30 days' notice, as of the first of the month before breaking a rental contract. One forfeits the guarantee deposit if the required notice is not given. The tenant is responsible for any utility charges which may not have been presented prior to leaving the apartment. When renting a furnished apartment, a detailed inventory must be signed and the tenant is responsible for all damaged items.

\*About 90% of the apartments occupied by Embassy personnel are rented furnished. More unfurnished apartments are being listed, although they usually cost as much as a furnished apartment. Garages are few, and often too small for American cars. Kitchens are particularly deficient by American standards; tenants may frequently have to purchase refrigerators and/or stoves. If coal, wood or oil are needed to augment the central heating or for general heating, these items are available from the Embassy Commissary.

Plumbing, even in new construction buildings, is not considered up to American standards, but it is adequate. Hot water heaters, gas or electric are usually found in the kitchen or bathrooms.

c. Furniture. Although Paris is noted for beautiful period furniture, elegant carpets and ornate drapery material, one should not come to France expecting to purchase such items at bargain prices. Prices for antiques compare with those on the New York market.

\*As noted in paragraph a, III, Government-owned and leased living quarters are adequately furnished except for linens, kitchen utensils, china and glassware. In the single units, there are no washing machines and dryers. Privately leased quarters sometimes contain a limited supply of these items. Linens must be furnished by the tenant. All rented quarters could be improved with the addition of personally owned lamps, a small radio, pictures, etc.

It should be noted that the Army Post Exchange near Paris, to which all U.S. Government employees have access, carries many household furnishings and appliances at prices comparable to those of normal outlets in the United States. Their stock includes large items such as refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, plus a fairly complete line of household linens, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, etc. Used furniture is to be had if one is able to spend a considerable amount of time searching the French markets and antique shops.

d\* Facilities and Equipment. The houses and apartments rented by Embassy personnel have both hot and cold running water, either a bath tub or shower, and electricity and gas. It is not recommended that electric or gas heaters be brought to the post. If stoves or refrigerators are not included in the apartment, they are readily obtainable at the Post Exchange.

Electric current in Paris at the present time is 110-120 volts, 1, 2 and 3 phases AC-DC, 50 cycles



instead of 60 as in the United States, but the electric company is in the process of changing the current to 220 volts and within three years it is expected all of Paris will be using 220 current. Electric clocks will not operate in Paris unless made for 50 cycles current, and it is not practical to have them converted. Phonographs in most cases can be adjusted to operate properly with just a small bushing adjustment; however, it is wise to have this done by a reputable dealer in the United States before shipping the phonograph. Ask the dealer to give you the bushing he removes.

Most apartments in France are wired for five amperes, which will carry a maximum of 600 watts of current. If this limit is strained the fuse may blow or more serious trouble may occur. For example, if you have an electric refrigerator, you may have to disconnect it while you use the electric iron. An American iron also takes about double the current that a French iron uses. An automatic American toaster takes approximately 1200 watts, while a non-automatic toaster takes about 300. One solution is to have the electric company rewire your apartment for ten amperes which may be done at fairly reasonable cost. This may be worthwhile in the long run, as the rate per kilowatt consumed decreases after a certain amount of current is used. Another item is that the current is stronger near the meter, and the further it has to travel the weaker it becomes. You may be able to use the electric iron in the kitchen of your apartment, but not in the bedroom or further from the meter.

French plugs are different from the American variety, but all that is needed is an adapter plug which can be purchased in the PX or in the neighborhood hardware or notions store. American fuses do not work in France.

\*Television programs are now continuous from about 10:00 am on Sunday and from 12:30 pm on weekdays until midnight, with several programs scheduled in the early afternoon. There is only one channel! It is recommended that Americans do not bring their television sets since reception with American sets is impossible because the American broadcast standard consists of 405 lines per image while the French consists of 819 lines per image and the frame frequency also differs.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris  
City  
France  
Country

Replaces Part IV Dated February 15, 1960

Complete Revision Negative Report

x Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

The entire post report was reviewed at the time this part was revised.

PART IV

### FOOD, CLOTHING, MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

- a. Food. There is no necessity to import food or to ship food items to Paris at time of entry on duty. There is no rationing of food either on the local market or in the Embassy Commissary.

A small self-service type of commissary is operated by the Embassy to supply food for the American employees. The Commissary is well-stocked with standard canned goods, baby food, coffee, sugar, flour, freshly baked American style bread, fresh and powdered milk, whipping cream, cottage cheese, butter, eggs and a modest variety of standard liquors. The commissary also has a limited variety of frozen fruits and vegetables, and meat and fish. The commissary will deliver orders of \$20 or more within Paris at no charge; orders for less than \$20 will be delivered within Paris for 25 cents, and outside the city for 50 cents.

The Army Post Exchange System has delicatessens at Rue Marbeuf (in the city), Bel Manoir (15 miles out), and Camp des Loges (over 20 miles), all of which can be used by Embassy personnel. Similar items to those carried by the Embassy commissary are available as well as bakery goods, cakes, and a wider variety of frozen meats.

- \* The local markets and small neighborhood stores have large supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables, salad greens, and all food items. There are few large local supermarkets. Small stores are located in every neighborhood and, if one desires to purchase all food items on the local market, every neighborhood has sufficient stores to fulfill a family's needs. However, shopping for milk at one store, bread at another, meat at still another, etc., tends to be time consuming.

Food prices on the French market are on the whole roughly the same as in the United States, although such items as frozen foods, baking mixes and similar American-type products are, when available, much more expensive. One of the joys of life in Paris is the amazing variety of what would be in the United States distinctly luxury goods which are readily obtainable. Excellent pates, fine cheeses, game in season, and an overwhelming selection of delicatessen items are available at a wide range of prices. On the whole, the well-known French enthusiasm for the gastronomical arts finds its everyday expression in this way. The amount of beautifully prepared and displayed food is probably unequalled elsewhere in the world.

- \* There is a restaurant operated by the Embassy, which is available for all personnel and dependents. The restaurant is open every day except Sundays and certain holidays, serving breakfast, lunch and dinner, with sandwiches and soda fountain items served between meals. Similar facilities are maintained at 58 bis rue de La Boetie. The new NATO Building has a large restaurant.

- b. Clothing and Shoes. Winter clothing worn in Paris can be compared to that worn in Washington, D.C. Summers, however, are usually cooler than Washington and cotton dresses are only worn for a few weeks in June, July and August but every few years there seems to be an unusually hot summer with temperatures reaching the low 90s. Emphasis should be placed on warm clothing



such as woolen dresses, sweaters and skirts. The need for adequate warm clothing for all seasons cannot be over-emphasized. A stole or wrap of some kind is nearly always necessary with low-cut dresses in the evening.

- \* The Embassy is located in an area where the most expensive shops for women's wear are found. Many of these shops carry couturier clothes and prices are high. Prices at well-known couturiers for dresses and suits are exorbitant but many women have been successful in purchasing lovely hand tailored suits and coats of beautiful wool at prices comparable to what they would have paid for similar quality in the large stores in the United States. The price range for wool dresses is approximately the same as for better quality dresses in the United States, but there do not appear to be many ready-to-wear clothes in the low price range (\$14.95-\$29.95). Low priced ready-to-wear clothes can be found but the average employee does not have the time to spend combing the city for shops which might have clothes in this price range. Small shops are scattered throughout the city of Paris and there is no central shopping area. Cotton dresses are more expensive than in the United States and it is recommended that several cottons be brought to the post. Hats have not been worn as generally in Paris as in other capitals but each year more and more hats are being worn.

The Post Exchange carries a limited amount of American made suits, coats and dresses at very reasonable prices, but all sizes are not always available. Nylon hose in all sizes (but not all weights and colors), and shoes in limited styles and sizes, are available. French shoes are beautiful but expensive and do not generally fit the American foot. Most Americans in Paris find they do a great deal more walking than they do in the United States, and it is very important to buy warm comfortable shoes, especially types that will be practical for cold, wet weather.

Children's clothing is considerably more expensive in Paris than in the United States, and the quality is variable. Infants are usually dressed quite elaborately by American standards. Older French children are dressed simply and school girls wear uniforms of navy blue pleated skirts, white blouses and navy blue sweaters. A good stock of children's underclothing, sweaters, socks, blouses and shoes is carried by the PX. Many children wear fleece-lined winter shoes and some prefer rubber soled shoes for general wear.

Average quality mens clothing at the PX can be obtained in limited selection at prices comparable to the United States. Because of expense and differences in styling American men generally do not wear French suits, top coats or shoes. Most supplement their original wardrobes by PX purchases, which consist of suits (hand-tailored in England), top coats, shirts, underwear, shoes, socks. Excellent but expensive sports wear is available in Paris stores.

Evening dress is not often required at social functions. Wives of senior officers (FSO-1, 2 and 3) should have at least four cocktail dresses which can double for cocktail and dinner wear. An ideal dress is a cocktail dress with a jacket which can be removed for dinner. At least one full length evening dress would be needed. Wives of middle grade officers (FSO-4, FSO-5) should have three cocktail dresses (as mentioned above) and 1 full length evening dress.

- c. Miscellaneous Supplies. Although nearly all supplies in the way of toileteries and cosmetics can be obtained in Paris, both on the local market, at the PX and the Embassy commissary, those who prefer special brands, or special home medicines are advised to bring them with them or arrange to have such supplies sent to them. It should be remembered, however, that postal regulations prohibit the shipment of bottled liquids through mail channels. The PX carries a large supply of miscellaneous notions and supplies and few items need to be sent for from the United States.



- d. Community Services. Laundries, dry cleaners, and shoe repair shops are available but prices are higher than in the United States. These services are available at the Bel Manoir Post Exchange. Nylon shirts, blouses, etc., which can be washed easily and worn without ironing are a help to the budget. Clothing of delicate color or material, which requires frequent cleaning, is highly impractical for Paris, particularly for daily wear. Bendix laundromats are available in certain sections of Paris (operated by the laundry personnel) although service frequently takes several days and the charge by machine load is double the price charged in the United States. Diaper service is available but expensive.

Good radio, TV and appliance repairs are available on French manufactured equipment but repairs on American radios, TV and household equipment is expensive and not entirely satisfactory. The PX has limited repair service on all types of appliances, radios and watches.

Bicycles are used as a form of transportation but it is not safe for children to ride bicycles in the city proper. If one lives in the suburbs, children will enjoy the use of their bicycles.

- \* There are numerous excellent hairdressers and beauty shops in Paris, among the most famous being Antoine, Guillaume, Alexandre, Elizabeth Arden, Carita and Yvonne Grand, where the work is excellent and prices compare favorably with those in the better known beauty shops in the United States. Graude's, near the Embassy, gives a special price to Embassy personnel and the work is good. French perfume and toilet preparations are lower in price than in the United States.

- e. \* Servants. It is difficult to find qualified domestic help in Paris. The monthly salary (including the required payments of social security taxes) of a combination maid/cook is less than a full time maid/cook would earn in the United States. Although some part-time help is available, servants are usually hired on a monthly, live-in basis and receive their lodging and meals, plus wine, in addition to salary. Servants are entitled to paid vacation periods plus a food allowance during the vacation. Part-time servants are paid on an hourly basis at a rate less than usually paid in the United States. Student help - European girls in Paris studying French - is available for part-time housework and help with children in exchange for room and board and a small salary. If students work six or more hours a day they expect to live "au pair" or as a member of the family but with their own room.

In practice, only senior officers have full-time, live-in servants. Junior officers and bachelors normally must content themselves with a part-time arrangement, such as an all purpose maid (bonne à tout faire) several times a week, a part-time housekeeper or a student. Non-officer employees frequently manage with little or no domestic help.

- f. Education. Children. The American School of Paris, which was organized on a non-profit cooperative basis by Americans in Paris who wished their children to receive an education in English, following American methods, has classes from the first grade through high school. Supplementary instruction is given in French. The school has three locations (depending upon grades) and transportation from all parts of Paris is good.

The present enrollment at the American School is approximately 500 with a small percentage of children of other nationalities than American. Facilities necessarily limit enrollment and there may be a waiting list for certain grades. In addition to tuition there are fees for lunch, transportation, books and registration. There are no dormitory accommodations. The first through the sixth grade classes are at 12 rue de Sèvres, Boulogne; the junior high school is located at 45 Boulevard d'Auteuil, Boulogne; and the senior high school at Pavillon du Barry, Louveciennes (near SHAPE).



- \* An American Girl's School (which opened in September 1960) is Marymount International (Catholic) located at Bougival (suburb of Paris). Grades 7th to 12th (junior and senior high school) are taught in accordance with American standards by an American teaching staff. Bus transportation is provided by the school from a pick-up point in Neuilly. The present enrollment is approximately 50 students.
- \* There is an English Community Elementary and High School located at Andresy (suburb of Paris) where classes are conducted in English under the English School System. Bus transportation from various pick-up points in Paris is provided by the school.
- \* The two American schools and the English School require a written transfer of school records showing the work the student has completed before the student can be registered.
- \* There are many schools with instruction in the French language to which many Embassy families send their children; i.e. Marymount in Neuilly; the Convent des Ciseaux, rue de Ponthieu; and the Ecole Active Bilingue; etc. The Embassy has a comprehensive list of public and private schools to assist families with school-age children who desire to send their children to French schools.
- \* Adult Language Training. The Embassy conducts a French language program for employees with a number of classes being offered at varying levels of proficiency. Classes are conducted in the early morning and during the lunch hours with students spending one-half hour of office time and one-half hour of their personal time in classroom study. FSI French language materials, including tapes, of the basic lessons, are available. The Berlitz School and the Alliance Française are well-known language schools which give excellent instruction in French with classes being offered in the evening. Private tutors are available for instruction in almost any language at a minimum rate of \$2.00 per hour. Untrained instructors, usually students, can be employed at lower rates.

Classes for dependents are offered mid-morning and mid-afternoon, two and three times weekly, with the tutor's salary being paid by the students on a pro-rated basis.

The Maryland Extension University offers, through its program center in Paris, a wide variety of courses during the evening hours. These courses may be taken for regular university credit and are open to Embassy personnel and dependents. Paris is, of course, famous for its Universities, Colleges, and specialized schools. Courses for foreigners are offered at Sorbonne University throughout the year but classes are conducted only during the day time hours.

- \* Art-Music. Paris has excellent art and music schools for children and adults and private instructors are available for private lessons during the evening hours.
- g. Churches. Practically every faith has a church in Paris. There are two prominent American churches, the American Pro-Cathedral (Episcopalian) and the American Church in Paris (an inter-denominational Protestant organization), as well as St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, for the English-speaking community. In certain of the Catholic parishes, where English-speaking foreigners ordinarily reside, there are French priests who speak English. The two Protestant churches mentioned above are headed by American pastors, and the congregations are primarily American citizens. Both have affiliated social, religious and welfare organizations, such as Sunday schools, scout troops, etc.

There are several well-known service and charitable societies here which are American or have American affiliations, i.e., YMCA, Red Cross, NCWC, American Joint Distribution Committee, etc.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris

Replaces Part V Dated February 15, 1960

City

France

Country

Complete Revision Negative Report

x Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk  
The entire post report was reviewed at the  
time this part was revised.

PART V

### TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

- a. \* Local Transportation. The public transportation system of Paris is good. The Metro (subway) is somewhat slower than, for example, the New York subway but otherwise gives excellent service, although it is extremely crowded during rush hours. The bus system is also crowded but like the Metro gives excellent service. It is preferred by many personnel. Taxis are available but difficult to obtain during rush hours. They are not too expensive but rates increase at night. There is a radio taxi service which makes it easy to obtain taxi service at all hours at any location; Telephone: PORT-Royal 89-89 or ALEsia 94-00.
- b. \* Automobiles. It is generally desirable to have a car in Paris despite the serious parking problem and heavy traffic. It is strongly recommended that no car be brought to France which might require major attention. Most repairs are costly and service is not fast. Parts, tires, tubes and accessories are difficult to obtain and when obtainable are expensive. (The Army Post Exchange at Camp des Loges carries a limited stock of automotive supplies). A newer car is thus much more desirable than an older one. Third Party Liability Automotive Insurance is compulsory (\$100,000) and must be obtained from a company duly accredited in France (See Section VII). Rates in France are determined by amount of Horse Power and year of model and insurance rates vary greatly between Insurance companies. Lists of Insurance companies will be furnished to newly-arrived personnel on request.
- \* An office of the Embassy assists personnel with the registration of automobiles with the French Government. Foreign government officials, who are members of the diplomatic corps, receive green IT (importation temporaire) plates with a special CD (Corps Diplomatique) insignia. Staff members receive IT plates. Red plates in a IT series are reserved for tourists.
- \* Since cars belonging to members of the Mission are brought into France duty-free on a temporary permit, an import license from the Office des Changes must be obtained in order to sell a car on the local market unless it is sold to another American for dollars. Information on sale of cars or purchase of cars in France can be obtained from the General Services Section.
- Yellow headlights are compulsory for night driving on French highways, and it is required that cars registered in France be equipped with yellow bulbs, or plastic yellow shields. Directional signals are relied on heavily by both drivers and pedestrians in France and this equipment is compulsory.
- \* Tax-free gasoline is presently available throughout France for members of the Embassy and affiliated government organizations through the purchase of tickets from the Embassy. Driving on the right-hand side of the road is the custom in France and the roads are usually in good condition. By a decree of December 1959 the French Government requires all cars to be equipped with TV interference resistors. These resistors (cables connecting the spark plugs to the distributor) are manufactured especially to eliminate or considerably reduce radio and TV interference originating from automobiles. Arrangements for installation of this wiring can be made after a car is brought into France.
- c. Regional Transportation. Paris is the transportation center of Europe. There is an



## City

extensive rail network between Paris and all other parts of France, as well as air and rail services to all the principal cities of Europe. Frequent direct air service is available to the United States and other continents.

Practically all steamer passengers using western French ports pass through Paris. The largest ports are Le Havre and Cherbourg, where most of the liners coming from the United States dock. Lines using these ports include the United States Lines, the French Line, the Cunard Line, and the Holland-America Line. The American Export Line presently docks at Cannes.

- \* Air services between Paris and the United States are operated by Pan American, TWA, Air France and several other major air lines. There is connecting air service to the United States via London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Marseille, Nice and Lisbon. Paris has two airports: Orly and Le Bourget, one south and one north of the city. Most international flights and all large jet aircraft land at Orly, some forty minutes from the center of the city by bus. Air France operates a bus service between the airports and the Invalides Station (aerogare), the official air terminal. Invalides Station is just five minutes from the Embassy.

- d. Mail and Parcel Post. Mail and parcel post service from the United States is very good. Air mail from New York will arrive in Paris in two or three days, and surface mail in about ten days. Personnel assigned to this post also enjoy the privilege of the use of the Army Post Office facilities for sending and receiving mail and parcels, if they so desire. This includes surface and air mail, prepaid parcel post, money order service, registered and insured mail. It does not, however, include COD or special delivery service. The proper form of address to be used is as follows:

Miss Jane Doe,  
(Section or Division),  
American Embassy,  
APO 230, New York

Miss Jane Doe,  
(Section or Division),  
USRO,  
APO 230, New York

Parcels sent through APO facilities must conform to weight and size limitations as follows:

(a) 100 inches length and girth combined; (b) 70 pounds maximum weight.

- e. \* Telephone and Telegraph. Telephone and telegraph services to and from Paris are comparable to those in any large city in the United States. There is approximately a year's wait for the installation of a new telephone in an apartment unless the Embassy processes the application, which shortens the waiting time to six weeks.
- f. Shipping and Packing. If shipments of effects to Paris are arranged through the U.S. Dispatch Agent, he will take care of all necessary details. Otherwise, consignments should be addressed to the American Embassy, for (name of employee), and advance notice be sent to the Embassy to expect such shipment. There are no restrictions on sizes of containers when shipped as freight.

Automobiles are usually sent unboxed as the clearance formalities are simpler that way; only when a transshipment is involved is it advisable to box automobiles. It is recommended that personnel take out insurance for their cars and also for their household effects, although breakage and pilferage in France are at a minimum.

- \* Storage facilities are available at several reputable warehouses and storage companies; the Embassy has no official storage space. It is recommended that only a nominal shipment of effects be shipped and remaining household goods be stored until such time as suitable living quarters are found in Paris. Some French apartments are over-furnished, according to American standards, and others are rented as "furnished" with only a bare minimum of items. After an apartment or house is rented, additional personally owned furniture and household effects can be shipped to Paris.

APO facilities should be used for importations from the United States whenever possible. In instances where it is necessary to use the open mail, one must submit a request listing the items to be brought into France to the Administrative Division of the Embassy for approval before the item is ordered.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris  
France  
City  
Country

Replaces Part VI Dated February 15, 1960

Complete Revision Negative Report

x Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

The entire post report was reviewed at the time this part was revised.

PART VI

### HEALTH CONTROLS

- a. Sanitation and Health Controls. The general level of community sanitation is considered adequate although the handling of meats and other foods in the open markets appears to the average American to be below United States standards.
- b. Prevalence of Disease. Upper respiratory infections occur frequently, mainly because of the damp climate. Many persons have chronic colds and sinusitis; children are particularly susceptible. More serious diseases are not prevalent. The tuberculosis rate is on the decrease in France. There are occasional outbreaks of various contagious diseases, but no more so than would be expected in any country, including the United States.
- c. Special Health Risks and Precautions. All Foreign Service personnel are required to keep their immunizations against typhoid, paratyphoid, smallpox, tetanus and polio current. There are few special precautionary measures to take with respect to health conditions in Paris, except perhaps paying particular attention to warm clothing for those arriving from tropical areas, or from the United States where offices and home quarters are centrally heated to a higher temperature than is customary in Paris. Cold and influenza immunizations may be of value as an additional precautionary measure to those who are prone to colds.
  - \* In view of the frequency of digestive disorders among Americans in Paris, it is strongly recommended that newcomers indulge only progressively in the more elaborate French dishes and wines. Fatty foods, French wines and rich sauces are responsible for some of the gastro-intestinal and liver disorders. The Paris water is safe to drink, although its high quantity of calcium carbonate renders it very hard. Many mothers prefer to give their children bottled water. Rural sanitation has not advanced as far as in Paris and care should be taken in drinking water in towns or villages. Pasteurized milk is sold in sealed bottles; in practice, many mothers prefer to purchase milk through the Embassy commissary (milk that has been pasteurized to American standards is of excellent quality and reasonably priced).
- d. Medical Services. Paris is well provided with skilled doctors, surgeons, dentists, oculists, opticians and specialists, but those who speak English usually charge high fees.
  - \* The Embassy/USRO Health Room has a full-time doctor and two nurses. The staff of the Health Room provides first aid, inoculations, and gives advice concerning doctors, dentists and makes necessary medical appointments.
  - \* Embassy/USRO personnel and their dependents have been authorized the use of the United States Army Dispensary located at Camp des Loges, for any medical needs and the facilities of the U.S. Army Hospital at Orléans (France) and at Frankfurt (Germany), and the U.S. Air Force Hospital at Wiesbaden (Germany) can be used by employees and dependents of the post whenever necessary.
  - \* The American Hospital in Paris, situated in a suburb, is well equipped and includes a staff of three American physicians, one American surgeon and six American resident interns.



The consulting staff includes outstanding French doctors. The general standard of medicine at the American Hospital is high. The charges are slightly higher than in the United States.

Hospitals in Paris are of two types: (1) State Hospitals (which Americans consider below American standards), and (2) Private clinics, mostly for surgery, many of which can be compared to small American hospitals.

- \* Dental care is average, and there is a considerable number of American-trained French dentists. Their fees, however, are very high and it is to the advantage of Americans coming to Paris to have their dental work done before departure from the States.

Many French drugs equivalent to American drugs are available on the open market; however, the newest American drugs must be ordered from the United States. If you desire specialty drugs, such as anti-histamines, it is advisable to bring a supply of them with you.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1961

FROM: Paris  
City  
France  
Country

Replaces Part VII Dated February 15, 1960

Complete Revision Negative Report

X Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

The entire post report was reviewed at the time this part was revised.

PART VII

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND FINANCES

- a. Free Entry Provisions. An agreement was arrived at in October 1947 between the American and French Governments covering free entry privileges for diplomatic and consular personnel. Under the agreement, the duty-free admission of certain articles and merchandise is granted with reservations, in principle, of customs inspection.
  - b. Customs Duties. Personnel assigned to Paris are advised that baggage which will be required immediately upon arrival should contain nothing but personal effects. Baggage accompanying the passenger is subject to inspection by the French Customs on arrival in France but can be cleared immediately, while unaccompanied baggage sent forward separately can be cleared by the Embassy only after arrival of the owner. In this latter case it is necessary for the Embassy to present to the French Customs the passport and keys, with a signed declaration that only personal effects are contained in the baggage, and the baggage will be cleared and delivered the following day. Failing the presentation of the passport and keys, such baggage can be cleared through customs only by requesting free entry, which is a procedure that takes considerably longer.
- \* Automobile insurance (third-party liability) is compulsory in France. American Foreign Service personnel bringing automobiles with them into the country must either be able to present to the French customs at the port of debarkation an International Motor Insurance Card as proof that their car is insured, or take out a temporary insurance document issued by the French customs for a nominal sum which will cover them under the law for three days and enable them to drive their car to their post. The International Motor Insurance card is not necessarily valid in France inasmuch as it may have been issued by a company not duly accredited in France. In that case, the car owner, in order to obtain French license plates, will have to cancel his insurance and take out another policy with a company duly accredited in France, because proof of insurance coverage with such a company must be presented to the Embassy's Automobile Documentation Sub-Unit before application can be made for French license plates. Americans attached to the Embassy can use their valid American driving licenses in France.
- \* Cigarettes and liquor may not be imported by individuals as these are available in limited quantities at the Embassy commissary in Paris. However, all incoming personnel are allowed to bring with them, in their hand luggage, (not in their hold luggage) five cartons of cigarettes per person and 250 cigars or 2000 grams of pipe tobacco, (one or the other, but not both).
- \* Personnel arriving in Paris will be required to file an application for a French Identity Card in order to be eligible for the free entry privilege. It is recommended that each person arriving at the post bring with him 5 photos 1 3/4" x 2" for the French identity cards. (Photos required for each employee and dependents over age 16).



- c. Restrictions and Requirements upon Entry. Unless a French Identity Card is obtained, a French visa is required if one is to remain in France for more than three months. No vaccination or health certificate is required for entry into France.

Pets. Cats and Dogs can be admitted to France if their owners can provide either (a) a Certificate stating that the animal comes from a country where rabies had not occurred for three years and that the animal has stayed in the specified country for at least six months or was born there; or (b) a vaccination certificate which shall have been valid for at least one month and not longer than six months. This vaccination must have been done with an officially controlled vaccine.

- d. Currency Regulations. No limit is placed on the funds which may be brought in the form of foreign cash, travelers checks or letters of credit. However, they must be declared upon entry through French customs and exchanged only at authorized banks or agencies. At present an unlimited amount of francs may be imported into France for personal use, but no individual may act as agent for another person or use an agent for the importation of francs. At the time of writing there is no advantage in purchasing francs abroad. Exchange facilities are available on board ship, at ports of entry and international airports.

- e. Exchange, Finances and Taxes. Exchange transactions in France are still controlled to some extent. It is recommended that persons coming to Paris maintain dollar checking accounts in the United States and draw such checks as are needed to purchase francs for living in France. These checking accounts can be used for paying bills, insurance, etc., in the United States by sending the checks through the APO facilities. Personal checks (or U.S. cash) are also used for dollar purchases at the Embassy commissary and for gasoline bought through the Embassy. All purchases at the Post Exchange are in dollars. Personnel are paid salaries and allowances in dollar checks. Personal checks in amounts not less than \$50.00 initialed by the Disbursing Officer and travelers checks can be cashed at the Embassy check cashing office and at the American banks in Paris where the current exchange rate is given. Dollars can be purchased with francs only upon license from the Exchange Control Office, which is still difficult to obtain.

- \* Bank accounts are available in accredited local banks wherein dollar instruments can be deposited, and French and dollar checks may be drawn. The account can be reconverted to solely dollars upon request.

Personnel registered by the Embassy with the French Government are not required to pay French taxes for apartments, automobiles, gasoline, or other taxes required in France. In practice, however, Embassy personnel find it inconvenient to attempt to avoid many minor taxes, such as are imposed on auto repairs, some exchange transactions, cabaret bills, hotel accommodations and the like.



# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# POST REPORT

DATE: February 15, 1960

Replaces Part VIII Dated November 15, 1960

☒ Complete Revision - Negative Report

Revises Paragraphs Marked by Asterisk

FROM: Paris  
City  
France  
Country

## PART VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

- a. Personnel other than Foreign Service. Military personnel in Paris include the Marine Guards at the Embassy; the staffs of the Army, Air, and Naval Attache offices; the Military Aid Program; US European Command Detachment, both in Paris and in Fontainebleau, about 40 kilometers away; the 7966th Detachment of the European Command; and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe, at Rocquencourt, near Versailles.

The Marine Guards are the only military personnel connected with the Embassy who wear the uniform while on duty. Other military personnel are authorized to wear civilian clothing in their offices, and uniform regulations are prescribed by the particular offices to which personnel are attached.

There is a PX available for military, Embassy, USRO, ICA and USIA personnel; a commissary at the Embassy for both civilians and military attached to the Embassy, and Army commissaries at Fontainebleau, Bel Manoir, Camp des Loges, for military personnel only.

Government agencies in Paris other than the Embassy include: The United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Regional Organizations, the United States Information Agency, International Cooperation Administration, the Army Attache, the Air Attache, the Naval Attache, the United States Public Health Service, Treasury Representatives, Department of Agriculture, U.S. Marine Detachment, the Legal Attache, Federal Aviation Agency, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, American Battle Monuments Commission, General Accounting Office and Trade Fairs (Department of Commerce).

- b. Other Conditions. Negative.

- c. Bibliography.

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