

SECOND EDITION



★

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF
SWEDEN

★

IRENE SCOBIE

HISTORICAL DICTIONARIES OF EUROPE

Edited by Jon Woronoff

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Contents

Editor's Foreword <i>Jon Woronoff</i>	vii
Acknowledgments	ix
Reader's Note	xi
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	xiii
Map	xv
Chronology	xvii
Introduction	xxvii
THE DICTIONARY	1
Appendix A: Swedish Rulers	263
Appendix B: Swedish Prime Ministers	265
Appendix C: Sweden's 25 Largest Companies	267
Selected Bibliography	269
About the Author	317

Editor's Foreword

Just like people, countries change. This applies most emphatically to Sweden. Once warlike and expansive, it has become neutral and if anything contented with its lot. Once terribly poor and backward, it has become uncommonly rich and advanced. Once conservative and dominated by the nobility and men in general, it has become a prolific source of social experiments with particular stress on equality. This has put Sweden in the forefront in many sectors, indeed, so much so that the Swedish “miracle” was widely admired and emulated. Yet, even now that the limitations and failings are more evident, it remains a country from which much can be learned.

These changes obviously took decades and sometimes centuries, so they can only be correctly appreciated by observing the longer trends. That is just one reason why this *Historical Dictionary of Sweden* is so useful. And it is even more useful in its second updated and greatly expanded edition. For, it does take a long view, and it does show us where Sweden is coming from. But it also looks very carefully at the present situation, the problems as well as the achievements. The entries thus cover kings and nobles but also politicians, economists, businessmen, scientists, and cultural figures. Others describe the major institutions, political parties, trade unions, and newspapers or the educational system and literature. The flow of events can be grasped more readily thanks to a handy chronology. Those wanting to learn more about any particular aspect can consult a substantial and well-structured bibliography.

This new edition, like the first edition, was written by someone who has devoted much of her life, initially, to learning about Sweden and then to teaching about Sweden, Irene Scobbie. The learning was at University of Newcastle, at University College London, and also in Sweden. The teaching was, among other places, at the University of Cambridge; the University of Aberdeen, where she became the head of the

Department of Scandinavian Studies; and finally the University of Edinburgh, where she also held that post. Before this book, she also wrote a general work, *Sweden: Nation of the Modern World*, and numerous articles, monographs, and chapters on Sweden and especially Swedish literature. In 1985 she was awarded the Swedish Polar Star (1st Class) for service to Swedish culture.

Jon Woronoff
Series Editor

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I thank Jon Woronoff, the series editor, who read the completed manuscript and made many valuable comments.

I express my gratitude to several Gothenburg friends, especially Dr. Maj-Lis Häggkvist, Dr. Monika Tunbäck Hansson, and above all fil. mag. Barbro Lindberg, for their expert advice, generous assistance, and encouragement in the production of this volume. Final responsibility for the text rests, of course, solely with the author.

Reader's Note

The Swedish alphabet has three extra characters—å, ä, and ö—which come at the end of the alphabet. Here they are treated as if unmodified and are placed alphabetically as a, a, and o, respectively.

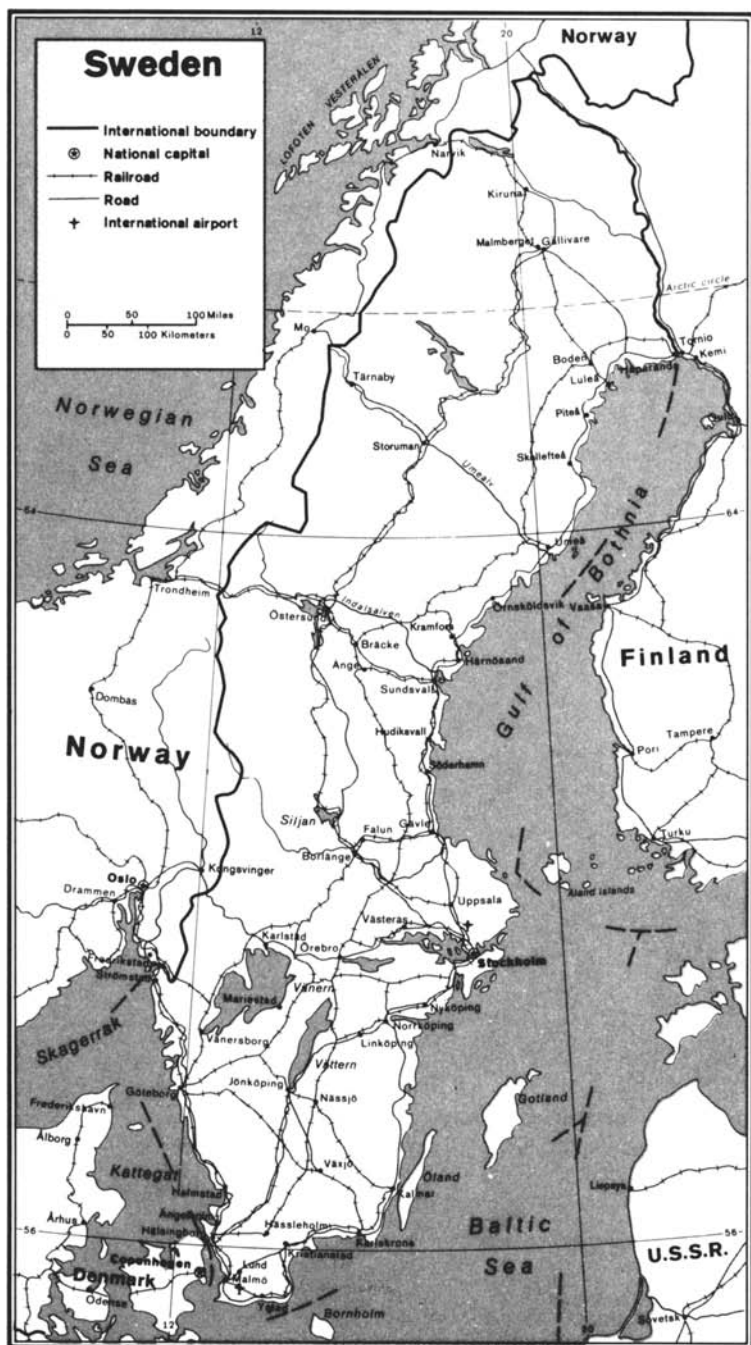
Swedish proper names have been used for the most part in this volume (e.g., Karl XII for Charles XII, Skåne for Scania), but there are a few exceptions (e.g., Gothenburg instead of Göteborg) where the English version is much more familiar than the Swedish.

The Swedish parliament is the Riksdag, a term used throughout this volume.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Aktiebolag (Limited Company)
ABF	Arbetarnas Bildningsförbund (Workers' Educational Association)
AMS	Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen (Labor Market Board)
APK	Arbetarpartiet Kommunisterna (Workers' Communist Party)
ASEA	Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget
ATP	Allmän Tilläggspension (general supplementary pension)
<i>DN</i>	<i>Dagens Nyheter (Daily News)</i>
EC	European Community
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HSB	Hyresgästernas Sparkasse- och Byggnadsförening (Tenants' Savings and Building Society)
IOGT	International Order of Good Templars
IT	Information Technology
JO	Justitieombudsman
KB	Kungliga Biblioteket (Royal Library)
KDP	Kristdemokraterna (Christian Democratic Party)
KF	Kooperativa Förbundet (Cooperative Union)
LKAB	Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB
LO	Landsorganisationen (Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions)
LRF	Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund (Federation of Swedish Farmers)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NSF	Nationalsocialistisk Front (National Socialist Front)

NU	Nationell Ungdom (National Youth)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SAC	Sveriges Arbetares Centralorganisation (Swedish Workers' Central Organization)
SACO	Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation (Swedish Central Organization of Professional Workers)
SAF	Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen (Swedish Federation of Employers)
SÄPO	Svenska Säkerhetspolisen (Swedish Security Police)
SAS	Scandinavian Airlines System
SEK	Swedish krona
<i>SHT</i>	<i>Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning</i>
SKF	Svenska Kullagerfabriken (Swedish Ball Bearing Company)
SMR	Svenska Motståndsrörelsen (Swedish Opposition Movement)
SR	Statstjänstemännens Riksförbund (National Association of Swedish State Employees)
SR	Sveriges Radio (Sweden's Radio)
SRK	Svenska Röda Korsets (Swedish Red Cross)
SSU	Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Ungdomsförbundet (Swedish Young Social Democrats)
STF	Svenska Turistföreningen (Swedish Tourist Association)
SUNS	Stockholms Unga Nationalsocialister (Stockholm Young National Socialists)
<i>SvD</i>	<i>Svenska Dagbladet</i>
SVT	Sveriges Television (Sweden's Television)
TCO	Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation (Central Organization of Salaried Employees)
UN	United Nations
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VAM	Vitt Ariskt Motstånd (White Arian Opposition)
WEF	Wage Earner Funds



Chronology

- c. 12,000 B.C.** Nomadic tribes of reindeer hunters enter Sweden.
- c. 12,000–1500 B.C.** Stone Age
- c. 2500 B.C.** New tribes introduce agriculture and husbandry. Dolmens raised in western Sweden.
- c. 2000 B.C.** Boat-Ax People's culture begins to spread in southern and central areas.
- c. 1500–500 B.C.** Bronze Age. Rich burial mounds and rock carvings on west coast.
- c. 400 B.C.–A.D. 1** Early Iron Age. Iron used for tools and weapons.
- c. A.D. 1–400** Roman Iron Age. Trade links with Romans established.
- 98** Tacitus mentions the Suiones in his *Germania*.
- c. 400–800** Later Iron Age. Svear gain supremacy over Götar.
- c. 800–1060** Viking Age. Swedish Vikings travel east and south to Russia, the Caspian Sea, and the Black Sea.
- 829** Missionary Ansgar visits Birka.
- 1008** King Olof Skötkonung baptized.
- 1080** King Inge driven from Uppsala for refusing to perform pagan rites.
- 1130s** Christian church built on site of Uppsala pagan temple.
- 1160** Death of Erik (later Saint Erik).
- 1164** (Old) Uppsala archbishopric established.

- 1187** Pirates sack Sigtuna.
- 1266** Death of Birger Jarl.
- 1303** Birgitta Birgersdotter (Saint Birgitta) born at Finsta.
- 1313–64** Reign of King Magnus Eriksson.
- 1323** Peace of Nöteborg establishes frontiers between Russia and Sweden-Finland.
- c. 1350** National law code introduced.
- 1364–1389** Reign of King Albrekt of Mecklenburg.
- 1397** Kalmar Union under Erik of Pomerania.
- 1412** Death of Queen Margareta.
- 1434** Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson's revolt.
- 1470** Sten Sture the Elder elected regent.
- 1471** Sten Sture victorious at Battle of Brunkeberg.
- 1477** Uppsala University founded.
- 1512–1520** Regency of Sten Sture the Younger.
- 1520** Stockholm Bloodbath.
- 1523–1560** Reign of King Gustav I Vasa.
- 1527** Catholic Church property transferred to the Crown. Lutheranism introduced.
- 1541** Bible published in Swedish (Gustav Vasa Bible).
- 1560–1568** Reign of King Erik XIV.
- 1563–1570** Northern Seven Years War.
- 1568** Johan III deposes Erik XIV.
- 1592–1599** Reign of King Sigismund in Sweden.
- 1599** Duke Karl becomes regent.
- 1603–1611** Reign of King Karl IX.

- 1611–1632** Reign of King Gustav II Adolf.
- 1611–1718** Age of Greatness.
- 1617** Peace of Stolbova. Ingria and Southwest Karelia ceded to Sweden.
- 1621** City of Gothenburg granted its charter.
- 1626** House of Nobility Ordinance.
- 1632** Colony of New Sweden established on the Delaware River in North America.
- 1632–1654** Reign of Queen Kristina.
- 1654–1660** Reign of King Karl X Gustav.
- 1658** Peace of Roskilde; Denmark cedes southern provinces to Sweden.
- 1660–1697** Reign of King Karl XI.
- 1668** Lund University inaugurated.
- 1676** Battle of Lund.
- 1693** Declaration of Sovereignty, giving Karl XI absolute power.
- 1697–1718** Reign of King Karl XII.
- 1700** Battle of Narva; Swedes defeat Russian tsar's army.
- 1709** Karl's army routed at Battle of Poltava.
- 1718** Karl killed at Fredriksten; end of Great Northern War.
- 1718–1772** Age of Liberty.
- 1719** Ulrika Eleonora, Karl XII's sister, elected queen of Sweden.
- 1720–1751** Reign of Fredrik I, Ulrika Eleonora's consort.
- 1731** Swedish East India Company set up.
- 1735** Carolus Linnaeus publishes *Systema naturae*.
- 1738** Arvid Horn resigns chancellorship; Hat Party in office.

- 1739** Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences founded.
- 1741** Unsuccessful war against Russia.
- 1751–1771** Reign of King Adolf Fredrik and his consort Lovisa Ulrika.
- 1756** Court Party's abortive coup.
- 1756–1763** Seven Years' (Pomeranian) War.
- 1757** Land reform (*Storskifte*).
- 1765–1772** Cap Party in office.
- 1771–1792** Reign of King Gustav III.
- 1772** Gustav stages coup and introduces a new constitution, ending Age of Liberty.
- 1772–1809** Gustavian Age.
- 1782** Gustav III establishes Royal Opera House.
- 1783** Rutger Maclean introduces land enclosures (*enskitte*) on his estate.
- 1786** Gustav III founds Swedish Academy.
- 1788–1790** War with Russia. Anjala League approaches Catherine the Great.
- 1789** Act of Union and Security gives Gustav III almost absolute power.
- 1792** Gustav III assassinated at masked ball.
- 1792–1809** Reign of King Gustav IV Adolf.
- 1808** War against Russia, France, and Denmark.
- 1809** King Gustav IV Adolf deposed and a new constitution enacted. Sweden loses Finland and Åland in Peace of Fredrikshamn.
- 1809–1818** Reign of King Karl XIII.
- 1810** Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte elected crown prince.

1812 Karl Johan's (Bernadotte's) "1812 policy" supports Tsar Alexander against Napoleon in exchange for Russian support in gaining Norway.

1814 In Peace of Kiel, Denmark cedes Norway. Norway Assembly accepts new constitution. Moss Convention; Norway accepts union with Sweden under Karl XIII.

1818–1844 Reign of King Karl XIV Johan in Norway and Sweden.

1830 Lars Johan Hierta launches *Aftonbladet*.

1832 Göta Canal completed.

1837 Swedish Abstinence Society founded.

1842 Education Act makes primary education compulsory.

1844–1859 Reign of King Oscar I in Norway and Sweden.

1846 Guilds abolished and trade restrictions lifted.

1848 February Revolution has repercussions in Sweden in form of street riots. Per Götrek publishes the *Communist Manifesto* in Swedish.

1851 Swedish Order of Good Templars founded.

1853 Decision that state will build mainline railroads made. Sweden's first telegraph line between Stockholm and Uppsala installed.

1855 In November Treaty, Britain and France guarantee protection against Russia.

1859–1872 Reign of King Karl XV in Norway and Sweden.

1864 Sweden refuses to intervene in Dano-Prussian War. Pan-Scandinavian Movement doomed.

1865–1866 Four-estate Riksdag replaced by a bicameral system.

1870 Women allowed to take *Studentexamen*.

1872–1907 Reign of King Oscar II in Norway (until 1905) and Sweden.

1873 Krona replaces riksdaler as official Swedish currency. Currency agreement with Denmark, and with Norway three years later.

1876 Office of prime minister (*Statsminister*) instituted, with Louis De Geer as first incumbent.

1880 Sweden's first telephones in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

1882 Salvation Army started in Sweden.

1884 Fredrika Bremer Society founded.

1889 Social Democratic Party founded.

1892 Erik Gustav Boström resolves tax and defense problems.

1896 Alfred Nobel dies, bequeathing funds to establish the Nobel Prizes.

1897 The first Social Democrat, Hjalmar Branting, takes his seat in the Riksdag.

1898 Landsorganisationen (Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) founded.

1899 Kooperativa Förbundet (Swedish Cooperative Movement) founded. Old defense system abolished. National service introduced.

1902 Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen (Swedish Employers' Confederation) founded.

1905 Union with Norway dissolved. Liberal Karl Staaff forms first ministry.

1909 Franchise extended for men to Second Chamber. General Strike.

1911–1914 Staaff's second ministry.

1912 National subscription for F-ship. Death of August Strindberg. Olympic Games held in newly inaugurated Stadion (Stadium) in Stockholm.

1914 Gustav V's Palace Yard Speech. Staaff resigns. Hjalmar Hammarskjöld forms government.

1917 Nils Edén–Hjalmar Branting government formed; Social Democrats represented for the first time.

1918–1921 Universal suffrage and democratic parliamentary system introduced.

- 1920** Branting becomes first Social Democratic prime minister. Sweden joins the League of Nations.
- 1922** Kerstin Hesselgren becomes first woman member of the Riksdag.
- 1925** Branting dies.
- 1930** Stockholm Exhibition.
- 1931** Ådalen strike. Sweden hit by international depression.
- 1932** Ivar Kreuger commits suicide. Per Albin Hansson forms his first ministry.
- 1934** Alva and Gunnar Myrdal publish *The Population Crisis*.
- 1936** Hansson forms his second ministry and 40 years of Social Democratic rule begins.
- 1938** Saltsjöbaden Agreement, facilitating collective bargaining and labor relations.
- 1939** Sweden decides not to enter Finnish Winter War. Wartime national coalition government formed under Hansson's premiership.
- 1940** German troops allowed transit through Sweden.
- 1941** German division allowed transit from Norway to Finnish front.
- 1943** Training camps for refugees from Norway and Denmark set up. Transit of German troops ceases.
- 1945** Coalition government dissolved, replaced by Social Democratic government under Hansson. Raoul Wallenberg disappears in Budapest. Work begins on Tunnelbanan (Stockholm's subway).
- 1946** Hansson dies, succeeded by Tage Erlander.
- 1947** Karin Kock becomes Sweden's first woman cabinet minister. Crown Prince Gustav Adolf's eldest son killed in air crash.
- 1948** Nordic defense negotiations fail. Sweden opts for neutrality in the Cold War.
- 1950** Bill to introduce comprehensive schools accepted by Riksdag.

- 1951–1957** Social Democratic–Agrarian government.
- 1952** Stockholm subway opens.
- 1953** First meeting of Nordic Council.
- 1954** Beginning of Swedish Television.
- 1955** *Motbok* (alcohol ration book) abolished. Referendum on right-hand driving.
- 1957** Referendum on Allmän Tilläggs pension (ATP) scheme.
- 1958** Women given right to be ordained.
- 1959** European Free Trade Association (EFTA) treaty signed in Stockholm. Riksdag accepts ATP by small margin.
- 1963** Four weeks' holiday with pay introduced. Christian Democratic Party formed.
- 1965** Gustav VI Adolf's consort Queen Louise dies.
- 1967** Right-hand traffic introduced.
- 1969** Olof Palme succeeds Erlander as prime minister. Strike at Kiruna.
- 1971** New constitution introduces unicameral Riksdag. Margit Sahlin becomes first woman ordained.
- 1972** Death of Princess Sibylla. Erlander resigns as prime minister.
- 1973** Death of King Gustav VI Adolf, succeeded by Carl XVI Gustaf.
- 1974** Tenure of employment law accepted.
- 1976** Trade unions' wage earner fund scheme accepted as Social Democratic policy. Social Democrats relinquish power. Three-party nonsocialist coalition formed under Center Party leader Thorbjörn Fälldin. Carl XVI Gustaf marries Silvie Sommerlath.
- 1977** Queen Silvie gives birth to daughter, Crown Princess Victoria.
- 1978** Government split over nuclear energy issue. Fälldin resigns, and Ola Ullsten forms a Liberal minority government.

1979 Fälldin forms second three-party nonsocialist government.

1980 Referendum on nuclear energy leads to law to phase out Sweden's 12 nuclear reactors by 2010.

1981 Moderate Party leaves coalition government, which becomes a Center-Liberal coalition under Fälldin. Environment (Green) Party founded.

1982 Social Democrats return to office under Olof Palme. Swedish krona devalued by 16 percent. Kjell-Olof Feldt, minister of finance, sets out "third way" policy.

1986 Palme assassinated on 28 February in Stockholm; Sweden, as an open society, is said to have lost its innocence. Ingvar Carlsson becomes prime minister.

1988 Environment (Green) Party represented in the Riksdag for first time. Women's Party formed to further feminist interests.

1989 Social Democratic government introduces compulsory saving scheme. Abolition of foreign exchange controls. Kerstin Ekman resigns as member of the Swedish Academy in protest at her colleagues' feeble response to threats to Salman Rushdie and free speech.

1989–1990 Riksdag passes Agriculture Deregulation Bill, allowing previously controlled food prices to be regulated by market forces.

1990 Social Democratic, Liberal, and Center parties agree not to fix a commencement date for phasing out nuclear reactors. Social Democratic government proposes statutory pay freeze and a ban on strikes, is defeated in parliament, and resigns. Carlsson returns as prime minister when nonsocialist parties refuse to form an alternative government. Swedish krona linked to the European common currency. Liberals support Social Democrats' economic crisis package. Social Democrat government proposes a cut in public expenditure after new crisis. Moderate leader Carl Bildt and Liberal leader Bengt Westerberg announce their intention of governing together and unveil a six-point program.

1990–1991 Tax reforms introduced.

1991 Neo-Democratic Party founded under Bertil Karlsson and Ian Wachtmeister. Bildt and Westerberg publish *A New Start for Sweden*.

Sweden submits its application for membership in European Community. Social Democrats lose elections. Moderate leader Bildt forms four-party nonsocialist coalition. Neo-Democratic Party wins 23 seats. Environment (Green) Party fails to reach the 4 percent threshold and loses its representation in the Riksdag. Value-added tax on food reduced from 25 to 18 percent.

1992 Swedish krona floated, resulting in 25 percent fall in value.

1993 Volvo shareholders reject merger with French automobile company Renault. Pehr Gustaf Gyllenhammar resigns.

1994 Ian Wachtmeister resigns from the Neo-Democratic Party. Newly reorganized Social Democrats form new government under Carlsson.

1995 Sweden becomes full member of European Union (EU).

1996 Carlsson resigns as leader of Social Democratic Party and is succeeded as prime minister by Göran Persson.

1999 Stockholm Stock Exchange up by 66 percent, largest increase since 1906.

2001 Sweden chairs EU for first six months of the year.

2003 Anna Lindh stabbed to death. Sweden rejects the euro in a referendum.

2004 Swedish population exceeds nine million. After tsunami in Indian Ocean, nearly 600 Swedish tourists dead or missing.

2005 Nonsocialist Alliansen prepares program for 2006 elections.

Introduction

For much of its history, Sweden has been a relatively unknown country, tucked away in a northern backwater, seemingly outside the main developments in Europe and only slowly absorbing influences from more advanced cultures in the south and west. Occasionally it would burst its way into the mainstream through the actions (usually warlike) of a few dynamic Swedes, building an empire on the conquests of Gustav II Adolf, the “Lion of the North,” and Karl XII, but the impetus would soon be spent—the Swedish population too small, the country too northerly, and its infrastructure too primitive to sustain such exploits.

The great transformation began in the last century and was brought about not by the military prowess of exceptional Swedes (indeed neutrality has been a key element in Swedish policy for almost two centuries) but by the creative ability of its people. Sweden has emerged as a model welfare state and a well-ordered democracy, to which economists, sociologists, feminists, architects, and scientists from sophisticated nations have paid study visits. Fortunately it has not lost sight of its past history and culture but rather built upon them, a red thread running through its development.

Sweden now depends on international trade to preserve its high standard of living and, in a world of harsh international competition, often has to struggle to maintain its welfare system and its reputation. Despite its present difficulties, however, it remains one of the world’s most advanced and affluent democracies.

LAND AND PEOPLE

Sweden forms the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Covering an area of 450,964 square kilometers (174,000 square miles), it is the

fourth largest country in Europe. An elongated country (55–69 degrees north latitude, 11–24 degrees east longitude), it has a north-south axis of 1,610 kilometers (1,000 miles) and a breadth of about 400 kilometers (250 miles). It is bordered by the North Sea in the southwest, Norway in the west and northwest, Finland in the northeast, the Gulf of Bothnia in the east, and the Baltic Sea in the southeast.

The climate is influenced by prevailing westerly winds and the Gulf Stream, which keep the country warmer than its northerly position would suggest. The mean February (winter) temperature is -14°C (7°F) in the north to -1°C (30°F) in the south; the relative July (summer) figures are 4°C (57°F) and 17°C (63°F). Snow lies on the Norrland mountains for approximately eight months of the year, compared to one month in Skåne. In the far north, the midnight sun never sets during the summer (about six weeks).

There are four main physical regions: the mountainous region of the north (Norrland), where the largest deposits of Sweden's mineral resources—iron ore, copper, lead, pyrites, and some gold—are found, as well as extensive forests and fast-moving rivers; the central lowland lake region (Svealand and Götaland); a relatively low highland area (Småland); and the rich agricultural plain in the south (Skåne). The natural vegetation ranges from alpine (moss, lichen, dwarf birch) in the very far north, to coniferous (pine, spruce, aspen), and down to deciduous (beech, sycamore, elm, etc.) in the south. There are herds of domesticated reindeer in the northern mountains, while elk, badger, fox, and roe deer are common in central and southern Sweden. The brown bear is still found as far south as Dalarna, but the wolf and most other predators have become almost extinct.

In 2005 Sweden's population was 9,001,774. One and a half million live in the capital Stockholm, and 740,000 in greater Gothenburg (Sweden's second largest city); over 85 percent of the population lives in the southern half of the country. In Malmöhus in the extreme south, there are 151 inhabitants per square kilometer, while in Norrbotten in the far north, there are only three. Life expectancy is high: 82.68 years for women and 78.35 for men.

Ethnically Sweden is still a fairly homogeneous country, with about 90 percent of the population native Swedes. The Lapps were the earliest inhabitants, predating the Swedes. In the Middle Ages, Germans settled in Swedish towns; Walloons arrived later to work in the mines

or set up businesses, and Scottish and German soldiers were drawn to Sweden's warrior kings. This century has seen a much greater influx of immigrants. Migrant workers began to arrive in the 1950s, and the numbers reached a peak in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In 1970 there were 73,000. The number of immigrants since 1974 has fluctuated between 20,000 and 30,000 per year, many of them from other Scandinavian countries. Others came to Sweden from Latin America, the Middle East, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece, often not as migrant workers but as refugees seeking asylum. By the 1990s about 10 percent of inhabitants were born abroad or were the children of immigrant parents.

The official language is Swedish, a Germanic language.

About 90 percent of the population belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sweden, which in 2000 severed its ties with the state. The other 10 percent are mostly Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, and Buddhist.

ECONOMY

Sweden has few natural resources, but they include an abundance of iron ore and extensive forests. There was also a plentiful supply of hydroelectric power until Sweden became highly industrialized. Now electric energy covers less than half the country's requirements, and nuclear energy and imported oil make up the deficit. Conversely, modern farming methods have turned the 19th-century shortage of arable land into a surplus. In this century, and increasingly from the 1960s, Sweden has developed her natural resources and manufactures specialized goods with world markets in view. Virtual self-sufficiency in certain vital sectors is preserved (e.g., food), but as an advanced trading nation, Sweden is exposed to international market forces and must export to preserve living standards.

Sweden still has a mixed economy despite half a century of socialist governments. On the whole, they have managed the economy through social and fiscal legislation rather than state ownership. Nearly 90 percent of industrial output comes from private firms, the state and cooperative companies accounting for the rest. Over 60 percent of the Swedish workforce is employed in the public sector.

Sweden remains a relatively rich country, and a fairly even distribution of wealth has put it near the top of such living standard indicators as ownership of automobiles, computers, mobile telephones, televisions, refrigerators, freezers, and holiday homes.

HISTORY

Stone Age (c. 12,000–1500 B.C.)

Archeological evidence shows that the first migration into Sweden started toward the end of the last Ice Age, around 12,000 B.C., when reindeer hunters and fishermen crossed the land bridge joining Sweden with the continent. These nomadic tribes used implements made of flint and bone. From about 2500 B.C. new tribes introduced agriculture and cattle rearing, which allowed a more settled existence. Dolmens, great stone monuments to the dead, have been found in west Sweden from that time, evidence of a belief in some form of afterlife. A form of peasant culture spread in south and west Sweden in what are now the provinces of Skåne, Halland, Bohuslän, and Västergötland. Beginning in 2000 B.C. there are traces of the Boat-Ax People (so-called because of their boat-shaped stone axes), a warlike people who had trading links with Europe. Their culture quickly spread in the southern and central areas, and archeologists believe that these tribes formed an elite class. The wealth of decorative objects found in the richer graves suggests that there was some kind of nobility in the country.

Bronze Age (c. 1500–500 B.C.)

Trade links with Europe and with the British Isles were maintained during the Bronze Age. Bronze was not produced in Scandinavia, but bronze objects reached Sweden along European trade routes. Burial mounds containing rich metal objects for use in the afterlife also date from this time. Most numerous on the west coast, they show the existence of an aristocracy, perhaps Boat-Ax People. Rock carvings, most impressively in Bohuslän on the west coast, have also survived from this period. They depict boats, humans, animals, tools, weapons, and disks and other designs suggesting sun cult and fertil-

ity rites. For most of the Bronze Age, Sweden enjoyed a mild climate, but toward the end of the period, this deteriorated. The paucity of finds from this time coincides with the upheavals on the continent and the spread of the Celtic peoples across Europe, which endangered the old trade routes.

Early Iron Age (c. 400 B.C.–A.D. 1)

The colder climate and increased isolation caused Scandinavians to produce warmer clothing and habitations and to improve agricultural methods, and the foundations of Scandinavian culture were laid. An important step forward came with the use of iron for tools and weapons. Iron implements were at first imported, but gradually Swedish smiths learned to manufacture them from indigenous bog iron.

Roman Iron Age (c. A.D. 1–400)

As the Romans penetrated into Gaul, they came into contact with, and influenced, the Germanic tribes, including the Scandinavians. Trade links with the Roman Empire were established during this period, and a great many Roman coins found their way into Scandinavia. Written sources began to mention Scandinavia. Pliny the Elder (23–79) refers to an island far to the north, and Tacitus in his *Germania* (98) mentions for the first time the Suiones—that is, Swedes—“strong in men, arms, and their fleets.”

Later Iron Age (c. 400–800)

This was a period of unrest in Sweden, out of which emerged the first Swedish state. At some stage, the Svear, whose kingdom lay in Uppland and around Lake Mälaren with Uppsala as its center, must have gained supremacy over the powerful Götar and other independent tribes. The Svear kings extended their rule until by the beginning of the Viking period it embraced the whole of Sweden, except the extreme south, and even settlements on the southeast coast of the Baltic. The Svear gave the country its name: *Sverige*, from *Svea rike*, the Svear Kingdom.

Viking Age (c. 800–1060)

Suddenly the Scandinavians emerged from their relative obscurity, making their name as intrepid merchant warriors, pirates, plunderers, and settlers. Danish and Norwegian Vikings raided western European settlements, while most Swedish Vikings journeyed eastward through Russia and down to the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, seeking out lucrative trade with the Arab world. They established strongholds in Novgorod and Kiev and ruled much of European Russia. Gradually Swedish settlers in Russia were assimilated by the Slav population, and by the end of the Viking era the Swedes had returned to their former isolation. Little is known about the political situation in Sweden at this time. The country appears to have been loosely united under the Svear king Erik the Victorious of the Yngling dynasty, who ruled until about 994. His son Olof Skötkonung was the first Swedish king to accept Christianity, but his two sons who succeeded him were the last of the line, and the Yngling dynasty died with them in 1060.

Sweden resisted Christianity longer than most European countries. The missionary Ansgar visited Sweden in 829 and set up a church at Birka, but with little lasting effect. Uppsala's pagan temple, the great center for the Old Norse gods (Odin, Thor, and Freyr) survived until the 11th century. By the 1130s—when, symbolically, a Christian church was built on the old pagan temple site at Uppsala—Sweden had become a Christian country.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th Centuries

More than a century of turmoil followed the death of Olof Skötkonung and his sons toward the end of the 11th century as two families, the Sverkers and the Eriks, struggled for supremacy. A pretender, Erik Jadvardsson, according to legend went on a crusade to Finland, which became part of the Swedish kingdom. Little is known about Erik except that he died violently in 1160 and became Sweden's patron saint. Sverkers and Eriks succeeded each other until Erik Eriksson, the last of his line, died in 1250. His brother-in-law Birger of the Folkung family became *jarl* (earl) and virtual ruler until his death in 1266. Birger jarl subjugated the rebellious magnates, gave laws securing the church and the *Thing* (Assembly), and helped establish trade links with Europe. He for-

tified Sweden's coastal defenses, one of the forts forming the foundation of Sweden's capital, Stockholm.

Birger's son Valdemar became king but was deposed in 1275 by his brother Magnus Ladulås. Magnus set up a Council of the Realm comprising representatives of the nobles, bishops, and lawmen, plus three officials: the lord high steward, the chancellor, and the marshal. In 1279 he exempted magnates serving in his cavalry from taxes and extended the exemption to include church lands in 1281. Despite these moves toward a feudal system, the Swedish peasants were not subjected to serfdom.

Magnus's son Birger succeeded him in 1290. The nobility, gaining rapidly in authority, deposed Birger in 1319, preferring his nephew Magnus, already king of Norway. During Magnus's reign, a national code of law replaced the old provincial laws, laying the foundation of Sweden's first constitution, and in 1323 the Peace of Nöteborg established the frontiers between Russia and Sweden-Finland. Magnus's power was largely illusory, and in 1364 Magnus was deposed by the nobility, who elected instead Albrekt of Mecklenburg. When the latter proved less amenable than expected, the magnates deposed him, too, and appealed to the remarkable Queen Margareta, regent of both Norway and Denmark, to name a successor. Her 15-year-old great-nephew Erik of Pomerania, already heir to Norway and Denmark, was accepted as King Erik of Sweden and was crowned in Kalmar in 1397, ushering in the Kalmar Union, a Scandinavian union of crowns.

Kalmar Union (1397–1521)

As long as Queen Margareta was in control, the Kalmar Union held, but after her death in 1412, Erik quickly made himself very unpopular in Sweden. A successful revolt led by Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson in 1432 led to Erik's downfall. Engelbrekt called a national assembly in 1435 and was elected regent. He had been used as a tool by the magnates to depose Erik and, having served his purpose, was murdered in 1436. Erik's nephew Christopher of Bavaria was chosen as his successor to all three Scandinavian crowns in 1440, but when he died without an heir in 1448 the union began to crumble. The Swedish magnates elected Karl Knutsson as their regent, but the Danes chose Christian I of Oldenburg.

Dissension within Sweden grew. Council members of both the nobility and the clergy preferred a distant union monarch, but others wanted a national leader to defend Sweden's interests. The Sture family emerged in the 1470s to represent the anti-Union faction. On Karl Knutsson's death in 1470, his nephew Sten Sture the Elder was elected regent, and at the Battle of Brunkeberg outside Stockholm he defeated Christian's forces. Sweden was virtually ruled by regents for the next 40 years, but there was internal strife, with some Swedish magnates supporting Christian. When Sten Sture the Younger became regent in 1512, he determined to assert Swedish independence but was opposed by the forceful Archbishop Gustav Trolle. He had Trolle removed from office, which prompted a Danish attack in the name of the church as well as the Kalmar Union. In 1520 Christian II of Denmark killed Sten Sture, entered Stockholm, and, despite promises of amnesty, executed 82 of Sture's leading supporters in the so-called Stockholm Bloodbath. His actions spurred anti-Unionist Swedes, especially the men of Dalarna, into rallying behind Gustav Eriksson Vasa, a nephew of Sten Sture's widow, who expelled the Danes. In 1523 he was elected King Gustav I of an independent Sweden, and the Kalmar Union was defunct.

The Early Vasas (1523–1611)

The 27-year-old Gustav Vasa had borrowed heavily from Hanseatic League merchants, the royal coffers were empty, he was considered by many to be a usurper, and he had taken over a country that had been torn by civil strife for centuries. The Catholic Church was the single richest institution in Sweden. In 1527 Gustav persuaded the Riksdag (Swedish Parliament) to transfer church property to the crown and to make bishops responsible to the king. He appointed Olaus Petri, a Lutheran pastor, as secretary of Stockholm and his brother Laurentius Petri as archbishop of Uppsala. The Swedish Lutheran Church was established within a few years, and Gustav's most pressing economic problems were solved. He reorganized his kingdom with vigor, using German jurists to establish a central administrative office, had a series of castles built to defend strategic points, and helped Sweden's trade. Gustav survived several rebellions and by 1544 was able to proclaim the Swedish crown hereditary. By the time of his death in 1560, he had turned Sweden into an independent, well-ordered Lutheran state with a stable economy.

Gustav's defense policy had been to secure existing boundaries, but his sons Erik XIV (*R.* 1560–1568), Johan III (*R.* 1568–1592), and Karl IX (regent and then king, 1592–1611) sought to make Sweden a Baltic power, which brought them into conflict with Denmark, Poland, and Russia. When in 1561 Reval (now Tallinn, Estonia) acknowledged Swedish rule in exchange for protection, Sweden was committed to an expansion policy that led to the Northern Seven Years' War (1563–1570), in which neither Sweden nor Denmark established superiority, and to further wars with Poland, Denmark, and Russia. On the sudden death of Karl IX in 1611, Sweden was threatened on all sides, and the immediate task for Karl's son and heir, Gustav II Adolf (1594–1632), was to save his country, which he did through diplomacy and military force. Caught in internal troubles, Russia was prepared to evacuate Ingria and southwest Karelia in 1617 (Peace of Stolbova), and so Sweden emerged in possession of Finland and overland communications with Estonia.

Age of Greatness (1611–1718)

When the Thirty Years' War broke out in Europe in 1618, Gustav II Adolf emerged as protector of the Protestant faith. He landed in Pomerania in 1630, defeated the Count of Tilly's Catholic forces at Breitenfeld in Saxony, and marched triumphantly into southern Germany. In 1632 he defeated Gen. Albrecht von Wallenstein at Lützen but fell in battle. Before embarking on a full-scale foreign war, Gustav Adolf had, with his chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, introduced an effective system of government based on a council appointed by the king, and "colleges" equivalent to modern government departments. After his death, the system continued to function well, and Oxenstierna guided Sweden successfully to the end of the war and through peace negotiations. In the Peace of Westphalia (1648), Sweden gained western Pomerania, Verden, and Bremen (thus controlling the mouth of the Oder River and becoming a German power) and five million riksdaler to pay off her armies.

Gustav Adolf's only child, Kristina, ruled until 1654, when she abdicated in favor of her cousin Karl X Gustav, who followed an expansionist policy. In the Peace of Roskilde in 1658, he forced the Danes to relinquish the provinces of Blekinge, Skåne, Halland, and Bohuslän, but his sudden death in 1660 cut short his grand design of a united

Scandinavia under his rule. His son Karl XI successfully fought one desperate battle in 1676 for the retention of the southern provinces but then devoted his energies to internal affairs. During two long regencies, the nobility had increased their land holdings. Karl XI reclaimed estates for the crown (the “reduktions”). He established himself as absolute monarch, and, in a period of peace, he carried out far-reaching reforms in the field of the economy, the penal code, the church, education, and defense.

The Age of Greatness started with one soldier king and ended with another. Karl XII succeeded his father in 1697. He was an untried 15-year-old and, assuming the nobility would be disaffected after Karl XI’s reduktions, Denmark, Poland, and Russia prepared a triple attack. Demonstrating remarkable military skill, Karl forced Denmark to leave the alliance, defeated Tsar Peter’s numerically superior army at Narva in 1700, and forced the Poles to reject King August in favor of his own nominee Stanislaw. In 1709, however, Karl overreached himself and was defeated by the Russians at Poltava. He fled to Turkey where he was held virtually a prisoner but finally escaped to Sweden to recruit a new army. The myth of his invincibility had been undermined, however, and his enemies closed in. Defending his western borders, Karl was shot dead in 1718. The Swedish government sued for peace and in the ensuing treaties lost Bremen, Verden, Swedish Pomerania, Ingria, Estonia, Livonia, and a large part of Karelia and had to abandon dreams of a northern empire.

Age of Liberty (1718–1772)

The absolute monarchy died with Karl XII. His sister Ulrika Eleonora was elected queen only after accepting a new constitution that reduced the role of the monarch to little more than a figurehead. The real power lay with the 24-member Council, which was responsible to the Riksdag. Two parties emerged, the Caps (Mössor) and the Hats (Hattar), which contended for political office. The Caps, led until 1732 by Arvid Horn, wanted a period of peace and moderation to help Swedish recovery. Horn’s foreign policy was to establish friendly relations with Britain and Russia, while his home policy was mildly protectionist. The general peace in Europe allowed Sweden’s merchant fleet to expand, especially in the Baltic, and by the 1730s trad-

ing companies were set up, including the Swedish East India Company (1731).

The Hats were more actively mercantilistic, and they were also much bolder in foreign affairs, hoping that a French alliance would help them to regain foreign territories lost on Karl XII's death. In 1738 they ousted the Caps from office, and by 1741 they had launched a disastrous war against Russia. They clung to office until 1765 and were succeeded by the Caps, who in turn were defeated in 1769. The economy lurched from inflation to deflation, the country wearied of debilitating party squabbles, bribery, and corruption, and the Age of Liberty foundered in 1772.

Despite its flaws, the age had fostered scientists of genius (e.g., Carlus Linnaeus, Anders Celsius, Christopher Polhem, and Emanuel Swedenborg) and saw the birth of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences. It also paved the way for land reforms and was a first step in the direction of a true parliamentary democracy.

Gustavian Age (1772–1809)

The Francophile Gustav III succeeded his father Adolf Fredrik in 1771 and tried to reconcile the Caps and Hats, but when this proved impossible, he staged a bloodless coup and in 1772 introduced a new constitution that considerably increased his powers. Initially his reign was characterized by effective and humane measures, including a reform of the civil service and of the penal code. He stabilized the currency and strengthened Swedish defenses. A degree of religious freedom was introduced for Jews and others, and some trading restrictions were lifted. His wave of popularity began to ebb, though, and in 1788 Gustav attempted to unite the nation behind him by staging a glorious war. He attacked Russia, hoping to regain lost Finnish provinces. A group of Swedish officers who considered the war unconstitutional formed the Anjala League and approached Catherine II of Russia, proposing negotiations. Gustav exploited the Anjala Conspiracy to suppress the nobility and arouse his people's patriotism. The Danes chose that moment to declare war on Sweden, which had the effect of rallying the people behind the king. He determined to secure his authority at home and introduced the Act of Union and Security in 1789, a draconian measure giving him virtually absolute power. The nobility had long complained about the erosion of their privileges, and now a group of aristocrats plotted against

him. In 1792 Gustav was assassinated at a masked ball in Stockholm. Culturally Gustav's reign marked a significant point in Swedish history: Royal patronage led to a flowering of Swedish poetry, painting, architecture, and sculpture. Gustav established a Royal Opera House in 1782, the Swedish Academy in 1786, and the Royal Dramatic Theater in 1788, all of which have survived.

Gustav's son, Gustav IV Adolf, succeeded his father with no restriction on the monarch's power. Conscientious but untalented and lacking his father's charm, he proved unequal to the decisions necessary in a period of European revolution. From 1803 onward, he stubbornly supported Britain against France even after the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807 when Russia, Sweden's natural enemy, reached an agreement with Napoleon. Tsar Alexander invaded Finland in 1808 and by 1809 had reached the northern borders of Sweden itself. Despairing of the king's ability to deal with the desperate situation, high-ranking Swedish army officers staged a coup and arrested the king, who was deposed and sent into exile. Russian peace terms were harsh, and Sweden lost the whole of Finland, which became part of the Russian Empire.

The 19th Century

In 1809 a new constitution restored the balance of power between the Riksdag and the crown but retained the four estates (nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants), and the deposed king's uncle, Gustav III's brother, was elected as King Karl XIII. Since he was senile and had no heir, the selection of a crown prince was imperative. The choice fell upon Napoleon's marshal Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte. Although he did not accede to the throne until 1818 (as Karl XIV Johan), he was ruler in all but name from his first arrival in Stockholm in 1810. His supporters had assumed that a dynamic French soldier would secure Napoleon's backing and wrest Finland from Russia. However, Karl Johan's "1812 policy" entailed an alliance with Tsar Alexander against Napoleon in return for help in forcing Denmark to relinquish Norway to Sweden. Karl Johan led Swedish troops against Napoleon in 1814 and then (under the terms of the Peace of Kiel in 1814) forced Denmark to cede Norway in return for Swedish Pomerania, Sweden's only remaining possession in northern Germany. The Norwegians, however, had declared their independence, and they accepted a union with Sweden only under military

threat. The Union of Crowns allowed them to keep their new constitution and virtual independence in internal affairs, but foreign policy was run from Stockholm. This subordinate role caused Norwegian animosity from the very outset, and although the union lasted until 1905, it often caused friction between the two countries.

Karl Johan's military actions while still crown prince were the last occasions on which Sweden was involved in a full-scale war. Despite his revolutionary background, he was an autocratic ruler, appointing ministers of his own choosing and expecting them to be responsible to him, not the Riksdag. He encountered increasing opposition from liberals demanding political, economic, and social reforms, and when in 1830 Lars Johan Hierta founded *Aftonbladet*, Sweden's first modern newspaper, liberal journalists and politicians had a forum for their views. Faced with strong liberal criticism and with street riots when dissidents were arrested, Karl Johan gave some ground.

By the time Oscar I succeeded his father in 1844, the pace of reform was already increasing. Oscar was more sympathetic to liberal ideas. In 1846 the guilds were replaced by much freer industrial and trade associations, and 1847 saw the removal of almost all restrictions on exports and imports. The tempo quickened in Sweden. The Göta Canal had been completed in 1832, and by 1854 a great railroad building project was started. There was social progress, too: women were given equal inheritance rights with men's, legal reform made for a more humane penal code, and there was a greater measure of religious tolerance. When the 1848 revolutions in Europe sparked off disturbances in Stockholm, Oscar became more cautious. It was not until 1866, under his son Karl XV (R. 1859–1872), that the four-estate Riksdag was replaced by a bicameral parliament. In his foreign policy, Oscar initially allied himself with Russia, but by the time of the Crimean War (1853–1856), he was ready to assist Britain and France in the Baltic if they would help restore Finland to Sweden. He signed the November Treaty with the Western allies in 1855, but the theater of war moved to the Crimea, and nothing came of his scheme.

Karl XV was an enthusiastic Pan-Scandinavianist, but in the Dano-Prussian War (1864) the Swedish government refused to back up his promise of military support for Denmark. Sweden accepted a policy of neutrality, which she has endeavored to follow ever since. Karl's brother, Oscar II (R. 1872–1907), who succeeded him, married a German princess

and was sympathetic to the new German Empire, while several Swedish politicians were influenced by many of Otto von Bismarck's social measures. There was also a tendency to see Germany as a bulwark against the Russian Empire. Even so, these pro-German sentiments never developed into active political alignment with Germany.

In 1815 the Swedish population stood at 2.5 million, and by the end of the century it was over five million. Liberalized trade, modernization of agriculture, the rise of the middle classes, and improved educational standards created conditions that transformed a backward rural country into a modern industrial state. A demand for Swedish timber in the mid-19th century was followed in the 1870s by an international need for Swedish pulp. Using new techniques, the iron industry expanded rapidly in Kiruna and in the Bergslagen area, and by the turn of the century Swedish steel was being exported on a large scale. Swedish engineering inventiveness and entrepreneurial energy led to the founding of firms exploiting such Swedish inventions as ball bearings, farming equipment, and dynamite. There was a great movement from the land to the towns. In 1850, 90 percent of the population lived off the land, but by 1900 the figure was 50 percent and still rapidly falling. Industrial development was not free from recessions, and, during difficult periods, many Swedes emigrated, mostly to the United States.

In the second half of the 19th century, many popular movements helped to bring about changes in society, such as the Free Church societies, the Fredrika Bremer Association for women's rights, the Cooperative Movement for consumers' rights, and the Temperance Movement and the Swedish Order of Good Templars, both aiming at reducing alcohol abuse. Folk high schools began to raise educational standards, and all this coincided with the founding of several inexpensive, quality newspapers.

Even more fundamental to change in society was the setting up of the Social Democratic Party in 1889, with Hjalmar Branting as its guiding spirit. By 1898 Landsorganisationen (the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) was formed, which led to its counterpart, Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen (the Swedish Federation of Employers) in 1902.

This dynamic picture contrasts starkly with a moribund Riksdag, where most members of the First Chamber were aristocrats or high-ranking civil servants, while the Second Chamber was dominated by the

THE DICTIONARY

– A –

ABBA. Swedish pop group. The name is an acronym based on the four members' forenames: Agneta Fältskog, Benny Andersson, Björn Ulvaeus, and the Norwegian-born Anni-Fred Lyngsted. All four had enjoyed some success on the **musical** scene individually, but they reached international fame when they united. In 1973 ABBA represented Sweden in the European Song Contest with "Ring Ring," written, as with all their material, by Ulvaeus and Andersson. They finished third, and the following year they won first prize with "Waterloo." This opened the way to fame not just in Europe but also in the United States. By the time their third album *ABBA* was released in 1975, they were topping the charts as far afield as Japan and Australia. Their fourth album, *Arrival*, took the charts by storm with such hits as "Dancing Queen" and "Money, Money, Money."

Marriage and then divorce led to the breakup of the group in 1982, but their fame has survived. The 1990s saw an ABBA revival, with the compilation album *ABBA Gold* released in 1992. Since then, other material has been reissued, and there is now in addition a musical, *Mamma Mia*, produced by Ulvaeus and Andersson, based on ABBA's favorite songs. First staged successfully in London in 1999, *Mamma Mia* has been performed in Canada, the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Korea.

ÅDALEN. An area in Ångermanland, northern Sweden, at the center of the paper pulp industry. Ådalen is associated with the labor unrest that came to a head there in 1931. Striking industrial workers were incensed when the employers enlisted strikebreakers. During noisy

demonstrations, fueled by communist agitators, the army was brought in and opened fire. Five civilians were killed. The incident was reported emotionally throughout Sweden and helped to bring about the fall of **Carl Gustaf Ekman**'s minority Liberal government in the ensuing election in 1932. The **Social Democratic Party** then gained power and continued to form the government for the next 40 years. In 1967 Bo Widerberg made a successful film of the incident, entitled *Ådalen 31*.

ADLERCREUTZ, CARL JOHAN (1757–1815). Swedish aristocrat and military general active in **Finland** during the Finno-Russian War of 1808–1809. In March 1809, fearful that Russia would invade the whole of Sweden and aware of King **Gustav IV Adolf**'s ineffectiveness, Adlercreutz sided with the revolutionaries and helped to arrest the king and bring about the coup d'état that led ultimately to a new constitution and the founding of the Bernadotte dynasty.

ADLERSPARRE, GEORG (1760–1835). Swedish aristocrat and military general. During the 1809 coup d'état he moved his army from the Norwegian border to **Stockholm** to assist **Carl Johan Adlercreutz** and the revolutionary forces in deposing King **Gustav IV Adolf**.

ADOLF FREDRIK (1710–1771). Swedish king, first king of the House of Holstein-Gottorp and descendent of **Karl XI**. After defeating Sweden in 1743, Empress Elizabeth of Russia imposed the condition that her favorite, Adolf Fredrik, be adopted as successor designate to **Fredrik I**, whom he succeeded in 1751. His reign coincided with the Age of Liberty (1718–1772), when the crown enjoyed little political power. He was dominated by his much more forceful wife, **Lovisa Ulrika**, sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia, but was personally uninterested in politics and played an insignificant role in the country's affairs. He was succeeded in 1771 by his much more charismatic son, **Gustav III**.

AFTONBLADET. *See* NEWSPAPERS.

AGRARIAN PARTY. *See* CENTER PARTY; POLITICAL PARTIES.

AGRICULTURE. In 1870, more than 70 percent of the Swedish population earned their living from agriculture and its subsidiaries, but by the end of that century the figure had fallen to 50 percent, and by the 1970s it was down to 6 percent. This trend has accelerated as **manufacturing** industries expand and the move from rural to urban areas increases. Today agriculture accounts for less than 4 percent of the GDP. Less than 6 percent of the land area is tilled, and farms are relatively small and highly mechanized. Despite the drastic reduction in the workforce, output has increased, and yields of Swedish farms are among the highest in the world, thanks to mechanization, fertilizers, field drainage, and experiments in plant breeding that have led to cereal crops thriving as far north as Norrland.

Most of the arable land is in the south, especially in Skåne where almost 80 percent of the land is under cultivation. The main crops are wheat, sugar beets, barley, oats, and potatoes. Environmental problems have arisen recently, making it necessary to reduce the use of fertilizers. Livestock breeding (cattle, pigs, and poultry) is more important than cereals; dairy cows are important in all parts of the country, while pig and poultry farms are concentrated in the extreme south.

ÅLAND ISLANDS (Finnish AHVENANMAA). Now politically part of **Finland**, this region, consisting of 6,554 islands, lies on the border of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia almost exactly halfway between Sweden and Finland. There are some 24,000 inhabitants, more than 96 percent of whom are Swedish speaking. As long as Finland was in union with Sweden, Åland's position was not in doubt, but at the end of the Swedish-Russian War of 1808–1809, Sweden had to accept terms dictated by Tsar Alexander I, and in the Treaty of Fredrikshamn (1809), she lost one-third of her territory, including all of Finland and the Åland Islands. Russia had two outlets to the west, the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland. With a threat of war between Russia and Britain and France, Russian troops began to fortify Åland in 1833. As a prelude to the Crimean War, a French-British fleet entered the Baltic in 1854, and French troops landed on Åland and destroyed garrisons there. Hoping to involve Sweden in a war against Russia, the allies invited **Oscar I** to take over the Åland Islands, but he declined unless given a guarantee that Finland would be restored

to Sweden, a condition ignored by the allies. Ultimately, all Sweden got out of the affair was a guarantee that Russia would be prevented from regarrisoning Åland.

At the outbreak of the Russian Revolution in November 1917, Finland declared its independence from Russia, but by January 1918 civil war had broken out between the White and the Red Finnish armies. The Åland islanders had in August 1917 expressed their wish to be reunited with Sweden, but Russian troops invaded Åland in 1918. At the height of the Finnish civil war, Sweden sent two war-ships to evacuate any Ålanders wishing to leave. A Swedish garrison took over from the Russians until relieved by German troops aiding the Finnish White army. They left at the end of 1918, and in 1919 the islanders held a referendum in which 95 percent voted for reunion with Sweden. The Finnish government was opposed to this and in 1920 arrested two leading Åland islanders and installed a Finnish garrison on the islands. The language question played a part here. Swedish-speaking Åland was a necessary part of the Swedish-speaking Finns' shield against the Finlandization program being pursued with vigor in some quarters. Sweden referred the Åland question to the League of Nations, and both Finland and Sweden agreed to accept the League's ruling. A three-man commission appointed by the League recommended in 1921 that the Åland Islands should remain Finnish but that the Swedish language should be safeguarded and that the islanders should be given a measure of autonomy and guaranteed **neutrality**.

When Soviet Russia attacked Finland at the outset of the Winter War in 1939, the Finns set up military installations on Åland, but at the Moscow peace talks the following year Russia insisted that they be dismantled. Finnish troops took up position on Åland again when the Continuation War started in 1941, but, with the cease-fire in 1944, all fortifications were destroyed. In 1945 the islanders again requested reunion with Sweden, but Sweden declined. The Finnish parliament passed a new Åland law in 1961, approved by the Åland council, granting the islands virtual autonomy. Åland sends a representative to the Finnish parliament in Helsinki but runs its own internal affairs, has its own flag, and issues its own postage stamps. The region's economy rests on shipping, agriculture, fishing, and, increasingly, tourism. There are civil and commercial air links with

Stockholm and Åbo (Turku) and frequent car ferry services from Sweden and Finland. Despite despair and indignation at the attitudes toward them in the past, the Åland islanders on the whole now consider that they have achieved the most a small territory could have hoped for. *See also* SWEDISH LANGUAGE.

ALCOHOL. *See* BRATT, IVAR; TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

ALFVÉN, HANNES (1908–1995). Swedish theoretical physicist and nephew of the composer **Hugo Alfvén**. He studied at Uppsala University, and then in 1940 he joined the Royal Institute of Technology, **Stockholm**, where he was appointed professor of electronics in 1945 and of plasma physics in 1964. In 1967 he accepted a post at the University of California. His pioneering work was in plasmas and their behavior in magnetic and electric fields. In 1942 he predicted the existence of waves in plasmas (known as Alfvén waves). His theories have been applied to the motion of particles in the Earth's magnetic field, to plasmas, and to experimental nuclear fusion reactors. He himself was opposed to nuclear energy. In 1970 he shared the **Nobel Prize** for physics with Louis Néel.

ALFVÉN, HUGO (1872–1960). Swedish composer and conductor. From 1910 to 1930, he was musical director at **Uppsala** University, and from 1910–1947 he conducted the famous male voice choir Orphée Drängar. His orchestral compositions include five symphonies, the rhapsody “Midsommarvaka” (1904), tone poems, and the ballets *Bergakungen* (The mountain king, 1923) and *Den förlorade sonen* (The prodigal son, 1957). His music reflects the influence of Swedish folk melodies.

ALLIANSEN (THE ALLIANCE). Twice, in the 1970s and 1990s, the Swedish **Social Democratic** government was defeated and a nonsocialist coalition was formed. In both cases the new governments foundered because the nonsocialist **political parties** within the coalition could not agree among themselves, and the Social Democrats were returned to office. In August 2004, **Fredrik Reinfeldt**, leader of the **Moderate Party**, approached the other nonsocialist party leaders, suggesting an *Allians för maktskifte i valet 2006* (Alliance for Shift

of Power 2006). While retaining their own party status, members of the Alliance would have working groups in such areas as finance and **economic** growth, enterprise, **education** and research, health, law, **foreign relations**, and security. The leaders of the Liberal, **Center**, and **Christian Democratic** parties responded positively. They agreed to put together a manifesto by January 2006, in time for the next general election in September 2006.

Sixty percent of those employed in Sweden are dependent on the state. The aims of the Alliance are to reduce the size of the public sector, to prevent state monopolies from stifling private enterprise, to reduce unemployment, and to lower the tax burden.

All four nonsocialist parties within the Alliance are having to compromise on certain issues, not least the extent to which they wish to retain or modify social **welfare** benefits introduced over the years by successive socialist governments. Public opinion polls give them a slight lead over the Social Democrats supported by the **Left** and **Environment** parties. The Moderate Party has gained most recently, taking support not from other Alliance parties but from the Environment and Left parties. It is assumed that if the Alliance is successful at the polls in 2006, Reinfeldt will form a government. However disillusioned some voters may be with the present regime, the Social Democrats nevertheless have solid backing from the trade unions and many years' experience in electioneering, and the Alliance members are not complacent.

ALLMÄN TILLÄGGSPENSION (ATP) (GENERAL SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION). Most white-collar and professional workers subscribed to private superannuation schemes to supplement the basic flat-rate state pension established in 1947. In the early 1950s, the **Social Democratic Party** decided to introduce a national compulsory supplementary scheme with central pension funds administered by the state. This caused the dissolution of the Social Democratic–Agrarian coalition, for the Agrarians objected to the compulsory element in the proposal. The other nonsocialist **political parties** were afraid of the economic power a central fund would put into government hands. A national referendum on the issue held in 1957 was indecisive, giving the Social Democrats' scheme only 46 percent of the votes. The Second Chamber of the Riksdag was dissolved, and after the ensuing

election the chamber was exactly balanced between the socialist and nonsocialist parties. When Prime Minister **Tage Erlander** proposed his slightly amended pension scheme, one Liberal member defected, and the proposal was accepted. ATP guaranteed retiring employees up to 60 percent of their average income during their highest-paid 15 years of employment.

The scheme had been introduced in an economic “fair weather” period, but by the 1980s it was proving to be too expensive. A new system was introduced in 1994. Whereas ATP was calculated on the 15 best years of an employee’s working life, pensions are now based on the employees’ entire working life. Employees must now invest partly in funds of their own choice, and so the final pension depends on the strength of the Swedish **economy**.

ALMQVIST, CARL JONAS LOVE (1793–1866). Swedish author, journalist, polemicist, and teacher. After graduating from **Uppsala** University in 1815, Almqvist worked for seven years as a civil servant in the Ministry of Education and Church Affairs. In 1824 he married a peasant girl and moved to Värmland with like-minded friends to live the life of the ideal farmer. By 1825 he had returned to **Stockholm**. Genuinely interested in **education**, Almqvist taught at a new experimental secondary school in Stockholm and from 1829 was its headmaster. He wrote a number of textbooks while there, including a book on Swedish orthography in 1832, which had run to its fourth edition in 1854.

A prolific author of novels, plays, poems, essays, and articles, Almqvist wrote for most of his adult life, but dating his works is sometimes difficult because their publication—mostly in volumes of collected works with the general title *Törnrosens bok* (The book of the wild rose, 1833–1851)—was often much later than their completion. In the 1820s and early 1830s, Almqvist’s works were romantic, frequently with a tendency to the exotic. *Amorina* (1822) and *Drottningens juvelsmycke* (The queen’s tiara, 1832) mark the high point of his achievement in this period, and modern adaptations of them for the **theater**, opera, and television have increased their popularity and underlined Almqvist’s strange but undoubted genius.

Another, more realistic aspect of Almqvist’s writing became more prevalent from 1838, the year in which he published his essay “Svenska

fattigdomens betydelse” (The significance of Swedish poverty), a lively characterization of ordinary Swedish people and their temperament. There was a restlessness and unpredictability about Almqvist that was very marked during this period. He became ordained so that he would be qualified for clerical posts, and he applied (unsuccessfully) for a chair in languages and aesthetics at **Lund University**. Then in 1839 he began to contribute regularly to the new liberal **newspaper** *Aftonbladet*, putting forward in a series of articles his program for the reform of society. That year he published *Det går an* (which in English publication was called *Sara Videbeck*), a surprisingly modern, realistic novel dealing with an attractive, very capable young woman who, having witnessed her mother’s degradation in an unhappy marriage, is determined not to be caught in a similar trap. She agrees to live with her suitor, Albert, but only on condition that they remain unmarried and retain full independence. The book profoundly shocked society and gave rise to a nationwide debate on the position of **women** in society and the sanctity of marriage.

By 1841 Almqvist was forced to resign his teaching post and found other openings barred to him. He had to defend a charge of heresy, now had no hope of a church appointment, and had to support himself and his family by his pen. He continued to write for *Aftonbladet* and other radical papers. Ill and exhausted, he became involved in dubious transactions, which came to a head in 1851. He was accused of embezzlement and the attempted murder by arsenic poisoning of a money lender, von Scheven, a case that has never been satisfactorily solved. He fled to America and in Philadelphia bigamously married the owner of a boardinghouse. In 1865 he returned to Europe as “Professor Carl Westermann” and died in Bremen, Germany, in 1866.

At the height of his career, this enigmatic man produced some of the best **literature** in the **Swedish language**. He was also the most influential, if also controversial, polemical Swedish writer of his day, and he did much to advance Swedish liberal and feminist causes in the mid-19th century.

ALSTRÖMER, JONAS (1685–1761). Swedish manufacturer and farmer who epitomized the Age of Liberty’s attitude to the **economy**. Having spent several years in England and Holland, Alströmer returned to Sweden in 1724 and founded a textile factory in his native

Alingsås northeast of **Gothenburg**, turning the government's mercantilistic approach to his advantage by obtaining large state subsidies. It was an ambitious scheme, employing English techniques, machinery smuggled out of Holland, and both Swedish and foreign labor, and the business became an important textile center. A government change of policy in the 1760s led to a withdrawal of subsidies, and the enterprise was not robust enough to survive. Alströmer was also enthusiastic about **agricultural** developments and was the first in Sweden to grow potatoes as a source of food on his farm, Nollhaga. He also improved Swedish sheep breeding by importing sheep for quality wool for his factory. He was ennobled in 1751.

ANCKARSTRÖM, JOHAN JACOB (1762–1792). Swedish officer and regicide. **Gustav III's** Act of Union and Security of 1789 reduced the Swedish aristocrats' privileges and gave the monarch almost absolute power. A group of disaffected aristocrats led by old General Pechlin branded Gustav a tyrant and conspired against him. Anckarström, who had been accused of defaming the king's name in 1790 but had his case suspended through lack of evidence, bore Gustav a grudge. He was hired by the conspirators to assassinate the king. At a masked ball at the Royal Opera House in **Stockholm** on 16 March 1792, Anckarström shot Gustav, who died two weeks later. After the shot, the doors were locked and the names of everyone present were recorded. When the **police** found Anckarström's discarded pistols on the premises the following day, they arrested and charged him. Despite Gustav's deathbed request for clemency for his killer, Anckarström was publicly flogged for three days and then executed. The family changed its name to Löwenström in 1792.

ANDRÉE, SALOMAN AUGUST (1854–1897). Swedish engineer and Arctic explorer. Toward the end of the 19th century, several explorers set off to place their national flag on hitherto unclaimed territory (Nansen, Scott, Amundsen, and **Nordenskjöld**, for instance). Together with Knut Fraenkel and Nils Strindberg, Andrée set off on 11 July 1897 from Spitzbergen for the North Pole in the balloon *Örnen* (The eagle). They were not heard of again until 1930 when a Norwegian ship found their last camp on White Island. From there, their remains were taken to **Stockholm**. Using the material found on

White Island, the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society published *Med Örnen mot polen* (With the *Eagle* toward the North Pole, 1930), which contained photographic material developed after 33 years. The Andrée Museum in Gränna now houses exhibits from the expedition. Swedish author Per Olof Sundman based his prize-winning novel *Ingenjör Andréas Luftfärd* (translated as *The Flight of the Eagle*, 1967) on the documentary evidence. The novel was subsequently filmed by Jan Troell, with Max von Sydow in the leading role.

ANJALA CONSPIRACY. When **Gustav III** declared war on Russia in 1788, there was opposition within the officer corps on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. Maj. J. A. Jägerhorn, a Finland-Swedish officer, represented a group wanting Finnish independence from Sweden. On his initiative, seven officers sent the so-called Liikala Note to Catherine II of Russia in August 1788, decrying the war and proposing negotiations between the empress and “the nation’s representatives.” Meanwhile, when Gustav demanded an oath of loyalty from his Finland-Swedish officers, 112 of them formed the Anjala League, signing a declaration on the illegality of the war and the necessity of peace negotiations and the recall of the **Riksdag**. Gustav’s own brother, Duke Karl (subsequently King **Karl XIII**), was apparently implicated, although he escaped recriminations afterward. For Empress Catherine, the salient point was the separation of Finland from Sweden, a thought alien to the majority of the Anjala signatories. Gustav’s Russian campaign was going badly, but the Danes, ironically, helped him at this point by threatening to occupy Sweden via Norway. Gustav skillfully played upon the Swedes’ hatred of the Danes and resentment of the nobility and officer class, and his people rallied behind him. Wishing to halt Russian expansion in the Baltic, Britain exerted pressure on Denmark to accept a cease-fire. At the beginning of 1789, the leaders of the Anjala League were arrested (except for Jägerhorn, who had gone over to Russia). They were treated leniently, but Col. J. H. Hästesko was made the scapegoat and was executed in 1790.

ARBETARNAS BILDNINGSFÖRBUND (ABF) (WORKERS’ EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION). Founded in 1912 on the initiative

of **Rickard Sandler**, ABF's aim was "by means of free voluntary **educational** activity independent of **political party** and **religion**, to educate its members for the Labor Movement and society and to make cultural values available to all citizens." ABF is an association of political, cultural, trade-union, and **cooperative** organizations. Subsidized by the state, it arranges lectures and study circles throughout Sweden. It publishes a series of educational pamphlets and the periodical *Fönstret* (Window). It was particularly influential in the 1920s and 1930s, when formal education for most working-class children ended at the age of 13 or 14.

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BAGGE, GÖSTA (1882–1951). Swedish Conservative politician and professor of national economy. Bagge was a member of the **Riksdag** from 1932 until 1947 and leader of the Conservative Party from 1935 to 1947. At the outbreak of **World War II**, Bagge pressed successfully for a four-party national government rather than a two-party coalition and served as minister of **education** in **Per Albin Hansson's** government from 1939 until 1944. He was more enthusiastic than most of his cabinet colleagues about assisting **Finland** in the Winter War, and he voted to allow German troops (the Engelbrecht Division) to pass through Swedish territory to support the Finns against Russia in the Continuation War. A highly respected academic, Bagge founded the Institute of Social Policy in **Stockholm** in 1920.

BANÉR, JOHAN (1596–1641). Swedish general during the Thirty Years' War. During his short but brilliant military career, King **Gustav II Adolf** had carefully trained a number of talented young officers, including Banér and **Lennart Torstensson**. In the attempt to secure Sweden's position in Germany after Gustav Adolf's death in 1632, Banér won a battle at Wittstock in 1636 and at Chemnitz in 1639. He was governor-general of Swedish Pomerania and from 1638 was also commander of Swedish troops in Germany. He died in Germany and was succeeded by Torstensson. Banér's statue stands in Riddarholm Church in **Stockholm**.

BELLMAN, CARL MICHAEL (1740–1795). Swedish lyric poet.

Born into a well-to-do family and educated with a career in banking or the civil service in mind, Bellman preferred to exercise his lyric talents. His drinking songs and satirical sketches, which he accompanied on his *cittra* (a form of lute), were soon in demand, and he became a well-known **Stockholm** entertainer. Often in financial difficulties, he once had to flee to Norway to avoid his creditors, but his position improved when, as **Gustav III**'s protégé, he was given a sinecure as director of the national lottery. Bellman composed more than 1,500 poems, but he is best known for his meetings of Bacchi Orden (the Bacchus Order), a drinking club, and above all for his *Fredmans epistlar* (Fredman's epistles, 1790).

These epistles are a cycle of songs centered on a real Stockholm character, Fredman, a successful watchmaker until he ruined his life through excessive drinking, and on his dissolute companions, whom Bellman half satirizes and half idealizes. The poems range in style from bawdy songs, to burlesque, to naturalistic, bustling action sketches describing low life in 18th-century Stockholm, to rococo charm as a party takes a ferry to a Stockholm island or goes into the surrounding countryside to picnic alfresco. Ulla Winblad, a prostitute; Movitz, a musician; and Fredman himself are depicted in a language that can be drastic, sometimes almost breathless, touching, and humorous, with amusingly inappropriate biblical, classical, or mythological allusions. It is a measure of Bellman's genius that he arouses affection for what in effect was a group of torpors and loose women. *Fredman's Epistles* was followed by *Fredmans sånger*, (Songs of Fredman, 1791), a collection of drinking songs and lyrical poems, some of which are frequently performed by professionals and laymen alike.

Bellman's lifestyle caught up with him. He contracted tuberculosis and fell victim to depression. His financial state was almost always precarious, and when King Gustav was assassinated in 1792, Bellman lost royal patronage. He died in 1795 after a spell in debtors' prison. He remains one of Sweden's most popular poets, however, and there is now a Bellman Society devoted to his memory and a Bellman Prize, awarded by the **Swedish Academy** to commemorate "a truly outstanding poet." *See also* LITERATURE.

BERGMAN, INGMAR (1918–). Swedish film and stage director, born in **Uppsala**. From an early point in his career, Bergman alternated between stage and **cinema**. He was the director of Helsingborg Civic Theater (1944–1946), **Gothenburg**'s Civic Theater (1946–1949), Malmö's Civic Theater (1954–1960), and then **Stockholm**'s Dramatic Theater (1963–1966). Meanwhile his film career began in the script department of Svensk Filmindustri, where he wrote the script for the impressive film *Hets* (Frenzy, 1944). He then went on to direct many films that have become classics, such as *Sommarnattens leende* (Smiles of a summer night, 1953), *Smultronstället* (Wild strawberries, 1957), *Det sjunde inseglet* (The seventh seal, 1957), *Jungfrukällan* (The virgin spring, 1960, for which he won an Oscar), and *Såsom i en spegel* (Through a glass darkly, 1961).

By this time Bergman had become something of a cult figure for art cinema audiences. He became increasingly preoccupied with guilt, anguish, repression, and death, given expression in such bleak masterpieces as *Skammen* (Shame, 1968) and *Viskningar och rop* (Cries and whispers, 1972). His last film, for which he was awarded another Oscar, was *Fanny och Alexander* (Fanny and Alexander, 1982), a surprisingly warm evocation of many elements from his own Uppsala childhood. Bergman has also written for television and produced a greatly acclaimed production of Mozart's *Magic Flute*. In 1987 he published *Laterna magica*, his memoirs.

BERGMAN, INGRID (1915–1982). Together with **Greta Garbo**, Ingrid Bergman is one of the most famous film actresses Sweden has produced. She was born in **Stockholm** and studied at the Royal Dramatic Theater, after which she was offered a contract by Svensk Filmindustri. She won acclaim for her role in the Swedish film *Intermezzo* and was promptly offered a contract to play the same part in a Hollywood version, *Escape to Happiness*, with Lesley Howard. A series of romantic roles followed in such films as *Casablanca* (1942); *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1943); *Gaslight* (1944), for which she won her first Oscar; and *Spellbound* (1945). In 1978 she returned to Sweden to make *Höstsonaten* (Autumn sonata), directed by **Ingmar Bergman**. Her memoirs appeared in 1980.

BERNADOTTE, COUNT FOLKE (1895–1948). Oscar II's grandson and **Gustav V's** nephew, Count Bernadotte dedicated his life to humanitarian causes. In the last phase of **World War II**, Sweden, as a **neutral** country, made great efforts to save Scandinavians and others imprisoned in Germany. Bernadotte was able to establish some kind of rapport with Heinrich Himmler, the SS leader, and through the Swedish Red Cross, whose delegate he was, Bernadotte succeeded in saving some 30,000 people, including 19,000 Scandinavians, from concentration camps. He also played an active part in arranging the peaceful withdrawal of German occupation forces from Norway in 1945. In 1948 Bernadotte was asked by the United Nations to mediate in Palestine, and he produced a partition plan, but he was murdered in Jerusalem that year by Jewish terrorists.

BERNADOTTE, COUNT LENNART (1909–2004). Bernadotte was born Prince Gustaf Lennart, son of Prince Wilhelm, **Gustav V's** second son, and the Grand Duchess Maria, granddaughter of Alexander II. An enthusiastic photographer, he became editor of the photographic magazine *Foto* and cofounded a film company, *Artwork*, which later won an Oscar for the documentary on Thor Heyerdahl's *Kon-tiki* expedition. In 1932 he caused a scandal by marrying a commoner without royal consent and thus forfeited his titles and any chance of inheriting the throne. He was given Mainau, an island at the end of Lake Constance, by his grandmother, Queen Victoria, wife of Gustav V. Bernadotte greatly extended the rose gardens and arboretum on the island, which has close links with Kew Gardens, London, and over the years could boast some 350,000 flowers and the largest butterfly house in central Europe. He was a proponent of environmental gardens and of the Green Movement in the 1950s and was ennobled once more as Count of Wisborg in recognition of his sterling work on his "Island of Flowers." Every year for more than half a century Mainau served as host to a gathering of **Nobel Prize** laureates and students, who discussed scientific and ecological issues.

BERNADOTTE DYNASTY. *See* KARL XIV JOHAN.

BERTIL, PRINCE (1912–1997). **Gustav VI Adolf's** third son. He remained a bachelor until his nephew, **Carl XVI Gustaf**, was securely

on the throne and the monarchy no longer threatened. Only then, in 1976, did he marry Lillian Craig, a commoner. He was chairman of the National Athletics Association, the Swedish Olympic Games Committee, and the Swedish Automobile Association. A popular figure both at home and abroad, he frequently led Swedish international **trade** missions.

BERWALD, FRANZ. *See* MUSIC.

BERZELIUS, JÖNS JACOB (1779–1848). Swedish chemist and medical doctor. He was a professor at the Caroline Institute in **Stockholm** from 1807 until his death, and in 1807 he founded the Society of Swedish Doctors. His greatest achievements were in the field of chemistry and allied subjects. Following on from John Dalton's atomic theory of 1803, Berzelius had by 1814 obtained accurate atomic weights of a number of elements. He discovered the elements selenium and thorium and was able to isolate others, including calcium and silicon. He developed the system of using letters of the alphabet for chemical symbols and formulas and urged the classification of minerals according to chemical composition. In 1818 Berzelius produced his first periodic table of chemical elements, a system still in use today. He was ennobled in 1818 and was awarded the Royal Society's gold medal for his outstanding achievements.

BILDT, CARL (1949–). Swedish politician, former prime minister, and leader of the **Moderate Party**. Bildt's family background is political. His father was a senior civil servant, and his great-great-grandfather, Gillis Bildt, was prime minister for one year (1888–1889). After studying politics at **Stockholm** University (1968–1973), Bildt served as chairman of the Moderate Party's Students' Union (1973–1974) and of the European Democrat Students (1974–1976), then became an adviser to the Department of Economics (1976–1978) and undersecretary of state (1979–1981). He was elected a member of the **Riksdag** in 1979 and became leader of the Moderate Party in 1986. Learning from the difficulties experienced by previous non-socialist **political parties** trying to cooperate with each other, Bildt and **Bengt Westerberg**, then leader of the **Folkpartiet** (i.e., Liberal Party), declared their intention in 1990 of governing in tandem and put

forward a joint six-point plan. They consolidated this plan in their publication *A New Start for Sweden*, which appeared in April 1991. In the elections in September of that year, the socialist parties lost their majority, and a four-party nonsocialist government was established under Bildt's premiership.

A fairly young politician, Bildt tried energetically to move Sweden toward a strong market **economy**. In 1994 he successfully negotiated Sweden's application for membership of the **European Union**. Rising unemployment during his term of office caused some loss of support for his party, and in the 1994 elections the **Social Democrats** were able to form a government again. His intelligence and experience in international affairs have gained him respect on the world scene, and, as he comes from **neutral** Sweden, he was appointed the UN mediator in the Bosnian conflict in 1995–1997.

BIRGITTA, SAINT (SAINT BRIDGET; DEN HELIGA BIRGITTA) (1303–1373). Medieval Swedish visionary. Birgitta was born into one of the most powerful families in Sweden. She was the daughter of Birger Persson, a knight and lawman, and Ingeborg of the royal Folkung family. At 13 she was married to the 18-year-old Ulf Gudmarsson, who also became a lawman, and for some years she was Mistress of the Robes for Queen Blanche of Namur, King Magnus Eriksson's consort. Birgitta and her husband had a reputation for doing good works. They went on a pilgrimage to Nideros (Trondheim) in Norway and to Santiago de Compostela in Spain. Ulf died shortly afterward in 1344.

When she was seven years old, Birgitta had seen visions of the Virgin Mary. Now she experienced visions of Christ, who inspired her to found a new religious order. King Magnus was persuaded to grant her a royal estate at **Vadstena**, where she planned to have a monastery for both sexes serving under an abbess. She went to Rome in 1349 to persuade the pope to bless her enterprise and while there founded a Swedish hospice. In 1370 Pope Urban V granted her request, and the new Birgittian Order, a branch of the Augustinian Order but with rules drawn up by Birgitta, was established at Vadstena.

In 1372, with her daughter Katarina and son Birger, she went on a pilgrimage to Palestine and Cyprus, and on the return trip she died in Rome in 1373. Nevertheless, the Birgittian Order spread throughout

Europe, at its height counting 80 convents. Birgitta's body was carried from Rome to Vadstena, where she lies buried. She was canonized in 1391. Her widely circulated *Revelationes celestes* were collected and published in Latin in eight volumes in 1492 and in Swedish translation in 1857–1880. A strong-willed and courageous figure, Birgitta influenced the church and the political and cultural life of her day. Through her revelations she advised the pope to return from his retreat in Avignon to Rome. She also criticized the morals of King Magnus's court and the Swedish Church, encouraging Swedish nobles to oppose the king; her son Karl took part in a rebellion against him in 1362. Saint Birgitta's recorded revelations have an important place in Swedish medieval **literature** and were retranslated into Swedish in 1958–1959.

BIRKA. A Swedish **Viking** town on Björkö in Lake Mälaren. Birka was Sweden's first important commercial **trading** center and had links with the whole of Scandinavia, western Europe (many Frisian merchants visited and perhaps settled there), and Russia. Via the Baltic and Russian routes, its trading links reached the Byzantine Empire and the Arab world. Ansgar, a Christian missionary, visited it twice in the ninth century. Birka was active from c. A.D. 800 to 975, after which it declined and disappeared. The Baltic island of Gotland assumed the Baltic trade, the new settlement at **Sigtuna** dealt with Scandinavian goods, and Hedeby at the south of the Jutland Peninsula dealt with northern Europe. A large area of archaeological remains, some 3,000 grave mounds, and the vallum, harbor, and fortification have been uncovered, and in 1990 Sweden's largest official archaeological dig was started on Björkö. A team of 15 experts are gradually revealing the full extent of the Viking town and its harbor.

BLIX, HANS (1928–). Swedish legal adviser on nuclear armaments. Blix studied law at **Uppsala**, Cambridge, and **Stockholm**. He became a lecturer at Stockholm University in 1960. Blix served as secretary of state at the Swedish Foreign Office in 1976–1978 and 1979–1981. From 1981 to 1997 he was the director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which was awarded the **Nobel** Peace Prize in 2005, and he has been associated with several

public bodies, both national and international, involving nuclear disarmament. Blix came to prominence when he was appointed the UN weapons inspector in Iraq, charged with establishing whether or not Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction. The firm independence with which he executed his search, despite strong external pressure, won international respect.

BOHMAN, GÖSTA (1911–1997). Swedish Conservative politician. A law graduate, Bohman worked at the **Stockholm** Chamber of Commerce, becoming its deputy managing director in 1948. In 1958 he entered the **Riksdag** as a Conservative member. In 1971 he took over the chairmanship of the **Moderate** (formerly Conservative) **Party** when it had been experiencing a poor showing in the polls and difficulty in finding a rallying leader. He succeeded in restoring the party's fortunes, clearly evident by the 1979 elections when it emerged as the largest nonsocialist **political party**. Bohman was finance minister in 1976–1978 in **Thorbjörn Fälldin's** first coalition government. He took up the same post again in 1979 but resigned in 1981 when the Moderates left the coalition. He also resigned his chairmanship of the party but remained a group leader of the Moderate members of the Riksdag. A respected politician, Bohman substantially increased the influence of the Moderate Party at the national level.

BORG, BJÖRN RUNE (1956–). Swedish tennis player. Borg left school at 14 to concentrate on tennis and at 15 was selected for the Swedish Davis Cup team. He was Wimbledon junior champion at 16. Borg was a member of the Swedish Davis Cup team that won in 1975. Other successes included the Italian singles championship twice and the French Open six times between 1974 and 1981. His most spectacular success was his record-breaking five consecutive Wimbledon singles titles (1976–1980). His phenomenal run ended in 1981, when he was defeated in the final by John McEnroe. Borg retired from professional tennis in 1983. His autobiography *My Life and Games* appeared in 1980.

Tennis had been a rather exclusive sport in Sweden, but Borg's international success sparked off a great increase in its popularity and inspired a whole generation of talented world-class players, including **Stefan Edberg**.

BOSTRÖM, ERIK GUSTAF (1842–1907). Swedish politician and estate owner who was a member of the **Riksdag** from 1876 until 1907, serving as prime minister 1891–1900 and 1902–1905. Boström's policies are closely linked with protectionism, **defense**, and suffrage. Sweden had enjoyed free **trade** since the 1860s, but by the 1880s competition from industrialized countries (e.g., Great Britain) and cheap grain-producing areas (e.g., the United States and Russia) led to the rise of a protectionist faction led by Boström and the imposition of import duties. Boström met opposition in his efforts to strengthen Swedish defense but persuaded the Riksdag to accept a defense reform in 1892, which led eventually to the abolition of the old **indelning** system.

Boström was convinced by his last years as prime minister that the franchise must be extended, and he proposed in 1904 and 1905 an electoral reform that would have given the vote to all males over 25, but his proposals were linked to proportional representation and on those grounds were voted down by the parliamentary **Folkpartiet** members and **Social Democrats**. Boström was also unsuccessful in saving the **union with Norway**. The Norwegians rejected his proposals in 1904, maintaining that he was treating Norway as a dependency, not an equal. The union was dissolved the following year. An able parliamentarian, Boström often softened the more extreme elements in his government and initiated policies (defense, universal suffrage) that came to fruition after his death.

BRANTING, HJALMAR (1860–1925). Swedish politician, statesman, leader of the **Social Democratic Party**, and three-time prime minister. Branting's father was a school principal with professorial status. Branting himself studied science at **Uppsala** University in 1877–1882 and while there associated with radical students who admired **Karl Staaff**, the gifted lawyer who became a Liberal leader. Interested in social policy and economics, Branting studied the social theories of Karl Marx and at this early stage of his career held Marxist views on the class struggle.

The 1880s and 1890s saw the birth of Swedish socialism, and Branting played a principal part in shaping it. In 1881 **August Palm**, a Swedish tailor, returned home from Germany via Denmark and began to agitate for trade unions affiliated to the socialist movement. A

Swedish Association was formed in **Stockholm** by 1884, and the following year *Social-Demokraten*, a socialist **newspaper**, was founded by Palm and Axel Danielsson. On leaving Uppsala, Branting worked for a few months at the Observatory in Stockholm but then turned to journalism. In 1886 he joined the editorial board of *Social-Demokraten*, and from 1887 until 1917, with a few brief intervals, he was its chief editor. As such, he bore responsibility for its contents and in 1889 was sentenced to three and a half months' imprisonment for an article written by Danielsson, a more committed Marxist than Branting.

In 1889 Branting helped to form the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party. Its program, formulated in 1897 mainly by Branting and Danielsson, was clearly inspired by the German Social Democrats' 1891 Erfurt program, but already in a modified form. Branting obviously believed that universal suffrage could be achieved by peaceful means and that social reforms could be brought about by working within the legal system.

Branting's parliamentary career began in 1896 when he was elected to the **Riksdag** as its first Social Democrat member. Membership of his party was rising steadily. The **Landsorganisationen** confederation of trade unions had been formed in 1898, and by 1901 all its members were affiliated to the party, but very few had a parliamentary vote. Universal suffrage was a vital part of Staaff's program, and Branting supported him in the Riksdag. As voting restrictions gradually eased, Branting was joined in the Riksdag by other Social Democrats. When **Nils Edén**, Staaff's successor, became prime minister in 1917, Branting was appointed his minister of finance, and three other Social Democrats were also included in the government. Some of his Marxist colleagues, including Z. Höglund and F. Ström, who wanted to employ revolutionary means to effect change, considered this too revisionist and formed a left-wing splinter group, but thanks to Branting's standing in the party they remained a small minority.

Turbulence after the Russian Revolution persuaded many Conservatives that universal suffrage would be the best means of preventing a Swedish revolution, and in 1921 all adults over the age of 23 were given the right to vote. The Liberals had a good record on reform and until 1919 found little difficulty in working together with

the Social Democrats. When in 1920 the latter drew up a program of far-reaching reforms, however, including unemployment benefits, higher taxes, and some nationalization, Edén resigned, and Branting became Sweden's first Social Democratic prime minister. His minority government lasted only a few months, but during that short time it set up commissions on the referendum, industrial democracy, and socialization of natural resources, the findings of which were of great future value.

In the first election based on the new electoral system, the Social Democrats emerged as the largest **political party**, and in 1921 Branting formed his second ministry. He had no overall majority in a period punctuated by recession, labor disputes, and unemployment. He survived until 1923 but was defeated when he tried to alter directives of the Commission on Unemployment. The ensuing Conservative government lasted until October 1924, but then it was defeated on a **defense** issue, and Branting formed his third ministry. He was by this time an ailing man and had to resign in January 1925, succeeded by **Rickard Sandler**. He died a month later. Young members of his last cabinet, including **Per Albin Hansson** and **Ernst Wigforss**, built on the foundations he had laid to create the social **welfare state**.

During his last years, Branting was greatly interested in **foreign relations**. A pacifist at heart, he took a leading role in the Peace Movement and attended the international conferences at Copenhagen in 1916, Stockholm in 1917, and Bern in 1919. Although his sympathies were with the Allies in **World War I**, he criticized the Treaty of Versailles, maintaining that over-harsh treatment of Germany would be counterproductive. He had faith in the League of Nations and played an important part in negotiations. In 1921 Branting shared the **Nobel Peace Prize** with Norwegian Christian Lange.

BRATT, IVAR (1878–1956). Medical doctor, businessman, Liberal member of the **Riksdag**, and director of AB Stockholmssystemet and AB Vin- och Spritcentralen. Bratt took an active interest in social and medical issues and became prominent in the campaign against alcohol abuse. He maintained that private and commercial financial interests should be divorced from the alcohol trade and gave his name to a plan toward that end, the Bratt system. There had been mounting pressure since before **World War I** for total prohibition on alcohol in

Sweden, but the Bratt system, which was introduced first in **Stockholm** in 1914 and three years later was extended to the whole country, instead severely restricted the sale and consumption of alcohol. All alcohol sales were channeled through the state monopoly Vin och Spritcentralen, which in 1917 introduced the alcohol ration book (*motbok*). Catering companies were also added to the state monopoly.

Results of a referendum on prohibition held in 1922 were inconclusive, and the Bratt system remained until 1955, when the *motbok* was abolished and restrictions on serving alcohol in public were reduced. The state monopoly remains a retail outlet that actively tries through price control to discourage its customers from purchasing its wares. Now that Sweden is a member of the **European Union**, however, and so many Swedes travel to countries with much lower alcohol prices and can bring home large quantities, it is increasingly difficult for the state monopoly to control alcohol consumption. *See also* TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

BREMER, FREDRIKA (1801–1865). Swedish feminist writer. Bremer was born on an estate near Åbo in Finland, but when she was only three the family moved to the **Stockholm** area. An emotional, impressionable child, she suffered under a strict conventional upbringing with a tyrannical father and formal relations between parents and children. She began her literary career with *Teckningar utur hvardagslifvet* (Scenes from everyday life, 1828), which she published to raise money for charity. It aroused great interest and brought her almost instant recognition. One of the stories, *Familjen H.* (translated as *The Colonel's Family*), is credited with being Sweden's first realistic novel. Bremer's own upper-class background provided the setting and the characters in her stories, which are all about the home life of educated people. In 1834 she produced *Presidentens döttrar* (The president's daughters). This was followed by *Nina* (1835), *Grannarne* (The neighbors, 1837), and *Hemmet* (The home, 1839). By this time she was known internationally through translations of her work.

Always interested in people, social conditions, and politics, Bremer embarked in 1849 on a journey alone to the United States. For two years she traveled widely in America, meeting leading cultural figures of the day and seeing conditions for herself. She wanted, she

said, to see things “from within.” She was disappointed in some aspects of U.S. society, deploring slavery in the South, but she was suitably impressed by America’s youthful vigor, and above all she approved of the many **educational** opportunities the country offered and the institutions of higher learning open to **women**. She recorded her impressions in *Hemmen i den nya verlden* (Homes in the New World, 1853–1854).

In 1856 Bremer published the novel *Hertha*, which constitutes an attack on the male-dominated society that Sweden then was. She criticized the lack of provision for women’s education and training. There are strong autobiographical traits in the portrayal of a domineering father who denies his daughter her independence and thwarts her development. Women’s subordinate position in society and the plight of unmarried women in middle- or upper-class homes are underlined. From a purely literary point of view, the novel is too tendentious to be wholly successful, but sociologically it had the desired effect, for it inspired widespread debate on women’s rights, and two years later, in 1858, new legislation gave unmarried women their majority at the age of 25.

An inveterate traveler, Bremer visited Switzerland, Belgium, France, Italy, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece, a journey described in *Lifvet i gamla verlden* (Life in the Old World, 1860–1862). On her return to Stockholm, she devoted herself to women’s education and **welfare** and other social causes. A prolific writer with a strong, independent, and persevering character, she was an important pioneer not only in **literature** but in the Swedish feminist movement. Her disciple, the aristocratic Sophie Adlersparre, founded the **Fredrika Bremer Förbundet** in her honor.

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CAP PARTY (MÖSSPARTIET). See HAT PARTY; POLITICAL PARTIES.

CARL XVI GUSTAF (1946–). Current king of Sweden. The son of Prince Gustav Adolf and Princess Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Carl Gustaf succeeded his grandfather **Gustav VI Adolf** in 1973, his

father having been killed in an air crash in 1947. The new constitution, although not officially in place until 1975, was acted on, and he became a “democratic monarch.” As such the king is head of state but not commander of the armed forces; he neither presides over cabinet meetings nor appoints the prime minister. Carl Gustaf’s specially tailored courses at **Sigtuna** and **Uppsala** and **Stockholm** universities, plus extensive travel throughout Sweden, have given him an insight into the government and the fabric of Swedish society. He is a keen sportsman, yachtsman, and skier and is interested in nature conservation and the environment, all of which bring him close to his subjects. In 1976 he married Silvia Renate Sommarlath, the daughter of a German businessman. The young couple quickly became popular, quelling fears of a republic after the death of his greatly respected grandfather. They have three children: **Victoria** (1977–), Carl Philip (1979–), and Madeleine (1982–). Under the new Act of Succession of 1978, Crown Princess Victoria is heir to the throne.

CARLSSON, INGVAR (1934–). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician and former prime minister. From a working-class background, Carlsson graduated with a degree in politics from **Lund** University in 1958. He was a secretary in the prime minister’s office (1958–1960) and has been a member of the **Riksdag** since 1965. He was a member of the government from 1969 to 1976 and from 1982 to 1991 and was minister of **education** and of housing before becoming **Olof Palme**’s deputy in 1982. Carlsson took over the leadership of the Social Democratic Party and the premiership in 1986 after Palme’s assassination. He led his party to victory in the polls in 1988, although with a reduced majority, but was soon under pressure. By 1990 rising inflation, an adverse balance of payments, and substantial pay rises were seriously threatening the **economy**. Carlsson proposed a crisis package, including a pay freeze and a ban on strikes, but it was rejected by the Riksdag, and Carlsson resigned.

No other party leader would form a government, however, and Carlsson returned to office. He proposed new measures to curb spending in the public sector, which proved unpopular with the trade unionists. Despite his efforts, the recession deepened, and unemployment rose, and in the 1991 elections the socialist **political parties** lost their majority, and Carlsson resigned as prime minister. He was

succeeded by **Carl Bildt**, the **Moderate** leader, who formed a four-party coalition government. Carlsson was leader of the Opposition in the Riksdag from 1991 until his party regained power again in 1994. After two years he resigned and was succeeded as prime minister by **Göran Persson**.

CELSIUS, ANDERS (1701–1744). Swedish astronomer. Celsius was born in **Uppsala** of an academic family, his father and both grandfathers having held chairs at Uppsala University. In 1730 he followed in their footsteps and became professor of astronomy there. This was a remarkable period in the history of Swedish science, which saw the rise of such men as **Carolus Linnaeus** and **Emanuel Swedenborg** and the founding, in 1739, of the **Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences**. Celsius made a study of the Earth's magnetism and the aurora borealis. In 1740 he became the first director of the observatory at Uppsala, which had been built in his honor. Two years later, he developed the centigrade ("Celsius") temperature system now in widespread use.

CENTER PARTY (CENTERPARTIET). In 1913 the Farmers' Union (Bondeförbundet) was formed to protect the agrarians' political, social, and economic interests. In 1921 it united with the Agrarians' National Union (Jordbrukarnas Riksförbund). The combined party changed its name in 1957 to the Farmers' Union Center Party (Centerpartiet Bondeförbundet), abbreviated the following year to Center Party (Centerpartiet). Representing a specific section of the community, it had a small but constant following, but its political influence increased from the 1930s, when no one **political party** was assured of an overall majority in the **Riksdag**. In 1933 when **Per Albin Hansson**'s new social **welfare** proposals seemed doomed to be outvoted, Agrarian **Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp** made a deal with Hansson, guaranteeing the farmers' interests in exchange for supporting Hansson. After the 1936 election Pehrsson-Bramstorp accepted Hansson's invitation to join a Social Democratic–Agrarian coalition, which lasted until **World War II**. During the war years, the Agrarians were part of the national coalition government.

After the war, the party continued predominantly to guard farmers' interests. However, under **Gunnar Hedlund**, party leader from 1949

to 1971, it began to gain urban support, too, and described itself as a social-liberal party. In practice, it tended more toward the **Social Democrats** than the **Folkpartiet** (Liberals) in the 1950s, entering a coalition with the Social Democrats in 1951 when the latter lost their overall majority. By 1957 the coalition was causing both parties unease, however, and the Social Democrats' **Allmän Tilläggs pension** (its compulsory pension scheme) killed it off. The Center Party sought to stop the move from the country to the expanding towns, which was leading to large, deprived, sparsely populated areas, and to prevent the exploitation of the environment.

With the increase of **nuclear energy**, their environmental policy was thrust into prominence. **Thorbjörn Fälldin**, Hedlund's successor, made the dismantling of nuclear power stations a key issue, and in the 1976 elections the Center Party emerged as the largest nonsocialist party. Fälldin formed a nonsocialist coalition government, but by 1978 he resigned, finding it impossible to phase out nuclear energy as quickly as intended. He returned to office after the 1979 elections, promising a referendum on the nuclear question, and remained head of a coalition, but his party's popularity decreased, and in 1982 the Social Democrats were returned to power. In 1985 Fälldin resigned as party leader and was succeeded in turn by **Karin Söder**, **Olof Johansson**, Lennart Daléus, and Maud Olofsson, the present leader.

Although not regaining the position enjoyed in the mid-1970s, the Center Party was able to join a nonsocialist coalition in 1991 under the premiership of **Carl Bildt**, leader of the Conservatives. In the 1994 election, when the coalition was defeated, the Center Party lost four seats in the Riksdag. It sustained further losses in 1998 but achieved four gains in 2002, and opinion polls suggest increased support in the forthcoming election in 2006. Recently the party has suggested a change in its nuclear energy policy and no longer appears to oppose keeping nuclear plants operational. The Centerists remain firm, however, in their support of rural areas and family affairs.

CHAPMAN, FREDRIC HENRIC AF (1721–1808). Chapman's father emigrated from Yorkshire, England, having been enlisted into the Swedish Navy as a captain in 1716 by **Karl XII**. Fredric was born in **Gothenburg**. After completing his apprenticeship in shipbuilding,

he worked at various Swedish shipyards to gain experience and developed an early interest in drawing ships' plans. He spent 1741–1743 in London as a ship's carpenter. His great interest in British shipyards, with frequent visits and note taking, even caused him to be arrested on suspicion of espionage, but he was soon released and offered a post in the British navy, an offer he refused. In 1744 he took over a Gothenburg shipyard that specialized in repairing the **East India Company's** vessels. Realizing that shipbuilding lacked a scientific basis and systematic working methods, Chapman spent time studying in **Stockholm** and, in 1750, in London under Thomas Simpson, who in 1743 had published his "Simpson's Rule," a method of calculating the sectional areas of a hull. The following years were spent in Holland and France, getting to know many different types of ships and studying various building and finishing methods.

On returning home, Chapman was appointed master shipbuilder at Sveaborg. There he used his own design of crafts suitable for the skerry fleet that defended the Finnish coast. By 1764 he became chief shipbuilder to the Swedish navy at Karlskrona and Stockholm, where he was appointed a member of a commission compiling a classification of warships with a view to standardization of types according to uses and to standardizing stocks of parts and materials stored at shipyards.

In 1765 Chapman started on his renowned *Architectura Navalis Mercantoria* (1768). The work features not only merchant ships but also various types of warships. Its unique feature is the systematic classification of ships into types, and the presentation of his own and his contemporaries' scientific findings on the position of center of gravity and the metacenter for different states of trim. Chapman was ennobled in 1772 (became af Chapman) and joined a commission preparing proposals for the structure and organization of the Swedish Navy. Three gunships were built to his specifications between 1774 and 1778. He became a member of the Swedish Admiralty Board and was in charge of the Karlskrona naval yards, including the departments of rigging and artillery. In 1783 Chapman was promoted to vice admiral. He retired in 1793 but was often called upon for advice on the design and construction of new ships. The sailing ship permanently moored off Skeppsholm in Stockholm and now a youth hostel bears his name.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (KRISTDEMOKRATERNA, KDP). Three new **political parties** won seats in the **Riksdag** for the first time in the 1980s and 1990s, one of which was the KDP. It was founded in 1964 on the initiative of Lewi Pethrus, a Free Church clergyman. It considered itself neither socialist nor nonsocialist but aimed at dealing with social issues, culture, and the family in a Christian spirit. In 1985 the party gained a seat in the Riksdag for the first time. It increased its support, and after the 1991 elections its leader, Alf Svensson, was offered a cabinet post in **Carl Bildt's** four-party nonsocialist coalition. The KDP's share of votes declined by 2002, and opinion polls suggest that by the 2006 election it may even fall below the 4 percent necessary to be represented in the Riksdag. It is faced with a dilemma, for it recognizes the need to raise its profile, but as a member of the four-party nonsocialist **Alliansen** it has to show how much it has in common with the other three parties. The KDP's present leader is Göran Hägglund.

CINEMA. With beautiful scenery, good lighting, and a population appreciative of the visual arts, the Swedish film industry got off to a good start. The largest film company, Svensk Filmindustri (Swedish Film Industry), began making films in 1907 and enjoyed a golden period during the silent movie era, with Victor Sjöström (1879–1960) and Mauritz Stiller (1883–1928) its best directors. Sjöström won acclaim for his film *Ingeborg Holm* (1913), which made a realistic statement on poor social conditions, and between 1916 and 1921 he produced a number of masterpieces, notably *Terje Vigen* (1916), based on a narrative work by Henrik Ibsen, and *Ingmarssönerna* (The Ingmarssons, 1918) and *Körkarlen* (The phantom carriage, 1920), both based on stories by **Selma Lagerlöf**. Stiller also filmed Lagerlöf works, including *Herr Arnes penningar* (Sir Arne's hoard, 1919), *Gunnar Hedes saga* (1922), and *Gösta Berlings saga* (1924). In the latter he launched Greta Gustavsson, soon to become famous as **Greta Garbo**.

The Swedish film industry's international reputation suffered with the advance of sound pictures, Stiller and Sjöström were lured to Hollywood, and the company fell back on a series of comedies for home consumption. *Hets* (Frenzy, 1944), directed by Alf Sjöberg (1903–1980) with a script by **Ingmar Bergman**, marked the rise of

quality films in Sweden again. It was followed by Sjöberg's *Fröken Julie* (Miss Julie, 1951), based on **August Strindberg's** play, and a series of films by Bergman. The latter's *Det sjunde inseglet* (The seventh seal, 1956) and *Smultronstället* (Wild strawberries, 1957) quickly gained international recognition, and Bergman went on to produce such classics as *Såsom i en spegel* (Through a glass darkly, 1961), *Höstsonaten* (Autumn sonata, 1978), and *Fanny och Alexander* (1983). He assembled a group of Swedish actors who became internationally famous—Max von Sydow (1929–), Bibi Andersson (1935–), Harriet Andersson (1932–), Ingrid Thulin (1929–), and others—and lured back to Sweden Sjöström and **Ingrid Bergman**, the leading actress in *Autumn Sonata*.

Ingmar Bergman's metaphysical searching was not always popular in Sweden, and with increasing competition from television from the 1950s the Swedish film industry was in financial trouble. It was rescued by the state-supported Swedish Film Institute, founded in 1963 at the instigation of Harry Schein, with the aim of supporting the making of Swedish feature films, marketing them abroad, arranging film clubs, distributing financial aid annually, and awarding prizes for artistic merit. Schein was the institute's director from 1963 to 1970 and chairman from 1970 to 1978, when he was replaced by the Finland Swede Jörn Donner. Production of Swedish films rose to about 25 per year, and young directors were given a chance to prove themselves.

The result was a number of internationally successful films, sometimes experimental and often socially critical. Jan Troell (1931–) produced *Här har du ditt liv* (This is your life, 1966), a brilliant evocation of Sweden early in the 20th century based on an autobiographical novel by Eyvind Johnson. He subsequently made the equally successful *Utvandrarna* (The emigrants, 1971) and *Nybyggarna* (The immigrants, 1972), a dramatization of Vilhelm Moberg's novels about Swedish **emigration** to the United States, and *Ingenjör Andréas luftfärd* (The flight of the Eagle, 1982), based on P. O. Sundman's documentary novel describing **Saloman August Andréé's** ill-fated attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon. Bo Widerberg (1930–) proved equally successful with *Elvira Madigan* (1967); *Ådalen 31* (1969), a critical account of the **Ådalen** incident that brought down a government; *Joe Hill* (1974); and *Ormens väg på*

hälleberget (The serpent's way, 1987), based on Torgny Lindgren's social and psychological novel. Vilgot Sjöman (1924) gained artistic approval for his experimental *491* (1963), *Jag är nyfiken: En film i gul* (I am curious [yellow], 1967), and *Jag är nyfiken: En film i blå* (I am curious [blue], 1968), and Roy Andersson (1943–) gained popularity with his human if ironic *En kärlekshistoria* (A love story, 1970).

Even with state support, new talent was not always forthcoming, and the 1980s and early 1990s were lean years. Denmark was producing world-class films, while Swedish films—with such exceptions as *Mitt liv som hund* (My life as a dog, 1985) by Lasse Hallström (1946–) and the Danish-Swedish production *Pelle erövaren* (Pelle the conqueror, 1988), by Bille August (1949–) based on Andersen Nexø's classic novel—seemed aimless and anemic. Signs of recovery showed in 1993. Five film consultants were appointed to distribute the Swedish Film Institute's grants, and, with the worst period of financial uncertainty over, promising directors such as Ake Sandgren, Agneta Fagerström-Olsson, and Clas Lindberg began to emerge. The previous gulf between television and feature films was bridged, and Sveriges Television (SVT) has become an important factor in Swedish cinematic life, often acting as a coproducer of feature films.

Digital cameras are being used increasingly by younger directors, making filmmaking easier and cheaper and opening the way for enterprising young producers to launch out independently. Hitherto most productions had been centered on **Stockholm**, with Svensk Filmindustri (now part of the Bonnier group) and Sandrew Film playing a major role in both production and distribution. Since the late 1990s, however, smaller companies have arisen, situated as far north as Luleå and in west Sweden. The small western town of Trollhättan is home to Swedish filmmaking—hence the recently coined “Trollywood”!

Colin Nutley (1944–), an English director who settled in Sweden, won acclaim with *Änglagården* (House of angels, 1992), and a new wave of quality Swedish films followed, which—inquiring, listening, humane—interpreted contemporary life. Lars Jönsson's film company Memfis Film and Peter Possne's Sonet Film are on the lookout for quality scripts and promising young directors and have produced

such films as Lukas Moodysson's *Fucking Åmål* (1969–), which presents a sensitive picture of modern Sweden that appealed to young and old alike, and his *Tillsammans* (Together, 2000), a warm, humorous, but not uncritical story of a collective in modern Sweden. Other quality films, such as Geir Hansteen Jörgensen's *Det nya landet* (The new land, 2000) and Mikael Håfström's *Leva livet* (Live life, 2001), also proved successful. In *The New Land* a 15-year-old from Somalia and a 40-year-old from Iran decide to run away from their Swedish refugee detention center and journey through Sweden in summer; it is a touching film about alienation, loneliness, and wanting to be included.

Most striking of all are the second-generation immigrants such as Josef Fares (1977–), Reza Parsa (1968–), and Reza Bagher (1958–), who give a different perspective on modern society and depict the ethnic and cultural collision in families where young and old seem to inhabit different worlds. Parsa's *Före stormen* (Before the storm, 2000) goes further: a former guerrilla turned Swedish taxi driver faces a moral dilemma—can one justify sacrificing the few so that the many may live? Parsa also points out the hypocrisy of a country preaching peace while exporting weapons to warring countries. Ingmar Bergman rated this as the best film in recent years.

Since the 1950s many Swedish children's films have been of a high quality. Early ones were based on **Astrid Lindgren**'s work and featured her Pippi Longstocking, Emil in Lönneberga, and other popular characters. More poetical films have also been added to the list, most notably Kjell Grede's *Hugo and Josefin* (1967). This was followed by Olle Hellbom's *Bröderna Lejonhjärta* (Brothers Lionheart, 1977), also based on a Lindgren story, but with a much deeper resonance. Ella Lemhagen has maintained the standard with her award-winning *Tsatsiki, morsan och polisen* (Tsatsike, Mum, and the policeman, 2000), as has Klaus Härö with *Elina: Som om jag inte fanns* (Elina: as if I wasn't there, 2003), set in Lapland in the 1950s, which won the coveted Ingmar Bergman Award in 2004.

With more than 800 movie theaters and 1,200 screens in Sweden, the majority of films screened are still of foreign origin, mostly American—a situation likely to persist—but Swedish films account for about 20 percent of overall box-office receipts. Swedish interest in cinematic art is demonstrated in its most concentrated form at the

annual **Gothenburg** Film Festival, which lasts 10 days and nights and shows hundreds of films from Scandinavia and all over the world. *See also* SUCKSDORFF, ARNE.

COMMUNIST PARTY (VÄNSTERPARTIET; SVERIGES KOMMUNISTISKA PARTIET; VÄNSTERPARTIET KOMMUNISTERNA). *See* LEFT PARTY.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY. *See* MODERATE PARTY.

CONSTITUTION. *See* RIKSDAG.

COOPERATIVES. In the second half of the 19th century, many popular movements began to gather momentum in Sweden. Consumer cooperatives became widespread and a powerful factor in Swedish economic life. Influenced by the British socialist Robert Owen and by the first Cooperative Society established in Rochdale, England, in 1844, the first Swedish cooperative society was founded in **Stockholm** in 1850. Other societies followed in Sweden, but progress was slow, the members having small resources and little business experience. In 1899 a General Swedish Cooperative Congress was called by cooperative branches in Sweden's three largest cities, Stockholm, **Gothenburg**, and **Malmö**, and the Cooperative Union (Kooperativa Förbundet, KF) was founded.

By 1908 Swedish private retailers realized this union was potentially formidable, and they formed a national retailer association, persuading cartels of manufacturers of certain commodities, such as margarine, to boycott KF. KF members retaliated by becoming manufacturers themselves. It became an idealistic as well as financial campaign, led by dedicated, gifted KF managers, most notably Axel Gjöres and, from 1924 to 1957, Albin Johansson. Johansson's classic victory was the breaking of a price monopoly on electric lightbulbs by having KF start up the LUMA factory outside Stockholm. From the 1920s KF became an important industrial as well as wholesale co-operative, and by 1980 it had 60 productive units and more than 300,000 member families, its own publications *Kooperatören* and *Vi*, correspondence courses, and a folk high school. It bought up PUB, a

prestigious department store in Stockholm, and set up DOMUS to add to some 150 department stores throughout the country.

The cooperative spirit spread into other fields, including OK Union, an oil consumers union; Reso, a travel agency; and FOLK-SAM, which KF started in 1905 to insure against fire and which by the 1970s had become the third largest insurance company in Sweden. In 1923 the Tenants' Savings and Building Society (Hyrsgästernas Sparkasse- och Byggnadsförening, HSB) was established in Stockholm. It spread rapidly and had branches in 60 towns by 1940. In that year a similar kind of cooperative housing scheme, Riksbyggen (National Building), was founded by KF, **Landsorganisationen** (the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions), and the National Union of Construction Workers. These two cooperatives together are responsible for about two-thirds of housing in Sweden.

Other cooperatives that affect the whole nation are the farming cooperatives. The first one dates from 1850, but it was the 1880–1940 period that saw the development of farming cooperatives in earnest. By today more than 80 percent of all Swedish farmers belong to one. Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund (LRF, Federation of Swedish Farmers) is responsible for negotiations with the government on prices and other **agricultural** matters. KF and LRF work closely together to ensure quality for consumers and fair prices for producers.

The cooperative movement did not eliminate private enterprises, and the zeal prevalent half a century ago has declined, but KF and other cooperatives remain a powerful force and have influenced standards directly or indirectly in most segments of the Swedish **economy**.

CRONSTEDT, AXEL FREDRIK (1722–1765). Swedish metallurgist, one of several gifted Swedish scientists active during the Age of Liberty. In 1751 he discovered and isolated nickel in ore found at Los in Hälsingland and observed its magnetic properties. He made a chemical classification of minerals and also discovered a zeolite (a water-softening silicate). His *Förord till mineralogie, eller Mineralrikets uppställning* (Preface to mineralogy, or the formation of the mineralogical world), published anonymously in 1758 and translated into several languages, laid the foundation for a scientific study of the subject. A monument to him was built in Los in 1971.

CULLBERG, BIRGIT (1908–1999). Swedish ballet dancer, choreographer, and ballet director. Cullberg studied in England with Kurt Jooss in 1935–1939 and later in New York with Martha Graham, and she toured Europe with Svenska Dansteatern (Swedish Dance Theater), which she founded with Ivo Cramér. Her first notable success was *Miss Julie*, based on **August Strindberg**'s play of that name, in 1950. Her other well-known ballets include *Medea* (1950) and *Eurydice Is Dead* (1968). She was resident choreographer with the Swedish Opera in 1952–1957 and then a freelance, working with such well-known companies as the American Ballet and Royal Danish Ballet. Cullberg also pioneered showing ballet on television. Her work shows the influence of modern dance and is often of a strong dramatic and psychological nature. Her sons Niklas and Mats Ek have inherited their mother's talent and have both danced and choreographed.

CULTURE. *See* CINEMA; LIBRARIES; LITERATURE; MUSIC; RADIO AND TELEVISION; SWEDISH LANGUAGE; THEATER; VISUAL ARTS.

CURRENCY. The first royal coins found in Sweden bear the imprint of King Olof Skötkonung (c. A.D. 1000), but it was only in **Gustav I**'s reign that a more formal currency system emerged. The coins minted then were the daler, mark, öre, örtug, and penning. The daler, introduced in 1534, divided into four marks; a mark was eight öre; one öre was three örtugar; and one örtug was eight penningar. The daler, mark, and öre continued in use until 1777. In 1604 the daler became the *riksdaler*.

From 1644 to 1776, Swedish coins were struck in copper. The largest of these, the 10 daler and eight daler, had a weight of 15 and 11 kilograms, respectively. The most common coin was the two-daler piece. Since the population was mostly rural and payment, including the king's taxes, was usually made in kind, coins were not in great circulation.

The first bank notes were issued in 1661 in the form of private promissory notes. In 1668 the Rikets Ständers Bank (National Estates' Bank), the world's first central bank, was founded. It was the forerunner of today's Bank of Sweden.

Monetary reform in 1776, during the reign of **Gustav III**, abolished copper currency, and the silver riksdaler became the main currency. Then in 1855 the decimal monetary system was introduced. The silver riksdaler remained the main unit but was now divided into 100 öre instead of the previous 32 öre.

In 1873 Sweden replaced the riksdaler with the *krona* (SEK), and gold became the monetary standard: one kilogram of gold equaled 2,480 kronor. Denmark, and two years later Norway, followed Sweden's example and introduced the krona (krone). From then until **World War I**, these three Scandinavian countries maintained a monetary union, based on a common value for the krona. Since then the krona has remained the official currency, but values have diverged.

In August 1914, at the beginning of World War I, Sweden came off the gold standard, but it reestablished the tie in April 1924. The krona was tied to the pound sterling (£1 = SEK 19.40) in June 1933, and then in August 1939, shortly before the outbreak of **World War II**, to the U.S. dollar (\$1 = SEK 4.20). **Neutrality** had proved beneficial to Sweden, and a controlled appreciation raised the krona 14.4 percent against all currencies by April 1946 (\$1 = SEK 3.60), but this was not sustained, and by September 1949 the krona had fallen (\$1 = SEK 5.17).

On 31 August 1951, Sweden became a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the UN organ formed after the conference at Bretton Woods in 1945.

The rate of exchange in recent years has mirrored the state of the Swedish **economy**. In December 1971, there was a depreciation of 1 percent against gold; by February 1973, it was 5 percent. A month later Sweden joined the European "currency snake" but canceled its membership in 1977 and instituted a controlled 10 percent depreciation against a "currency basket." When Sweden underwent another financial crisis in 1991, the new government floated the krona, which fell by 25 percent. Meanwhile in May 1991, just prior to the elections, the krona was tied to the European Currency Unit (1 ECU = SEK 7.40). Sweden's financial position has staged a recovery, but the value of the krona remains low, which helps Swedish exports. The rate of exchange in January 2006 was \$1 = SEK 7.73 or £1 = SEK 13.66.

In 2003 a referendum was held to decide whether Sweden should accept the single European currency (euro) as its official currency.

The result was a clear rejection because, it was claimed, of a reluctance to abandon the means of adjusting the currency in the national interest. Of the four main Scandinavian countries, **Finland** has accepted the euro, Denmark and Sweden have retained the krona, and Norway is not a member of the **European Union**.

– D –

DAGENS NYHETER. *See* NEWSPAPERS.

DAHLBERGH, ERIK (1625–1703). Swedish count, architect, engineer, and field marshal. As a young officer, Dahlbergh fought in **Karl X Gustav**'s army during the Polish and Danish wars. Sweden had expanded her territory during the Age of Greatness, and it was important to consolidate her **defenses**. Dahlbergh was given several important commissions during the reign of **Karl XI**, including the building of fortifications. Although best known as a military engineer, he was also an architect, the extant town hall in Jönköping being an example of his work. **Karl XII** was only 15 years old when he came to the throne, and his enemies prepared to regain territory previously lost to Sweden. Dahlbergh was governor-general of Livonia from 1696 to 1702 and successfully repelled the Polish attack on Riga at the outbreak of the Great Northern War (1700–1721).

Becoming a European power had aroused Sweden's self-awareness and pride as a nation, and Dahlbergh, a man of many parts, was commissioned in the 1660s to prepare and edit a collection of illustrations showing Swedish cities and castles. The result was the handsome *Suecia antiqua et hodierna*, comprising almost 500 engravings of Swedish towns and stately buildings dating from Sweden at the height of her European power.

DALÉN, NILS GUSTAV (1869–1937). Swedish engineer and inventor. Dalén was one of several Swedish inventors who helped transform Swedish industry and **economy** in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. He invented automatic acetylene lighting for unmanned lighthouses and railway signals. From 1909 until 1937 he was managing director of Svenska AB Gasaccumulator (AGA), which sold

his inventions. In 1912 Dalén was awarded the **Nobel Prize** for physics. Sadly, he was blinded the following year in a chemical experiment, but he continued to work until his death.

DALIN, OLOF VON. *See* LITERATURE; THEATER.

DANISH-SWEDISH RELATIONS. There are strong racial, linguistic, and cultural ties between Denmark and Sweden, but their history is a checkered picture of both enmity and cooperation. During the time of the **Kalmar Union** (1397–1521), Denmark, Sweden, and Norway were united under Queen Margareta and her successors. Growing Swedish dissatisfaction with the union after Margareta's death led finally to its dissolution and an independent Sweden ruled by **Gustav I**. Denmark-Norway remained more powerful than Sweden, and since the provinces of Halland, Skåne, and Småland were still Danish territory, Denmark was able to hem Sweden in effectively and to exact Sound dues from Swedish shipping.

The balance began to shift during the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648). Denmark, a Protestant state, had entered the war, but was defeated by the imperial forces at Lutter in 1626 and obliged to withdraw. Sweden was much more successful under **Gustav II Adolf**, until the latter's death in 1632. Afraid of Sweden's increasing power, Christian IV of Denmark prepared to attack Sweden while its troops were engaged in Germany, but his plan misfired, and he had to accept the Peace of Brömsebro (1645), which granted Sweden exemption from Sound dues and annexed the province of Halland. For the first time, Sweden had therefore a free outlet to the North Sea.

When in 1657 Sweden under **Karl X Gustav** was embroiled in a war with Poland, Denmark declared war anew, hoping to regain lost territory, but was again defeated and was forced to cede Skåne by the terms of the Treaty of Roskilde (1658). Danish attempts to regain Skåne in 1675 during the Great Northern War (1700–1721) also proved unsuccessful.

When Great Britain and France were at war in 1780, Denmark joined with Sweden (together with Russia and Prussia) in armed **neutrality**. Britain was again at war with French revolutionary forces by the 1790s, and Denmark rejoined the neutrality but was forced by Britain to leave after the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801. France then

forced Denmark to join it during the Napoleonic wars, but Sweden, led now by Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, was able to hold back. After Napoleon's defeat, the Treaty of Kiel (1814) obliged Denmark to cede Norway, which led to Sweden's **union with Norway**. Swedish Lauenberg was allocated to Denmark as compensation, a poor bargain.

Dealings between Denmark and Sweden from this point on no longer involved hostilities but rather, unless it clashed with national interests, cooperation in the spirit of the **Pan-Scandinavian Movement**, with emphasis on the common elements in Scandinavian language, culture, and religion. In the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1848, King **Oscar I** sent Swedish troops to aid Denmark. His son **Karl XV** wished to do likewise when the Dano-Prussian War broke out in 1864, but he was overruled by his ministers.

At the outset of **World War I**, the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden met and declared their neutrality. In the interwar years, the Scandinavian countries advanced toward the **welfare state**, and their respective Social Democrat governments, with similar aims, cooperated with each other. In the threatening European situation in the late 1930s, the possibility of some form of Nordic **defense** pact was mooted, but without result: **Finland's** threat was from Russia, Norway saw its security from the West, while Denmark was too close to Adolf Hitler's Reich for comfort. In 1937 Thorvald Stauning, the Danish prime minister, declared that Denmark was not going to be cast in the role of Scandinavia's watchdog. When in May 1939 Hitler offered Scandinavia a nonaggression pact, only Denmark accepted. Despite the countries' declared neutrality, only Sweden was fortunate enough not to be invaded. By remaining neutral, it was able to offer asylum to hundreds of Danish Jews but did not escape criticism on occasion for concessions made to Germany.

After the war, Sweden joined the other Scandinavian countries in the **Nordic Council** (1952). Denmark saw that its best national defense lay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), but Sweden's neutrality policy prevented her from following suit. Later, like Denmark, she did join the European Free Trade Area (EFTA). Denmark left EFTA to join the European Community (EC, later the **European Union**) in 1972, while Sweden did not become a member until 1994. Both countries are reluctant to abandon their national **currency** and adopt the euro.

As long as national integrity is not endangered, Danish-Swedish cooperation is assured. This is seen in the harmonization of their social welfare, a free labor market, passport control, research, and much else. The cooperation is well illustrated in **transportation**. Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) comprises the national Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish airways; cheap, reliable ferry services have long operated between Danish and Swedish harbors; and in 2000 Queen Margarethe of Denmark and King **Carl XVI Gustaf** of Sweden formally opened an impressive new bridge linking Copenhagen with **Malmö**. It is assumed that this will lead to a large, single economic Öresund region, embracing Danish Zealand and Swedish Skåne.

DEFENSE. **Karl XI** introduced the **indelning** system of defense, by which districts throughout the realm had to provide one soldier and find him a cottage and a plot of land to support himself and his family. It served his son, the warrior king **Karl XII**, well when he succeeded his father in 1697, but in the years of peace following Karl's disastrous wars, Sweden's defenses were allowed to run down. By the late 19th century, with the Dano-Prussian, Austro-Prussian, and Franco-Prussian wars as a reminder of potential danger, and the Russian threat to **Finland** in 1895, successive Swedish governments finally agreed to replace the indelning system with a general conscription for an eight-month period. Liberal and **Social Democratic** politicians objected on principle to spending money on armaments, but many citizens felt that Sweden had become too vulnerable. A Conservative government in 1911 approved a new type of warship, the **F-ship**, but the Liberal government that succeeded it canceled it. A campaign launched by explorer **Sven Anders Hedin** quickly raised funds to buy the vessel. King **Gustav V**'s support for Hedin led to a constitutional crisis and change of government. By this time **World War 1** had broken out, and the **Riksdag** approved the commissioning of five new warships and compulsory national service of 340 days.

For several years after the war, Sweden put its faith in the League of Nations and was disinclined to spend on defense. When by the mid-1930s the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations was all too apparent, an unsuccessful attempt was made to set up some form of Scandinavian defense. Swedish defenses had been neglected, but by the time the government accepted that rearmament was imperative it

was afraid of arousing Adolf Hitler's displeasure. In 1942 the Riksdag approved a five-year defense plan and embarked on it speedily. Aircraft and tanks were developed, and a large part of Swedish industry turned to the manufacture of munitions.

Adhering to its strict **neutrality** policy, postwar Sweden accepted that remaining outside alliances meant spending large sums on defense, especially on a highly efficient air force. With the end of the Cold War, however, the government no longer sees any military threat. Becoming a member of the **European Union** in 1995 has slightly altered Sweden's attitude toward its neutrality policy, and its defense budget is now geared partly to sending a Swedish force abroad (admittedly in a peacekeeping role) when required by the EU or the United Nations.

DE GEER, LOUIS GERHARD (1818–1896). Swedish prime minister, statesman, and academician. Born into an aristocratic, influential family, De Geer studied law and went on to write novels and essays. He entered the **Riksdag** as a member of the nobility in 1853 and by 1858 was invited by King **Karl XV** to become minister of justice, which in practice made him leader of the cabinet, a post that he held until 1870 and that he succeeded in adapting into the premiership. His period as minister of justice is associated with several liberal reforms, including improved rights for unmarried **women**, religious tolerance, and the removal of restrictions on internal **trade**. He is best remembered for his Parliamentary Reform Bill, accepted in December 1865, which replaced the four estates with a bicameral Riksdag elected by common vote. Although his bill included many restrictions on eligibility to vote and resulted at first in an extremely conservative Riksdag, it led gradually to a more genuinely democratic system. De Geer was out of office from 1870 until 1876, when he became Sweden's first prime minister. He was unsuccessful in his efforts to improve the **union with Norway** and also ran into difficulty over **defense** issues. In 1880 he resigned and ceased to play a leading role in Swedish politics. In 1891 he published *Minnen*, his memoirs.

DE LA GARDIE, MAGNUS GABRIEL (1622–1686). Swedish chancellor. De la Gardie gained Queen **Kristina**'s favor and was richly rewarded but later fell from grace. On the death of Kristina's successor

Karl X Gustav in 1660, a group of regents headed by De la Gardie ruled during **Karl XI**'s minority. As in other regency periods, the Swedish magnates increased their power and their wealth, and for several years De la Gardie was one of the richest and most influential men in Sweden. His country seat, Läckö Castle, on a promontory in Lake Vättern, vied with the king's royal castle. In 1670 De la Gardie persuaded the Swedish Council to form an alliance with France and accept French subsidies. His policy backfired in 1674, however, when Sweden was obliged to support France in its war against Brandenburg and lost the battle of Fehrbellin in 1675. This proof of the Swedish Army's vulnerability encouraged Denmark and Holland to attack Sweden. The hard-won Battle of **Lund** (1676), in which the young Karl XI acquitted himself well, repelled a Danish invasion, but De la Gardie and his fellow regents were in disgrace. His goods were confiscated, including Läckö, which became crown property. It was restored in 1926 and is now a museum and a fine example of the lifestyle of a Swedish magnate in the Age of Greatness.

DENMARK. *See* DANISH-SWEDISH RELATIONS.

DESIDERIA (DESIRÉE; 1777–1860). Queen of Sweden-Norway. The beautiful daughter of wealthy Marseilles merchant François Clary, Desirée was engaged to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1794–1795 but instead married Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte in 1798. In 1810 Bernadotte accepted the unexpected invitation to become crown prince of Sweden, adopting the name of **Karl (XIV) Johan**. Desirée joined him in **Stockholm** in 1811 with their son **Oscar (I)** but soon returned to Paris, which she found much more congenial. She remained in France for several years, even though from 1818 she was the consort of the king of Sweden and Norway. The marriage of her son Crown Prince Oscar in 1823 persuaded her to return to Stockholm, where she remained, but she was too essentially Gallic to settle happily in her adopted country.

DROTTNINGHOLM PALACE AND THEATER. Lying on Lövön in Lake Mälaren, approximately 13 kilometers (eight miles) from the center of **Stockholm**, Drottningholm is a Versailles in miniature. “Drottningholm” means “Queen’s Island,” which is appropriate, because

Queen Katarina, **Johan III**'s consort, gave it its name; Queen Hedvig Eleonora, wife of **Karl X Gustav**, built a palace there; and Queen **Lovisa Ulrika**, **Gustav III**'s mother, improved it. The first palace burned down in 1661, and the present building was designed and started by Nicodemus Tessin the Elder and completed by his son Nicodemus Tessin the Younger in 1681. It is a charming baroque building set off by formal gardens. In 1753 Kina, a Chinese pleasure pavilion, was erected as a betrothal gift to Lovisa Ulrika. It was destroyed by fire and replaced by a larger pavilion designed by C. F. Adelcrantz in a blend of rococo and oriental style. The court took up residence in the palace in the summer, and recently the present royal family has made it a permanent residence, using the Royal Palace in Stockholm for more official occasions.

Lovisa Ulrika was greatly interested in the arts, and in 1754 she opened the first Drottningholm theater. It burned down in 1762, and Adelcrantz designed a new one, which was inaugurated in 1766. **Gustav III** took it over in 1777. His strong enthusiasm for the **theater** led to great activity when he was in residence, with performances of operas by Gluck, Handel, Uttini, and other contemporaries as well as Swedish artists.

On **Gustav**'s death in 1792, the theater was closed and neglected. It was used only twice in the 19th century: in 1854 and to celebrate the birth of Prince **Gustav**, later **Gustav V**, in 1858. In 1921 Agne Beijer, looking for a painting, discovered that the theater had been untouched, encapsulating intact the 18th-century stage mechanism and costumes. It was cleaned and put into operation on 19 August 1922, the 150th anniversary of **Gustav III**'s coup d'état. Since then public performances have been given every summer, the repertoire being works suited to the 18th-century setting, and the original sets and costumes being used. In rooms surrounding the auditorium, a unique collection of theatrical exhibits has been arranged, based largely on the Drottningholm originals and tracing European theater history of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

– E –

EAST INDIA COMPANY (OSTINDISKA KOMPANIET). As Sweden recovered from the Great Northern War (1700–1721), it began to

build up its merchant fleet and encourage foreign **trade**. In 1731 the East India Company, founded in **Gothenburg** by a group of merchants, including the Scot Colin Campbell and the Gothenburg benefactor Niklas Sahlgren, was given its charter. Despite its name, its activities were confined to the Chinese port of Canton. On the outward voyage, its ships with a cargo mostly of iron would unload at Cadiz and other ports; returning, they would carry home from Canton silk, porcelain, lacquer, and mother of pearl, but above all tea, which the company would then sell to European countries, especially Britain. To its first ship, the *Fredericus Rex Suecia*, was added a fleet of more than 40 vessels, and all in all more than 132 expeditions were made. The company was extremely successful for 30 years, bringing wealth to Gothenburg, which can still be discerned to this day in the fine, well-preserved buildings near the harbor. By the turn of the century, the company was struggling. It went bankrupt during the Napoleonic Wars and was finally dissolved in 1813.

ECONOMY. Sweden is richly endowed with extensive **forests** and large copper and iron deposits, but until the 19th century it was essentially a rural, almost self-sufficient country with a primitive economy. Essential imports (especially salt, and grain in years of poor harvests) were paid for by copper, tar, and pitch exports until the 18th century and thereafter mostly by iron exports. **Transportation** costs and adverse tariffs made Swedish timber less attractive than Norwegian and Canadian timber until the mid-19th century.

Rapidly growing demand abroad for Sweden's raw materials from the mid-19th century began the great transformation. To meet advanced industrial countries' need for sawn timber, steam-driven sawmills sprang up along the Norrland coast and exploited the vast forests of the north. When by the turn of the century the ruthless exploitation had exhausted the supply of virgin forests, the pulp industry opened up. The world's first chemical pulp factory was set up in Bergvik in northern Sweden in 1872, but it was in the 1890s that the industry developed on a large scale. All this coincided with the large railroad program, which revolutionized transportation. New techniques in the iron and steel industry led to the founding of the Sandviken Ironworks and the **mining** of ore around Kiruna beyond the Arctic Circle and Grängesberg in the Bergslagen area. Small iron foundries amalgamated or closed down, leaving the way open for mass-produced iron and then steelworks.

Agriculture was mechanized, which helped the **manufacturing** industries to expand. It was an exciting period for Swedish engineers, when industries exploiting Swedish inventions were founded. **Carl Gustav de Laval** invented the mechanical cream separator in 1878. Sven Wingquist invented the ball bearing, and in 1907 SKF (the Swedish Ball Bearing Company, or Svenska Kullagerfabriken) was set up. F. W. Lindquist's Primus cooker, **Nils Gustav Dalén's** acetylene gas units, and C. E. Johansson's precision instruments were all developed in this period. By the 1890s electrotechnology had become an important branch of the Swedish engineering industry. L. M. Ericsson's telecommunications firm started making telephones in 1876, and in 1883 the firm subsequently called Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget (ASEA) began making electrical machinery. Gustav Pasch's safety match led to the foundation of the match industry in Jönköping. **Alfred Nobel** had patented his invention of dynamite in 1867; he also improved firearms and in 1894 began producing munitions at Bofors.

A reliable banking system was a necessary adjunct to this growth of industrialization, and in the second half of the 19th century the important Swedish banks were formed, including Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, founded by **André Oskar Wallenberg**, still one of the most powerful names in Sweden.

Progress was not unimpeded. The international economic scene had repercussions in Sweden, leading to recessions and even depressions as well as booms, and there were also many labor disputes. With the **Saltsjöbaden Agreement** in 1938, however, industrial peace became the norm. From the end of **World War II**, with the state encouraging investment, a well-educated population and great scope abroad for Swedish manufactured goods, Sweden became one of the most industrialized countries in the world. In the 1950s and 1960s the automobile and aircraft industries made great strides, as did the petrochemical industry and packaging and food-processing industries. Mechanization, computing, and the use of industrial robots arrived in the 1960s, marking a move toward capital-intensive, rather than labor-intensive, concerns. It also led to mergers and concentration of control in fewer hands, with the three largest banks playing a central role.

Although by the 1970s the **Social Democrats** had been in office for more than four decades, they had not effected a large nationaliza-

tion program, and in the 1970s privately owned firms accounted for 90 percent of industrial output. By this time, however, roughly 60 percent of Sweden's gross domestic product (GDP) was passing through the public sector. This, and very liberal **welfare** benefits, necessitated high taxation. Problems arose as a result of worldwide changes in methods of processing raw materials and industrial production. The Swedish workforce and Swedish exports had become too expensive, and cheap imports were leading to escalating unemployment.

From 1970 until the mid-1990s there was a serious downturn in the Swedish economy. The early 1990s saw the Swedish economy entering a deep recession, and the government had to introduce support measures to stabilize the situation, which led to a sharp rise in unemployment. It rose from 1.5 percent in 1990 to 8.2 percent in 1993, and, accounting for government-sponsored training and temporary labor schemes, was nearer 15 percent. Then the manufacturing and business sectors successfully implemented far-reaching efficiency measures, industrial output increased by 5 percent, and the **currency** was floated and fell sharply in value—all of which led to a large increase in exports and a surplus in the national budget. Between 1993 and 2001, the improvement spread throughout the business sector, and unemployment fell to below 5 percent. The improvement did not last, however, and a slowdown began in 2001–2002, caused partly by weaker international **trade** but also by the drastic fall in the information technology (IT) sector. Since then it has improved, but Sweden is always vulnerable to the international situation.

During the past decade, the Swedish economic scene has been changing considerably. Sweden became a member of the **European Union** in 1995. Financial, telecommunications, postal, and other markets have been deregulated; the former pension scheme (**Allmän Tilläggspension**) has been changed; and from the late 1980s, lower marginal income taxes and corporate taxes have been introduced. With a small domestic market, Swedish industry has relied up to a point on international cooperation for the whole of the 20th century. In the 1920s, for instance, half the employees of such companies as Ericsson, Alfa Laval, and SKF worked outside Sweden. This process has accelerated, and by now Swedish companies abroad employ about 900,000 workers. The past few decades have also seen a great

number of mergers of Swedish firms with large international companies. In 2002 the textile industry had almost disappeared because of cheap imports; agriculture and forestry accounted for only 1.5 percent of the GDP, while furniture, pulp, paper, and paperboard had risen to 20 percent; iron and steel were down to 12 percent; and engineering rose to 55 percent. The IT sector has rallied, and Sweden has become a leading IT country.

Sweden is a knowledge-intensive society, with great investment in research and development. It has an educated workforce with strong management skills. Leaders of industry are innovative and always looking for new markets—they were among the first, for instance, to see the potential in trade with India and China. The other side of the coin is that the social welfare system with extensive welfare benefits must be financed and the fact that more than 60 percent of the workforce is in the public sector. Sweden enjoys one to the highest standards of living in the world, but preserving it has become a delicate balancing act. *See also* FISHING.

EDBERG, STEFAN (1966–). Swedish tennis player. Edberg followed in the footsteps of **Björn Borg**, winning the Wimbledon singles title in 1988 and 1990. He was a member of the Swedish Davis Cup team that won in 1984, 1985, and 1987.

EDÉN, NILS (1871–1945). Swedish historian and politician. Edén, a professor of history at **Uppsala** University from 1903 to 1920, was also a member of the **Riksdag** from 1908 until 1924. He was appointed leader of the Liberal Party (later called **Folkpartiet**) on the death of **Karl Staaff** in 1915. In the disturbed period during the Russian Revolution and **World War I**, there were frequent changes of government in Sweden. Edén led a Liberal–Social Democratic coalition from October 1917 to March 1920, with seven Liberal and four **Social Democratic** ministers, including **Hjalmar Branting**. During Edén’s premiership, universal suffrage was accepted by the Riksdag. After the passage of that legislation, the Social Democrats wanted to introduce more socialistic measures, at which point Edén resigned. He went on to be provincial governor of **Stockholm** (1920–1938).

EDUCATION. Until the Reformation, education in Sweden was largely in the hands of the Catholic Church, which ran cathedral schools. Even after the founding of **Uppsala** University in 1477, potential clergymen continued to study abroad. After the Reformation, education was still closely linked with the church, but, much impoverished, that body had little to spend on education. Uppsala University became defunct. There was a slight improvement under **Gustav I**'s sons **Erik XIV**, who reopened Uppsala, and **Johan III**. More substantial developments followed under **Gustav II Adolf**, who required trained civil servants as Sweden's influence in Europe grew. He supported Uppsala and established a new university at Dorpat, Livonia (1632), and Åbo, **Finland** (opened officially in 1640). With the School Acts of 1611 and 1620, secondary schools and a German-type *gymnasium* were established. The 1686 Church Law decreed that every parish clerk teach children of the parish to read, but education remained limited to the nobility, clergy and burghers.

More universal in its effect was the 1842 Education Act, which led to the founding of an elementary school in every parish and compulsory attendance. Every province was to have a teacher training college, and minimum salaries for teachers were to be set. It took time to implement such measures, but by 1880 some 60 percent of Swedish children attended elementary school. In 1882 attendance for six years (ages 7–13) became compulsory, and in 1937 a compulsory seven-year period was established.

Until the mid-20th century, most working-class children attended the elementary school, while children from professional or wealthier homes attended secondary schools and gymnasia, which led to university entrance and the professions. In 1950 the egalitarian, free, nine-year comprehensive school was introduced, at first experimentally, and by 1962 nationally. From that date, almost all Swedish children had to attend a comprehensive school from the age of 7 to 16 and were given a grounding in Swedish, mathematics, social subjects, science, English, and the arts. Formal examinations gave way to continual assessment. In 1966 the different types of gymnasia (academic, technical, and commercial) were combined to offer courses for pupils not necessarily aiming at tertiary education, and by 1971 all gymnasia and vocational and technical schools were subsumed in

the general gymnasium school offering two-, three-, and four-year courses of either a general or a more specialized or technical nature. These were not compulsory, but once the system was running smoothly, about 90 percent of the pupils opted to attend.

To Uppsala University were added the universities of **Lund** (1668), **Gothenburg** (1954), **Stockholm** (1960), Umeå (1963), and Linköping (1965). During this period of great educational expansion, university colleges were also set up in Växjö, Karlstad, and Örebro. The 1977 Act divided Sweden into six higher education regions, while an Office of the Chancellors of Swedish Universities was established to coordinate and plan the higher education system.

Adult education has been important in Sweden since the 19th century. Workers' study circles formed the nucleus of early trade unions in the mid-19th century, and later in that century other movements and societies sprang up, notably the **temperance**, Free Church, and **Cooperative** movements, which offered working-class people educational courses and **library** facilities. Even after the establishment of comprehensive schools, adult and continuing educational courses have continued to thrive.

The folk high school, a nonprofit residential adult education institution established to offer all citizens a general education free from formal examinations, was introduced from Denmark in 1868. It rapidly gained in popularity, and there are now 120 in Sweden offering short courses in the liberal arts. They are state subsidized, and at least half of them are sponsored by specific organizations and movements.

EKMAN, CARL GUSTAF (1872–1945). Swedish politician and journalist. When the **Liberal Party** split in 1923 over the issue of prohibition, Ekman became leader of the antiprohibition Independent Liberals (Folkfrisinna). The 1920s were a period of considerable political unrest, with frequent government changes. In 1926 **Rickard Sandler's Social Democratic** government fell when it failed to prevent an Opposition motion on strikebreaking. With only 32 seats in the Lower House of the **Riksdag**, Ekman became prime minister. He became known as "Master of the Balancing Act" (*Vågmästaren*), seeking support from either the Social Democrats or the nonsocialist parties, depending on the issue. He survived from June

1926 to October 1928 and succeeded in the passage of the important **Education Act** of 1927, making six-year primary schooling compulsory for all.

After the 1928 election, a Conservative government was formed, but it fell in 1930 when trying to raise tariffs on food imports to assist farmers, and Ekman formed his second ministry. He had even fewer seats in the Riksdag this time than in 1926, and the world recession had caused a slump in Sweden with rising unemployment and falling wages. A crisis was reached in 1931 in **Ådalen** when troops fired on a crowd demonstrating against strikebreakers and five people were killed. Ekman's government was blamed. The final blow came in 1932, when **Ivar Kreuger**, the "Match King" and international financier, committed suicide. It emerged that Kreuger had at least twice donated large sums to the Liberal government and to Ekman personally in exchange for Bank of Sweden authorization of loans. Ekman was forced to resign, and in the ensuing election of 1932 the Social Democrats won. **Per Albin Hansson** formed his first government and began a period of Social Democratic domination of Swedish politics that was to last 44 years.

EMIGRATION. Migration is a constant thread running through Swedish history, but it was at its most intensive during the period 1850–1930, when more than 1.2 million Swedes (one-fifth of the population) emigrated, 97 percent of them to the United States, 1.6 percent to Canada, and most of the remainder to Australia. The five main causes were:

1. the growth of the Swedish population in the early 19th century, described succinctly by poet Esaias Tegnér as the result of "peace, vaccination and the potato";
2. a scarcity of farming land (farmers' younger sons were particularly vulnerable);
3. harvest failure (living close to the breadline, many peasants were in danger of starvation if crops failed);
4. religious persecution (the State Church opposed Free Church movements and prohibited their form of worship); and
5. military service (able-bodied Swedish men were obliged to do their national service at a time when conditions for men in the ranks were brutalizing).

To these five points could be added the development of steamships and railroad systems, making it easier to cross the Atlantic and to get to and from ports.

The first Swedish emigrants during this period went to North America for religious reasons. Gustaf Unorius founded a new settlement in Wisconsin and wrote several articles for the Swedish liberal paper *Aftonbladet*, praising America as a land of equality and opportunity. He preached in Free Church communities before returning to Sweden. Other Swedish Free Church members followed his example, most notably the Erik Jansson sect. This group had taken its name from a grain merchant from Uppland, Sweden, who considered himself a prophet. From 1840 onward he railed against the Swedish clergy, and in 1845 he decided to move to America with his faithful flock. Eight hundred of them set off, mostly reasonably well-to-do farmers. Other Jansson groups followed, 1,500 souls in all, to worship freely in the United States. Jansson went first to New York but then bought land in Illinois. There he set up the religious community Bishops Hill (i.e., Biskopskulle, Jansson's birthplace). The hard-working, competent members built up a self-sufficient commune run on communist principles, but then bad luck befell them. Two ships from Sweden with new sect members foundered, while inadequate diet and the unusual climate killed many of those already at Bishops Hill. Other members wearied of Jansson's tyrannical regime and left. In 1848 Jansson was shot when trying to retain a woman against her will. His successor Jonas Olason kept the colony running smoothly for five years, but all the profits went on unsuccessful business ventures, and by 1860 the Bishops Hill colony collapsed. It remains today as a kind of museum to the Swedish emigrants of this pioneering period. Brigham Young's Mormons also persuaded hundreds of young Swedes to join them in Utah. They were lent money for the outward journey but had to repay it with interest.

After 1850 emigration changed character, and the increasing stream of emigrants were most often landless peasants or farmers' younger sons, between the ages of 15 and 35, leaving Sweden for economic reasons. There is a correlation between poor Swedish harvests and the rise in emigration to America, with an increase, for instance, after the crop failure in 1868, a falling off during the good harvests in the 1870s, and then a sharp acceleration in the bad har-

vests of 1887, when more than 50,000 left. By the end of the 1860s, there were five large travel companies dealing with one-way Atlantic crossings. The Homestead Act of 1862, which allowed emigrants to purchase land cheaply in the United States, played a large part in Swedish emigration. Large numbers from south and southwest Sweden went to fulfill a dream of owning their own farms. They spread over the Midwest, settling in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, breaking new ground, and building settlements with schools, churches, and mission houses. Some emigrants remained in the cities, especially Chicago, but also Minneapolis, Seattle, and New York.

Emigration figures peaked in the 1880s and early 1890s, when the Swedish **agricultural** and iron industries suffered a setback. There was very little during **World War I**, but then came the final upsurge in 1923, coinciding with another decline in the Swedish iron industry. The Great Depression discouraged emigration after that, and by the early 1930s Swedish manpower was beginning to find opportunities at home as the **welfare state** began to evolve. In 1965 a Swedish Emigration Institute was established in Växjö, Småland, where archives, public and private records, correspondence, a museum, and Sweden's largest library concerning Swedish emigration are now housed. The foundation deals with the documentation of Swedish settlements abroad, mostly North America and Australia.

Toward the end of the 19th century, the scale of emigration had become a worrying factor for the Swedish government, as so many energetic young people left the country. In retrospect it seems likely that emigration helped the campaign for extending the franchise, while the channeling of this energy perhaps prevented the extreme social unrest that led to revolution in some other countries. Another compensation was that about 200,000 Swedes returned, often with capital and new initiatives, while others who did well in their adopted country sent money to relatives back home, thereby helping the Swedish **economy** in a small way. *See also* IMMIGRATION.

ENGELBREKT ENGELBREKTSSON (c. 1390–1436). Swedish rebel and Guardian of the Realm. A member of the lesser nobility, Engelbrekt was a mine owner from Dalarna. The grand design of **Erik of Pomerania**, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden by

virtue of the **Kalmar Union** (1397), to rule a united Scandinavia at the heart of a Baltic Empire, led to constant warfare and hardship for many of his subjects. When an alienated Hanseatic League blockaded Swedish ports and prevented the export of iron and copper, members of Engelbrekt's own class, the miners of Dalarna, and hard-pressed peasants united behind Engelbrekt and rebelled successfully against Erik. Engelbrekt was elected Guardian of the Realm at Arboga. By tradition, that assembly in 1435 is considered the first meeting of the Swedish **Riksdag**. Swedish magnates were soon afraid of the new forces that were emerging and conspired in Engelbrekt's murder in 1436.

One of the great figures in Swedish medieval history, Engelbrekt was soon considered by the ordinary people to be a saint, and his grave became a place of pilgrimage. To Swedish Romantic historians of the 19th century, he was a patriot struggling to free his people from the Kalmar Union, but what evidence there is suggests that he simply wanted to stop Erik's incessant wars and the subsequent misery of the people.

ENVIRONMENT (GREEN) PARTY (MILJÖPARTIET). This **political party** was formed in 1981 by Per Gahrton, and, with its roots in the campaign against **nuclear energy**, it felt it had no allegiance to the traditional left-right formation. Instead it wanted to be a pressure group advocating global solidarity, peace, ecological balance, cultural diversity, and an alternative **economy**. Succeeding at first only in local elections, the new party surprisingly won 20 seats in the 1988 **Riksdag** elections. It was not able to sustain this level of support, though, and in the 1991 election could not reach the overall 4 percent necessary to be represented in the Riksdag. By 1994 it returned to the Riksdag, however, and has since continued to be represented there. In the 2002 elections the **Social Democrats** had no overall majority, and the Green Party was prepared to join a coalition government, but **Göran Persson** declined their offer. The party held the balance of power, but according to opinion polls it has lost favor with the electorate because of its willingness to support the Social Democrats. It has no leader, on principle, but the party spokespersons are Maria Wetterstrand and Peter Eriksson.

ERICSON, NILS (1802–1870). Swedish engineer and brother of **John Ericsson**. Ericson supervised the construction of the new canal at Trollhättan (1837–1844) and the Saima Canal in Finland. From 1854 to 1862 he was responsible for the laying of the main railroads in southern and central Sweden.

ERICSSON, JOHN (1803–1889). Swedish inventor and brother of **Nils Ericson**. Born in Värmland, Sweden. While serving in the army, Ericsson brought out his “caloric” or hot-air engine. To exploit it, he went to England, where he lived from 1826 to 1839, working as a consultant engineer. In partnership with John Braithwaite, he improved the hot-air engine, built the first practical steam-powered fire engine, and built his locomotive *Novelty*, which in 1829 competed unsuccessfully against George Stephenson’s *Rocket*. Seven years later, he produced one of the first successful screw-propellers. In 1839 Ericsson moved to the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen in 1848. There he designed the warship *Princeton*, a steamer with engines and boilers completely below the waterline. In 1862 he designed the *Monitor*, a warship with revolving gun turrets that played an important role in the U.S. Civil War and marked an epoch in naval construction. His numerous inventions were said to have revolutionized navigation and warship construction. Submarine torpedoes could be launched from his warship *Destroyer* (1878). On his death, the Swedish government requested that his body be returned to Sweden, and he is buried in Filipstad, near his birthplace. A monument to him was erected in Washington, D.C., in 1926.

ERIK OF POMERANIA (1382–1459). The great-nephew of Queen Margareta, Erik was proclaimed her heir on the death of her only son Olof in 1387. He was crowned king of three Scandinavian countries in Kalmar in 1397. As he was only 14 years old, power remained in Queen Margareta’s hands, and under her skillful guidance the **Kalmar Union** functioned well enough, but on her death in 1412, when Erik came to power, there was soon discord. Extremely ambitious, Erik planned to build up a Baltic empire with his three Scandinavian countries at the center. This involved him in constant warfare, which led to high taxation and hardship for his people. His tendency to ignore

Sweden, which he rarely visited, and the appointment of Danes and Germans to command Swedish fortresses increased his unpopularity among his Swedish subjects.

Finally the lesser nobility, miners, and peasants rebelled under **Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson**, and Erik was deposed in 1434. Swedish magnates reinstated him conditionally after Engelbrekt's murder in 1436, but he was deposed definitively in Sweden in 1439. He lost control in the rest of the Scandinavian mainland too and withdrew to the island of Gotland, which served as a base for acts of piracy against Swedish and Danish vessels. In 1446 Erik abandoned Gotland to the Danes and spent the next 10 years of his life in Pomerania. It was Erik who introduced Sound dues on ships passing through Öresund and who made Copenhagen the capital of Denmark.

ERIK XIV (1533–1577). Swedish king, eldest son of **Gustav I** Vasa and Katarina of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and one of the most fascinating, unpleasant, and ultimately pathetic of the Vasas. Educated as a Renaissance prince, Erik was gifted, widely read, and interested in the arts. He wrote poetry, sketched, sang, and played the lute. He had inherited his father's energy and interest in government. He also held Gustav's views on **defense** and speedily strengthened Swedish forces and built up a strong fleet in the Baltic. Unfortunately Erik also inherited the Vasas' suspicious temperament to such an extent that it became paranoia and eventually brought about his downfall.

Erik's half-brothers **Johan (III)** and **Karl (IX)** had been granted independent duchies by Gustav, but in 1561, a year after his succession to the throne, Erik brought them firmly under the authority of the crown. When Duke Johan planned an ambitious independent foreign policy, Erik had him arrested. His suspicion of the nobility led him to appoint commoners to the highest offices, and when he set up an efficient spy system and a Royal Supreme Court, the nobility grew antagonistic. The situation deteriorated further when Erik arrested members of the influential **Sture** family on charges of treason. Before their trial was concluded, Erik, in a fit of madness, had them murdered in his presence. When he recovered his sanity, he tried to make amends, but the Stures and the nobility remained unappeased. Erik had unsuccessfully sought the hand of Elizabeth I of England and then of Mary, Queen of Scots. When, shortly after the Sture mur-

ders, he legitimized his relationship with the low-born Karin Månsdotter in 1567, the aristocracy was outraged. By 1568 they were prepared to support a rebellion led by Duke Johan. Erik was officially deposed in 1569 and succeeded by Johan. Erik was held prisoner until his death—caused, it was rumored, by poison administered on Johan's orders. An examination of his remains in 1958 revealed traces of arsenic, but there is no evidence against his half-brother.

Erik's reign coincided with the disintegration of the Teutonic Order, when Baltic countries were looking for territorial gain. Influenced by Machiavelli's writings, Erik hoped to benefit from the unsettled situation. Reval, **Estonia**, was persuaded in 1561 to acknowledge Swedish rule in return for Swedish protection. Frederik II of Denmark formed an alliance with Poland and Lübeck against Sweden in 1563, and the brutal Northern Seven Years' War was launched. It ended inconclusively after Erik's dethronement with the Peace of Stettin (1570), but it can be seen as the beginning of Sweden's struggle to become a European power.

ERLANDER, TAGE (1901–1988). Swedish politician, leader of the **Social Democratic Party**, and the longest-serving prime minister in Swedish history. Born in Ransäter, Värmland, the son of an organist, Erlander graduated from **Lund** University in 1928 and worked for a publisher before entering the **Riksdag**. From 1938 to 1944 he was an undersecretary in the Social Department, entered the government in 1944 as a minister without portfolio, and went on to become minister of **education** in 1945. When **Per Albin Hansson**, the Social Democratic prime minister, died suddenly in 1946, the party's rather surprising choice as his successor was the politically inexperienced Erlander. It was a difficult time to assume leadership. In 1944 the party had drawn up a 27-point plan of postwar reforms aimed at industrial democracy, a positive employment policy, and increased state control of the **economy**, and Erlander now had to deal with this on a slender majority—and sometimes no majority at all—in the **Riksdag**.

Several economic problems arose. Predicting a postwar depression, **Gunnar Myrdal**, the minister of commerce, had prepared to stimulate the economy. There was instead a boom, imports rose sharply, and by 1947 anti-inflationary restrictions on consumer goods

were imposed. Myrdal had also entered into a **trade** agreement offering Russia favorable credit to buy Swedish goods up to a staggering 20 percent of her total exports. The opposition complained also that wartime emergency restrictions were not being removed quickly enough. **Ernst Wigforss**, the finance minister, introduced extremely high taxation in 1947: a steeply graded income tax, corporation tax, capital tax, death duties, and estate duties were all introduced or raised, with the intention of distributing wealth more evenly as well as financing state services. It was, said the opposition, socialism by the back door.

Erlander kept his nerve. He lost three parliamentary seats in the 1948 elections but remained as prime minister of a minority government. He had a temporary respite—Myrdal resigned and Wigforss had retired, inflation was falling, and the standard of living was improving for most Swedes. His position was unstable, however, and in 1951 he persuaded the Agrarian Party to join in a coalition. Although there was vociferous opposition to the Social Democrats' fiscal policy, there was often consensus on their social reforms, and Erlander was able to raise the old-age pension (1946) and to introduce a child allowance scheme (1948), a statutory three weeks' holiday with pay (1953), and, more importantly, a national health scheme (effective from 1955). By 1951 the first steps were taken toward a comprehensive school system, and in 1954 a commission to draft a new constitution was set up.

The most critical point in Erlander's career concerned the **Allmän Tilläggspension** (ATP), a compulsory state-run superannuation pension scheme. The Opposition disliked the compulsory element and was afraid that the vast contributions to be placed in state funds would allow the government to manipulate the economy. A consultative referendum on the issue was indecisive, the Agrarians left the coalition, and Erlander was defeated in the Riksdag. Before the ensuing elections in 1957, he slightly amended the ATP proposal and was returned as prime minister of a government with exactly half the parliamentary seats. In the event, one member of **Folkpartiet** (i.e., the Liberal Party) felt obliged to support the proposal, and the ATP was duly accepted. From then until his voluntary retirement in 1969, Erlander remained firmly in control, skillfully drawing attention to the nonsocialist parties' inability to cooperate in forming a credible alternative government.

In 1953 **Harpsund**, an estate north of Stockholm, was placed at the prime minister's disposal. By nature a consensus politician, Erlander often invited leading trade union officials and industrialists to this Swedish Chequers or Camp David to discuss informally a kind of tripartite state-employer-employee system. It led to industrial peace, but the "Harpsund Democracy" was increasingly encroaching on the power of the Riksdag and, maintained its critics, could lead to a one-party state with power concentrated in perpetuity in the Social Democrats' hands. By 1964 the Harpsund meetings were drastically reduced. With industrial peace, a thriving economy, and high living standards, Erlander completed the passage of important social legislation through the Riksdag. The Comprehensive School was in place by 1962, and the Constitutional Commission's recommendations of a unicameral Riksdag and elections every three years were accepted in 1967. Measures bound to increase state interference even further in the running of the economy were emerging in the Social Democrats' program, such as the establishment of the State Investment Bank in 1967. State expenditure and the public sector were rising rapidly, and the nonsocialist parties were beginning to show signs of a willingness to cooperate with each other and present a united front.

When Erlander handed over the reins to his successor **Olof Palme** in 1969, however, he was still a popular national leader. At the outset of his premiership, this rather gangling inexperienced figure with no talent for fiery oratory was judged by some to be a nonentity, but his ironic dry humor, pragmatic approach, and sheer common sense gradually won the country's affection. After retiring, he published his memoirs in six volumes (1972–1982).

ESTONIA. A small Baltic state with vulnerable national boundaries, Estonia has a long history of invasion and exploitation. Compared with the German and Russian occupations, the period of Swedish sovereignty from 1561 to 1710 was considered benign. Swedish **Vikings** raided Estonia, but by the 12th century Estonians had gained the reputation of being Baltic pirates. Danish kings made several crusades against Estonia, and in 1219 Valdemar II (the Victorious) partially conquered it and founded the town of Reval (present-day Tallinn). The Teutonic Order of Knights had acquired large parts of

Estonia, and in 1346 they purchased the Danish-owned territory from Valdemar Atterdag and reduced the Estonian peasantry to serfdom.

By the early 16th century, with the dissolution of the Teutonic Order and the jockeying for supremacy in the Baltic, Estonia was coveted by various states in the Baltic area. In 1558 Ivan IV of Russia captured Narva, and Reval appealed to Sweden for help. **Gustav I** Vasa was reluctant to engage in foreign ventures, but his son and heir **Erik XIV** promised Reval and adjacent Estonian provinces protection if Swedish sovereignty was accepted. Swedish troops thus defended Reval and blockaded Narva. In 1581, in the reign of **Johan III**, Gen. Pontus De la Gardie captured Narva, and the three main Baltic ports—Narva, Reval, and Viborg (in Sweden-**Finland**)—were thus in Swedish hands. The Peace of Teusina in 1595 between Russia and Sweden confirmed Sweden's hold on Estonia.

Gustav II Adolf, wanting an **educated** populace from which to draw competent, trained secretaries and officials, founded a university at the inland town of Dorpat (Tartu) in 1632. It was attended by students from the Baltic States and also by Swedish students who subsequently sought office in Estonia. When Gustav Adolf regularized the legal system throughout his realm, he established a court of appeal at Dorpat as well as **Stockholm**, Jönköping, and Åbo (Finland). Sweden's empire had been built up at the expense of neighboring states, which were always waiting for a chance to regain lost territory.

The sudden death of **Karl XI** in 1697 and the accession of his untitled 15-year-old son **Karl XII** seemed to offer Tsar Peter I an opportunity for reprisals and for gaining access to the west. At the outset of his remarkable military career, Karl XII defeated the Russian army at Narva in 1700 and deterred further Russian encroachments. Tsar Peter was biding his time, however. After defeating Karl at Poltava in 1709, he pushed home his advantage and in 1710 occupied the whole of Estonia. The Treaty of Nystad between Russia and Sweden confirmed that Sweden had ceded Estonia to Russia.

After two centuries of Russian domination, Estonia became a republic in 1920 but soon lost its independence. In 1939 it was forced to allow Soviet naval and air bases on its territory, and then became caught up in the Soviet-Nazi conflict. In 1940 Estonia was declared part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the USSR, but

was then occupied by German troops from 1941 to 1944, after which Soviet authority was reestablished. Hundreds of Estonians fled and found refuge in Sweden, a country always well disposed toward them. At the end of **World War II**, a separate group of Estonians sought asylum in Sweden. These refugees were wearing German uniforms, having been forcibly conscripted into the German army, and Stalin insisted on their being returned to the Soviet Union as prisoners of war. This caused a great outcry in Sweden, but **Per Albin Hansson's** government acceded to the Soviet demand on the grounds that it was justified in international law.

With the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, Estonia once again declared itself a republic, and Sweden has helped with both material and diplomatic aid. **Carl Bildt's** government speedily recognized the new republic and tried to mediate between the many Russians resident in Estonia since the period when it was part of the USSR and the hard-line Estonian conservatives wishing to expel them. In 2004 Estonia successfully negotiated entry into the **European Union**.

ESTONIA. A Baltic car ferry that plied between **Estonia** and Sweden. In September 1994 it suddenly foundered, with a loss of more than 850 lives. There are close ties between Estonia and Sweden, and there were few Swedes who did not have a relative or know someone who died in the tragedy.

EUGEN (1865–1947). Fourth son of King **Oscar II**, and a talented painter and collector. Prince Eugen bequeathed his home, Waldemarsudde on Djurgården, **Stockholm**, and its paintings to the nation. The collection contains approximately 1,200 works by some 300 artists covering the period 1870–1948. *See also* VISUAL ARTS.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU). Formerly called the European Economic Community (EEC) and then the European Community (EC). As an advanced **trading** nation, Sweden has for a long time approved of international cooperation. On the other hand, the Swedes have tried since 1814 to preserve their **neutrality** and avoid any international treaties or agreements that would oblige them to put that policy at risk. In the immediate post-**World War II** period, Sweden joined the Council of Europe and the United Nations, but not the North Atlantic

Treaty Organization. There were many internal discussions on whether Sweden should apply for membership in the EEC, as it then was, but they always stranded on the neutrality issue, the Swedes fearing that a European common **defense** policy could lead them into an armed conflict.

As long as the rest of Scandinavia and Great Britain remained outside the EEC, the matter seemed to lack urgency. Sweden was happy to join Britain, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Austria, and Switzerland in 1959 in forming the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), an organization that facilitated trade without unforeseen obligations. The situation changed when Britain and Denmark joined the EEC. The Swedish government refused to reconsider applying, but it was soon clear that the Swedish **economy** and cultural life would eventually be at a disadvantage. Many large Swedish concerns began to circumvent EC regulations by setting up subsidiaries in member states, but most companies were unable to do so, and although in 1972 Sweden entered a free trade agreement with the EC, it was becoming increasingly difficult to keep Swedish exports competitive. Sweden had prided itself justly on being in the forefront of scientific, medical, and technological research, but exclusion from European **educational** exchanges arranged through ERASMUS, for instance, was also causing concern.

With the relaxing of tension between East and West, defense and neutrality seemed less important, and there was also a realization that Swedish neutrality was in any case effective only so long as other countries were prepared to acknowledge it. In 1990 negotiations between the EC and EFTA were undertaken (the European Economic Space [EES] agreement), and in July 1991 Sweden decided to apply for full membership in the EC. Negotiations were begun in 1993 and successfully concluded in March 1994, when Sweden, together with Finland and Austria, were invited to join the EU. As a result of the referendum on 13 November 1994, Sweden became a full EU member in 1995. Doubts about full economic integration were revealed in 2003, when the acceptance of the euro as Sweden's official **currency** was firmly rejected in a referendum, despite the support of most of the main **political parties**.

EXPRESSEN. See NEWSPAPERS.

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FÄLLDIN, THORBJÖRN (1926–). A Swedish sheep farmer from the north of Sweden who became prime minister. He became a member of the **Riksdag** in 1958 and went on, in 1971, to become chairman of the **Center Party** (formerly the Agrarian Party). In 1976 there was general discontent with the **Social Democratic** government. The oil crisis had hit the Swedish **economy**, and punitive taxes were driving famous Swedes into exile. What particularly won support for Fälldin, however, was his opposition to **nuclear energy**. A three-party nonsocialist coalition government was formed after the 1976 elections with Fälldin as prime minister. He discovered when in office that scrapping nuclear power plants already in operation was almost impossible and a compromise on further building inevitable, but, feeling he could not go back on his word to the electorate, he resigned, and **Ola Ullsten**, the leader of **Folkpartiet** (the Liberal Party), ran a minority government until the 1979 elections. In the election campaign, Fälldin promised a referendum on the vexing nuclear issue. He was reelected and became prime minister of a nonsocialist coalition until 1982. The economic situation had not improved, however, and the **Moderates** (Conservatives) had withdrawn from the coalition, so the Social Democrats were returned to power under **Olof Palme**.

Fälldin is generally regarded with affection as that rare bird, an honest politician. In a televised debate in 1976, his brilliant opponent Palme was seemingly scoring all the points, but Fälldin's quiet bucolic performance won voters' confidence. He resigned as Center Party leader in 1985 and was succeeded by **Karin Söder**.

FARMERS' PARTY. *See* POLITICAL PARTIES.

FELDT, KJELL-OLOF (1931–). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician. Feldt graduated in politics at **Uppsala** University in 1956 and completed a postgraduate degree in national economy in 1967. He had been active in the Students' Social Democratic Association, and from 1962 to 1964 he edited the socialist periodical *Tiden*. He was a member of the Social Democratic Party's council from 1978 and was

on the executive committee from 1981 to 1990. Feldt was minister of **trade** in 1970–1975 and a minister of state in the Finance Department in 1975–1976. When the Socialists returned to power in 1982, Feldt was appointed minister of finance, a post he held until 1990. Feldt devalued the Swedish **currency** by 16 percent and initiated his policy of the “third way,” that is, stimulating the **economy** without large public cutbacks. The Swedish economy improved and remained buoyant in the 1980s. Feldt attempted to hold down inflation by low wage agreements and restraint in the public sector, but this caused dissension within his own party and disagreement with **Landsorganisationen** (LO, Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions). Nor was he enamored of the LO’s Wage Earner Funds. Feldt won support from his own party and from **Folkpartiet** (the Liberals) for tax reform, but when in 1990 against a background of increasing costs his introduction of economic restrictions did not meet with general approval, he resigned. Feldt published *Den tredje vägen: En politik för Sverige* (The third way: A policy for Sweden) in 1985, in which he propounded his economic views.

FEMINISTISKT INITIATIV (Fi) (FEMININE INITIATIVE). Not a **political party** in the usual sense but a newly formed group aiming at genuine equality for **women**. It hopes to be represented in the **Riksdag** after the elections in September 2006—necessitating gaining a minimum of 4 percent of the national vote—to ensure that the woman’s point of view is brought into prominence. Although not associated with any of the parliamentary parties, its leader, Gudrun Schyman, is a former member of the **Left Party**, and the signs are that Fi will veer toward issues usually taken up by the Left and the **Environment Party**.

FERSEN, AXEL VON, THE ELDER (1719–1794). Swedish aristocrat and politician. Von Fersen’s family, whose name was originally von Versen, came from **Estonia**. He served in the French Army for 10 years. He joined the **Hat Party** in the **Riksdag** of 1751–1752 and helped to quash the Court Party’s attempted coup in 1756. He was Marshal of the Realm in 1755–1756, 1760–1763, and 1767–1770. By 1769, when the incompetence of both the Hat and Cap parties was causing instability in the country, von Fersen urged an increase in

royal authority, incurred heavy debts in his political campaign, and left the Riksdag. He was, however, a defender of liberty. He was recalled to the Council after **Gustav III's** coup in 1772 but resigned from it after only seven months in protest against what he considered to be the king's absolutist tendencies, thereafter leading the opposition to the king in the Riksdag. His views were moderate, but when in 1789 Gustav introduced an amendment to the constitution that gave him virtually absolute power, he had von Fersen arrested for a short time because of his opposition. He was the father of **Axel von Fersen the Younger**. *See also* SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

FERSEN, AXEL VON, THE YOUNGER (1755–1810). Swedish aristocrat, officer, and statesman and the son of **Axel von Fersen the Elder**. When at the French court, von Fersen won the favor of Queen Marie Antoinette. **Gustav III**, who followed with sympathy the fortunes of Louis XVI and his consort during the French Revolution, used von Fersen as his unofficial ambassador to the French court. In 1791 von Fersen helped to organize the royal couple's ill-fated flight to Varennes. The plot was uncovered, but von Fersen was in Belgium by then. In 1799 he returned to Sweden. He was a royalist, and, after **Gustav IV Adolf** was deposed, von Fersen supported the candidacy of Gustav Adolf's son as crown prince. Prince Karl August was elected instead, but when the latter arrived in Sweden in 1810 he suddenly collapsed and died. An autopsy showed that he had died of a stroke, but a rumor spread that he had been poisoned by von Fersen's sister, the aristocratic Sophie von Piper. At Karl August's funeral when von Fersen, as Earl Marshal, was leading the procession, he was dragged from his carriage by the mob and stoned to death, one of the least attractive episodes in Swedish history.

FINLAND. Most of Finland was settled in the first century A.D. by tribes coming from the east and south, but coastal areas at that period were occupied by Swedes. There was a large amount of Swedish settlement of Finland in the ninth century, which then increased appreciably from about 1100 to 1300. Sweden's patron saint Erik (d. 1160) is said to have gone to Finland on a crusade against the pagan Finns and established Swedish rule there. A century later, Birger Jarl and then Karl Knutsson waged successful crusades—or campaigns—and

brought Finland under the Swedish crown. The border with Russia was first drawn with the Peace of Novgorod (1323), although the boundaries were disputed for a long time, and it was the Peace of Teusina (1595) that established the frontiers.

By dint of its geographical position, Finland was inevitably the theater of war in disputes between Russia and Sweden. **Gustav II Adolf** was able to exploit Russia's weakened position after civil unrest in the Peace of Stolbova (1617) by the terms in which Russia ceded Ingria and southwest Karelia to Sweden-Finland. This gave Sweden a land link between Finland and **Estonia** and completely closed Russia's outlet to the Baltic. As Sweden lost her Great Power status at the beginning of the 18th century, she progressively lost Finland to Russia in three stages. The first was the Peace of Nystad in 1721, in the aftermath of **Karl XII**'s disastrous wars, when Viborg went to Russia. The second was after the **Hat Party**'s ill-starred war on Russia in 1741. Poorly prepared for such a war, Sweden soon capitulated and had to accept the Peace of Åbo in 1743, losing south-east Finland.

The third, in 1809, was the most disastrous of all, when Sweden became entangled in the ramifications of the Napoleonic wars. The meeting at Tilsit brought France and Sweden's archenemy Russia together, and Napoleon asked Tsar Alexander to force Sweden to join the continental blockade. Alexander attacked Finland in 1808. Work had been started on the Sveaborg fortification near Helsinki after the Peace of Åbo, and **Gustav III** had had this great bulwark completed during his reign. The commander of Sveaborg overestimated Russia's strength in 1808 and was so pessimistic about the outcome of the war that he surrendered Sveaborg after a mere token resistance. Swedish troops tried to defend Finland, but there was no inspired leadership, **Gustav IV Adolf** proving inadequate in a crisis. By the end of 1808, all of Finland was in Russian hands. Dissatisfaction with the king reached its height, and he was deposed in 1809. With Swedish resistance in northern Sweden crumbling and the whole of Finland fallen, Sweden was forced to accept the Treaty of Fredrikshamn in September 1809, when Finland and the **Åland Islands** passed to Russia. Territory that Sweden had ruled for more than 500 years was lost.

When the French marshal Bernadotte was adopted as Crown Prince **Karl (XIV) Johan** of Sweden in 1810, there were high hopes that he would regain Finland, but Bernadotte turned to Russia as an ally instead. By 1811 relations between Napoleon and Alexander had soured. In 1812 Karl Johan pledged Swedish troops to help defeat Napoleon in return for support in taking Norway as recompense for Finland. Under protest from the Norwegians, the **union with Norway** was forged in 1814, while Finland remained part of the Russian Empire.

Despite Karl Johan's "1812 policy," Russia remained the traditional enemy, and in the 1850s **Oscar I**, Karl Johan's son, was tempted to get involved in British and French plans against Russia, his aim being the return of Finland to Sweden. The allies were not prepared to go that far in helping Sweden, however, and the Finns remained subjects of the tsar. Strong emotional ties with Finland remained, but Sweden began to look upon it as a buffer state rather than Swedish territory waiting to be regained. This was still true in 1917, when Finland took the opportunity of declaring her independence at the start of the Russian Revolution.

With the growing threats from European totalitarian states in the 1930s, the Scandinavian countries made a joint declaration of **neutrality** in 1936. By 1938 a Swedish-Finnish agreement was reached on the protection of the Åland Islands, but this was canceled under Russian pressure. The Hitler-Stalin pact gave Josef Stalin a free hand in the East Baltic, and Russia demanded that Finland cede territory that would facilitate the defense of the approaches to Leningrad (Saint Petersburg). Finland refused and called for Swedish help. Russia attacked Finland, and Sweden declared herself nonbelligerent—not neutral—thereby allowing arms shipments and volunteers to Finland but not taking the final step of entering the war. After a heroic struggle against impossible odds, Finland had to capitulate, and Sweden helped to broker the Peace of Moscow in 1940.

In 1941 Adolf Hitler turned on Russia, and Finland reentered the war as an ally of Germany, intending to regain territory lost to Russia. Again Swedish volunteers fought for Finland. After much soul-searching, Sweden abandoned strict neutrality to allow a German division (the Engelbrecht Division) to cross through Sweden to reach

Finland. As Germany faced defeat, Finland ran the danger of being sucked into the Soviet Union against her will, but in 1944 Swedish diplomacy played a substantial part in arranging an armistice. Finland had to pay an enormous indemnity, lost territory in the north, and had to lease a naval base near Helsinki to the Russians, but at least she preserved her independence.

During the Finnish wars, many Finnish children were sent to Sweden for safety and were adopted by Swedish foster parents, and in the immediate postwar period hundreds of people moved from war-torn Finland to unspoiled Sweden and settled there. This form of **immigration** has continued for economic reasons but on a diminishing scale as the Finnish recovery was completed. In 1952 when the **Nordic Council** was set up to work for close cooperation among the Scandinavian countries, Finland joined. At first, Russian reactions had to be taken into consideration, and certain areas, such as the **economy**, had to be avoided by Finland. Gradually, however, Finland played a full part in the Council, and since the collapse of the USSR it has been able to collaborate without reservation with Sweden and the rest of Scandinavia. In 1995 Finland joined the **European Union** and has exchanged the Finnish mark for the euro.

FISHING. The fishing industry is in decline, and Sweden has lost some traditional fishing grounds in the North Sea through international agreements and quotas. There are still large catches off the west coast and in the Baltic, and herring, cod, North Sea prawns, eel, salmon, haddock, and mackerel are the most important fish. **Göteborg** is the main fishing port and market. Many Swedish trawlers land their catch directly in foreign ports, but Sweden imports even more in the form of processed and tinned fish.

FLAG. It is not known when the Swedish flag first appeared. At **Gustav I** Vasa's coronation in **Stockholm** in 1523, all the Swedish provinces brandished their provincial coats of arms. A few decades later, a national flag was created. The design is believed to be based on the Dannebrog, the Danish national flag, which has a white cross on a red background and was said to have descended from heaven in 1219 to help the Danish army in battle. More prosaically, the Swedish colors, a yellow cross on a blue background, were taken from the

royal coat of arms, three golden crowns on a blue background, dating back to the 12th–13th centuries. The flag was used only by the government until the late 19th century, when Skansen was opened in Stockholm, and the tradition of celebrating the Swedish flag was started in the 1890s.

During the Swedish **union with Norway**, the Swedish insignia was placed in a corner of the Norwegian national flag and became a bone of contention. In 1898 the Norwegian merchant marine was allowed to fly a purely Norwegian flag, and the union mark was required only for state and formal occasions. After the dissolution of the union in 1905, it disappeared completely.

In 1983, 6 June (the day in 1523 when Gustav Vasa was elected king of Sweden and in 1809 when the new constitution was accepted) was designated Sweden's national day, and in 2005 it was declared a national holiday. The flag is now hoisted officially on New Year's Day, 28 January (King **Carl XVI Gustaf**'s name day), Easter Day, 30 April (the king's birthday), Whitsunday, 1 May, 6 June, Midsummer Day, 14 July (Crown Princess **Victoria**'s birthday), 8 August (Queen Silvia's name day), 24 October (United Nations Day), 6 November (**Gustav II Adolf**'s Day), 10 December (**Nobel** Day, when the prizes are distributed in Stockholm), 23 December (Queen Silvia's birthday), and Christmas Day.

FOLKHEMMET. *See* WELFARE STATE.

FOLK HIGH SCHOOLS. *See* EDUCATION; LAPPS; SCOUT MOVEMENTS; SWEDISH RED CROSS.

FOLKPARTIET (LIBERAL PARTY). In 1895 Folkpartiet, a **political party** within the **Riksdag**, was formed. Five years later it amalgamated with the newly founded parliamentary party Liberala Samlingspartiet (Liberal Alliance). It had a broader base than the **Social Democratic Party**, embracing intellectuals, nonconformists, teetotalers, and radicals, and counted several prominent politicians among its members, including **Sven Adolf Hedin**, who had been advocating old-age pensions from 1884; David Bergstrom, who pushed forward on the franchise issue; and above all **Karl Staaff**, with a passionate belief in parliamentarianism. At first, its program was wide but ill

defined: a state-supported home-ownership plan, a factory inspection plan, pensions, suffrage, and so forth. When the energetic Staaff was appointed the party's leader, he worked for social improvements, but above all he moved purposefully toward universal suffrage and an acceptance of the Riksdag's supremacy.

Staaff was prime minister from 1905 to 1906 and from 1911 to 1914, and in both periods he antagonized **Gustav V** by trying to make ministers responsible to the Riksdag and the electorate rather than to the monarch. Matters came to a head in 1914 when Gustav made his Palace Yard speech. A furious Staaff resigned, but a few years later, thanks to Liberal efforts, universal male suffrage was achieved, a pyrrhic victory for the Liberals, since it led to Social Democratic gains at their expense. In 1912 the Liberals held 102 seats in the Lower Chamber and the Social Democrats 64; 10 years later, the respective figures were 41 and 93, and in 1932, when **Per Albin Hansson** launched his welfare program, 24 and 104.

In 1923 the Liberal Alliance split over prohibition, those opposing a total ban on alcohol forming the Sveriges Liberala Parti (Swedish Liberal Party) and the others, in 1924, the Frisinnade Folkpartiet (Liberal Peoples' Party). In the unstable 1920s, a period of high unemployment and social unrest, neither Left nor Right parties commanded an overall majority, and **Carl Gustaf Ekman**, the Liberal leader, used this situation to keep a very minority Liberal coalition government in office from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1932. He sought backing from either side, depending on the issue, and earned the sobriquet "Master of the Balancing Act." The Social Democrats, for instance, supported his 1927 School Reform Bill, while the Conservatives in 1928 accepted the establishment of a labor court. A scandal ended Ekman's precarious premiership. Investigations after **Ivar Kreuger's** death in 1932 revealed undeclared financial aid to Ekman, and he was obliged to resign. In the elections that year, the two Liberal parties together won only 24 seats and remained in the wilderness for many years.

In 1934 the two Liberal parties, with Gustaf Andersson i Rasjön as leader, amalgamated as Folkpartiet, its present name. During **World War II**, it joined in a national coalition government, with Andersson as communications minister and in 1944 his successor, **Bertil Ohlin**, as minister of trade. Ohlin forged as party policy a system that sup-

ported the **welfare state** but allowed businesses and their employees to work freely within a definite framework established by the state and local authorities. In the 1950s and 1960s, support for Folkpartiet increased until it became the leading opposition party. By the 1970s this support declined in favor of the other nonsocialist parties, but in a Riksdag balanced almost exactly between socialist and nonsocialist members, it retained its influence.

In the 1976 elections Folkpartiet members emphasized social welfare but opposed socialism and concentration of power. High taxation and increasing state interference, plus an energy crisis, contributed to the Social Democrats' defeat, and Folkpartiet joined the **Center** and Conservative (**Moderate**) parties in a nonsocialist coalition under the Center Party leader, **Thorbjörn Fälldin**. Unable to realize his election pledge to phase out **nuclear energy**, Fälldin resigned in 1978, the coalition was dissolved, and Folkpartiet under its leader **Ola Ullsten** formed a minority government. After the 1979 elections, a coalition was again formed under Fälldin, and when in 1981 the Conservatives withdrew, Folkpartiet continued in office with the Center Party. Failure to revitalize the **economy** redounded on Folkpartiet in the 1982 elections, when they lost heavily. The Social Democrats were in office from 1982 until 1991, but their socialist attempts to improve the economy ultimately proved no more successful, and they were voted out in 1991. A nonsocialist coalition including Folkpartiet was formed under Conservative leader **Carl Bildt**. **Bengt Westerberg**, voted leader of Folkpartiet in 1983, became a member of the cabinet and deputy prime minister.

Bildt's government was defeated in the 1994 elections. Folkpartiet fared badly then and in the following election in 1998 but in the 2002 elections began to pick up support again. Under their present leader, Lars Leijonberg, they have joined the four-party nonsocialist **Alliansen**, hoping to offer the electorate a united front in 2006. The constant thread running through Folkpartiet's policy since its inception has been a nondogmatic social welfare system within a society free from heavy state control. With an electorate balanced fairly evenly between socialist and nonsocialist views, and with proportional representation, the party seems destined to be a respected, essential, but always minority party of the middle ground. *See also* POLITICAL PARTIES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. See DANISH-SWEDISH RELATIONS; ESTONIA; EUROPEAN UNION; FINLAND; NORDIC COUNCIL; PAN-SCANDINAVIAN MOVEMENT; UNION WITH NORWAY.

FORESTRY. Almost two-thirds of Sweden is forest land. In Norrland, north Sweden, the moraine and peat moss soil is ideal for soft woods, especially Scotch pine and Norway spruce. There are also rich coniferous forests in central Sweden between the valleys of the Klara and Dala rivers in Värmland and Dalarna, while in the warmer southern provinces of Skåne, Halland, and Blekinge there are deciduous forests with maple, beech, oak, ash, and other hardwoods.

The vast Norrland forests were not exploited until the mid-19th century, when the steam-driven saw, introduced in 1849, came into general use. By the end of the century, Sweden had become the world's leading exporter of wooden planks, with Norrland providing 80 percent of the production. When expansion had reached its limit by the beginning of the 20th century, new techniques allowed timber unsuitable for sawing—spruce, for example—to be used for paper making. Exports of pulp rose sharply and became even more lucrative than timber.

Forest work used to be seasonal. In the winter, logs would be drawn to the frozen rivers to await the thaw. The water would then transport them to the sawmills situated near the mouth of fast-moving rivers. Logging was a dangerous occupation as men balanced on logs or rafts in seething water. From the mid-20th century, work was carried on all year using large modern machines and a small workforce. There is a museum in Gysinge on the Dala River commemorating the logging system, which has now become cultural history.

Half of forest land is in private hands, 25 percent is company owned, and 25 percent publicly owned. Growth on a sustained-yield basis maintains the forest areas. The two primary subsectors of forest products differ greatly from each other. Small companies predominate in the wood product industry, and the business is fairly fragmented. In the forest product sector, mainly the paper and paperboard industry, the Swedish trend toward advanced products applies. After several mergers, the Swedish forest product sector is dominated by

the Finnish-based StoraEnso, Svenska Cellulosa AB (SCA, a Swedish company with factories in Europe and headquarters in Germany), Holmen, and the state-owned Sveaskog.

The forest product industry remains an essential part of Sweden's **economy**, accounting for almost 20 percent of its total **manufacturing** output.

FREDRIK I (1675–1751). Swedish king from 1720, born in Kassel, Hesse, Germany. Fredrik married **Karl XII**'s younger sister **Ulrika Eleonora** in 1715. Karl died without issue in 1718, and the Swedes, weary of war, seized the opportunity of abolishing the absolute monarchy. A new constitution was drawn up, ushering in the Age of Liberty (1718–1772). Ulrika Eleonora was elected queen only on acceptance of the new constitution. She abdicated in favor of her husband in 1720. Having little interest in politics, Fredrik was happy to play a puppet role. He had no legitimate issue and was succeeded by **Adolf Fredrik** of Holstein Gottorp.

FREDRIKA BREMER FÖRBUNDET (FREDRIKA BREMER ASSOCIATION). Named for the feminist writer **Fredrika Bremer**, this association was founded by Sophie Adlersparre, a disciple of Bremer's, in 1884 with the aim of rallying **women**, promoting their participation in social life, and improving their position in society. Since its inception, it has worked for women's suffrage, for improved **educational** and career openings, and for revised marriage laws. From 1886 to 1913 it published the periodical *Dagny*, and from 1913 *Hertha*, a periodical taking its name from Bremer's most socially influential novel. As the association built up its reputation for reliability, government agencies began to turn to it for information on women's affairs. It established subcommittees to cover different areas of expertise. Its medical committee, since it was first set up in 1893, has been instrumental in improving health care for women, while the legal committee carefully vets and monitors government legislation, protecting and furthering women's interests. Improved education for women has always been a prime aim, and the association ran two vocational schools until 1962, as well as awarding thousands of scholarships to women over the past century. From its headquarters in **Stockholm**,

the association went on to establish branches in most Swedish cities and has become affiliated with the International Alliance for Women and the International Council for Women.

FREIVALDS, LAILA (1942–). Swedish lawyer and **Social Democratic** politician. She was born in Riga, Latvia, but when she was 5, her parents, who were academics, fled to Sweden, moving to **Uppsala**, where they became factory workers. Laila earned a law degree at Uppsala University, held appointments at the district court and then the Court of Appeal, and then went to the Agency for Consumer Affairs, becoming its director general by 1983. In 1988–1991 and 1994–2000 she was minister of justice and then for three years director of the employers' organization *Svensk Scenkonst*. On the tragic death of her friend **Anna Lindh** in 2003, she was appointed her successor as Swedish foreign minister.

F-SHIP. A Swedish armored vessel called *Sverige* (Sweden) finally launched in 1915, which caused a constitutional crisis. Worried by the arms buildup by European powers, the Swedish Conservative prime minister **Arvid Lindman** wished to improve Swedish defense forces and in 1911 succeeded with difficulty in gaining the **Riksdag's** approval for the F-ship. When the Liberal leader **Karl Staaff** won the 1911 elections, as prime minister he stopped the work on the ship. A campaign was launched, supported by the nationalistic explorer **Sven Anders Hedin**, and funds amounting to SEK 17 million were collected privately to help pay for the ship. As part of the campaign, a demonstration 30,000 strong marched into the Royal Palace Yard in **Stockholm**, and **Gustav V** addressed them directly in a speech sympathizing with their cause and at odds with the views of his prime minister.

Although by this time Staaff was beginning to realize that there was a strong case for strengthening Sweden's defenses, he was firmly committed to his belief in a constitutional monarchy and the authority of the **Riksdag**. He insisted therefore that Gustav V must undertake not to express political views without first consulting the prime minister. This Gustav refused to do, and therefore Staaff resigned, a Conservative government was put into power, Swedish defenses were strengthened, and *Sverige* was launched.

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GARBO, GRETA (1905–1990). Swedish film star and legend. Born in **Stockholm** as Greta Lovisa Gustafsson, Garbo had to leave school and get a job at the age of 14 when her father died. She worked in a department store, where she acted as a model. This led to a short advertising film in 1920, which encouraged her to apply, successfully, for a scholarship to Swedish drama school. It was Mauritz Stiller who “discovered” her, giving her a leading role in *Gösta Berlings Saga* (1924), a film based on **Selma Lagerlöf**’s story. When Stiller went to Hollywood, he took his protégée with him, and she was contracted by MGM.

Her first American film was *Torrent*, a silent film from 1925. She enhanced her reputation with her first talking picture, *Anna Christie* (1930), based on a play by Eugene O’Neill, for which she was nominated for an Academy Award for best actress. Several successful films followed, including *Mata Hari* (1931), *Grand Hotel* (1932), *Queen Christina* (1933), *Anna Karenina* (1935), and *Camille* (1936), all of which demonstrated her ability to portray enigmatic women with great sensitivity. In 1939 she appeared in *Ninotchka*, directed by Ernest Lubitsch, which marked a departure from her other roles, for it was a comedy. “Garbo laughs!” said the news headlines.

After World War II, Garbo felt that the world had changed. She retired, abandoned Hollywood, and moved to New York. In 1954 she was awarded a special Oscar for past performances. Although she knew many internationally famous personalities, she kept out of the public gaze and gradually became more of a recluse. She once emphasized that she did not say that she wanted to *be* alone, but rather to be *left* alone. She almost married in 1927 but left John Gilbert at the altar. Although she became a U.S. citizen in 1951, she was buried in Skogskyrkogården in Stockholm. *The Guinness Book of Records* once listed her as the most beautiful woman who had ever lived. *See also* CINEMA.

GEIJER, ARNE (1910–1979). Swedish trade unionist and **Social Democratic** politician. Geijer complemented his basic **education** by studying at the well-known Brunnsvik Folk High School in Dalarna, his native province. He became an official of the Metal Workers’

Union, one of the most powerful in the country, and by 1948 was its chairman. He went on to become chairman of **Landsorganisationen** confederation of trade unions, an extremely influential post, which he held from 1956 to 1973. He was also a Social Democratic member of the **Riksdag** from 1955 to 1976, withdrawing after the election that put a nonsocialist coalition government into power under **Thorbjörn Fälldin**. Geijer chaired a committee set up by the Social Democrats to persuade the electorate to accept their compulsory pension scheme in the 1957 referendum. A firm party man, Geijer nevertheless opposed the Social Democratic line in 1963 when it proposed to reduce Sweden's foreign aid to developing countries.

GEIJER, ERIK GUSTAV (1783–1847). Swedish historian and poet.

Geijer was a leader of the Neo-Romantic Swedish poets active from the turn of the 19th century. Influenced by Neo-Platonic philosophers and the German Romantic Movement, they were interested in a spiritual, ideal world. They were also inclined to the nationalistic sentiments that became a feature of the early 19th century. Scandinavian poets of the period looked back to their Old Norse history, remembering the strength and independence of the **Vikings** and idealizing their other qualities. In 1811, Geijer was a founder member of *Götiska Förbundet* (Gothic Society), the aim of which was the reawakening of pride in the Old Norse ideals, and of its journal *Iduna*, in which he published poems extolling the virtues of the Vikings and the independent farmers of ancient times (“Vikingen” and “Odalbonden”).

Geijer was professor of history at **Uppsala** University from 1817 to 1847. His lectures attracted huge audiences from both town and gown. He is considered to be the first writer of a modern history of Sweden, *Svenska folkets historia* I–III (History of the Swedish people, 1832–1836), in which, despite his obvious patriotism, he observed a degree of objectivity and based his work on a great deal of source material and research. A friend of King **Karl XIV Johan**, Geijer was for about two decades a strong supporter of the conservative element in Swedish politics. Sweden's new Constitution of 1809 had clung to the old system of representation in the **Riksdag** through the four estates (nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants), a system opposed by a growing but unorganized number of liberal voices. The members of a

conservative so-called historical school, Geijer among them, defended this form of representation on the grounds that the estates had developed organically over a long historical period of development, represented different functions in society, and were essential to the state.

In the 1830s a change of approach became evident, and the liberals became more organized and found more outlets for their views. The new liberal newspaper *Aftonbladet* (established 1830) and realistic literature by **Fredrika Bremer** and **Carl Jonas Love Almqvist** reflected and furthered liberal causes. Geijer roused great interest when in 1838 he felt obliged to announce that he could no longer support the Swedish class society and had become a liberal. He went on to advocate a bicameral Riksdag, a reform of suffrage, and a liberalizing of the **economy**. His former allies described this as Geijer's *avfall* (apostasy) and renounced him. More recently, however, it has been acknowledged that there had been an increasingly democratic approach to history and politics in Geijer's attitude, and his 1838 announcement was not a defection or volte-face so much as part of a continuous development.

GENERAL STRIKE (STORSTREJKEN). A large-scale job action held 4 August–4 September 1909. The **Landsorganisationen** (LO, Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) had been formed in 1898 and within three years was affiliated with the **Social Democratic Party**. Many Swedish employers recognized the right of unions to negotiate for their members and in 1902 formed **Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen** (SAF, Swedish Federation of Employers) as a countermeasure. This was a period of labor unrest, and, when the international economic situation led in 1908 to a reduction in Swedish wages, a wave of strikes was triggered. The employers, in a concerted action in 1909, effected a general lockout, which was countered by a general strike. Many union leaders had avoided such a step as long as possible, but more radical groups in the labor movement had been spoiling for a fight and hoped the strike would so disrupt society that a great leap forward toward socialism could be taken. Care of the sick, lighting, water, and refuse services were maintained, and the railroad workers were not members of the LO anyway.

The strike lasted a month and was impressively well ordered, but society was able to cope quite well on voluntary labor. Union funds

dwindled, and LO leaders were finally forced to advise their members to return to work. The more immediate result was that the LO lost more than half its membership, and the Social Democratic Party suffered heavily too. On a longer timescale, LO leaders had demonstrated their organizational power to SAF and shown they were a force to be reckoned with. It was the more radical, anarchical members of the LO who were discredited, and **Hjalmar Branting** and the more moderate Social Democratic leaders were able to push ahead with their plans for electoral reform.

GÖTA CANAL. A waterway from Sjötorp on Lake Vänern to Mem in Östergötland. It joins the Trollhätte Canal in the west with the Södertälje Canal in the east, forming a 387-kilometer (240-mile) link between **Gothenburg** and **Stockholm**. The canal is 182 kilometers (113 miles) long, on average 14 meters (46 feet) wide at the base and 26 meters (85 feet) at the surface, 3 meters (10 feet) deep, with 58 locks, and its highest point is 92 meters (300 feet) above sea level. It was built between 1810 and 1832, mostly under the direction of Count Baltzar von Platen (who died in 1829) with advice from Thomas Telford. The work was so well executed that no major repairs have been required. The project was first suggested for **defense** and **transportation** purposes by Bishop Hans Brask in the 16th century, but by the time it was finally realized in 1832 it was already in danger of being obsolete. The locks were designed with small wooden sailing ships in mind, Sound tolls were abolished in 1857, and the main railroads came into operation from the 1860s on.

The canal benefited inland areas, rejuvenating Söderköping port and helping Motala to expand as an engineering center, but it did not attract the volume of shipping anticipated. By the 1970s it was no longer viable financially, and in 1978 the government took it over. The canal, a remarkable engineering feat, runs through beautiful country and has become a kind of national monument and a tourist attraction.

GÖTEBORGS HANDELS- OCH SJÖFARTS TIDNING (SHT). *See* NEWSPAPERS.

GÖTEBORGSPOSTEN. *See* NEWSPAPERS.

GÖTHEBORG. On 12 September 1745, after a two-year voyage from China, the *Götheborg*, a Swedish **East India Company** cargo ship loaded with tea, silk, and porcelain, sank outside **Gothenburg** harbor, cause unknown. The wreck was rediscovered in 1984, and it was decided to build an exact replica. The rigging has been constructed following the original plans from the 1730s, and only materials available at that time were used. After more than 10 years, and financed by Swedish funds and public donations, *Götheborg II* sailed on 2 October 2005 from Gothenburg, bound for China. The project is a goodwill gesture, strengthening ties with China, rather than a commercial concern.

GOTHENBURG (GÖTEBORG). Sweden's second largest city and largest seaport, with a 2003 population of 478,055 (Greater Gothenburg 739,945). Gothenburg is situated on the west coast in Västergötland at the mouth of the Göta River and is ice free throughout the year. It had its origins in the 12th century settlement at Lödöse several kilometers north of its present location. In 1473 the Lödöse inhabitants were moved to the Göta River estuary. It was first called Götaholm and later Nya (i.e., New) Lödöse. In 1603 **Karl IX** moved the settlement again, this time to Hisingen (now a central part of the city) and called it Göteborg. The provinces north and south of the Göta were then part of Norway and Denmark, respectively, and, as Sweden's only outlet to the Atlantic, Gothenburg's position was strategically important—which was why the Danes destroyed it in 1611. **Gustav II Adolf** refounded it in 1619 and granted its charter two years later. He invited Dutch merchants and engineers to settle there, and the city plan to this day with its canals and fortifications shows their influence. The first town council consisted of 10 Dutchmen, seven Swedes, and one Scotsman. One of the first important civic buildings was Kronhuset (Crown House), built in 1643–1653. **Karl X Gustav** called a meeting of the **Riksdag** there in 1660 but died suddenly, and the assembled Riksdag proclaimed his 5-year-old son **Karl XI** instead.

Gothenburg's chief **economic** asset in the 17th century was the export of timber and iron, and the town developed quickly. The port suffered during **Karl XII**'s wars but flourished during the Age of Liberty when it had a monopoly on the export of iron ore from Värmland

and when (in 1731) the **East India Company** was founded. A rich merchant class, often of Scottish descent, emerged and improved the city's architecture with elegant residences near the harbor. These merchants tended to be public spirited and gained for Gothenburg the sobriquet "Donation City"—Sahlgren and Renström, for instance, helped fund hospitals, Chalmers a technical college, Fürstenberg a salon within the art museum, and Keiller a public park, while Dickson's donation of books formed the nucleus of the city **library**.

Gothenburg prospered, too, during Napoleon's continental blockade early in the 19th century when Britain used it as a warehouse in northern Europe. A second prosperous period began with the completion of the Trollhättan Canal (1800), the opening of the **Göta Canal** (1832), and the steady increase in transoceanic shipping. In 1845 the first docks were built, and shortly afterward the great shipyards Eriksberg, Götaverken, and Lindholm started up. Once the Swedish Industrial Revolution got underway, Gothenburg became an industrial city, the home of SKF (the Swedish Ball Bearing Company), **Volvo**, Mölnlycke, and branches of the textile and food-processing industries. It suffered from the recession following the oil crisis in 1973–1974, shipbuilding being especially hard hit, but remains a thriving city.

Gothenburg is a bishopric. Its cathedral dates from 1633, although it was rebuilt in 1815–1825 and restored in 1956–1957. It is also an **educational** and cultural center, with a university, Chalmers University College of Technology, University Colleges of Social Studies and Teachers Training, a concert hall, a music academy, the Oceanographic Institute, botanical gardens with a collection of flora from four continents, the City Theater, the Opera House, several museums and libraries, and the Ullevi sports stadium. Despite the recession, a new opera house and impressive new extensions to the university library, arts, and music faculties have been completed recently. With its huge Scandinavium and Congress Hall, Gothenburg has become a center for national and international congresses, including the annual Gothenburg Book Fair and the annual Film Festival. The Gothenburg Symphony Orchestra under its conductor Neeme Järvi is now the Swedish National Orchestra.

GOVERNMENT. *See* RIKSDAG.

GREAT NORTHERN WAR (1700–1721). *See* KARL XII.

GREEN PARTY. *See* ENVIRONMENT (GREEN) PARTY.

GRIPSHOLM CASTLE. A royal castle on an island in Lake Mälaren, Södermanland. Its first owner, Bo Jonson Grip, one of Sweden's most powerful men during the 14th century, bought the site in 1381. It has been renovated and extended many times. In the 1530s it was used by **Gustav I** Vasa as a safe refuge near **Stockholm**. His son **Erik XIV** and, in the early 19th century, **Gustav IV Adolf** were both imprisoned there. **Gustaf III** effected several rococo refinements, including the installation of a beautiful **theater**. In the early 1770s he allowed 30 portraits to be moved to Gripsholm from **Drottningholm**. Gripsholm is now a history museum and houses the national portrait gallery.

GUSTAV I (GUSTAV ERIKSSON VASA) (1496–1560). After the **Kalmar Union** was established, successive Danish rulers attempted to unite Scandinavia under their sway. Christian II established his claim to the Swedish throne by force in 1520, killing the Swedish regent **Sten Svantesson Sture** and perpetrating the Stockholm Bloodbath. Gustav Vasa, a relative of Sture, was held hostage in Denmark but escaped first to Lübeck in northern Germany, where he was assured of financial assistance from the Hanseatic League, and then back to his native Sweden. He led a successful rebellion against Christian and by 1523 was elected king of an independent Sweden.

Gustav I was faced with the formidable task of securing and reforming a backward country torn by decades of internal and external strife. He established the country's finances by confiscating, in 1527, the rich properties of the Catholic Church, in effect clearing the way for the establishment of the Swedish Lutheran State Church. This enabled him to discharge his debts to Lübeck. He transformed the neglected, antiquated system of government into a highly efficient, centralized administration, inviting skilled German lawyers to Sweden to assist in the work. Large sums were spent on building up military and

naval forces loyal to the king, and a series of fortified castles were constructed at, for example, **Vadstena**, **Gripsholm**, Kalmar, and Örebro to defend strategic routes and waterways. Gustav secured the Vasa dynasty through the Succession Act of 1544, which converted Sweden into a hereditary monarchy.

Gustav was a gifted orator and an energetic but ruthless ruler, feared and admired rather than loved. The leaders of four dangerous but unsuccessful risings against him (in 1525, 1527, 1531, and 1543) were executed mercilessly, even those who had previously risked their lives supporting his rebellion against Christian II. He held the reins of office firmly, was interested in every aspect of Swedish life, and ruled his country like a landowner running his private estates. On his death in 1560, his eldest son **Erik XIV** inherited a stable, solvent, well-organized, and well-defended independent state, justifying Gustav's sobriquet "Founder of the Swedish State."

GUSTAV II ADOLF (1594–1632). King of Sweden. In 1611, on the death of his father **Karl IX**, Gustav Adolf inherited a country at war with Denmark, Poland, and Russia and a fractious aristocracy. Although only 17 on his succession, he retrieved the situation resolutely and effectively. By granting certain privileges to the nobility, he was assured of their support. He fought off a Danish invasion and made a treaty with Denmark at Knäred in 1613. He was then able to deal with a Russia weakened by internal struggles, and by the terms of the Treaty of Stolbova (1617) he gained Ingria and southwest Karelia. The protracted war with Poland (1621–1629), whose King **Sigismund Vasa** was Gustaf Adolf's cousin and had a strong claim to the Swedish throne, concluded in the Treaty of Altmärk (1629), by which time Gustav Adolf was in possession of Livonia and important Prussian ports.

The attempts of Christian IV of Denmark to assist the Protestants against the Catholic League of the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor, Ferdinand II, at this point failed, and Gustav Adolf decided he must come to the aid of the Protestants and enter the war. In 1630 he crossed to Pomerania, forced the hesitant rulers of Brandenburg and Saxony to join him, and in 1631 defeated Count von Tilly's Catholic forces at Breitenfeld near Leipzig. This opened the way south and eastward. It also gained Gustav Adolf great renown, and allies

flocked to join the Swedish army. He first moved down the Rhine, defeating Tilly and capturing Augsburg and Munich. As he marched triumphantly along the Danube, meeting little resistance, the emperor recalled Wallenstein, whose overbearing manner had aroused the German Catholic princes' animosity but whose brilliant military prowess now seemed essential. In 1632 the two armies met at Lützen. After a furious confrontation, Wallenstein's troops retreated, but the Swedish king had been killed in the battle. Gustav Adolf's grand design had been to unite a powerful Protestant force in Germany under Swedish leadership. This was now shattered, but he had extended Swedish boundaries enough to lay the foundations of a Swedish Empire and usher in the Age of Greatness, when Sweden was a powerful state in Europe.

Gustav II Adolf left his mark on Swedish internal affairs, too. He reorganized government administration and the legal system. It was because it worked so well, and because he had the brilliant **Axel Oxenstierna** as his chancellor, that he was able to absent himself from Sweden and campaign abroad so many years. He founded several Swedish towns, including **Gothenburg** in 1619, and encouraged industry. He established a standing army based on regional regiments. **Uppsala** University was revitalized and given the revenues of royal estates and the king's own **library**. Gustav Adolf had the intelligence and courage of previous Vasa monarchs but possessed more charm and lacked their innate suspicion. He was also acknowledged to be a military genius, with ideas on strategy and tactics very advanced for his period. He was called the "Lion of the North" and hailed as the champion of Protestantism. Ironically, his only child **Kristina**, who succeeded to the throne, converted to Catholicism and abdicated in 1654.

GUSTAV III (1746–1792). Swedish king, son of **Adolf Fredrik** and **Lovisa Ulrika**, sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Gustav in 1771 inherited a country in economic and social turmoil, the result of a weak monarchy and a sustained struggle between the two **political parties**, the **Hats** and the Caps. His attempts at reconciling them having failed, Gustav staged a bloodless coup in 1772 and introduced a new constitution that gave greater authority to the monarch and brought to an end the Age of Liberty (1718–1772). This allowed him

to tackle the country's more immediate problems. A foreign loan facilitated the stabilization of the **currency**, large imports of foreign grain alleviated the widespread deprivation caused by a series of disastrous harvests at a time of rising population, the Civil Service was reformed, and many corrupt or incompetent officials were dismissed. Reared in the spirit of the Enlightenment, Gustav instigated many reforms aimed at removing restrictions and enhancing the rights of the individual. The penal code was revised, and the death penalty for several offenses was removed; **religious** freedom was established for foreigners, and in 1782 Jews were allowed to live in large towns and have a synagogue there.

Gustav's initial enthusiasm eventually began to wane, and opposition—never wholly stifled—became more voluble. Hoping to unite his people behind him against a common enemy, the king then initiated a war against Russia in 1788. His campaign went badly, and a group of young officers in **Finland**, the so-called Anjala League, mutinied. Denmark invaded at that point, and Gustav, who possessed considerable histrionic skill, appealed successfully to his people's patriotism. The Danes were repelled, and, in 1790, peace with Russia was established. Gustav equated the **Anjala Conspiracy** with the aristocracy, and in 1789 he pushed through a constitutional amendment, the Act of Union and Security, which was tantamount to establishing an absolute monarchy. Opposition among the aristocracy mounted, and in 1792 Gustav was assassinated at a masked ball in **Stockholm** by **Johan Jacob Anckarström**, a former guards officer. Gustav had married Sofia Magdalena of Denmark and was succeeded by their eldest son **Gustav IV Adolf**.

Gustav's admirers saw him as a charming, gifted, enlightened monarch who loved and supported the arts, especially the **theater**. His detractors considered him superficial and incapable of sustained effort, and they attributed even his reforms and magnanimous gestures to an egocentric desire for effect. Whatever his motives, Gustav's court, modeled on Versailles, attracted and inspired writers, painters, and architects, and Gustav was a generous patron. Plays were performed in the beautifully proportioned court theaters in **Drottningholm Palace** and **Gripsholm Castle**. The Royal Opera House was opened in Stockholm in 1782 and the Royal Theater in

1788, and Gustav helped found the **Swedish Academy** in 1786. All these institutions are extant and respected today.

GUSTAV IV ADOLF (1778–1837). Swedish king, son of **Gustav III**. His uncle, Prince Karl, was regent from 1792, after the assassination of Gustav III, until 1796, when Gustav Adolf reached his majority and ruled as an absolute monarch. He emerged as a pathetic figure, well-meaning and dutiful but of limited ability. His childhood had coincided with the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror, while his own father had been assassinated. He closed the Opera House, censored the **theater**, and prohibited the importation of seditious literature—a wide category to this naturally suspicious king. He brought a measure of order into the country's finances; helped effect an important land reform, the General Enclosure Act (1803); and supported Count Baltzar von Platen's plan for a canal across Sweden, the **Göta Canal**. In a calmer period of European history, Gustav Adolf would perhaps have proved adequate, but Sweden was increasingly embroiled in the far-reaching consequences of the Napoleonic wars, requiring political and military skills beyond him.

He joined in an armed neutrality with Russia's Tsar Paul, Denmark, and Prussia, but this was dissolved by Britain's attack on his fleet and the death of the tsar. By 1805 Gustav Adolf had irrevocably allied himself with Napoleon's enemies, now deeming Napoleon to be the Beast of the Apocalypse, the Antichrist, and, even when Napoleon's power was at its height, he refused to compromise. It was alarming for Sweden when Tsar Alexander, Paul's successor, signed the Treaty of Tilsit (1807) and became an ally of Napoleon. The latter was happy to see Russia invade **Finland**, still Swedish territory, hoping it would force Sweden to join the continental blockade against Britain. The whole of Finland was occupied by 1809, and northern Sweden was being invaded. Meanwhile, Denmark-Norway was poised to move into western Sweden. Still Gustav Adolf refused to meet Napoleon's demands or even to assemble the **Riksdag**.

In desperation, a group of high-ranking officers staged a coup, arrested the king, and forced him to abdicate. He was formally deposed by the Riksdag in 1809 and exiled with his family, Queen Frederika of Baden and their five children, who were barred from succeeding

to the throne. He divorced his wife in 1812 and, as “Colonel Gustafsson,” lived a solitary, rootless life in Germany and Switzerland, where he died in 1837 in Saint Gallen.

GUSTAV V (1858–1950). King of Sweden, son of **Oscar II** and Sofia of Nassau. Gustav came to the throne in 1907 and became the longest-reigning monarch in Swedish history and the first to dispense with the coronation ceremony. As crown prince in 1905, he successfully urged the Swedes to accept the dissolution of the **union with Norway**, arguing that a union that had to be maintained by force was worthless. Conservative by inclination and anxious to preserve the monarch’s personal authority, Gustav had strained relations with the Liberal leader **Karl Staaff**, who became prime minister for the second time in 1911. Gustav objected to Staaff’s failure to build up Sweden’s **defenses**, and he resented his prime minister’s failure to consult with him before taking proposals to the **Riksdag**. When a rally of some 31,000 supporters of a strong defense force gathered in the Palace Yard in **Stockholm** in February 1914, Gustav addressed them directly and publicly sympathized with their views. Staaff objected to the monarch’s public speech without prior consultation, resigned, and was replaced by the Conservative **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld**.

Although pro-German, Gustav believed in preserving Sweden’s **neutrality**, and in 1914, on his initiative, the three Scandinavian kings met in Malmö, Sweden, to underline their kinship and their neutrality. In **World War II** Gustav again put his weight behind guarding Sweden’s neutrality and served as a unifying symbol for the nation. In 1881 Gustav married Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. They had three sons, **Gustav (VI) Adolf**, who succeeded him, Vilhelm, and Erik. An increasingly popular figure, Gustav played competitive tennis as “Mr. G.” into his 90s.

GUSTAV VI ADOLF (1882–1973). King of Sweden from 1950, eldest son of **Gustav V** and Victoria of Baden. During his long period as crown prince, Gustav Adolf devoted much time to the study of the humanities and became an acknowledged scholar, archaeologist, and international expert on Chinese art. He led excavations in Greece and the Far East and also took the initiative in founding the Swedish Arts Foundation (Humanistiska Fonden). In 1905 he married Princess

Margaret of Connaught (d. 1920), granddaughter of Queen Victoria of Britain, and in 1923 he married Lady Louise Mountbatten (d. 1965), the Duke of Edinburgh's aunt, thus veering influence away from Germany and toward Great Britain.

Both as crown prince and as king, Gustav Adolf accepted the increasing limitations placed upon the power of the monarchy and was willing to cooperate in making Sweden a democratic monarchy with the king largely a representational figure. Toward the end of his reign, a new constitution was drawn up (though not formally enacted until 1975 after his death), and some demands were heard for a republic, but the king's attitude, together with the personal respect he commanded, undoubtedly helped in preserving the monarchy. From his first marriage, he had four sons, Gustav Adolf, Sigvard, **Bertil**, and Carl Johan, and a daughter Ingrid, who married King Frederik IX of Denmark. His eldest son was killed in an airplane crash in 1947, and he was thus succeeded by his grandson **Carl XVI Gustaf**, born 1946.

GYLLENBORG, COUNT CARL (1679–1746). Swedish aristocrat, politician, and civil servant. After the death of **Karl XII** in 1718, President **Arvid Horn**, leader of the Cap Party, adopted a moderate attitude toward Russia, was unwilling to support France in her campaign against Russia, and was anxious not to antagonize England. The opposition **Hat Party**, founded by Gyllenborg, was pro-French and had an increasing number of members—too young to remember the miseries of Karl XII's disastrous wars—who wanted vengeance on Russia. By 1738 the Hats were in the majority, and Horn resigned. Gyllenborg became chancellor and as such bore a large share of responsibility for the subsequent war policy.

A Swedish officer, Major Sinclair, had been sent on a mission to Turkey in 1739 to enlist support against Russia. His murder by a Russian patrol incited the revanchist members of Gyllenborg's party, and, when French subsidies to Sweden were agreed to in a treaty in 1741, war seemed inevitable. The ill-prepared Swedish Army was soon defeated, the Russians occupied the whole of **Finland**, and Sweden had to accept Empress Elizabeth's peace terms. In the event, these were lenient. Sweden retained most of Finland on the condition that Elizabeth's nominee, **Adolf Fredrik**, be accepted as Swedish crown prince. Gyllenborg used this, and internal squabbling among the

Caps, to save face and remain chancellor. He was succeeded in 1745 by Carl Gustaf Tessin. Gyllenborg, a cultured man, wrote the play *Swenska sprätthöken* (The Swedish fop; first performed 1737), one of Sweden's first comedies.

GYLLENHAMMAR, PEHR GUSTAF (1935–). Swedish industrialist. After graduating in law at **Lund** University in 1959, Gyllenhammar studied maritime law in the United States and then aspects of industrialism in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1968. From 1971 to 1983, he was managing director of **Volvo**, the Swedish automobile **manufacturer**, after which he was chairman of the board until 1993. A well-known figure, Gyllenhammar is happy to debate the role of industry in society. Although he now lives in London, he is a patriotic Swede, and in 1978 he published *Jag tror på Sverige* (I believe in Sweden), a view he still holds.

Gyllenhammar also believes in European cooperation, as demonstrated in 1993 when he negotiated a merger between Volvo and the French company Renault. His shareholders rejected its conditions, however, and Gyllenhammar resigned. He was sometime managing director of Scandia and an adviser to Chase Manhattan Bank. From 1997 until 2005 he was chairman of Aviva, the fifth largest insurance company in the world, and his several other positions include the vice chairmanship of Rothschild Europe, chairmanship of Reuters Founders Share Co., and from 2005 directorship of Stenbeck's Kinnevik, an international Swedish investment company. He is the founder of the European Round Table of Industrialists.

Gyllenhammar always seemed destined for high international office and was at one stage on a list of possible candidates for the post of secretary-general of the United Nations. His many distinctions include honorary doctorates from the universities of **Gothenburg**, Brunei, London Metropolitan (England), Nova Scotia, Helsinki, and Vermont.

– H –

HAMMAR, KARL GUSTAV (1943–). Lutheran archbishop of **Uppsala**. The son of a clergyman, Hammar was ordained at **Lund** in 1965

when he was 22. He taught at Trinity Theological College in Singapore (1972–1975), after which he returned to Lund as a minister of the church. In 1987 he was appointed dean, and in 1997 archbishop, of Uppsala; he intends to relinquish his office in the summer of 2006.

Archbishop Hammar has openly expressed his views on many moral and political issues. He does not believe, for instance, in the Virgin Birth; would never exclude anyone from the church for not observing religious norms; respects the rights of homosexuals; renounces global capitalism; has criticized the invasion of Iraq; and has advocated boycotting Israeli products. This has made him a controversial figure, but he has more admirers than detractors. *See also* RELIGION.

HAMMARSKJÖLD, DAG (1905–1961). Swedish statesman, academician, and secretary-general of the United Nations; son of **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld**. After completing his doctorate in national economy in 1934, Hammarskjöld had a rapid diplomatic career as state secretary in the Finance Department, then leader of the Swedish delegation to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (1948–1953), and minister without portfolio (1951–1953). In 1954 he became a member of the **Swedish Academy**. In 1953 he was appointed UN secretary-general, and, in the best Swedish tradition of **neutrality** and public service, he made the office independent of external political pressures. He once described himself as the “curator of the secrets of 82 nations.” His active part in tackling international conflicts helped to set up a UN Emergency Force in the Sinai and Gaza in 1956, and he sent observers to Lebanon in 1958. His independence when trying to solve the Congo Crisis displeased the Soviet Union, with Nikita Khrushchev demanding his resignation in 1960. Hammarskjöld was killed near Ndola, Zambia, when his aircraft crashed under mysterious circumstances. He was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize** posthumously in 1961. His reflections, *Markings*, were published in English in 1964.

HAMMARSKJÖLD, HJALMAR (1862–1953). Swedish prime minister. Hammarskjöld, father of **Dag Hammarskjöld**, held posts as professor of law at **Uppsala** University (1891–1896), minister of justice (1901–1902), minister of **education** (1905), president of the

Court of Appeal (1902–1906), and provincial governor of Uppsala (1907–1930). When Liberal leader **Karl Staaff** resigned as prime minister in 1914 after **Gustav V**'s Palace Yard speech, the Conservative Hammarskjöld was invited to form a government. He strengthened Sweden's **defenses** but adhered to a policy of **neutrality**. His pro-German sympathies often led to his interpretation of neutrality working in Germany's favor, especially in the area of **trade**. By 1917, food and other vital supplies were no longer reaching Sweden, but Hammarskjöld was reluctant to bow to British and American pressure to cease trading with Germany. Opposition to Hammarskjöld's inflexibility grew within his own government as well as in other **political parties**, and in March 1917 he was defeated in the **Riksdag** and obliged to resign. He became a member of the **Swedish Academy** in 1918.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Also Hansa. A late medieval federation of North German trading towns formed to procure and protect a **trade** monopoly. By the early 13th century, Lübeck had taken over the leadership of the Hansa, which stretched from Bergen, Norway, to Novgorod, Russia. Visby, on the island of Gotland, was an important center, with sea routes to Novgorod and London. Scandinavia benefited from the Baltic trade, which led to economic developments and brought the Baltic into the European community. As the league's power increased, however, it stifled Swedish mercantile initiative and increasingly exercised a political influence in the area. The Hansa fleet could blockade Scandinavian ports and cut off essential supplies. In Sweden during this period, salt, for instance, was a vital import, and a blockade was a serious threat.

When Valdemar of Denmark attempted in the early 1360s to reduce the league's influence, the league members demonstrated their power. Copenhagen was destroyed (1368) and Valdemar had to accept the Treaty of Stralsund (1370), whereby the Hansa obtained the right to tax Skåne (then part of Denmark) for 15 years. At the height of its power, Hansa also maintained the right to nominate Valdemar's successor. Queen Margareta succeeded in 1375, paving the way for the **Kalmar Union**. When Margareta's great-nephew, **Erik of Pomerania**, tried to curb Hansa's hold on Scandinavia, he fared no better. Hansa's blockade led to an uprising in Sweden and Erik's defeat.

In the 16th century, when **Gustav I** Vasa was endeavoring to consolidate his hold on the Swedish throne, he became indebted to the league. Gustav's old enemy Christian II of Denmark had been deposed after Gustav successfully challenged his claim to the Swedish throne, but when civil war broke out in Denmark in 1533, one faction, supported by the Hansa, attempted to reinstate him. Gustav seized the opportunity of defeating Christian and curbing the Hansa's power. His newly built navy joined the Danish supporters of Christian III and helped defeat the deposed Christian II in 1535. The Hansa privileges were rescinded, and Sweden's debt was regulated to Gustav's advantage. The league remained in place but was now in decline, due to changing trade movements and the development of national states. Its last general assembly in 1669 marked its final demise.

HANSSON, PER ALBIN (1885–1946). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician and one of the founders of the Swedish **welfare state**. The son of a bricklayer, Hansson had only four years' formal schooling and worked as a messenger boy when only 12 years of age. He helped to form the Swedish Social Democratic Organization in 1903 and edited its journal *Fram* from 1905 to 1909. He joined the staff of the newspaper *Social-Demokraten* in 1910 and was its chief editor from 1917 to 1924. In 1918 he became a member of the **Riksdag**, a position he held until his death.

The period after **World War I** was politically unsettled, with frequent changes of government, and the Social Democratic Party under **Hjalmar Branting** gradually increased its following. The first three Social Democratic governments lasted from March to October 1920, November 1921 to April 1923, and October 1924 to June 1926, and Hansson was minister of **defense** in all three—ironically perhaps, since disarmament, along with socialism, was one of his strongest tenets. He was largely instrumental in the controversial Riksdag decision in 1925 to reduce national service and disband some regiments.

Sweden enjoyed considerable industrial expansion in the 1920s, with goods produced by such firms as Electrolux, SKF, and Swedish Matches entering world markets, but this also made her more vulnerable, and the Wall Street crash had serious repercussions in Sweden.

All parties in the Riksdag recognized the need to help the mounting numbers of unemployed, but no agreement was reached on how to do so. The Social Democratic government, under **Rickard Sandler** since Branting's death in 1925, resigned on the issue and was replaced by a Conservative and then a minority Liberal government under **Carl Gustaf Ekman**. When Ekman's government fell in 1932, brought down finally by the **Ådalen** conflict and the scandal surrounding the **Ivar Kreuger** crash, Hansson's moment had come. He had been voted leader of the Social Democratic Party and after the 1932 elections was appointed prime minister. Together with **Ernst Wigforss** as finance minister and **Gustav Möller** as minister of social affairs, he set about forming what he called *Folkhemmet*, literally "the home of the people," which he defined optimistically in 1928 as "the good society which functions like a good home . . . where equality, consideration, cooperation, helpfulness prevail."

Along Keynesian lines, his government prepared in 1933 to invest heavily in public works, mostly housing. The Social Democrats lacked an overall majority, but Hansson displayed the clever tactics that were a hallmark of his political career. He made a secret pact with the Agrarians, promising protective measures for farmers in exchange for support for his reform program, a deal called the *kohandel* (literally "cow dealing," i.e., horse trading). This secured the necessary majority, and the proposed package was accepted. It was a turning point in the role of the state, for increasingly responsibility would lie with the community rather than the individual. Funds to meet that responsibility would be raised by taxation. Wigforss's budget introduced a progressive income tax, a corporation tax as well as a tax on dividends, and indirect taxes on spirits, tobacco, and coffee. Hansson had been an ardent socialist at the outset, but as prime minister he had no plans for nationalization. The international crisis was beginning to ease, but conditions were still dire enough for crisis measures to be accepted. The Swedish krona was deliberately kept below parity. Swedish exports rose quickly, the government's building program had started an upward swing, unemployment fell, real wages rose, and there was a general improvement in living standards.

This was a good climate for the introduction of Hansson's new social policy. A state-supported unemployment insurance scheme was

introduced in 1934, followed in 1935 by an appreciable rise in the old-age pension. Hansson encountered difficulty over the **defense** budget in 1936. He attempted another deal: the Social Democrats would accept a slight increase in defense spending in exchange for support for a local cost-of-living pension. He was defeated, however, and a minority Agrarian government held office until the 1936 elections.

With the slogans “Per Albin Again” and “Welfare Policy,” Hansson increased his party’s number of seats in the Riksdag, an endorsement of public support, but he still had no overall majority. He formed a coalition with **Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp** and the Agrarians, which gave him an unassailable majority, and the social program could continue. To counteract the low birth rate, publicized by **Alva Myrdal** and **Gunnar Myrdal** in their study *The Population Crisis* (1934), family allowances and government loans to newlywed couples were introduced in 1937. Legislation on an eight-hour working day was extended to include farm laborers in 1937. To ensure industrial peace—vital to maintaining the great improvement in Swedish industry—Hansson persuaded the **Landsorganisationen** (trade union confederation) and **Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen** (employers’ organization) to accept the 1938 **Saltsjöbaden Agreement**, wherein both sides of industry pledged themselves to regulatory collective bargaining. It led to harmonious labor relations free from damaging strikes.

The outbreak of **World War II** halted the social program. With Hansson fully in control as prime minister, a national government was formed in 1939 with representatives from all the major **political parties**, and it ruled until July 1945. Sweden had declared its **neutrality** and by skill and good fortune was allowed to preserve it, although not without the occasional submission to pressure from the Nazis until 1943 and from the Allies from then until the end of the war. In 1944 the Social Democratic Party drew up a 27-point program for the postwar era, aiming at industrial democracy and increased state influence on the **economy**. The 1945 elections returned the Social Democrats as the largest party. Hansson was willing to have some form of coalition, but many of his party colleagues were impatient to embark on their new social program and so Hansson formed a purely Social Democratic government.

Hansson died suddenly in October 1946 and was deeply mourned. A plainspoken man who never forgot his working-class background, “Per Albin” had the common touch. A shrewd and yet in some ways visionary politician, he helped to create and to realize the concept of Folkhemmet. With increasing pragmatism, he also successfully steered Sweden along the “middle way” between communism and capitalism toward an affluent, democratic welfare state.

HARPSUND. An estate in Södermanland dating from the 14th century. The present house was built in 1914. It was donated in 1952 on the death of its owner, C. A. Wikander, to the nation as a residence and conference center for Sweden’s prime ministers. In the late 1950s **Tage Erlander** arranged so many private discussions there between representatives of the government and both sides of industry that the opposition complained that this “Harpsund Democracy” was undermining the **Riksdag**’s authority. Meetings there were greatly reduced by 1964.

HAT PARTY (HATTPARTIET). A **political party** that wrestled for power with the Cap Party (Mösspartiet) during the Age of Freedom (1718–1772). After **Karl XII**’s death in 1718, a new constitution came into force, stripping the monarchy of much of its power. **Arvid Horn** became chancellor and led a group (subsequently called Caps, i.e., Nightcaps) with peace as their first priority. Many Caps were from **Finland** or the east coast of Sweden and were interested in Baltic **trade**. They were mainly lower aristocracy, clergy, and farmers. By 1738 the Hat Party had been formed; the Hats were mainly from **Stockholm** and the west coast, from the upper aristocracy and large commercial concerns. The name refers to the officer’s tricorne and was in direct contrast to the Nightcaps, a term used pejoratively to describe Horn’s party and their cautious policies.

The Hats, most of them too young to remember the misery caused by Karl’s disastrous wars, pursued an anti-Russian, pro-French policy and wanted revenge for Sweden’s humiliating defeat at Russia’s hands. They also pursued a mercantilistic policy with high protective tariffs and state subsidies to trade and industry. Horn and the Caps lost power to the Hats in 1738. Despite an unsuccessful war against Russia in 1741–1743, the Hats regained power until 1765. The Caps re-

turned in 1765–1769, then the Hats from 1769 to 1771. By this time, corruption was rife, and both parties were discredited, and when **Gustav III** succeeded to the throne, he was able to stage a bloodless revolution in 1772, when both Caps and Hats were disbanded.

HAZELIUS, ARTUR (1833–1901). Swedish philologist, ethnologist, and museum curator. In his travels around Scandinavia, Hazelius gathered together a fine ethnographic collection illustrative of the old peasant culture. These artifacts formed the basis of the Nordiska Museet (Nordic Museum) in **Stockholm** dating from the 1870s. In Sweden there was a cultural reaction in the 1890s to the factual, realistic **literature** of the previous decade, with its emphasis on social criticism and progress. Swedish authors began to extol the beauties of their home provinces (**Selma Lagerlöf** and Gustav Fröding wrote about Värmland and **Erik Axel Karlfeldt** about Dalarna, for instance) and to stress the importance of preserving traditions that were being seriously threatened by industrialization and population mobility. Swedish painters such as **Carl Larsson** and **Anders Zorn** reflected this trend. A spirit of nationalism began to spread, increased by the friction within the **union with Norway** that seemed to put Sweden under threat.

It was in this atmosphere that Hazelius opened Skansen in Stockholm in 1891, the world's first major open-air museum, with the motto "Den dag skall gry då allt vårt guld ej räcker / att forma minnet av den svunna tiden" (The day will dawn when all our gold will not suffice to create memories of things past). Skansen consists of more than 125 buildings moved intact from various parts of the country. They include cottages, farm buildings, and the like, arranged to present the life and culture of the Swedish people over the previous century or so, and are occupied by people in national costume. To the original collection of buildings, Seglora Church, a timber building from Västergötland, was added in 1917 and Skogaholm manor house from Närke in 1931. There are also collections of workshops demonstrating crafts from the 18th century on.

HEDIN, SVEN ADOLF (1834–1905). Swedish Liberal politician, historian, and journalist. A graduate of **Uppsala** University, Hedin cut his teeth at the *Uppsala-Posten* before moving to **Stockholm** in 1864,

where he wrote for several newspapers and from 1874 to 1876 was editor of the liberal *Aftonbladet*. Hedin was elected to the **Riksdag** in 1869 and, except for two short periods in 1874–1876 and 1888, remained a member until his death. He worked tirelessly for universal suffrage, an increase in the Riksdag's real power, the retention of free **trade**, the establishment of social **welfare**, and the introduction of a general national service to replace the old unfair system of military service. His undoubted political gifts lay in effective opposition rather than in leadership, and it was **Karl Staaff** who led the Liberal Party when it formed its first government. However, the liberal cause owed a great deal to Hedin. He was called a firebrand by conservative governments and administrations who feared his criticism and brilliant debating skills.

HEDIN, SVEN ANDERS (1865–1952). Swedish explorer. His many travels to unknown and uncharted lands included three expeditions from 1893 to 1908 to Central Asia and Tibet, of which he made the first detailed map. A great national hero, he also took an active part in politics. In his pamphlet *Ett varningsord* (A word of warning, 1914), a million copies of which were distributed, he warned against Russian aggression and urged Sweden to join the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy. He was largely the author of King **Gustav V's** Palace Yard speech in 1914, when the king, addressing more than 30,000 pro-**defense** demonstrators, urged immediate action in strengthening the nation's defenses. Hedin retained his pro-German, anti-Russian attitude even during **World War II**. He was the last Swede to be ennobled.

HEDLUND, GUNNAR (1900–1989). Swedish Agrarian politician. Hedlund succeeded **Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp** as leader of the Agrarian Party (later called the **Center Party**) in 1949. The previous year the **Social Democrats** had approached the Agrarians with a view to forming a coalition government, but no agreement was reached. In 1951 Hedlund and **Tage Erlander**, leader of the Social Democrats, began negotiations again, and this time a coalition was formed with four Agrarians in the cabinet, including Hedlund, who became minister of home affairs. Both parties had much to gain, for Erlander had a slim majority and in his fight against inflation had to take unpopu-

lar measures, while Hedlund headed a party that essentially guarded the interests of people in rural areas, and with the move to urban areas gathering momentum, it was a great advantage to have ministers in the cabinet when dealing with the problem of sparsely populated areas.

Hedlund held ministerial office until 1957, but then the coalition split over the **Allmän Tilläggs pension** (ATP), the state-controlled compulsory superannuation scheme. In the referendum on the ATP, the Agrarians submitted an alternative to the Social Democrats' proposal, removing the compulsory element. In the 1958 elections the Agrarians won an extra 13 seats in the **Riksdag**, but the difference of opinion on the ATP, which Erlander succeeded in getting through, was too great for the coalition to continue. Hedlund, together with Liberal leader **Bertil Ohlin**, often expressed support for the Social Democrats' social **welfare** policy, however, and would not identify himself with what he considered the extreme policy of the Conservatives—a fact Erlander was happy to exploit, since it helped to keep his party in office.

Hedlund retired from politics in 1971 and was succeeded as party leader by **Thorbjörn Fälldin**.

HEIDENSTAM, VERNER VON (1859–1940). *See* LITERATURE.

HESELGREN, KERSTIN (1872–1962). The first **woman** to be a member of Sweden's **Riksdag**. Hesselgren was a domestic science teacher and then a schools inspector. She entered the Riksdag in 1922 immediately after the emancipation law came into force and continued as a member until 1944, sitting first as an independent and then, from 1936 to 1944, as a Liberal. She was active nationally and internationally in the field of social work and strove to improve social conditions, especially for women. She was a leading figure in the women's emancipation movement and was chairman of various women's organizations, including the Liberal Women's National Association.

HIERTA, LARS JOHAN (1801–1872). Swedish politician and journalist who founded the liberal newspaper *Aftonbladet*. *See also* NEWSPAPERS.

HJALMARSON, JARL (1904–1993). Swedish Conservative politician. In 1929 Hjalmarson became secretary to Conservative prime minister **Arvid Lindman**. When Lindman resigned in 1930, Hjalmarson became secretary and then representative of the Conservative Party's national organization. He was made deputy chairman of the party in 1944 and was its chairman from 1950 to 1961. He then became provincial governor of Gävleborg (1963–1971) and chairman of the Swedish Red Cross (1970–1971). A man of charm and wit, Hjalmarson also had the reputation of being a skilled negotiator and a man of honor. He was often called the “Peacemaker,” and, in the 1960s when he had left party politics behind him, he was often asked to mediate in labor disputes.

HORN AF EKEBYHOLM, ARVID (1664–1742). Swedish aristocrat and politician. The son of a poor **Finnish** nobleman, Horn distinguished himself in **Karl XII**'s early campaigns, rose to the rank of general, and in 1704 persuaded the Poles to depose their King Augustus and elect Karl's nominee, Stanislaus. In 1706 Karl sent him back to **Stockholm** to deal with affairs of state. He became a member, and then in 1710 president, of the Council. After Karl's death in 1718 and the acceptance of the liberating constitution, Horn became chancellor, leader of the Cap Party, and Sweden's leading statesman. Realizing that Sweden needed above all a period of stability to recover from Karl's disastrous wars, he followed a cautious policy. In **foreign relations**, he sought friendship with the European powers, especially Great Britain, and avoided antagonizing Russia, and at home he was mildly protectionist. It proved successful, and Sweden made a good recovery in the 1720s and early 1730s. A younger generation with no memory of the misery of war grew restive and wanted revenge against Russia for Sweden's humiliating defeat. Others wanted a more adventurous mercantile **economic** policy. By 1738 the **Hat Party**, which embraced these elements, had gained power, and an old, exhausted Horn retired. He was praised even by his political enemies for his great contribution to Sweden's recovery.

HOUSE OF NOBILITY. *See* RIDDARHUSET.

- I -

IKEA. Swedish home furnishing company founded in 1943 by Ingvar Kamprad (1926–). The name is an acronym derived from Ingvar Kamprad, Elmteryd and Agunnaryd, the farm and parish where Kamprad grew up. It began as a very small, mainly mail-order firm, selling watches, jewelry, picture frames, and the like. In 1958 IKEA opened its first store at Älmhult. Its policy of quality at low prices, with customers choosing, collecting, transporting, and assembling furniture themselves, proved successful, and the company spread rapidly throughout Europe and beyond. The first U.S. branch was opened in Philadelphia in 1985, and a branch appeared in Great Britain in Warrington in 1987. Since then almost 200 branches have been opened worldwide, including China. By holding prices low without sacrificing quality, Kamprad has now become a multimillionaire and IKEA furniture a lifestyle in Sweden and internationally.

IMMIGRATION. Until the end of **World War II**, there was little movement into Sweden. Indeed the problem for the Swedish authorities in the second half of the 19th century was **emigration** to the United States on a massive scale, depriving the country of young male workers. In the second half of the 20th century, however, Sweden was established as an affluent and hospitable society. It had succeeded in preserving its **neutrality**, and during the World War II and its aftermath, when many displaced or persecuted people sought refuge, it opened its doors. There was a stream of Jews from occupied Denmark in 1943, refugees from occupied Norway, and more than 34,000 Balts fleeing from Russian invaders. In addition, 70,000 Finnish children were received into Swedish foster homes.

As postwar Swedish industry became more sophisticated, skilled workers were required, and foreign workers were invited in from **Finland** and Denmark, and then from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece. The immigrant workers from non-Scandinavian countries were provided with information on their adopted country, given **Swedish language** lessons, and helped with accommodations. The process started in the late 1950s, and numbers peaked in the early 1970s. Since a labor permit

was required for non-Scandinavian workers, unemployment was seldom a problem.

Difficulties arose when not just “economic immigrants” but large numbers of asylum seekers began to arrive. The nationalities of the latter in many ways reflect international trouble spots. In the 1980s, for instance, thousands of Chileans, victims of the Pinochet regime, were granted asylum; during the Balkan wars, thousands arrived from Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia; and many more thousands had previously arrived from Ethiopia, Somalia, Liberia, Lebanon, and Azerbaijan. In a few cases, repatriation has taken place when the troubled situations have been resolved abroad, but the immigration figures are annually almost double the emigration figures. For example, in 2004, 62,028 immigrated, 36,586 emigrated, and more than 23,000 sought asylum.

Although ethnically still a relatively homogeneous country, one-tenth of Swedish citizens are immigrants or the children of immigrants. There is increasing unease among even the liberal-minded that the situation is not wholly under control, while **Neo-Nazi movements** have intensified their propaganda against aliens, especially non-Arians. Reflecting national anxieties, the government has introduced more restrictive measures, administered by a Migration Board, and under strict conditions offers a repatriation allowance to help those who want to return to their native country. At a time of rising unemployment and when social **welfare** benefits are under stress, however, the extent of immigration is still causing unease.

INDELNING. A Swedish **defense** system. Introduced by **Karl XI**, this system entailed districts throughout the realm each providing one soldier and finding him a plot of land to support himself and his family. It served the warrior king **Karl XII** well when he succeeded his father in 1697, but in the years of peace following the Great Northern War, Sweden’s defenses were allowed to run down. By the late 1870s, with Prussia’s wars against Denmark, Austria, and France as a reminder of potential danger and the Russian threat to **Finland**, successive Swedish governments realized how antiquated the indelning system had become. It was finally abolished in 1901 and replaced by a system of general conscription.

– J –

JÄRTA, HANS (1774–1847). Järta was a Swedish politician with an independent mind and the courage of his convictions. A supporter of the French Revolution, he renounced his peerage in 1800, changing his name from the aristocratic Hierta with its conservative spelling to the more phonetic Järta. He was involved in the deposing of **Gustav IV Adolf** in 1809 and was secretary and the driving force of the constitutional committee set up immediately afterward. Järta helped to draft the new 1809 Constitution, which aimed at a balance of power between the monarch and the **Riksdag**. He was appointed secretary of state in 1809, but in 1811 he resigned because during **Karl XIII**’s illness the regency had gone not to the Council, as dictated by the constitution, but to the new crown prince, **Karl (XIV) Johan**. Järta returned to office in 1815 but withdrew again in 1816, this time in disagreement over Karl Johan’s **economic** policy. He was provincial governor in Dalarna from 1812 to 1832 and national archivist from 1837 to 1844. He was also a member of the **Swedish Academy** from 1819. Although a vigorous opponent of Karl XIV Johan and popularly known as the “Father of the Constitution,” Järta became increasingly conservative. Ironically, when his friend, the conservative poet and historian **Erik Gustav Geijer**, turned to liberalism in 1838, Järta became from that time one of the Conservatives’ most prominent allies against the Liberals.

JOHAN III (1537–1592). Swedish king, second son of **Gustav I Vasa** and his second wife Margareta Leijonhufvud, and half-brother of **Erik XIV**. Given the independent duchy of **Finland** by his father, Johan increased the suspicions of his paranoiac half-brother Erik by marrying Katarina Jagellonica, sister of the king of Poland, who was Erik’s rival for territorial gain in the Baltic area. Erik had Johan imprisoned, but, with the help of his brother Duke Karl and the nobility, Johan staged a rebellion and in 1568 deposed the king. Although lacking his father’s practical, energetic character, Johan was Gustav Vasa’s most learned son. He had Catholic leanings and a genuine interest in theology. He wished to reconcile Protestants and Catholics, but his attempts to impose a Catholic-inspired liturgy (the “Red Book”) on the Swedish clergy had the opposite effect. Many of them

preferred exile and found asylum with Duke Karl, who had Calvinistic leanings. Johan had his son **Sigismund**, now crown prince of Sweden, educated as a Catholic and in 1587 successfully put forward his candidacy for the Polish throne. This led to a union of crowns on Johan's death, but it was short-lived, for Sigismund was soon deposed by his uncle, Duke Karl.

One of Johan's first actions as king was to negotiate with Denmark the Peace of Stettin (1570), ending the Northern Seven Years' War. Like Erik, he struggled to stifle Russia's ambitions in the Baltic, but Johan had Poland as his ally. The war with Russia continued until 1597, several years after his death.

To gain backing in deposing Erik, Johan had made concessions to both the nobility and to Duke Karl, and he enjoyed their support for many years, but toward the end of his reign he came into conflict with them, the nobility wanting more political power and Karl trying to make his duchy an independent state within the state. On Johan's death, Sweden was troubled **economically** as a result of incessant wars in the Baltic, politically as both the nobility and Duke Karl (soon to become **Karl IX**) jockeyed for increased power, and in **religion** as Sigismund, a Catholic, inherited a Protestant kingdom.

JOHANSSON, OLOF (1937–). Swedish politician. An active member of the **Center** (formerly Farmers') **Party**, Johansson was chairman of the Center Party Youth Organization from 1969 to 1971 and has been a member of the **Riksdag** since 1971. During the nonsocialist coalition governments under **Thorbjörn Fälldin**, Johansson held cabinet office from 1976 to 1978 and from 1979 to 1982. Like Fälldin, he was opposed to the proliferation of **nuclear** plants in Sweden and became a well-known figure in the energy debates of the 1970s. Johansson became chairman of the Center Party in 1987, and, in the four-party nonsocialist coalition government formed by **Carl Bildt** in 1991, he was appointed minister of the environment.

– K –

KALMAR UNION. A union of the Scandinavian countries (1397–1521). When the Danish king Valdemar Atterdag died without male

issue in 1375, his 23-year-old daughter Margareta was already married to King Haakon of Norway. Their child Olov was elected king of Denmark, with Queen Margareta his official guardian. When Haakon then died in 1380, Olov succeeded him, and the two kingdoms were united. As Olov was still a minor, Margareta was effectively ruler—shrewd, resolute, but flexible. Meanwhile the Swedes' dissatisfaction with their king, Albrekt of Mecklenburg, mounted until they finally turned to Margareta for help, and Albrekt was deposed in 1389. Olov had died in 1387, only 17 years old, and Margareta adopted her great-nephew **Erik of Pomerania** as her heir. In 1397 in Kalmar he was crowned king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; at that time, Norway included the Faeroes, Orkneys, Shetlands, and Iceland, and Sweden included **Finland**. The actual treaty document was only in draft form and was never ratified.

Erik was only 14 and Margareta was de facto ruler of a united Scandinavia until her death in 1412. Erik lacked her wisdom, patience, and political flair, and the union was soon in trouble under him. He was involved throughout most of his reign in a struggle with Schleswig and Holstein, which also caused friction with the **Hanseatic League**. To finance his wars, he levied heavy taxes on Sweden and installed Danish and German officials there, which the Swedes resented. When a blockade of Swedish ports by the Hanseatic League prevented the export of iron and copper, resentment turned to rebellion under **Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson**, who became Guardian of the Realm in 1435. Erik was officially deposed in 1439 and succeeded by Kristoffer of Bavaria.

The Kalmar Union was in force again until his death in 1448, when Sweden elected Karl Knutsson as king, while the Danes favored Christian of Oldenburg. This led to armed conflict, with Karl Knutsson and then the **Stures** (Sten the Elder, Svante, and then Sten the Younger) fighting to establish Swedish independence and with Christian I and then his son Hans attempting to reimpose the union. Hans's son Christian II invaded Sweden in 1518, defeated Sten Sture the Younger, and attempted to establish his rule forcibly by summarily executing many of Sten's supporters in the Stockholm Bloodbath of 1520. It sparked a national rising under **Gustav (I) Vasa**, who by 1521 had united Sweden behind him, expelled the Danes, and effectively brought the Kalmar Union to an end.

KAMPRAD, INGVAR (1926–). *See* IKEA.

KARL IX (1550–1611). Swedish king, youngest son of **Gustav I** Vasa and Margareta Leijonhufvud, half-brother of **Erik XIV**, and uncle of **Sigismund III** Vasa of Poland and Sweden. Karl inherited an independent duchy in central Sweden on the death of his father in 1560. In 1568 he joined his brother **Johan (III)** in a rebellion against Erik, who was deposed and succeeded by Johan. Johan died in 1592, and during the absence of his son and heir, King Sigismund of Poland, Karl was de facto ruler of Sweden. A Protestant with Calvinistic leanings, Karl had already defied Johan's Counter-Reformation measures. Members of the clergy who had refused to use Johan's Catholic-inspired liturgy, the "Red Book," had found a refuge in Karl's duchy. In 1593, before the Catholic Sigismund had returned from Poland to claim his Swedish kingdom, Karl called the Convention of **Uppsala**, which accepted the Augsburg Confession, thus reaffirming Sweden as a Lutheran country. Acting as regent, Karl increased pressure on his nephew until finally defeating him in open warfare in 1598 and, as the most ruthless of Gustav Vasa's sons, executing the leading Swedish supporters of King Sigismund in Linköping in 1600. He was formally proclaimed Karl IX in 1604, from which time Lutheranism remained the state **religion**, with the monarch as supreme administrator, until 2004.

Having usurped Sigismund's crown, Karl had made Poland his implacable enemy, and an inconclusive war was waged between them for a decade. In 1611 Christian IV of Denmark, seeing that Karl was engaged elsewhere, attacked a Sweden bereft of allies. At this point, with his country threatened on all sides, Karl died of a stroke. He had married Maria of the Palatinate and was succeeded by their 17-year-old son **Gustav II Adolf**, the legendary "Lion of the North," who speedily accomplished his immediate task of saving the country and then went on to establish Sweden as a European power.

KARL X GUSTAV (1622–1660). Swedish king, son of John Kasimir, Count Palatine, and Catherine, daughter of **Karl IX**, and cousin of Queen **Kristina**. Averse to marriage, Kristina persuaded the **Riksdag** to accept her cousin as heir to the throne in 1650. Immediately on her abdication in 1654, he became king. He recognized that too many

royal estates had passed into the hands of the nobility and set in train a scrutiny of the legality of their claims. Some estates were restored to the crown, but the main recovery of alienated lands was left to his son **Karl XI**. Trained at Sörö military academy in Denmark, Karl Gustav served with distinction during the Thirty Years' War and was appointed commander of the Swedish forces in Germany in 1648. Unlike Kristina, who above all wanted peace for her people, his inclination was always to settle a dispute by military force rather than diplomacy.

The struggle for supremacy in the Baltic was threatening Swedish interests, so in 1655 Karl Gustav went to war, first overrunning Poland. It proved easier to conquer than to hold, and the Poles rose up against the occupying forces, aided by the Dutch, who were alarmed at Sweden's increasing power, and by Russia. Hoping to exploit the situation, Denmark entered the war, and Karl Gustav turned on the Danes, quickly occupying the whole of Jutland. His army was in danger of being completely cut off, for he had no navy at his disposal, but early in 1658 he took a calculated risk and moved his entire army over the Belts, which in an abnormally cold winter had frozen over. Caught unawares, the Danes were obliged to accept the Treaty of Roskilde (1658), by the terms of which the hitherto Danish provinces of Halland, Bohuslän, and the very fertile Skåne became part of southern Sweden. Trondheim and the island of Bornholm were also ceded to Sweden.

Although Sweden had emerged as the largest and strongest of the Scandinavian countries, Karl Gustav was not satisfied. A few months after signing the treaty, he attacked Denmark again, this time intending to force Denmark-Norway into a Swedish-controlled Scandinavian kingdom. With Dutch help, Fredrik III and the citizens of Copenhagen put up a stirring defense of their capital and warded off the Swedish attack. Meanwhile, Swedish Pomerania was attacked, while the inhabitants of Trondheim and Bornholm rebelled and guerrilla bands in Skåne embarrassed the authorities. At this critical point in 1660, Karl Gustav suddenly died, only 38 years old. However, since a quiescent Scandinavia was in the interests of France, England, and Holland at this juncture, Brandenburg was persuaded to evacuate Swedish Pomerania, Russia returned Swedish territory in the Baltic, and Denmark was persuaded to accept the Treaty of Copenhagen (1660) in

which Trondheim and Bornholm reverted to Denmark-Norway but Skåne, Halland, and Bohuslän remained Swedish. Karl Gustav's legacy therefore was a reasonably secure country incorporating the southern provinces, which have remained Swedish ever since.

Karl Gustav married Hedvig Eleonora of Holstein-Gottorp in 1654 and had one son, **Karl (XI)**, who was only 5 when he succeeded his father.

KARL XI (1655–1697). Swedish king, son of **Karl X Gustav**. When his father Karl Gustav had succeeded Queen **Kristina**, he had recognized the necessity of a *reduktion*—reclaiming crown estates and revenues from the nobility—and began the process, but he was too occupied with foreign wars to pursue the matter. Karl XI was only 5 on his succession in 1660, allowing the regents, headed by Chancellor **Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie**, once more to strengthen the nobility's position at the crown's expense and to halt the "reduction" process. On his sudden death, Karl Gustav had left his country at war with Denmark, Poland, Russia, and Brandenburg. The regents obtained favorable terms in treaties with all of these and then turned to state finances. Reluctant to prejudice their own position, they weakened the monarchy further by the alienation of even more crown lands.

Sweden had expanded its boundaries at the expense of Denmark, while Holland saw Sweden as a threat to her maritime aspirations. De la Gardie saw an alliance with France linked to French subsidies as a free means of building up Swedish **defenses**. It was a miscalculation, for Brandenburg attacked France, and, however reluctantly, Sweden was obliged by treaty to come to France's aid. The Swedes were defeated at Fehrbellin (1675), which encouraged Denmark and Holland to declare war on Sweden. The Danes invaded, and Karl XI, who had assumed power in 1672, was by great personal gallantry able to win the Battle of **Lund** (1676) and expel the Danes.

The young king's bravery was remembered, while the policies of the regents and the nobility were discredited. In Europe as a whole, absolute monarchy was being accepted. In Sweden, by 1682 Karl, with the **Riksdag's** approval, was given absolute control, and by 1693 it was even declared that he and his heirs were "responsible to none on Earth for their actions." Karl used his divine right to carry out a

full-scale reduction, and by the end of his reign a third of all the land was in his hands, and the peasantry had had the threat of serfdom removed. Karl was then able to build up Sweden's military forces again. He introduced the **indelning** system, a form of recruitment started by **Gustav II Adolf** but now taken much further. The larger provinces were made responsible for providing and equipping their own regiments, including cavalry, while the fleet was rebuilt and based at Karlskrona, more southerly and practical than **Stockholm**.

In more romantic periods, Swedes were fascinated by their great warrior kings, such as Gustav II Adolf and **Karl XII**, but in modern times Karl XI, the king who restored the country's finances, valued peace, and preserved the peasants' traditional freedom, has been more to their liking. He married Ulrika Eleonora of Denmark in 1680, and they had one son, Karl (XII), and two daughters, Hedvig Sofia and **Ulrika Eleonora**.

KARL XII (1682–1718). Swedish king, son of **Karl XI** and Ulrika Eleonora of Denmark; one of Sweden's warrior kings. Although only 15 on the death of his father in 1697, Karl was soon declared of age and assumed absolute power. It was a time of changes and realignments in Europe: the complicated Spanish succession exercised European leaders for most of Karl's reign; Augustus II of Saxony also became king of Poland; Peter became sole tsar of Russia; and Karl's sister Hedvig Sofia married the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, which the new king of Denmark, Frederik IV, saw as a threat. England and Holland were increasingly trading nations during this period, using their influence to keep the peace, while Louis XIV of France seemed best served if German states were warring against each other. Countries that had lost territory to Sweden during the 17th century thought that with an untried 15-year-old on the throne and the nobility apparently disaffected, having lost lands and revenues under Karl XI, Sweden was vulnerable.

The Great Northern War broke out in 1700. Sweden's enemies Denmark, Saxony, and then Russia formed an alliance. However, Karl XII soon displayed his great strengths—military genius, bravery, and decisiveness. He invaded Denmark with the aid of an Anglo-Dutch squadron, and King Frederik sued for peace. He then moved quickly against Russia, and with a numerically small but well-trained

force he routed the Russian army at Narva in 1700. It was then the turn of Augustus of Saxony-Poland. In 1702 Karl defeated the Saxons at Kliszow, and in 1704 he occupied Warsaw, dethroned Augustus, and forced the Poles to accept Stanislaus Leszczyński as their king. By 1706 at Altranstadt, Augustus was forced to abdicate and withdraw from the alliance.

Karl now felt secure enough to deal decisively, as he thought, with Russia. In 1707 he moved on Moscow, expecting reinforcements from **Finland**, Poland, and also from Mazeppa, the tsar's opponent in the Ukraine, to reach him, but these troops did not appear in time. The tsar pursued a scorched-earth policy, and then an exceptionally severe winter took its toll of the Swedish army. Karl moved south in 1709 and besieged Poltava in order to force Peter into a pitched battle. Although greatly outnumbered, Karl might still have won, but he had been wounded in the foot two days earlier and contrary to his usual practice was unable to have overall control of the battle. The Swedish army fled, and Karl crossed with only a few hundred men into Bender, Turkey. Once news of Poltava spread, Sweden's enemies closed in. Augustus regained his Polish throne, the Danes invaded Skåne in southern Sweden, and the Russians occupied Karelia and Viborg.

Karl remained a virtual prisoner for five years in Bender, repeatedly trying to persuade the sultan to attack Russia. He became an embarrassment until he broke out in 1713 amidst great confusion (the *Kalabalik*, i.e., fracas, in Bender). Traveling incognito, Karl made an amazing ride on horseback to Stralsund in 15 days. Eventually he reached **Lund** in Skåne in 1715. Despite the dire state of Sweden's **economy**, he raised a new army and tried to repel the invaders of the Swedish mainland. In 1718 he invaded Norway to prevent a Danish-Norwegian attack, but he was shot in the head on the battlements of Fredriksten fortress and died instantly. It was rumored that the bullet had come from his own lines, a claim impossible to confirm or deny despite historians' scrutiny of the site and Karl's cranium. The Swedes moved swiftly to obtain peace terms. Partly with English mediation, they were able to salvage Wismar and Pomerania, but in the treaty of Nystad with Russia (1721) they had to accept the tsar's terms and lost their eastern territory and part of Finland.

Karl's personality is an enigma that has fascinated many writers, including Voltaire. Romantics considered him to be a great hero and man of destiny; others saw him as an obstinate despot who brought about the downfall of the Swedish Empire. He was uncommunicative, had no confidants, and left few personal documents, so his motivation and grand schemes are only speculation. Indisputably his death marked the end of absolutism. He left no direct heir, and his sister **Ulrika Eleonora** was elected monarch only after she had accepted a new constitution depriving the monarchy of almost all its power. The country was exhausted, its economy near collapse, and its **defenses** inadequate. The empire Karl had inherited had been acquired piecemeal, and defending it in the 18th century required not just military prowess but diplomatic skills, which Karl singularly lacked. Ultimately he became an anachronism, attempting to solve Sweden's problems with drawn sword at the head of a small, gallant army.

KARL XIII (1748–1818). King of Sweden from 1809 and of Norway from 1814, son of **Adolf Fredrik** and **Lovisa Ulrika**, and younger brother of **Gustav III**. During his brother's reign, Karl commanded the Swedish fleet against Russia in the 1788–1790 war and for a brief spell commanded the army too. After Gustav's assassination in 1792 he acted as regent until his nephew **Gustav IV Adolf** came of age in 1796. When his nephew was deposed in 1809, Karl was elected king, but only on his acceptance of a new constitution limiting the power of the monarchy. By this time Karl was old and his marriage to Charlotta of Oldenburg in 1774 had remained childless. When **Karl (XIV) Johan** was elected crown prince in 1810, Karl adopted him and was content to remain in the background, leaving Karl Johan the de facto ruler. In 1814 Karl Johan forced a **union with Norway**, and Karl became officially king of Sweden and Norway.

There is some ambivalence about Karl's loyalties. He was associated with the Anjala League, a group of **Finnish** officers who rebelled against Gustav III in 1788 during the Russian war in the **Anjala Conspiracy**. The dying Gustav had specified that Karl was to be just a member of the Council acting as regent during Gustav IV Adolf's minority, but Karl had himself made sole regent. However, during those four years he allowed himself to be dominated by Reuterholm, nicknamed

the “Grand Vizier,” a mystic and Free Mason who exploited Karl’s interest in occult sciences. After Gustav Adolf was deposed in 1809, Karl gave no support to those wishing to elect his nephew’s son Gustav as crown prince, going on instead to show a touching faith in Karl Johan’s judgment.

KARL XIV JOHAN (1763–1844). King of Sweden and **Norway** and founder of the present Bernadotte dynasty. Born Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, he was the son of a lawyer from Pau in southeast France. An ardent supporter of the French Revolution, he joined the French Army in 1780 and had a brilliant military career, rising to the rank of marshal of France in 1804. In 1805 he was created prince of Pontecorvo for gallantry in the Battle of Austerlitz. In 1810 Bernadotte accepted an invitation, instigated by young radical Swedish officers, to become crown prince of Sweden, assumed the name Karl Johan, and became a Protestant. From the outset he was virtually in control, for the childless King **Karl XIII** was already almost senile and quickly developed a touching faith in this handsome, dynamic adoptive son.

Karl Johan soon confounded the supporters of his candidature, who had hoped he would use his French influence and regain **Finland**, lost to Russia in the 1808–1809 war, because his “1812 policy” was almost the exact reverse. He joined Russia against Napoleon and then forced Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden in the Treaty of Kiel (1814); the **union with Norway** lasted from 1814 to 1905. His supporters had also assumed that as a child of the Revolution he would favor reform, but in effect he resisted all efforts by the liberals to reduce the power of the crown, and toward the end of his life he met increasing opposition to his conservative views. Another assumption that went into his invitation to Sweden was that Bernadotte, as a friend of Napoleon and a brilliant soldier, would improve Sweden’s standing militarily. In fact, Napoleon neither liked nor particularly trusted Bernadotte. Karl Johan did improve Sweden’s situation, but he achieved this by keeping Sweden-Norway free from wars throughout his entire reign.

He married Desirée Clary (**Desideria**), a merchant’s daughter from Marseilles, in 1798 and was succeeded by their son **Oscar (I)** in 1844.

KARL XV (1829–1872). King of Sweden-Norway, eldest son of **Oscar I** and Joséfine of Leuchtenberg. Karl had acted as regent for two years during his father's illness and succeeded to the throne in 1859. His reign coincided with many important reforms, carried through largely by his ministers Johan Gripenstedt and **Louis De Geer**, including the removal of **economic** restrictions, the revision of the penal code and of local government, and increased **religious** tolerance. Most important of all was the **Riksdag** reform of 1865–1866, when the old Four Estates gave way to a more democratic bicameral parliament. Karl was unenthusiastic about this measure but could not prevent it.

Karl XV was equally unsuccessful in his attempt to influence **foreign relations**. A zealous supporter of **Pan-Scandinavianism**, he promised Frederik VII of Denmark assistance, but, when the Dano-Prussian War started in 1864, the Swedish government refused to honor his promise. Karl was a popular monarch, handsome, outgoing, a patron of the arts, and a competent writer and painter. He was nevertheless unable to prevent the erosion of the authority of the crown. He married Lovisa of the Netherlands. They had one daughter but no son, and Karl was therefore succeeded by his younger brother, **Oscar II**.

KARLFELDT, ERIK AXEL (1864–1931). Swedish lyric poet. Karlfeldt is associated with a group of writers who turned away from the realistic and naturalistic trends current in the 1880s and in mellifluous lyric poetry sang the praises of their native provinces and old traditions. He was born in Dalarna and published several volumes of poetry reflecting the customs and natural language of the peasants in that province. He was elected a member of the **Swedish Academy** in 1904 and became its permanent secretary in 1912. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize** for **literature** posthumously in 1931.

KEY, ELLEN (1849–1926). Swedish author, **educationist**, and champion of **women's** rights. The daughter of Emil Key, a well-known politician and member of the **Riksdag**, Ellen Key was given a good educational grounding at home. When her father lost his fortune in 1880, she began teaching in **Stockholm**. She became a prominent lecturer, popular with workers' institutes and branches of the **temperance movement**. From 1900, Key was able to devote herself to

her writings, which received recognition both at home and abroad, especially in Germany. At heart a liberal, she tried to unite her views with socialist ideas, fighting for freedom of expression and of the individual and for the improvement of all citizens' lot. She was one of the first to demand the vote for women. She also criticized prevailing views on marriage and caused an outcry with her outspoken belief that love, not conventional morality, should be the deciding factor in a relationship.

Key's views on education were also radical for the period. Children, she maintained, should be allowed to develop freely under discreet maternal guidance, and she criticized schools for trying to make children conform. She advocated a school close to the present-day comprehensive system. Key believed that, with the emancipation of women, society would become gentler and war would no longer be feasible. Her views, expressed most importantly in *Barnets århundrade* (The century of the child, 1900) and *Lifslinjer* (Lines in life, 1903–1906), sometimes lacked clarity and were easily criticized by more trained minds, including philosophers and some writers, **August Strindberg** among them, but her sincerity and her ability to communicate made her a most influential figure of the period.

KIEL, TREATY OF. *See* KARL XIV JOHAN.

KREUGER, IVAR (1880–1932). Swedish industrialist and financier, known as the “Swedish Match King.” The son of a match manufacturer, Kreuger trained as a civil engineer and worked in the United States and South Africa before returning to Sweden in 1907. In 1913 he founded the United Swedish Match Company and set out to establish a world monopoly in match manufacture. With his partner Paul Toll, he founded the international financial concern Kreuger & Toll in 1924. By lending large sums to governments in deals involving monopolistic concessions, he was able to control 75 percent of the world match industry by the late 1920s. He created a financial empire with great international influence but was unable to withstand the world economic crisis, was in great difficulty in 1931, and finally committed suicide in Paris in March 1932.

The crash was followed by a wave of bankruptcies and suicides as the scale of his debts came to light. It took seven years to clear up his

complex financial dealings, frauds, and forgeries. In the aftermath of his death, it emerged that he had secretly donated funds to the Swedish Liberal prime minister **Carl Gustaf Ekman**. Ekman resigned in 1932, and the political scandal contributed to the fall of the government later that year. The **Social Democrats** came to power and remained in office either alone or in coalition for the next 44 years.

KRISTINA (1626–1689). Swedish queen, only child of **Gustav II Adolf**. Kristina was only 6 when her father fell at Lützen in 1632, and Sweden was in effect governed by Chancellor **Axel Oxenstierna** until 1644 when Kristina came of age. The fortunes of the nobility had greatly improved during Gustaf Adolf's reign, but mutual respect had ensured wholehearted support for the king. After 1632 the nobility acquired even more land and revenues, while the royal estates were being sacrificed to meet the costs of the Thirty Years' War. Many Swedish aristocrats had fought in Germany and the Baltic states, where serfdom still prevailed, and they wished to impose such a system on the Swedish peasantry, which had always enjoyed its freedom. Kristina inherited the Vasa intellect and personality, and she was a gifted linguist, philosopher, and patron of the arts, but she was disinclined to tackle the country's **economic** and social problems. Indeed she exacerbated them by bestowing her favorites with royal estates, the revenues from which had been earmarked for civil servants' salaries and other state expenses.

At her father's request, Kristina had been educated as a male heir during her minority. She seems to have been bisexual by nature and found the idea of marriage and childbirth distasteful, although Oxenstierna urged her to produce an heir. She shrewdly played off the nobility and the dissatisfied peasantry against each other and had her cousin **Karl (X) Gustav** accepted by the **Riksdag** in 1648 as commander of the Swedish armies in Germany and in the following year as her successor to the throne. She had by then decided to convert to Catholicism, which meant she could no longer be Swedish monarch and defender of the Protestant faith. In 1654 she abdicated, taking a tearful farewell of her people, and went via Innsbruck, Austria, where she officially embraced the Catholic faith, to Rome.

During her reign, Kristina built up a cultural court life, was a generous patron to artists and philosophers, including the Swedish polymath

Georg Stiernhielm and the French philosopher René Descartes, who spent four months in her capital—and died there of pneumonia. She did nothing to rescue the crown's financial position, however, and in the eyes of many of her subjects, moreover, she had betrayed her country by abandoning her father's faith. Twice after her abdication she returned to Sweden but found no enthusiasm for her reinstatement. She died in Rome and was buried there in Saint Peter's Basilica—an ironic end to the only child of the great Lion of the North and champion of Protestantism.

KROOK, CAROLINE (1946–). Swedish Lutheran bishop. Born in **Stockholm**, she studied theology at **Lund** University and was ordained in 1969. In that year she also took her doctorate in theology, specializing in the various forms of worship. She is also a trained psychologist. Her first post was as parish priest in **Malmö**, where her duties included being spiritual adviser in Malmö prison. She then spent some years in Lund, becoming assistant minister in Lund Cathedral before returning to Stockholm in 1985. She served there as dean of Stockholm Cathedral (1990–1998) before her consecration as bishop of Stockholm in 1998, Sweden's second **woman** bishop, after **Christina Odenberg**. She has always been aware of the opposition among some Swedish clergy to the ordination of women but rejects any idea of counteracting this by special measures favoring women's appointments, insisting that merit should always be the only criterion. A well-known and respected figure, often seen and heard on television and radio, she has nevertheless stated that she would not wish to be elevated to the archbishopric when Archbishop **Karl Gustav Hammar** retires in 2006. *See also* RELIGION.

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LAESTADIUS, LARS LEVI (1800–1861). Swedish revivalist preacher and botanist. Laestadius was a Lutheran parson in Kare-suando in northern Sweden from 1826 to 1849 and then in Pajola. He had felt that preaching was futile, but then in 1845 he underwent a great spiritual crisis and emerged with new insight and great revivalist zeal. His emotionally charged preaching with its emphasis on pub-

lic confession of one's transgressions attracted many people, including **Lapps**, living in the harsh northern environment, and Laestadianism spread throughout the north of Sweden and **Finland** but made little impact in central and southern Sweden. Since Laestadianism was based on the Lutheran doctrine, it was no danger to the established church theologically. Socially, however, it was more threatening to the hierarchy, for the revivalist preacher attracted large crowds who traveled great distances to hear him and broke with the old parish bonds. It was in effect one of the first of many popular movements in the 19th century that helped to bring about change in the social order when social reform in the **Riksdag** had stagnated. *See also* RELIGION.

LAGERLÖF, SELMA OTTILIANA LOVISA (1858–1940). Swedish novelist. Lagerlöf grew up on her father's manor, Mårbacka, in Värmland. There she imbibed the old traditions and atmosphere that colored her works. It was the loss of Mårbacka that spurred her on to write her first novel, *Gösta Berlings saga* (1891), which is set in Värmland and uses many childhood stories. Twelve cavaliers, led by the eponymous Gösta Berling, form a pact with Sintram, an embodiment of the devil, that will allow them to rule over the Ekeby estate for one year if they live only for pleasure. Repentance, retribution, and a woman's sacrificial love, however, cause the cavaliers to break Sintram's power and realize the necessity of order and responsibility. The themes introduced in this first, successful novel are found in Lagerlöf's subsequent works. In *En Herrgårdssägen* (1899, translated as *The Tale of a Manor*), Ingrid's love rescues Gunnar Hede from insanity triggered by the imminent threat of losing his beloved Värmland home. The epic two-part novel *Jerusalem* (1901–1902) is based on a true story of a group of peasants from Dalarna who **emigrated** to Jerusalem to live as the first Christians did. The first part, describing traditional life in rural Dalarna and the heartache of parting, shows the authoress at the height of her creative powers and brought her international fame.

In *Herr Arnes penningar* (Sir Arne's hoard, 1904), a supernatural element is introduced. In the late 16th century a priest and his household are brutally murdered. The dead seek vengeance, and a ghost is sent to the surviving Elsalil to help find the murderer. Elsalil falls in

love with the perpetrator and is torn between justice for the dead and love for the killer. As shown in *Antikrists mirakler* (The miracles of the Antichrist, 1897), however, Lagerlöf was fascinated by legends, myths, and the supernatural but never wholly accepted them.

As a former teacher, Lagerlöf was always interested in children's **education**. When she was commissioned to write a textbook on Swedish geography, the result was *Nils Holgerssons underbara resa genom Sverige* (Nils Holgersson's wonderful journey through Sweden, 1906–1907), in which Nils flies over the Swedish landscape on the back of a wild goose. It became a children's classic and was soon found in translation throughout the world.

The brutality of World War I stifled Lagerlöf's creativity, and, except for the rather patchy novel *Löwensköldska ringen* (1925, The ring of the Löwenskölds), she wrote only memoirs after 1918. She was by then nationally and internationally renowned and in 1907 was able to buy back her beloved Mårbacka. That year she received an honorary doctorate from **Uppsala** University, in 1909 she was awarded the **Nobel Prize** for **literature**, and in 1914 she became the first **woman** member of the **Swedish Academy**. She was interested in social and moral issues, and recent critics have also underlined her influence on women's emancipation and the Peace Movement. She was a consummate storyteller, but she dealt with universal, timeless themes such as love, conscience, duty, and patriotism. If *Amor vincit omnia* is often the final outcome, it is only as a result of the protagonist's hard-fought struggle between good and evil. *See also* LITERATURE.

LAND ENCLOSURES. Over the centuries, Swedish farming land had been divided up among farmers' heirs until by the early 18th century the resulting small plots were uneconomic and a hindrance to progress. A peasant could own as many as 50 strips of land scattered over a large area, causing him to waste time traveling from one strip to another and making him dependent on other peasants. At the instigation of Jacob Faggot (1699–1777), head of the National Land Survey, a scheme for the reallocation or exchange of land (*storskifte*) was introduced in 1757, aiming at forming larger units. The benefits of this **agricultural** reform were slight, for its actual scope was limited and its application less thorough than had been originally intended.

Inspired by enclosure reform in England and Denmark, Rutger Maclean, a Swedish landowner of Scottish descent, decided in 1783 to introduce a more drastic reform (*enskifte*) on his lands at Svaneholm in Skåne, the fertile south of Sweden. Despite strong opposition from farmers, he reallocated land following the principle of unitary holdings and one farmhouse on each holding. This led not only to larger, more effective agricultural units but also to the breakup of the old village communities. It was soon evident that the reform resulted in increased productivity, and a law passed in 1803 enabled the *enskifte* to be realized throughout the entire province of Skåne, followed in 1804 by Skaraborg county, and in 1807 by the whole of Sweden with the exception of Kopparberg, Gävleborg, west Norrland, and **Finland**. Farmers' traveling distances were reduced radically, and they became independent of other farmers. They were left to their own devices and could plow up meadow and grazing land. Within a few decades, the reform had dissipated small farming communities and altered Swedish landscapes, especially in Skåne.

LANDSORGANISATIONEN (LO) (SWEDISH CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS). A few trade unions were formed in Sweden during the 1860s and 1870s. It was the beginning of an unruly period in labor relations, exemplified in the 1879 Sundsvall strike involving 5,000 workers in the timber industry. The number of unions increased, and in 1898 they joined together to form the LO. It was agreed that within three years all unions within the LO would be affiliated with the **Social Democratic Party**, which had been formed in 1889.

In 1902 the employers formed their counterpart organization, **Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen** (SAF, Swedish Federation of Employers). The first real trial of strength between the two was in 1909, when SAF countered strikes with a lockout and the LO responded with a **general strike** (*Storstrejken*). It lasted a month, after which union funds ran out and members had to return to work, but despite its defeat, the LO had demonstrated its potential. By 1928 a new law on legally binding collective bargaining was passed, leading in 1938 to the **Saltsjöbaden Agreement** between SAF and the LO, which regulated procedures on collective bargaining and industrial action and heralded a period of harmony in industrial relations.

The LO's highest authority is its Congress, which meets every five years to set policy. The General Council meets twice annually to effect the Congress's decisions, and the National Executive meets weekly.

The LO's central bargaining power had been somewhat eroded by the 1980s, when some individual members of SAF began to deal directly with some of the large unions, including the Metal Workers' Union, the LO's oldest and third largest union, but its role is still central.

Since 1974 boards of directors of large firms have had to include trade union representatives. In an attempt to increase wealth distribution and workers' influence further, the LO in the 1970s accepted the **Rudolf Meidner** plan, whereby 20 percent of the profits of companies with a certain number of employees (50 or 100 was suggested) should go annually into funds to be administered by a union board. The funds—known as Wage Earner Funds (WEF)—would be used to promote trade union activities among all members and for members' **education** and training, research, cultural and recreational facilities, and so forth. There was great opposition to WEFs, not only among SAF members and nonsocialist parties but even among more moderate Social Democratic supporters who felt socialism was being pushed too far. However, the WEF scheme was accepted as Social Democratic Party policy. The party lost the 1976 election, and by the time it was returned to power in 1982 the WEF scheme had been watered down to become innocuous. No further money was to be paid into WEFs after 1990.

The LO has become a powerful force in Swedish society. It embraces 23 unions, with a total membership of more than two million in a country of nine million. As well as guarding members' interests in collective bargaining, it encourages workers' education through the **Arbetarnas Bildningsförbund** (ABF, Workers' Educational Association) and its own schools. It is also represented on more than 30 central agencies, including the powerful Arbetsmarknadsstyrelsen (AMS, Labor Market Board), the Occupation and Safety Board, and the **Immigration** Board.

LANGUAGE. See LAPPS; SWEDISH LANGUAGE.

LAPPS (SAMI). An ethnic minority, the Lapps, or Sami people as they are also called, stem from the oldest inhabitants in Scandinavia. There are references to them in ancient sources, and pollen analysis has dated a Lappish ski to as early as 2000 B.C. They were nomadic hunters, fishers, and reindeer herdsman, roaming the tundra, forests, and coastlines of Lappland (i.e., the northern regions of Norway, Sweden, **Finland**, and the Kola Peninsula in Russia) long before those countries had been politically defined. Their Mongolian origins, Fenno-Ugrian language, and culture are quite distinct from those of the Nordic peoples, and their way of life was traditionally adapted to the severe conditions of the very north of Europe. Approximately 2,000 Lapps live in Russia, 3,000 in Finland, 22,000 in Norway, and 10,000 in Sweden.

Ideally suited to their natural habitat, the Lapps could cope with the harsh conditions in Lappland but were more vulnerable to threats from Scandinavian civilization spreading northward. In the Middle Ages, *birkarlar* (traders) had a monopoly on **trade** with the Lapps, dealing in furs and even collecting taxes. In the 16th century, Denmark-Norway, Sweden, and Russia disputed the right to tax the Lapps and their reindeer herds. Another threat arose in 1673 when thousands of Finns were settled around Umeå in Lappland to hold it against Danes and Norwegians, inevitably disturbing the Lappish herding patterns. Even so, they were still an exotic, almost unknown people when **Carolus Linnaeus** journeyed to Lappland in 1732 and published his *Iter lapponicum* (Lappland journey). The talks between Norway and Sweden in 1905 leading to the dissolution of the Swedish **union with Norway** led, inter alia, to a treaty giving Swedish Lapps the right to graze their reindeer across the Norwegian border.

Advancing industrialization proved to be a severe hazard to Lappish culture: roads and railways interrupted Lapps' migration routes; waterfalls in Lappland were harnessed; electric power lines were cut through forests. Perhaps the greatest threats, however, were government measures to regularize the Lapps' existence. They were obliged to think in the same monetary terms as the rest of the country, slaughtering and marketing their reindeer, and often using modern farming methods instead of the traditional seasonal migration. Increasing numbers of Lapps abandoned their ancient lifestyle, moved further

south, and settled in communities. By the 1970s fewer than a third of the Swedish Lapps were still dependent on their reindeer herds. The change was accelerated by the state insisting that every Lappish child attend school. In 1942 a folk high school for Lapps was established at Sorsele (removed in 1945 to Jokkmokk), where, as well as general courses, instruction in Sami language and culture was offered.

In 1904 the first attempts were made to bring Swedish Lapps together. By 1918 a national meeting to discuss legal and cultural Lappish affairs was held in Östersund. Individualistic by nature, the Lapps did not take easily to organization. By 1950 the National Swedish Lapp Assembly was formed in Jokkmokk, representing 44 Sami villages and 13 associations in Sweden. It meets annually and works to promote Lapps' economic, social, administrative, and cultural interests. A Lappish **newspaper** founded in 1919 was taken over in 1960 by the highly respected Dr. Israel Ruong, a Lapp and school inspector, and Lapp **radio** stations were established. In 1962 an **ombudsman** was appointed to deal with Lapp interests.

In 1605 **Karl IX** instituted an annual Lapp Market in Jokkmokk. It has been held in the first week in February ever since, has now celebrated its 400th anniversary, and attracts some 45,000 visitors. For the last few decades, as well as presenting the Lappish way of life, it has allowed the Lapps to confront visiting politicians with their grievances.

The dilemma remains that measures to help preserve Lappish culture tend toward increased organization and therefore away from the traditional Lappish way of life.

LARSSON, CARL (1853–1919). *See* VISUAL ARTS.

LAVAL, CARL GUSTAV DE (1845–1913). Swedish engineer and inventor. One of several gifted Swedes whose creative work helped to further the Industrial Revolution in Sweden toward the end of the 19th century, Laval included among his many inventions a centrifugal cream separator (1878) and the first practical steam turbine (1883). He also invented milking machines and apparatus for gauging the fat content in milk. Laval was involved in founding several companies to exploit his own inventions, including AB Separator and

AB De Laval's Ångturbin (Steam Turbine Co.). He was a member of the **Riksdag** from 1888 to 1890 and 1893 to 1902.

LEFT PARTY (VÄNSTERPARTIET). Although the **Social Democratic Party** did not have as many factions as the other major **political parties**, **Hjalmar Branting** did have to cope with left-wing rebels who objected to his lack of revolutionary fervor. In 1917 Hinke Bergegren and other anarchistic members broke away from the party to form the Swedish Social Democratic Left Party (Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Vänsterparti). By 1921 some of these dissidents returned to the fold, while others formed the Swedish Communist Party (Sveriges Kommunistiska Parti). In its ideology, this new party identified itself closely with the Soviet Union and wanted Swedish industry and natural resources to be brought under state control by revolutionary means. Its support came mainly from the large industrial towns and from poor farmers in northern Sweden, but its violence deterred many potential voters. During **World War II**, sympathy for the USSR helped to swell party support, and in the first postwar elections the Communists won 15 seats in the Lower Chamber, but during the Cold War support waned.

After 1953 the party began to adopt an attitude more independent of Moscow. In 1967 it changed its name to Left Party Communists (Vänsterpartiet Kommunisterna, VPK), at which point a Maoist group left the party and formed the Marxist-Leninist Communist Union (Kommunistiska Förbundet Marxist-Leninsterna, KFML). Ten years later, a few other members left to form the Moscow-faithful Workers' Communist Party (Arbetarpartiet Kommunisterna, APK); neither they nor KFML won a single seat in the **Riksdag**.

Lars Werner became leader, in 1976, of the main Communist Party, and while still believing in socialism he stressed that this aim would be achieved by democratic, not revolutionary, means. In 1990 the party changed its name to Left Party (Vänsterpartiet), discarding the "communist" tag altogether. The party's following was still to be found mainly among industrial workers, but Werner, a popular figure, also enjoyed a certain amount of support among intellectuals and in universities. In elections in the 1970s and 1980s, the Left won between 17 and 20 seats in the Riksdag, rising to 21 in 1991. In 1994,

when the Social Democrats were returned to power, Vänsterpartiet, under its new leader Gudrun Schyman, did well, and in 1998 it did even better. This support was not sustained in the 2002 elections, however, when it lost heavily to the Social Democrats.

Opinion polls suggest a worse result in 2006, and the party seems to be going through an identity crisis. Its present leader, Lars Ohly, has been severely criticized by his party for declaring himself a communist instead a “leftpartist,” and there is a danger that the party will split between those who consider the party to be a socialist, feminist party and those who want to “put the *k* [as in *Kommunist*] back into the party’s name.” With neither the Social Democrats nor the nonsocialist bloc seemingly able to achieve an overall majority, this has occasionally given the Left Party the deciding vote, but such influence is more apparent than real, for a party aiming at increased public ownership and power to the workforce is hardly likely to vote with Conservatives against Social Democrats. *See also* POLITICAL PARTIES.

LIBERAL PARTY. *See* FOLKPARTIET; POLITICAL PARTIES.

LIBRARIES. Sweden’s library services can be traced back to the Enlightenment and to 19th-century legislation on national literacy. In about 1800 the first parish libraries were set up, usually run by the pastor, and by 1868 there were 37 of them. In **Gothenburg**, the Dickson Public Library, donated by Gothenburg merchant James Dickson, was established in 1861 and formed the basis of the city library there. By the turn of the century, the Labor Movement and other popular movements were establishing libraries for their members, and in 1905 state aid was granted to public libraries for the first time. In the 1920s many small libraries amalgamated. **Stockholm** city library was the result of such an amalgamation, and its main building was inaugurated in 1928. There have been libraries for the blind since the 1910s, and the first children’s library opened in Stockholm in 1911. A School of Librarianship was founded in 1926.

It was decided in 1930 that every county would have a central library, which would support branch libraries by lending books, sending out mobile libraries, and offering technical guidance. Financial aid was to come from both the state and the various county councils, and services would be free to the public. By 1954 the organization

was complete, and there are now 24 central libraries covering the whole country.

Kungliga Biblioteket (KB, the Royal Library) in Stockholm serves as the national library. Since 1661 it has had the remit to collect, preserve, and care for all Swedish books produced, which now total some 265,000 items per year. The university libraries are also copyright libraries, and there is close cooperation between them and the KB, not least in the preparation of a central catalog. Since 1953, the KB has compiled lists of Swedish publications for the weekly *Svensk bokhandel* (Swedish book trade) and the annual *Svensk bokförteckning* (Swedish national bibliography). Since 1953 it has also compiled a catalog of foreign acquisitions by Swedish research libraries. There is now a database, called LIBRIS. As well as the KB and the university libraries, the **Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences** and the Academy of Literature have specialized libraries, both from the 18th century.

In 1972 the Bibliotekshögskolan (University College of Librarianship) was established at Borås. It offers special two-year graduate courses.

LIND, JENNY (1820–1887). Swedish soprano who gained fame as the “Swedish Nightingale” because of the remarkable range and sweetness of her voice. Born of a humble **Stockholm** family, she was accepted as a pupil at the Royal Theatre, Stockholm, at the age of 10. She made her debut there as Agatha in Carl Maria von Weber’s *Der Freischütz*. After studying in Paris, she went on to win fame first in opera but then, after 1849, in concerts throughout Europe and the United States, where she was received with great acclaim. Her earnings were largely devoted to the founding and endowing of **musical** scholarships and charities in her own country and in England.

Hans Christian Andersen fell in love with her when he visited Sweden, but the feeling was not mutual. She married her piano accompanist, Otto Goldschmidt (1829–1907). In 1852 she retired from the stage and resided thereafter mostly in London. From 1883 to 1886 she taught at the Royal College of Music in London.

LINDGREN, ASTRID (1907–2002). A writer of children’s stories who became a national icon. The second of four children, Lindgren

enjoyed a happy childhood in a close-knit family on a farm in Småland. Here she developed a love of the country and of animals. Her first success as a writer was the publication of *Pippi Långstrump* (Pippi Longstocking, 1945). With boisterous humor and irony, she diverged from the moralistic tradition of children's stories and satirized the conventional narrow-mindedness of the adult world. Pippi is a sort of child's wish-fulfillment—kind, rambunctious, rich and strong, and free from adult restraint—and she went straight to young readers' hearts.

Another two Pippi books appeared, followed by books about the Bullerby (noisy village) children (1946), *Mästerdetektiven Blomkvist* (1946) and *Emil på Lönneberga* (1968) and its sequels, dealing with the pranks of farm boy Emil at the turn of the 20th century. When she portrayed a harsher world in *Bröderna Lejonhjärta* (The brothers Lionheart, 1973), Lindgren was criticized for dealing with the tragedy of a child's death, but she believed children should be treated with respect and not patronized or sheltered from real life. Thousands of devoted young readers proved her case. She wrote more than 50 books, ranging from fantasy to realism, with warmth, humor, and above all sympathy for the child and the underdog. Her books became hugely successful and were translated into dozens of languages, and many have been successfully filmed for both the big screen and television.

Lindgren was not afraid to speak her mind when she saw injustice, and people listened. Her intervention brought about what became known popularly as the *Lex Lindgren*, a law that helped alleviate farm animals' suffering. Even more crucial was her inimitable reaction to newly imposed retrospective tax increases in 1976, obliging her to pay more than 100 percent of her income that year. She sent her *Saga of Pomperipossa in Momania* to the tabloid *Expressen*, where she ridiculed the government and showed how things had gotten out of hand. The finance minister told her to stick to her own profession, but she had raised a wave of indignation that helped defeat the **Social Democratic** government in the autumn elections of that year.

When her funeral procession passed through **Stockholm**, 100,000 people of all ages lined the streets. The funeral service held in Storkyrkan (Stockholm Cathedral) was attended by the Swedish king and queen and the crown princess, as well as government representatives and other dignitaries, but at her request she was buried in the family grave in Småland. *See also* LITERATURE.

LINDH, ANNA (1957–2003). Swedish politician. Lindh's father was an artist and her mother a teacher, and she was born in the country near the small town of Enköping. She studied law at **Uppsala** University and as a graduate served for a time as a law clerk. Interested in politics since the time of the Vietnam War, Lindh was an active member of the Swedish Young **Social Democrats** (Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Ungdomsförbundet, SSU). In 1982, at age 25, she became a member of the **Riksdag**. From 1984 to 1990 she was chairman of the SSU and helped steer it in an environmentally active direction. In 1990 she married Bo Holmberg, sometime government minister of municipal and civil affairs, and they had two sons, born 1990 and 1993. In 1991–1994, she was deputy mayor of Stockholm, in charge of culture and leisure.

In 1994 **Ingvar Carlsson** appointed her minister for the environment. Sweden had just voted for membership in the **European Union** (EU), and Lindh realized the opportunities for environmental progress offered by membership. She succeeded in establishing a common EU strategy against acidification, and, despite resistance from various quarters, she helped prepare for EU legislation on dangerous chemical substances. She was also active in the EU talks on global warming that led to the Kyoto Protocol of 1997. In 1998 Prime Minister **Göran Persson** appointed her foreign minister. Some felt she was too young and inexperienced, but her industry; ability to master a brief; spontaneous, open nature; and sense of humor soon dispelled doubts. Sweden's six-month presidency of the EU approached soon after Lindh took office and was a critical test of her abilities, but one she passed with flying colors. She established good relations with other European foreign ministers and impressed them all, at the same time helping Swedes feel comfortable as one of the EU states.

Lindh worked toward the acceptance of eight new EU members (approved in December 2000), including **Estonia**, Latvia, and Lithuania, all of which had historic ties with Sweden. It was feared that the cordial Swedish relations with the United States enjoyed during the Bill Clinton era might be soured with the election of a Republican president, but despite differences of opinion and Sweden insisting on adherence to international law, Lindh established a good rapport with Secretary of State Colin Powell, who was quoted as saying the best things about Sweden were "**ABBA, Volvo, and Anna.**"

By the new millennium, Anna Lindh admired as a representative of a modern, outward-looking Sweden, and it was taken for granted that she would become the next leader of the Social Democratic Party and Sweden's first **woman** prime minister. Thus, the Swedish nation was shocked on 11 September 2003 at the news that Lindh had been stabbed and mortally wounded while shopping in NK, a department store in **Stockholm**. Mijailo Mijalovic, a mental patient, was convicted of her murder and brought such hopes for her further political stewardship to an end. It was a measure of the affection in which she was held that an Anna Lindh Memorial Fund was quickly set up and generously supported.

LINDMAN, ARVID (1862–1936). Swedish Conservative politician, industrialist, and rear admiral. Lindman was a leading member of conservative groups in the **Riksdag** from 1906 until 1935, a period of great parliamentary and social change in Sweden. He was a member of the Lower Chamber and was known as a more moderate, flexible, and forward-looking politician than **Ernst Trygger**, his “dark-blue” counterpart in the Upper Chamber. Lindman's first ministerial experience was as minister of naval affairs in Christian Lundeberg's short-lived government in the autumn of 1905. When later that year the new prime minister, Liberal leader **Karl Staaff**, resigned, Lindman formed a minority Conservative government that remained in office until 1911. The franchise issue had been rumbling for many years, and Lindman too was anxious to introduce reform. His Reform Bill, which with minor modifications was accepted by both chambers in 1908, was a compromise on previous proposals: all tax-paying males over 24 could vote for the Lower Chamber; the property requirement for the Upper Chamber was lowered; and plural voting, although retained, was reduced.

Unlike Staaff, a parliamentarian and reformer, Lindman and his government could easily cooperate with the king against radicalism. Lindman's social record as prime minister is far from reactionary, however, as he carried through some liberal measures already initiated by Staaff and instigated others. In 1906 a law was passed severely restricting the acquisition of land by private enterprise in Norrland, where farmers, ruthlessly exploited by large **forestry** companies, were in danger of losing their land and their living. In 1907 Lindman arranged for the state to purchase half the shares of the

Grängesberg **mining** company, with an option to buy the remainder in 25 or 35 years. The state had already built a hydroelectric power plant at Trollhättan in 1906. In 1909 a Waterfalls Board was established to supervise the country's hydroelectric power reserves. In that year, night work for **women** in industry was banned, and shop hours were limited.

Franchise reform led to increased Liberal and **Social Democratic** representation in the Riksdag, and in 1911 Lindman was defeated on a **defense** issue. Staaff formed his second ministry but then resigned in 1914. A Conservative government lasted until 1917 under **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld**, but his pro-German stance, and the scandal caused by a Swedish diplomat having allowed a German to use Swedish diplomatic channels to send coded messages to Berlin, led to a new Liberal–Social Democratic government in office.

In the decade after **World War I**, no government lasted more than two years. In 1928, Lindman, then 66, yet again formed a minority Conservative government, but by 1930 he was forced to resign, this time on the issue of protective tariffs on imported foodstuffs to help farmers. It was the last time he held ministerial office, but in 1935, one year before his death, the two parliamentary Conservative groups, one in each chamber, united under his leadership to form Riksdagshögern, known simply as *Högern*, the Right. Later that year Lindman handed over the chairmanship to **Gösta Bagge**.

LING, PER HENRIK (1776–1839). Ling has been called the “Father of Swedish Gymnastics.” In 1804 he was employed as fencing master at **Lund** University, and there in the following year he began instruction in his own system of gymnastics, which gained worldwide popularity as the Swedish System. In 1813 he founded the Royal Central Gymnastics Institute in **Stockholm**, leading activities there until his death. He had been afforded the title of professor in 1825, and in 1835 he became a member of the **Swedish Academy**.

When in Stockholm, Ling became acquainted with Götiska Förbundet (the Gothic Society), a group of young enthusiasts for Norse culture and their **Viking** ancestry. He became one of its most zealous members and wrote several works with motifs from Norse **literature** and mythology, but most of his writing is forgotten today, and it is as a gymnast that he is remembered.

LINNAEUS, CAROLUS (LINNÉ, CARL VON) (1707–1778).

Swedish botanist, zoologist, and medical doctor. Born in Småland in southern Sweden, the son of a Lutheran pastor, Linnaeus studied medicine at **Lund** and then botany at **Uppsala**, where he was appointed lecturer in that field in 1730. He continued his studies in Holland, where he took his doctorate, and also visited England and France. While in Holland, for two years he was in charge of the botanical gardens at Hartenkamp near Haarlem. Linnaeus—von Linné after 1757 when he was ennobled—had an insatiable curiosity about people and nature and undertook a series of journeys in his native Sweden: to Lappland in 1732, Dalarna in 1734, Öland and Gotland in 1741, Västergötland in 1746, and Skåne in 1749. Many parts of these provinces, especially the **Lapp** region, were unknown, almost inaccessible territory, and Linné's journeys were often adventurous. Each journey was recorded and published and did much to introduce Swedes to their own country. His factual, unembellished, immensely readable style also played an important part in the development of modern Swedish prose.

In Holland, Linné published his system of botanical nomenclature in *Systema naturae* (1735), followed by *Fundamenta botanica* (1736), *Genera plantarum* (1737), and *Critica botanica* (1737), where he founded a sexual system of flora classification—to the dismay of some “respectable” members of society. He practiced medicine in **Stockholm** for a spell from 1738, and then in 1741 he was appointed professor of medicine at Uppsala. The post was expanded to embrace natural history and botany and entailed the directorship of the botanical gardens at Uppsala. In 1745 Linné published *Flora suecica* and *Fauna suecica*, followed by *Philosophia botanica* (1750) and *Species plantarum* (1753). Linné achieved a concise method of classifying plants and animals by introducing a binomial nomenclature of generic and then specific names, which forms the basis of modern classification.

In 1758 he bought Hammarby, near Uppsala, and moved his considerable collection of specimens and other material there in 1766. After his death, his collection was bought by Sir J. E. Smith, founder of the Linnaean Society (1788), and it is now housed in Burlington House in London. His birthplace, Råhult, in Skåne, was restored in 1935, and Hammarby, his Uppsala home, was inaugurated in 1939 as a museum.

Linné belongs to a group of outstanding 18th-century Swedish scientists, including **Christopher Polhem**, **Carl Wilhelm Scheele**, **Anders Celsius**, and **Jöns Jacob Berzelius**, whose inventions brought them international fame. He was a founding member of the **Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences** in 1739 and its first president. In the spirit of the age, he sent his disciples (often with the aid of the **East India Company**) to far-flung countries to observe, collect specimens, and report back. Daniel Solander, for example, went with James Cook on his first voyage to the South Seas, and Anders Sparrman on the second. Peter Forsskåhl accompanied a Danish expedition to Arabia, and Peter Löfling led a Spanish expedition to South America.

LITERATURE. No Swedish manuscripts predate the 14th century, although a literature closely related to the rich Old Icelandic literature almost certainly existed. The earliest preserved literature is mostly in Latin and influenced by the church, the *Revelationes* of Saint Bridget providing the finest example. The first documents in the **Swedish language** were legal codes, culminating in King Magnus Eriksson's national *Landslag* (c. 1350). Ballads and romances were translated and adapted into the vernacular during the Middle Ages, but the unsettled political climate impeded cultural development.

Gustav I Vasa brought political stability, but literature during the Reformation was mostly **religious** and didactic, and the most notable publications of the period were Swedish translations of Scripture, first the New Testament (1526) and then the whole Bible (1541). With Sweden's new status as a European power in the 17th century, a new confidence was reflected in its literature, led by **Georg Stiernhielm**, who adopted classical forms in his poetry. Swedish, not Latin, was chosen by **Olof Rudbeck** in his *Atland* (1679–1702), the apotheosis of Swedish Gothic ideology, which “proved” that Sweden was the cradle of Western civilization.

Olof von Dalin (1708–1763) spread the ideas of the Enlightenment in his *Den svenska Argus* (The Swedish Argus, 1732–1734), modeled on Joseph Addison's and Richard Steele's *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* and written in flexible, modern prose. Important too were the travel descriptions of his contemporary **Carolus Linnaeus**. To Voltaire's impact on Swedish literature was added the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and a pastoral theme runs through the poetry of Fru Nordenflycht (1718–1763) and her contemporaries. In the reign of **Gustav**

III, a patron of the arts, poetry flourished, and J. H. Kellgren (1751–1795) was the best of several writers invited to the royal court. Widely popular to this day is **Carl Michael Bellman** (1740–1795) whose *Fredman's Epistles* and *Songs* combine rococo charm and baroque realism to conjure up in verse and music a lively but dissolute **Stockholm** in the late 18th century.

Romantic influences from England and Germany merged with nationalism in the poetry of several Swedish writers in the early 19th century. **Erik Gustav Geijer** was the leading figure behind *Götiska Förbundet* (Gothic Society), formed to revive Swedish spirits after the loss of **Finland** to Russia in 1809 by looking back to their **Viking** ancestors. He and his colleagues chose Old Norse themes, a reminder of Scandinavia's illustrious past. Esaias Tegnér's *Frithiof's Saga* (1825), a romanticized version of an Old Scandinavian saga, achieved international fame. An equally rich source of inspiration was found in Platonic idealistic philosophy and German Romantic poetry, reflected in P. D. A. Atterbom's and Erik Johan Stagnelius's mellifluous lyric poetry, rich in symbol and mysticism.

In the mid-19th century the rise of the middle classes coincided with a more realistic style of writing, describing everyday life. The anarchistic **Carl Jonas Love Almqvist** was a transitional figure, producing exotic, mystical works but also criticizing the establishment. His most controversial novel, *Det går an* (1838; translated as *Sara Videbeck*), dealt with the status of **women** and advocated free sexual relationships. Revolutionary, too, in her way was **Fredrika Bremer**, whose carefully observed sketches, novels, and travel books described everyday life of the middle classes but also constituted a protest against an unfair male-dominated society.

For writers of the 1880s, it was felt that literature should not only record changes in society but also debate topical issues: the clergy hypocrisy, scientific developments, heredity, **education**, the wretched conditions of the poor, and voting rights were themes taken up in works by **August Strindberg** and his contemporaries. Such naturalistic writing was too gray and prosaic for writers starting out in the 1890s, though. Verner von Heidenstam (1858–1940), soon joined by Gustav Fröding (1860–1911) and **Erik Axel Karlfeldt** (1864–1931), returned to the nature of their native provinces, to history, and to folklore for inspiration and produced lyric poetry of

great beauty. Better known internationally was a fourth writer of this Neo-Romantic group, **Selma Lagerlöf** (1858–1940). In imaginative novels often set in her native Värmland, she treated universal themes of good and evil, sin and redemption, and above all the power of unselfish human love. She also wrote educational books for children, the best known of which is *The Wonderful Adventure of Nils* (1906–1907). A fin-de-siècle pessimistic mood is well characterized by the ironic novels and short stories of Hjalmar Söderberg (1869–1941), a brilliant stylist and miniaturist, at his best in *Historietter* (Short stories, 1898).

The radical social changes in 20th-century Sweden are reflected in its literature. Middle-class novelists, such as Sigfrid Siwertz (1882–1970), described different social strata in contemporary Sweden and often plotted the fortunes of a family through three or four generations. But then in the 1930s appeared the work of a generation of self-taught working-class authors whose use of autobiographical raw material brought something unique to modern Swedish literature. Eyvind Johnson (1900–1976), Ivar Lo-Johansson (1901–1990), Harry Martinson (1906–1978), and Vilhelm Moberg (1898–1973) all wrote moving series of novels depicting childhood poverty from within. Moberg's insight into the hardworking peasant's mentality was later used to great effect in his tetralogy, starting with *The Emigrants* (1949), which charts the fortunes of a group of Swedes who **emigrated** to the United States. Two outstanding authors of this period do not fit easily into categories. Hjalmar Bergman (1882–1931) depicted a small middle-class community in central Sweden, but his amusing novels often moved into a world of fantasy and nightmare with considerable psychological overtones, and his drastic humor bordered on despair. Pär Lagerkvist (1891–1974) showed the individual alone in the universe struggling for a spiritual purpose in life, unable to accept a religious belief and yet unable to accept a world without one. A rich vein of lyric poetry runs through Swedish literature, evident in this period in the verse of Karin Boye (1900–1941), Hjalmar Gullberg (1898–1961), Gunnar Ekelöf (1907–1968), Lars Forsell (1928–), and Tomas Tranströmer (1931–).

Sweden's literary response to **World War II** was a pessimistic, disillusioned, and often obscure form of Modernism. Stig Dagerman (1923–1954) seemed to sum up his generation's angst in his plays

and prose work. By the 1950s there was a tendency toward provincialism, when both P. O. Sundman (1922–1992) and Sara Lidman (1922–2004) wrote about small isolated communities in northern Sweden. By the 1960s, however, writers had entered the international stage. Pär Wästberg (1933–) and Lidman both visited and wrote about pernicious social conditions in southern Africa. Jan Myrdal (1927–) began his literary career in the 1950s with satirical novels about the **welfare state** but then traveled widely in Asia and produced descriptions of China and Afghanistan. A polemicist, his *Report from a Chinese Village* (1963) and *Confessions of a Disloyal European* (1964) stimulated interest and admiration for China among Swedish left-wing intellectuals looking for an ideal to replace Stalin's tarnished image.

The last four decades have produced novelists capable of combining imaginative storytelling with deep psychological insight. Kerstin Ekman (1933–) achieved acclaim for a cycle of novels beginning with *Häxringarna* (The witches' circles, 1974), in which she traced the rise of a whole Swedish community. A profound but never strident feminist, she showed the vital but unsung role played by hardworking women in the development of a community. Her latest work, the trilogy *Vargskinnet* (The wolfskin), completed in 2003, is set in the northern borders of Norway-Sweden-Lappland. It spans two centuries and is intergenerational. It offers a rich tapestry of characters, centered on Ingefrid, an ordained Lutheran minister, whose life is a quest for God, for a purpose in life, and for her real mother. In her quiet yet intense style, Ekman shows not only her love of the isolated northern region and her compassion for its inhabitants, but also her awareness of the hardships and the effect they can have on character. P. C. Jersild (1935–), who trained as a doctor and social psychologist, satirized excessive rationalization in such novels as *The Animal Doctor* (1973) and *The House of Babel* (1978). Torgny Lindgren (1938–) made his mark with *The Way of the Serpent* (1982), a novel set in 19th-century Västerbotten dealing with power struggles in a small community. He has subsequently used biblical themes, most notably in *Bat Sheba* (1984), a rewriting of David's love for Bathsheba.

Sven Delblanc (1931–1992), in his epic Hedeby cycle (1970–1976), depicted life in rural Sweden in the 1930s and 1940s, showing how the

social structures and mores had changed. His Samuel cycle follows the fortunes of his own family from his grandfather, a wretchedly poor clergyman, to his father's failed farming venture in Canada, where Delblanc was born, back to modern Sweden. In addition to his humorous, even boisterous, storytelling and autobiographical writing, Delblanc, an academic, also pondered on the ideal state, and his characters are sometimes caught between democratic liberty leading to licentiousness and strict discipline leading to dictatorship. Göran Tunström (1937–2000) gained popularity through his affectionate picture of characters in his native Värmland. Carina Burman (1960–) made her name with a brilliant pastiche *Min salig bror Jean Hendrich* (My deceased brother Jean Hendrich, 1993), evoking the age of the 18th-century poet J. H. Kellgren, and has consolidated her reputation with historical novels set in Sweden and Cambridge, England. Sigrid Combüchen (1942–) came to prominence with her fictive biography *Byron* (1988), which depicts both real and fictional characters and ironically portrays the British Byron Society.

Sweden's tradition of good books for children, evident in works by Selma Lagerlöf and Elsa Beskow (1874–1953), has been maintained by many excellent writers, notably **Astrid Lindgren** (1907–2002), whose stories about Pippi Longstocking (from 1945) are internationally known; Tove Jansson (1914–2001), the Finland Swede, whose Moomin troll gives an endearing mirror image of the adult world; and Maria Gripe (1923–), who in her Josephine books (from 1961) treats her child readers seriously and writes sensitively about the adult world from the child's point of view.

An interesting feature of the literary scene recently is the rise in popularity of Swedish crime fiction. In the 1960s Swedish crime writing began to take on an image of its own. Influenced by American police procedural writers like Ed McBain, the husband-and-wife team of Maj Sjöwall and Per Wahlöö produced a series of novels featuring a team of Stockholm **police**, led by Martin Beck. There are 10 in all; their plots are cleverly constructed, and they are peopled with genuine, fallible characters. They are realistic and overtly political. All 10 sold well both at home and abroad, and Beck has featured in several films.

The Sjöwall-Wahlöö model helped to spawn a whole body of realistic, mainly police-procedural, novels. A leading exponent of the

genre is Henning Mankell, whose central character, Kurt Wallander, first appeared in 1991 and has now featured in at least nine novels. Several of these have been translated into English, and some have been filmed. Mankell's contemporary Håkon Nesser has also written a series of crime novels with a central detective, van Veeteren, who first appeared in 1993. The third popular novelist to fit into this category of police procedural/social realism is Åke Edwardson, journalist, university lecturer, and now full-time crime writer; his central figure, Erik Winter, has been further popularized by a successful dramatization shown on television.

Several women crime writers have also made their name recently. Women have progressed in the professions, and this is reflected in the writers' chosen milieu. Åsa Larsson chooses as her main character Rebecka Martinsson, a Stockholm lawyer who returns to her native Kiruna in northern Sweden to defend a friend accused of murdering her brother. With 15 years' experience as a journalist, Liza Marklund has an investigative woman journalist, Annika Bengtzon, at the center of her crime novels. Inger Frimansson, a prolific author, favors the psychological thriller.

There is now a Swedish Detective Academy, which awards a prize to the best crime fiction book of the year. *See also* THEATER.

LOVISA ULRIKA (1720–1782). Swedish queen, daughter of Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia and sister of Frederick the Great. In 1744 she married **Adolf Fredrik**, successor designate to **Fredrik I** of Sweden. A talented, ambitious, and forceful woman, Lovisa Ulrika was educated in the spirit of the Enlightenment and, unlike her much more passive husband, found it difficult to accept the puppetlike role assigned to royalty during the Age of Liberty (1718–1772). When she became queen in 1751, she took a leading part in the Court Party formed in that year to help increase the power of the throne, and in 1756 she even led an abortive coup d'état aimed at altering the constitution in favor of the monarchy. She was active in the arts, gathered leading cultural figures to the court, and in 1753 founded the Swedish Vitterhetsakademin (Academy of **Literature**). Although her son **Gustav III** found her overbearing and was eventually estranged from her, he was clearly influenced by her enlightened ideas, some of which he implemented during his reign from 1771.

LUND. Together with **Uppsala**, Lund (2003 population: 100,995) is one of Sweden's most prestigious university towns. The oldest settlement dates from around A.D. 1000. In 1060 it became the seat of one of Skåne's bishops, soon the dominant one in the whole province, which was then part of Denmark. By 1100, Lund was the archbishopric of the whole of Scandinavia. Its twin-spired sandstone cathedral is Sweden's most outstanding Romanesque church. Its construction, led by the Italian Donatus, was completed in 1145 and has much in common with the great Rhineland cathedrals—for instance, that of Mainz. It was restored by Adam van Düren at the beginning of the 16th century and in the 1880s by Helgo Zettervall. The interior was restored in 1962. During repair work in 1941, the remains of a church dating from the 1080s were discovered. Lund lost some of its significance in 1154 and 1164 when Norway and Sweden, respectively, gained their own archbishoprics, but even so it remained the most important spiritual Scandinavian center throughout the Middle Ages, when it boasted 23 churches and seven monasteries. With the Reformation it lost that role, the archbishopric was withdrawn, and many churches were destroyed, their contents removed to Copenhagen and **Malmö**.

In 1658 **Karl X Gustav** defeated the Danes, and, by the terms of the following Treaty of Roskilde, Skåne became part of Sweden. Further battles ensued, but at the Battle of Lund in 1676 **Karl XI** confirmed Skåne as part of his Swedish kingdom. Lund University received its charter in 1666 as a deliberate policy of Swedification. The university's **library** was founded that same year but was not functional until 1671, when the book collection was transferred from the cathedral chapter to the university. In 1698 it became a copyright library.

In the period since **World War II**, Lund has acquired branches of the chemical, graphic, mechanical, and food industries, but it preserves the atmosphere of an ancient academic town. In addition to its august university, Lund houses a teaching hospital, botanical gardens, an open-air Museum of Cultural History, and several other museums.

LUTHERANISM. *See* RELIGION.

LÜTZEN, BATTLE OF. *See* GUSTAV II ADOLF.

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MACLEAN, RUTGER. *See* LAND ENCLOSURES.

MALM, STIG (1942–). Swedish trade unionist. In 1967 Malm was appointed representative of the Swedish Metal Workers' Union (one of the most influential in Sweden) in negotiations on wages and conditions. In 1977 he became deputy chairman of that union, in 1981 he was voted deputy chairman of **Landsorganisationen** (LO), and by 1983 had succeeded Gunnar Nilsson as the LO's chairman. In 1984 Malm became a member of the **Social Democratic Party's** executive committee. There has always been close cooperation between the LO and the Social Democrats, and Malm's position was a powerful one, especially when a socialist government was in office. There were occasional insinuations that in his efforts to get things done Malm was unethical in the use of that power, and he decided to resign in 1993.

MALMÖ. Sweden's third largest city, with a population of 270,000 (2005). There are references to Malmö from the 12th century, and the town received its privileges in 1353. Until the Treaty of Roskilde in 1658 during the reign of **Karl X Gustav**, Malmö was part of Denmark and played an important role in Danish defense. Its influence receded after 1658, but the town was revitalized toward the end of the 18th century with the establishment of its harbor. Malmö has become an important commercial and **transportation** center, with rail links with the rest of Europe, an international airport (Sturup), and speedy ferry and hydrofoil services to Denmark.

Industrialist Frans Henric Kockum (1802–1875) founded a tobacco factory there in 1825 and an engineering works in 1840. The company went on to produce trucks, **forestry** machinery, and heating installation machinery, but it was above all its shipbuilding concern that gained most significance for Malmö. Kockum's Shipyards were finally closed in 1986.

In the oldest part of Malmö, Gamla Staden, stands Saint Peter's Church from the 14th century, with a tower added in the following century, and the Town Hall, originating from 1546 and renovated by Helgo Zetterwall in 1864–1896. A cobblestone square is surrounded

by restored 18th- and 19th-century townhouses, and a statue of Karl X Gustav was erected there in 1896.

Malmö has a school of dentistry, a teachers' training college, a **music** college, a residential naval college, a town **library**, a civic **theater**, and the castle Malmöhus, since 1932 a public museum. There is also now the Form Design Center, which houses a permanent display of Swedish design and handicrafts.

MANUFACTURING. Sweden's steelmaking is traditionally sited in central Sweden, Avesta and Sandviken producing most of the stainless steel. Recession and foreign competition brought about radical changes in the 1980s. Some 60 percent of finished steel is now special high-quality steel.

In 1970 Sweden had 10 percent of the world's shipbuilding market, the largest yards being Götaverken and Eriksberg in **Gothenburg** and Kockums in **Malmö**, but this ownership decreased significantly after the oil crisis. In 1977 a state-owned holding company, Swedeyards, took over to save the industry, which was greatly reduced in capacity and now specializes in more sophisticated constructions such as roll-on/roll-off ferries, large floating platforms, offshore hotels, and bridge components.

Engineering is now Sweden's most important industry, about 55 percent of total production. The leading automotive and aerospace industries (**Volvo** and **Saab**) are in the west in Gothenburg and Trollhättan, while trucks and buses are produced in Södertälje, south of **Stockholm**, and aircraft in Linköping in Östergötland.

Light engineering, situated mainly in Stockholm and Västerås, west of Stockholm, centers on electronics and telecommunications. ASEA (Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget) produces electric generators and motors, transmission equipment, and industrial robots, while the Ericsson Group specializes in telecommunications and personal computers. Electrolux produces household machinery, electric components for office machinery, and the like. Large-scale investments in new technology are helping to put Sweden in the forefront internationally in the field of information and communications technology.

The chemical industry's largest company, Akzo-**Nobel**, covers everything from basic chemicals, explosives, and plastics to soap,

toothpaste, candles, and fertilizers. A large investment program has led to a great expansion in the Swedish petrochemical industry, especially in plastics, with its center in Stenungsund on the west coast, north of Gothenburg.

The pharmaceutical and biotechnological industries have also expanded extensively and are located near leading medical research centers. Other thriving industries include construction, food and beverages, graphics, and glassblowing—Boda, Orrefors, and Kosta enjoying international recognition for their designs.

The past two decades have seen many mergers between large Swedish firms and international companies. The Swedish ASEA, for instance, merged with the Swiss Brown Boveri to form ABB; the international heavy engineering company Stora merged with a large **Finnish** company to form StoraEnso (**forestry** products); Saab joined General Motors, and Volvo joined Ford Motors; Pharmacia became part of the U.S.-based Pfizer pharmaceuticals; and Astra became part of the British-based AstraZeneca. With rising labor costs at home, investment abroad is one of Swedish industry's means of competing internationally.

Sweden still has a mixed **economy** despite half a century of socialist governments. On the whole, they have managed the economy through social and fiscal legislation rather than state ownership. Nearly 90 percent of industrial output comes from private firms, the state and **cooperative** companies accounting for the rest. More than 60 percent of the Swedish workforce is employed in the public sector.

Sweden is a **trading** nation, depending on exports to maintain standards. It remains a relatively rich country, and a fairly even distribution of wealth has put it near the top of such living standard indicators as automobile, computer, mobile telephone, television, refrigerator, freezer, and holiday home ownership and amount of holiday travel.

MARGARETA, QUEEN. *See* KALMAR UNION.

MARTIN, ELIAS (1739–1818). Swedish painter and engraver. He resided in England during two lengthy periods, 1768–1780 and 1788–1791, and became a member of the Royal Academy in London,

where he became known as Sweden's best watercolor and landscape artist. In Sweden he was best known for his views of Stockholm and its surrounds. He did the engravings for the original editions of some of the works by his famous contemporary **Carl Michael Bellman**. *See also* VISUAL ARTS.

MEIDNER, RUDOLF (1914–). National economist and trade union adviser. Meidner was head of the planning committee of **Landsorganisationen** (LO, Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) from 1945 to 1966, head of the State Institute for Labor Affairs from 1966 to 1971, and LO's official researcher from 1971 to 1980. Together with Gösta Rehn, he was the main author of the the LO document *Trade Unions and Full Employment* (1951). Meidner believed that to achieve full employment, and therefore in their own interests, trade unionists should help promote greater efficiency in industry but that profits should benefit the trade unionists, not the employers. This led to his proposal of setting up Wage Earner Funds (known popularly as “Meidner funds”) to be built up from company profits but owned and managed collectively by wage earners, who would with time own majority shares in the companies concerned. The LO Congress accepted the proposal, which then became official **Social Democratic** policy. The Social Democrats lost the 1976 elections, however—partly, it was said, because of the Wage Earner Funds—and by the time they had been returned to power in 1982 Meidner's scheme had been considerably watered down. No further money was paid into the funds after 1990. Meidner was given professorial status by the state in 1983.

MILJÖPARTIET (DE GRÖNA). *See* ENVIRONMENT (GREEN) PARTY.

MILLES, CARL (1875–1955). Swedish sculptor, born near **Uppsala**. His first well-known work was his monument, dated 1901, to the historical figure **Sten Sture**, found in Uppsala. His monumental figure of **Gustav I** Vasa greets visitors entering the Nordic Museum in **Stockholm**, while his powerful statue of another historical figure, Folke Filbyter, is in Linköping. Milles was renowned as a designer of fountains, with such fine examples as “Poseidon” in **Gothenburg** and “Orpheus” outside the Concert Hall in Stockholm. He was professor

at the Stockholm College of Art from 1920 to 1931 but then settled and worked in the United States, where he designed, for instance, the “Delaware Monument” (1938), “The Wedding of the Rivers” in Saint Louis (1944), and “Saint Martin of Tours” in Kansas City (1955), his last work. Millesgården, the home of Milles and his wife Olga on Lidingö, Stockholm, was made into a national museum on his death and contains many of his own works and also examples of classical and medieval art.

MINING. Sweden is rich in metals, especially iron, but not fossil fuels. Large iron ore deposits are mined at Kiruna in northern Sweden, worked by LKAB (Luossavaara-Kiirunavaara AB), a state-owned company. Aitik in the Kiruna area has Sweden’s largest copper mine, owned by Trelleborgskoncern (Boliden). Lead, zinc, gold, silver, tungsten, arsenic, feldspar, and uranium are also mined. The copper, silver, and iron ore deposits in central Sweden have either been largely exhausted or are too costly to extract.

MODERATE PARTY. After the 1865 Parliamentary Reform, a very conservative body formed a large majority in the Upper Chamber of the **Riksdag**. These members were critical of Norwegians wanting to break away from the Swedish **union with Norway**; they wanted a strong **defense**, supported industrialists and landowners, and were opposed to social and political reforms. In the Lower Chamber, the conservative Lantmannapartiet (Farmers’ Party) had split over the question of tariffs but by the turn of the century had re-formed with conservative tendencies intact. Political views were polarizing, the **Social Democrats** and Liberals had both established a national organization, and in 1904 the various conservative groups united in the Allmänna Valmansförbundet (General Voters’ Union). The government, until **Karl Staaff**’s successful efforts to change things, consisted of the king and his Council of Ministers, whom the king appointed and dismissed as individuals. **Oscar II** and **Gustav V** would turn naturally to conservatives in the first instance when appointing a prime minister.

The Liberals and Social Democrats had universal suffrage first on their list of priorities; the Conservatives preferred the status quo but were strong on defense. The two issues became inextricably linked

early in the century. General compulsory military service led to the slogan “One man, one gun, one vote,” which eventually even the Conservatives in the Upper Chamber could not ignore. They agreed to accept a measure of reform, provided the other **political parties** accepted proportional representation. After much wrangling, the Conservative leader **Arvid Lindman** (prime minister, 1906–1911) persuaded the Riksdag to accept a modified proposal for universal male suffrage and proportional representation. In the first election to reflect the changes in 1911, the Liberals emerged as the largest party in the Lower Chamber, and the Conservatives lost heavily and had exactly the same number of seats as the Social Democrats. Staaff, appointed prime minister, had the Upper Chamber dissolved, and the ensuing elections to it reduced its Conservative majority. The Conservatives had by now organized themselves under Lindman into a united party, Högern (Right), and the move to party politics as understood today was complete.

Staaff’s resignation in 1914 on a defense issue let in the Conservatives, and **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld** served as prime minister from 1914 to 1917. Their mismanagement of Swedish **neutrality** and food supplies during the **World War I**, plus the rising support for the Social Democrats now that voting rights were being extended, accelerated the decline of the party’s authority. In the 1917 elections they won only 57 seats, the Liberals 62, and the Social Democrats 87, and except for two brief periods (1923–1924 under **Ernst Trygger** and 1928–1930 under Lindman) during the unsettled years of social unrest and high unemployment, they were never again able to form a single-party government. In 1938 the Conservatives changed their name to Högerriksorganisation (National Right Organization), abbreviated officially in 1952 to Högerpartiet (Right Party).

During **World War II**, the Conservatives, led by **Gösta Bagge**, joined a national coalition government under **Per Albin Hansson**, and party politics were in abeyance. In the postwar elections in 1945, the Social Democrats were returned with a majority, and the nonsocialist parties were in opposition. The Conservatives were critical of the government on many scores, including its neutral stance during the Cold War, its refusal to join NATO, and its retention of wartime controls and high taxation. They also objected vociferously to the **Allmän Tilläggspension** compulsory insurance scheme, which put

vast sums into the hands of the state, calling it “nationalization by the back door.”

In Swedish politics, there has been some erosion of clear-cut party lines, reflected, for instance, in 1969 when the Conservative (Right) Party became the *Moderata Samlingspartiet* (Moderate Alliance Party) to discard its reactionary image. All parties now accept equal opportunity and social welfare, the differences being in scope rather than principle. However, the Conservatives continue to support a market **economy** (the Wage Earner Funds were anathema to them), lower taxation, a smaller public sector, freedom of the individual, the right to opt out of trade unions, and less homogeneity in Sweden’s schools.

In 1976, under **Gösta Bohman**, the Conservatives joined a non-socialist coalition government formed by **Thorbjörn Fälldin**, leader of the **Center Party**, but withdrew in 1978 after disagreement on energy and economic policies. After the 1979 elections, they tried again but left the coalition in 1981. The Social Democrats exploited the split and won the 1982 elections, retaining power until 1991.

Although in the 1991 elections the Social Democrats remained the largest single party, they fell far short of an overall majority, and it was the Conservatives who emerged as the most influential non-socialist party. **Carl Bildt**, Conservative party leader since 1986, became prime minister, the first Conservative prime minister since 1930, and formed a four-party nonsocialist coalition. His government made little progress during its term in office, and in 1994 a Social Democratic government was returned. The following two elections saw little improvement in the Conservatives’ situation, but under their present leader, **Fredrik Reinfeldt**, they have softened their attitude to the **welfare state**, and opinion polls suggest increased public support. They are the largest party in the recently formed, four-party nonsocialist **Alliansen**, and polls show this alliance ahead of the socialist parties. Whether it can hold together by the election in 2006, and cooperate successfully if voted into office, remains to be seen. The difficulties facing Reinfeldt, and Bildt and Fälldin before him, remain: how to prevent further state intervention while preserving high standards of living and a competitive Swedish industry; and how to forge a workable government out of three or four parties with a common desire to prevent further increase in the public sector and

erosion of freedom of the individual, but with divergent policies on the best means of doing so.

MÖLLER, GUSTAV (1884–1970). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician and journalist. Möller's name is closely linked with that of **Per Albin Hansson** and of **Ernst Wigforss** as a founder of **Folkhemmet**, the Swedish **welfare state**. In 1916 Möller became secretary of the Social Democratic Party, and he edited the daily **newspaper** *Social-Demokraten* from 1921 to 1924. He was a member of the **Riksdag** from 1918 until 1951. Möller supported **Hjalmar Branting's** view that bringing about reform within the legal framework was preferable to revolution, and in 1918 he was one of those who urged acceptance in the Riksdag of the bill on universal suffrage.

When Branting formed his third government in 1924, he invited Möller to become social minister. That government fell in 1926, but in 1932 a Social Democratic government under Hansson, by then party leader, was formed, and Möller again became social minister. Branting had died, and the new team of Hansson, Wigforss, **Rickard Sandler**, and **Östen Undén**, all about 40 years of age, spearheaded policies that led to the welfare state. Wigforss imposed a heavy taxation burden partly to finance new social aims and partly to distribute wealth more evenly, while Möller initiated a series of social reforms aiming at "cradle to grave" security. Apart from a three-month interval in 1936 when the Agrarians were in office, Möller held the social services portfolio until 1951. On Hansson's sudden death in 1946, the older members of the party were said to favor Möller as prime minister, but the post went instead to the much younger **Tage Erlander**.

MUSIC. Music was important in Sweden at an early stage, as can be seen from folk songs, ballads, and church music from the Middle Ages and from student songs, post-Reformation hymns (many echoing plainsong), and the ever-increasing popularity of choral societies today. A more formal approach to composition dates from the 16th century when Hovkapellet (the Royal Chapel) was founded. The first important Swedish composer of instrumental music was Johan Helmich Roman (1694–1750), called the "Father of Swedish Music." He was a prolific composer who, besides performing his own compositions, introduced the work of foreign composers. His music

bridges late baroque and Viennese Classicism. Unfortunately there was no one of his caliber to take over his work.

Queen **Lovisa Ulrika** hired foreign opera companies to perform in **Stockholm**, but it fell to her son **Gustav III** to establish Swedish opera. He founded the Royal Opera House in 1782 and also maintained a court orchestra of some 50 players. No Swedish composer of genius emerged, but the Royal Opera is still a respected institution and through the centuries has provided Swedish singers of international repute, including the “Swedish Nightingale” **Jenny Lind** (1820–1887), Christina Nilsson (1843–1921), Set Svanholm (1904–1964), Jussi Björling (1911–1960), Birgit Nilsson (1918–2005), Nicolai Gedda (1925–), **Elisabeth Söderström** (1927–), Kerstin Meyer (1928–2003), Håkan Hagegård (1945–), and Ann-Sofie von Otter (1955–). Gustav’s **Drottningholm Theater** is also in operation and produces 18th-century operas in authentic setting and costumes.

Franz Berwald (1796–1868), a member of the Royal Chapel, composed several symphonies and other orchestral works, but his talent was not recognized until the end of his life. He is now considered to be one of Sweden’s best composers. The Neo-Romantic movement in Swedish **literature** and the **visual arts** at the end of the 19th century was reflected in the music of **Wilhelm Petersson-Berger** (1867–1942), **Hugo Alfvén** (1872–1960), and Wilhelm Stenhammar (1871–1927).

In the 20th century, Swedish composers largely followed Western musical traditions. Hilding Rosenberg (1892–1985), **Dag Wirén** (1905–1986), and Allan Pettersson (1911–1980) introduced Modernism into Swedish music. Lars-Erik Larsson (1908–1986) won popularity with his moving setting of *Förklädd gud* (Disguised God) based on a text by Hjalmar Gullberg. Karl-Birger Blomdahl (1916–1968) entered the space age with his opera *Aniara* (1959), a setting of Harry Martinson’s epic about a spaceship that is off course and moving into eternity. Lars Johan Werle (1926–2001) has based operas on texts by the 19th-century writer **Carl Jonas Love Almqvist**.

Since Sweden’s postwar **economic** boom, music, like the other arts, has been generously subsidized; the largest cities have their opera houses and symphony orchestras, and Sweden’s **Radio** (Sveriges Ra-

dio SR) broadcasts classical and pop music several hours a day. In addition, the government-funded Institutet för Rikskonserter (Institute for National Concerts) was founded in 1968 and since then has arranged concerts throughout Sweden. Even in a recession, support for the arts has been forthcoming. Work began in **Gothenburg** in 1991 on a new opera house, which was inaugurated with a production of *Aniara* in October 1994.

Many young people in Sweden are attracted to rock and pop music, and Swedish groups have won international fame, most notably **ABBA**, but since the 1960s there has also been a folk movement consciously combating foreign influences and arranging summer festivals with traditional fiddle music and other forms of ancient folk music. *See also* NATIONAL ANTHEM; TAUBE, EVERT.

MYRDAL, ALVA (1902–1986). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician, sociologist, and peace reformer who from the 1930s onward influenced Swedish thinking on social **welfare**, feminism, equality, peace, and disarmament. Myrdal studied at **Uppsala**, **Stockholm**, and Geneva and in 1924 married **Gunnar Myrdal**. In her distinguished career she was, inter alia, a member of the **Riksdag** (1962–1972), minister without portfolio (1967–1973), director of the UN Department of Social Services (1950–1956), Swedish ambassador to India, Burma, and Ceylon (1955–1961), and Swedish representative to the UN Disarmament Committee (1962–1973).

In 1934 she and her husband published *Kris i befolkningsfrågan* (The population crisis), which highlighted the dangers of the falling birthrate in Sweden. It led to a government commission the following year and the introduction of family allowances and state loans to newlywed couples by 1937. In 1970 Myrdal chaired a joint Social Democrat–**Landsorganisationen** committee on equality. She stated that, as social security and full employment had been achieved in Sweden, it was time to turn to social equality. The committee's report was adopted as party policy and inspired many of the reforms of the 1970s, including parental leave, improved housing subsidies, and daycare. She also headed a commission that recommended the abolition of the State Church, but reaction was so hostile that the proposal was dropped. Alva Myrdal roundly denounced proposals in the late 1950s that Sweden acquire nuclear weapons. She worked enthusiastically for peace,

disarmament, and **women's** rights. In 1982 she shared the **Nobel Peace Prize** with Alfonso Garcia Robles.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR (1899–1987). Swedish national **economist** and **Social Democratic** politician. Myrdal was a lecturer and then professor of economics at **Stockholm** University in 1927–1950 and 1960–1967. The economic crisis caused by the Great Depression led to new economic thinking in Sweden: a Keynesian approach and a planned economy coupled with high taxation and social **welfare**. Myrdal was one of its chief spokesmen. His publication (written with his wife, **Alva Myrdal**, whom he married in 1924) *Kris i befolkningsfrågan* (The population crisis, 1934) drew attention to the falling birthrate in Sweden and led to the introduction in 1937 of a family allowance scheme and state loans to newlywed couples. In 1944 Gunnar Myrdal chaired a joint Social Democratic–**Landsorganisationen** committee that produced a 27-point plan aimed at offering a stronger socialist line and asserting the right to direct the economy in the interests of equality and if necessary to nationalize basic industries.

Myrdal was minister of **trade** in the Social Democratic government formed under **Per Albin Hansson** in 1945 and spoke optimistically of the Labor Movement approaching its harvest. His planning committee had predicted a postwar depression and planned to stimulate the economy, instead of which there was a boom, and he had to deal with inflation and an adverse balance of payments. His second miscalculation was a large-scale interest-free credit scheme devised in 1946 to help the Soviet Union's recovery after the war. The enormous scale of the agreement was loudly criticized. At this point, the hard-pressed Myrdal was offered the post of executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe and accepted it—with some relief, it was said. He occupied the post from 1947 to 1957. In his publications and lecturing, Myrdal dealt with what he called the “challenge of affluence” and with the economics of the Third World. In 1974 he shared with Friedrich August von Hayek the **Nobel Prize** in economics, mainly for his work on the critical application of economic theory of Third World countries.

Gunnar and Alva Myrdal played a large role in forming modern Swedish society. They are greatly acclaimed but also criticized by

those who thought that their rationalistic approach had pushed Sweden too far toward a centrally controlled state.

MYTHOLOGY. *See* RELIGION.

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NATIONAL ANTHEM. In 1844 Richard Dybeck set his poem “Du gamla, du friska” (You ancient, you hearty) to a simple folk melody. In the 1890s, a period of national romanticism, it became popular, and by 1905, when it was slightly amended to “Du gamla, du fria” (You ancient, you free), it became accepted as Sweden’s national anthem.

NEO-DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NY DEMOKRATI). This short-lived **political party** was formed in 1991 by Count Ian Wachtmeister and Bert Karlsson with the specific aim of restricting state activities radically through privatization, deregulation, and reduced taxation. Individual freedom was to be increased by a more frequent use of the referendum; **immigration** laws were to be tightened, and law and order would be pursued through more severe punishment for violent crime. The party was in many ways an expression of a right-wing backlash and did well in its first elections. It did not fit into **Carl Bildt**’s nonsocialist coalition government, formed in 1991, but in a delicately balanced **Riksdag** its votes could be crucial. As with the Communists, however, voting against the party bloc closest to its ideology would allow the opposition into office, and its power was more apparent than real. In 1994 Wachtmeister left the party, which quickly lost public support. In the elections that year it did not win a single mandate, and it is now defunct.

NEO-NAZI MOVEMENTS. There was a Nazi Party in Sweden as early as 1941, led by Per Engdahl. It was never well supported but never became extinct. In the last two decades, incensed by a generous Swedish **immigration** policy, fascist-inclined parties have grown in strength, not just exhibiting anti-Semitic tendencies but also turning on immigrants not of Arian stock.

Vitt Ariskt Motstånd (VAM, White Arian Opposition) was active from 1980. By the 1990s it was using the Internet and e-mail to reach contacts and relay specific actions. The Nationalsocialistisk Front (NSF, National Socialist Front) emerged in Karlskrona in the 1990s, spawned from VAM. It has six “regional groups,” two sections, and representatives in a further 11 places in Sweden. Svenska Motståndsrörelsen (SMR, Swedish Opposition Movement) is an activist group found in **Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö**, and Linköping. Its leader, Klas Lund, has been convicted of bank robbery and manslaughter. It produces the periodical *Folktribunen*. It acts fairly anonymously, with no address or contact names, but its activities are on its website, and it also produces *Nationellt motstånd* (National opposition) and newsletters. In the 1990s elderly people who had been active formerly began to return, sometimes assuming leading positions in the movement. SMR embraces Nationell Ungdom (NU, National Youth), which is openly racial and xenophobic. Stockholms Unga Nationalsocialister (SUNS, Stockholm Young National Socialists), with its Nazi periodical *Info 14*, has had its own website since May 2000. There is even a Ku Klux Klan Sverige, which maintains that it has a Christian identity, that Christ was Arian, that white Western Europeans are God’s chosen people, and that Jews are people of the devil.

In March 1999, two young Neo-Nazis were sentenced to three months’ imprisonment for attacking immigrants, and in June of that year a car bomb injured a Stockholm journalist who had studied Neo-Nazism. Disturbed by these and similar events—such as damage to synagogues—and by the spread of small groups with similar Neo-Nazi sentiments, thousands of trade unionists and members of **political parties** assembled in 20 locations throughout Sweden to protest Neo-Nazism and racial violence. The four leading Swedish **newspapers**—*Aftonbladet*, *Dagens Nyheter*, *Expressen*, and *Svenska Dagbladet*—mounted a united front against racism and national socialism and on 31 November 1999 published a series with names and pictures, including prison records of 62 activists and members of motorcycle gangs. Some more moderate members withdrew, but others, including SMR, saw it as a declaration of war and became more militant.

Some of these Neo-Nazi organizations believe in armed struggle, and via the Internet they called for a national day of action in June 2000, but with little success. As well as being racist, homophobic, and anti-Semitic, some also campaign against sexual crime. NU struggles against rapists and pedophiles, supporting victims in court and affording cases wider attention. In October 2005 the NSF organized demonstrations in Linköping. It advertised in advance, which allowed young left-wing opposition groups to arrange protest demonstrations, resulting in violence and many arrests; several hours elapsed before the **police** were able to regain control of the situation. Although the existence of such groups is disturbing, Neo-Nazi remain comparatively small in number, and there is no evidence of support from the vast majority of the population.

NEUTRALITY. At various times in its history, Sweden had the reputation of being a belligerent nation, the military exploits of the **Vikings**, **Gustav II Adolf**, and **Karl XII** making their mark on the European stage. After the ignominious defeat of 1809, when **Finland** was lost to Russia, King **Gustav IV Adolf** was deposed, and Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte became crown prince of Sweden. The assumption by the Swedes who had engineered his candidacy was that he would conduct a glorious war against the tsar and regain Finland. However, Bernadotte, or **Karl (XIV) Johan** as he became known by then, offered the tsar Swedish forces against Napoleon in exchange for help in annexing Norway. The Norwegians objected strongly enough to offer armed resistance in 1814, and Karl Johan imposed upon them by force the Convention of Moss and Sweden's **union with Norway**.

As it turned out, this was the last time Sweden acted as a belligerent in any war, although in the 19th century this was a fortuitous rather than deliberate policy on occasion. For example, in 1854 **Oscar I** planned to join France and Great Britain against Russia in the Baltic, with a return of Finland as his reward. The allies found that price too high, however, and the action switched in any case to the Black Sea. Sweden thus was spared involvement in the Crimean War. **Karl XV**, a **Pan-Scandinavian** enthusiast, seemed equally ready to involve Sweden in Denmark's territorial disputes, but the Swedish

government was not prepared to enter the Dano-Prussian War in 1864, and again neutrality was observed.

Swedish foreign policy was revised in the 1870s, with a strengthening of ties with Germany, which was now seen as a shield against Russia. However, Sweden's official neutrality policy was beginning to emerge. In 1875 **Oscar II** made a state visit to Berlin, but he also visited Saint Petersburg and Copenhagen. Toward the end of the century, Sweden's position seemed increasingly vulnerable. Finland was being subjected to a Russification program, while Russia formed a treaty with France in 1894 and in 1907 joined the Entente countries. The Norwegians' growing discontent with the union was leading to more militant threats, and the rather sluggish **Riksdag** was spurred into a reform of Swedish **defenses** in 1892 and 1901. The union crisis came to a head in 1905, and the army and navy were mobilized. Common sense prevailed, however, and the dissolution of the union was agreed without bloodshed.

As **World War I** loomed in 1914, Sweden's neutrality policy was fully formed. **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld**'s Conservative government declared Sweden's neutrality, supported by all sections of the **Riksdag**. In November 1914 the three Scandinavian monarchs met in **Malmö** to highlight their combined neutrality. There were both pro- and anti-German feelings in Sweden—King **Gustav V** (who had married a German), the Conservatives, the military, and senior civil servants favoring Germany, and the Liberals and **Social Democrats** sympathizing with the Allies—but Hammarskjöld, a legal expert, observed strict neutrality in accordance with international law. His refusal to join in any **trade** blockade against Germany led to a reduction in trade with the Allies, and Sweden suffered acute shortages of essential foodstuffs and oil as a consequence. This caused Hammarskjöld to lose popularity, and in 1917 he resigned in favor of the Conservative Carl Swartz. The ensuing elections in that year led to the **Nils Edén–Hjalmar Branting** Liberal–Social Democratic coalition government, which quickly reached a trade agreement with the Allies, securing much-needed supplies. When civil war broke out in Finland in 1917, it was easier for the Swedish government to maintain official neutrality, since sympathies within the coalition were fairly equally divided between the Red and the White factions.

Although the Edén-Branting government disapproved of the way the League of Nations was evolving, it joined the body in 1920, feeling that Sweden must support an organization attempting to establish international justice and lasting peace. In 1922–1926 and 1936–1939, Sweden had a seat on the Council and guarded the interests of the small states against the Great Powers, working always for international disarmament. As faith in the League of Nations receded, the Swedes became interested in Scandinavian associations, aiming at some kind of collective security, but not for the first time the interests of the various Scandinavian countries pulled them in different directions: Finland's natural enemy was Russia, Denmark feared Germany, Sweden feared both, and Norway, enjoying a false sense of security, feared neither, so no agreement was reached.

As **World War II** broke out, Sweden declared its neutrality and strengthened defenses. When the Soviet Union threatened Finland, the Finns asked Sweden for military aid, but the Swedes refused to be drawn into the conflict, promising diplomatic assistance only. After the Winter War erupted, direct Swedish intervention was again refused, but Sweden declared herself a “nonbelligerent” rather than “neutral” and allowed humanitarian aid and Swedish volunteers to go to Finland. A French-British request in March 1940 to allow a task force to reach Finland via Narvik and Kiruna was also rejected on grounds of neutrality. That month Sweden helped to broker peace between Finland and the USSR.

The importance of Swedish iron ore was a constant threat to Swedish neutrality during the war. When Norway was occupied to ensure German supplies of ore via Narvik, **Gustav V** assured Adolf Hitler in a personal letter of 19 April 1941 that Sweden would observe strict neutrality in the conflict: no Swedish weapons or volunteers went to Norway's assistance, while permission to allow German access to Norway via Sweden was denied. This even-handedness was soon under great strain after Norway, Denmark, and most of Europe had fallen into German hands, which led to some Swedish appeasement. Unarmed German soldiers were allowed transit through Sweden, while outspoken criticism of Nazi atrocities in Swedish **newspapers** was avoided. Neutrality held, but until 1943 it was in Germany's favor. Another crisis point was reached during the Finnish Continuation War in June 1941, when Germany requested permission

to send the Engelbrecht Division to Finland via northern Sweden. This was finally granted, but on a “once only” basis, and a similar request a month later was refused. As Germany’s position deteriorated, the threat to Swedish neutrality came from the other side, with the United States in particular pressuring Sweden into restricting trade with Germany. Under veiled threats, the Allies insisted that Swedish exports of ore and ball bearings to Germany must cease, a demand to which Sweden acceded by 1944.

In the final stages of the war, Sweden helped Finland to negotiate a cease-fire with Russia. A stream of refugees from Norway and Denmark entered Sweden, and by 1944 some 30,000 refugees from the Baltic states had also arrived. At the end of the war, Swedish neutrality was again put to the test, for the Soviet government insisted that some Baltic refugees be returned to the USSR. Under protest, the Swedes complied.

Sweden tried to preserve its neutrality policy in the aftermath of the war. Strictly speaking, joining the United Nations was a break with that policy, but for Sweden the organization was a means of reconciling the Soviet Union and the Western powers. This meant sending Swedish forces to Egypt, the Congo, Lebanon, and Cyprus, but always under the authority of the United Nations. Once the Cold War became a reality, Swedish policy was expressed as “freedom from alliances in peacetime, leading to neutrality in the event of war.” Membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was not sought. In 1948, on Swedish initiative, talks began on a common Scandinavian defense policy, but this faced Norway and Denmark with a choice between Scandinavian defense and membership in NATO, and they felt safer inside NATO.

Swedish neutrality policy remained consistent with international trade agreements, allowing it to join the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), later the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** (OECD). Sweden also joined the Council of Europe in 1949, which allowed international cooperation without military or defense commitments. Similarly, in 1959 Sweden joined the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) but at that stage stayed out of the European Economic Community (EEC)—later the European Community and then the **European Union** (EU)—which was a more political organization, aiming ultimately at

a United States of Europe. However, by the end of the 1980s Sweden felt it was becoming impossible to be a competitive trading European nation outside the EEC, and in 1991 it applied for full membership. The political map was changing. The Soviet Union, always considered the greatest source of danger, had disintegrated, and soon the Baltic states (**Estonia**, Latvia, and Lithuania) and Poland were granted membership in the EU. Two of these states were already members of NATO, forming in effect a protective shield in the East.

In 2000 **Anna Lindh**, the Swedish foreign minister, confirmed Swedish neutrality policy, but Lena Hjelm-Wallin, the deputy prime minister, had previously implied that Sweden was prepared to move away from that position. Since 1994 Sweden had in any case, as an EU member, taken part in NATO's Partnership for Peace and contributed to peacekeeping forces in Bosnia. Swedish defense budgets today are geared more toward well-equipped but small units ready for international action. The laws on defense have not changed—with certain exemptions all men between 18 and 24 are required to report for national service—but fewer are actually being called up, and the Swedish armed forces seem less focused on home defense than on international cooperation.

NEWSPAPERS. The earliest Swedish newspapers were designed to convey news about the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648). The very first was in German and was published by **Gustav II Adolf**. The first paper in Swedish, *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar*, appeared in 1645 (it is still extant under the shorter title *Posttidningen*, now publishing legal announcements). The few government-supported papers in the 18th century were always restricted in scope and readership.

With increasing opposition to **Karl XIV Johan's** regime came *Aftonbladet*, founded by L. J. Hierta in 1830 and considered to be Sweden's first modern newspaper. Stimulated by the revolutions that year in Europe, Hierta followed a liberal line. He combined speedy news coverage with ruthless polemics and entertaining articles. The government's persistent attempts to gag *Aftonbladet* is a measure of its success. Hierta outwitted the censors by producing *The New Aftonbladet* as soon as the original was impounded. When the 26th *Aftonbladet* appeared, the government gave up. The paper steadily increased its readership while preserving the liberal line. In 1937 it was

acquired by Torsten Kreuger, brother of financier **Ivar Kreuger**, and then in 1956 by **Landsorganisationen (LO)**, the trade union organization. It is now an evening tabloid and supports the **Social Democrats**.

Newspapers played an essential role in the late 19th century, when literacy was increasing after the 1842 **Education Act** and popular movements were helping to increase political awareness in the population as a whole. Rudolf Wall founded *Dagens Nyheter (DN)* in 1864, charging only five öre a copy, which was within the means of most people. *DN* became Sweden's most important liberal newspaper, debating and championing social and political reforms. Nowadays classing itself as independent, it is a daily tabloid with the largest circulation in Sweden. The Social Democratic pioneer **August Palm** founded *Social-Demokraten* in 1885. When the much more gifted **Hjalmar Branting** became its editor in 1887, the paper became the respected voice of the Social Democratic Party. In 1944 it changed its name to *Morgon-Tidningen* but by 1958 ceased publication.

Equally influential was *Stockholms-Tidning*, founded in 1889 by Anders Jeurling with a deliberate policy of conveying liberal views to a wide readership. Relying on profits from advertisements, Jeurling charged only two öre per copy, which, together with the spread of literacy, helped make the newspaper available to all. It became one of the most widely distributed dailies and reached its peak under E. B. Rinman's editorship. In 1931 the paper amalgamated with *Stockholms Dagblad*. It was bought by Torsten Kreuger and was a mouthpiece for the Liberals until 1956, when it was bought by the LO. By 1965 it had ceased publication. An attempt to resuscitate it in 1981 failed, and it quickly became defunct.

Svenska Dagbladet (SvD) was founded in 1884, originally to project conservative, protectionist views; from 1897, however, under the influence of Harald Hjärne, Oscar Levertin, and V. von Heidenstam, the paper became a forum for more liberal views on universal suffrage and **defense** and above all a cultural daily. *SvD* suffered a low period in the 1980s and 1990s but has now been modernized, has increased sales, and in 2005 was awarded the Swedish "Newspaper of the Year" prize. Like most Swedish newspapers today, it is now a tabloid. It remains a quality newspaper following an independent moderate line, and of the national morning dailies is second only to

DN in the size of its readership. *Expressen* was founded in 1944 as a liberal evening paper. It has the largest circulation of all.

All these papers were Stockholm based, but in the provinces, too, newspapers had an important political and social function from the mid-19th century. In **Gothenburg**, the illustrious liberal *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfarts Tidning* (*SHT*) was founded in 1832. It fought for **religious** tolerance, educational and **economic** improvements, and reform of the **Riksdag**. Like *Aftonbladet*, *SHT* suffered from official harassment but overcame its difficulties. Under the long editorship of Sven Hedlund (called “an honorable man” in **August Strindberg**’s *Red Room*) it became one of Sweden’s leading dailies, and its contributors included Viktor Rydberg. Torgny Segerstedt’s editorship (1917–1945) included the difficult war years when Adolf Hitler’s representatives pressured the Swedish government into censoring criticism of Nazi Germany. Segerstedt, a great defender of freedom of speech, often found himself and his paper in trouble. The postwar period was financially difficult, and *SHT* ceased production in 1973. In 1975 it reappeared as a weekly but soon succumbed. In 1858 Gothenburg also acquired a conservative daily, *Göteborgs Posten*, but from 1896 it has supported the Liberals and has become the leading west coast daily. *Sydsvenska Dagbladet* was founded in **Malmö** in 1870. Until 1966 it supported the Conservatives, but it then became and remains independent liberal.

Newspaper circulation rose continuously until the late 1930s but then began to decline. So, too, did the number of newspapers, mainly for financial reasons. The trend continued in the postwar years, when several medium-size dailies closed down, unable to attract advertising revenues. Finally, with competition diminishing and fewer political views having an outlet, the government, genuinely believing that in a democracy citizens must have a choice of newspapers, decided that a danger level had been reached. In 1971 the Riksdag accepted a plan to support so-called secondary papers, and by 1978 a Press Subsidy Board began to distribute subsidies. This measure appears to have stabilized the position without jeopardizing the freedom of the press, a freedom embodied in the Swedish Constitution.

NEW SWEDEN (1638–1655). Swedish colony on the Delaware River in North America. During Sweden’s Age of Greatness (1611–1718), a “Southern Company” was formed to settle lands beyond Europe. In

1638 a Swedish expedition landed in Delaware Bay, bought land from the local Indians, and set up the colony of New Sweden, which embraced parts of present-day Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Many Swedish settlers made a living from agriculture, but the colony never became the important trading post that had been envisaged, not least through lack of support from the home country, and never enjoyed economic significance. In 1655 the Dutch overran the colony, and Swedish officials returned home. Most of the settlers, however, some 500 to 600 strong, remained. Swedish clergymen were sent out to them and were active among them and their descendants. The **Swedish language** in the former colony finally became extinct at the end of the 18th century. The tercentenary of the colony's foundation was celebrated officially in 1936, when the Delaware monument by Swedish sculptor **Carl Milles** was unveiled at Wilmington, Delaware.

NILSSON, LENNART (1922–). Swedish photographer. Nilsson pioneered the use of microfilm to photograph plants and animals, but his main accomplishments lay in his medical and microbiological photography. Being allowed to work in close contact with medical teams, he used endoscopy and, with special lenses, was able to film inside the human body. His publication *Ett barn blir till* (translated as *The Everyday Miracle: A Child Is Born*, 1965) was one result of this technique by which he was able to film a human fetus in the womb from conception to birth. The publication won the American National Press Association "Picture of the Year" Award and was syndicated, which enhanced Nilsson's considerable international reputation.

NOBEL, ALFRED (1833–1896). Swedish chemist, industrialist, inventor, and explosives expert. Nobel studied chemistry in Paris and then worked with his father, Immanuel, in Saint Petersburg, Russia, on an underwater mine and with the Swedish-born engineer and inventor **John Ericsson** in the United States. In 1865 Nobel invented dynamite and in 1875 gelignite. He bought the Swedish firm Bofors-Gullspång in 1894, where he produced munitions. He also set up factories in several European countries and in the United States, amassing a considerable fortune. Nobel's inventions played a significant role in Sweden's Industrial Revolution, blasting passes through mountains and difficult terrain so that a network of roads and railroads

could be built. His inventions were also used for destructive purposes, however, and to atone for those effects Nobel bequeathed 33 million kronor to be invested, with the interest “annually distributed in the form of prizes to those who during the preceding year shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind.” The **Nobel Prizes** are among the world’s most distinguished honors.

NOBEL PRIZES. After the death of **Alfred Nobel** in 1896, the Nobel Foundation was established in **Stockholm**. Its aim, in accordance with Nobel’s last will and testament, was to award Nobel Prizes in physics, chemistry, medicine, **literature**, and peace to those who during the previous year had done the most to benefit humanity. In 1968 the Bank of Sweden funded the addition of a prize in economics in memory of Nobel. The prizewinners for physics, chemistry, and economics are chosen by the **Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences**; that for medicine by the Caroline Institute of Medicine; and the literature prize by the **Swedish Academy**. The Norwegian Storting (Parliament) chooses the Nobel peace laureates. The prize money, which derives from investment of Nobel’s original bequest, is managed by the Foundation and varies slightly from year to year. The value of the first prize, awarded in 1901, was 150,000 kronor; the current value is almost six times that amount. The award ceremony is held in Stockholm City Hall on 10 December, the anniversary of Nobel’s death, and the prizes are presented by the king of Sweden.

Controversy has occasionally surrounded the peace prize, as in 1973, when it was awarded to Henry Kissinger, and in 1978, when it was shared by Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin. There has also been criticism of the Swedish Academy’s choice of laureates over the years. Henrik Ibsen and **August Strindberg**, for instance, were both ignored in favor of arguably less significant candidates. More recently there have been suggestions that the academicians have been more interested in achieving a global balance than in always selecting the best author. On the whole, however, the selection of recipients for such rich, international prizes has run smoothly.

Nobel prizes awarded to Swedes are as follows:

- *Physics*: **Nils Gustav Dalén** (1912), Manne Siegbahn (1924), **Hannes Alfvén** (1970), Kai Siegbahn (1981)

- *Chemistry*: Svante Arrhenius (1903), **Theodor Svedberg** (1926), Hans von Euler-Chelpin (1929), Arne Tiselius (1948)
- *Medicine*: Alvar Gullstrand (1911), Hugo Theorell (1955), Ragnar Granit (1967), Ulf von Euler-Chelpin (1970), Torsten Wiesel (1981), Sune Bergstrom and Bengt Samuelsson (shared, 1982), Arvid Carlsson (2000)
- *Literature*: **Selma Lagerlöf** (1909), Verner von Heidenstam (1916), **Erik Axel Karlfeldt** (1931), Pär Lagerkvist (1951), Nelly Sachs (1966), Eyvind Johnson and Harry Martinson (shared, 1974)
- *Peace*: Klas Pontus Arnoldsson (1908), **Hjalmar Branting** (1921), **Nathan Söderblom** (1930), **Dag Hammarskjöld** (1961), **Alva Myrdal** (1982)
- *Economics*: **Gunnar Myrdal** (1974), **Bertil Ohlin** (1977)

NORDENSKJÖLD, NILS ADOLF ERIK, BARON (1832–1901).

Swedish-Finnish Arctic navigator and explorer, born in Helsinki. He led Arctic expeditions to Spitzbergen in 1864–1873, and then in 1878–1879 on the steamship *Vega* he navigated from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the north coast of Asia. He subsequently led two expeditions to Greenland. Nordenskjöld was a professor at **Stockholm** University from 1858 and a member of the **Swedish Academy** from 1893. He published his account of his world-renowned voyage in *Vegas färd kring Asien och Europa* (The voyage of the *Vega* around Asia and Europe, 1880–1881, 2 vols.) and *Vegaexpeditionens vetenskapliga iakttagelser* (Scientific observations on the *Vega* expedition, 1882–1885, 5 vols.). His expeditions were financed mainly by Oscar Dickson, a well-known **Gothenburg** benefactor. He was the uncle of **Otto Nordenskjöld**.

NORDENSKJÖLD, OTTO (1869–1928).

Swedish geographer. A nephew of **Baron Nils Adolf Nordenskjöld**, he too became an explorer. Otto Nordenskjöld was a member of the Swedish expedition to Patagonia and in 1898 journeyed through the Klondike and Alaska. In 1900 he joined Georg Karl Amdrup's Danish expedition to Greenland, and in 1901 he led a Swedish expedition on the *Antarctica* to the South Pole. They spent two winters on Snow Hill Island. Their ship was iced in, and they had to be rescued by an Argentine gunboat, the *Uruguay*.

His subsequent expedition in 1920–1921 was to the Andes. He was professor of geography at **Stockholm** University from 1905 and principal of the **Gothenburg** University Business School from 1923.

NORDIC COUNCIL (NORDISKA RÅDET). An organization designed to facilitate cooperation among the Nordic countries: Sweden, Norway, Denmark (including Greenland and the Faeroes), **Finland** (including the **Åland Islands**), and Iceland. In the immediate post-war period in the late 1940s, there were differing opinions among Scandinavian countries on such issues as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and **defense** pacts, but there was also a feeling of kinship among Scandinavians. In 1952 Denmark proposed a Nordic Council that would allow for mutual discussion of **economic**, cultural, and social issues free from any military commitments. The basis for such an organization had been in existence from 1919, when the nongovernmental Föreningen Norden (Nordic Association) had been founded in Sweden to further Scandinavian cooperation in the cultural, economic, legal, and social fields. Denmark and Norway introduced branches that same year, followed by Iceland in 1922, Finland in 1924, and the Faeroes in 1951.

The Nordic Council, established in 1953, is an advisory body to the parliaments in the Nordic countries. Its central organ, the Plenary Assembly, consists of 87 parliamentary members elected by their respective parliaments and of nonvoting government representatives nominated by the Nordic governments. Each elected member is assigned to the Presidium or to one of six standing committees that prepare questions of cooperation. The council functions by either adopting recommendations from the standing committees or by passing declarations on specific issues. The general objectives for Nordic cooperation were formalized in the Helsinki Treaty of 1962. A further step was taken in 1971 with the establishment of the Nordic Council of Ministers, which has decision-making powers within the limits of the Helsinki Treaty. All decisions have to be made unanimously, although a member country can abstain. Each country appoints from among its cabinet members a minister to coordinate Nordic cooperation, thus ensuring high-level commitment, and permanent committees of senior officials have been set up in different sectors to prepare and implement the council's decisions.

Great progress has been made in various fields, not least in legislation, where the legal codes in the Nordic countries have been almost completely harmonized. Within civil and commercial law, the various laws concerning marriage, parentage, contracts, purchase of goods, copyright, patents, and transport are now almost identical throughout the Nordic area. On the employment and social fronts, Scandinavian nationals can work and settle in another Scandinavian country without a work permit or residence permit. From 1954, Scandinavians could cross Nordic frontiers without passports, although non-Nordic visitors must satisfy entry and residential requirements of each Nordic country. There are joint rules on customs control, too. A Nordic convention on social security covers all forms of social benefits, and a Scandinavian is covered for medical care anywhere in the Nordic area. Since 1987, Nordic citizens residing in another Nordic country have had the right to communicate in their own language.

In 1971 a cultural treaty was signed with the aim of furthering Nordic cultural interests and to increase the combined effect of investments in **education** and research. A plan projected in 1988 aims at developing a single Nordic educational area and improving mutual understanding of the Nordic languages. The Nordic Plus program was initiated to stimulate mobility of students and teachers, a Nordic Film Fund has been established to promote Nordic film production, and a Nordic Film Prize was added to the Nordic Council's **literature** and **music** prizes. Since the 1960s, the Nordic television companies have been exchanging and coproducing programs through Nordvision.

In 1982 a Nordic Project Export Fund was established to support feasibility studies of investment projects of Nordic interest abroad. In 1975 the Nordic Council agreed in principle to the joint Nordic Investment Bank for the purpose of financing investment and export projects of common interest.

There is also a Nordic Fund for Technology and Industrial Development. The power grids of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden are interconnected and cooperate closely through the agency Nordel. Cooperation in **transportation** and communications was assured in a treaty in 1973. There are uniform tariffs for rail goods traffic; a joint airline company, Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), is operated by public and private capital from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and

a postal union and telecommunications union operate throughout the Nordic area.

As well as inter-Nordic joint ventures, the council aims at reaching similar approaches to international organizations, and there is often joint Nordic representation. In 1989 there was a detailed program on Nordic cooperation with the European Community (now the **European Union**, EU). It covered the period up to 1992 and dealt with such matters as transportation, education, environmental policy, and consumer issues. Another plan was adopted for the years after 1992, studying the factors governing the Nordic area after 1996, when all the Nordic countries would have become members of the EU. Each national delegation of the Nordic Council has a secretariat, usually attached to its parliament, and the Nordic Council of Ministers has a joint secretariat in Copenhagen, Denmark.

NORWAY. *See* UNION WITH NORWAY.

NUCLEAR ENERGY. An important factor in Sweden's Industrial Revolution at the end of the 19th century was a cheap supply of electricity from the harnessing of rivers, which compensated for the lack of indigenous mineral fuel. By the end of the 1950s, however, hydroelectric power could no longer meet industrial and domestic demands. Coal, coke, and above all oil were imported, but nuclear energy was also considered. A technologically highly developed country, Sweden was well abreast of modern research and moreover has large uranium deposits. A joint venture, ASEA Atom, owned equally by Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget (General Swedish Electric Co.) and the state, was set up to deal with research and construction of nuclear reactors. The **Social Democratic** government had planned to build 13 reactors ultimately, which would supply 35 percent of the country's energy requirements. The first reactor came into service in 1963, by which time imported oil met 75 percent of Sweden's energy needs. The situation became more urgent when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) suddenly raised oil prices steeply and Swedish industry looked vulnerable. The government invested heavily in the means of expanding electric power, including nuclear reactors, but public misgivings about radiation hazards were increasing.

In the 1976 elections, by which time five reactors were in service, **Thorbjörn Fälldin**, the leader of the **Center Party**, made the phasing out of nuclear power a major part of his program, which won him many supporters. He formed a nonsocialist coalition government, which was in difficulty from the outset because the other two parties, **Folkpartiet** (the Liberals) and the **Moderates**, saw no alternative to nuclear energy. Unable to reach an acceptable compromise, Fälldin resigned, but in the following elections in 1979, by which time six reactors were in operation, he promised a referendum on the nuclear question. He was returned to power, and the referendum was held in 1980. While results were not clear-cut, they showed a preference for keeping existing, or almost completed, reactors in use for their lifetime (calculated to be approximately another 25 years) but not replacing them. The **Riksdag** decided that nuclear power would be phased out at a pace commensurate with an energy supply sufficient to sustain employment and social **welfare**, possibly by 2010.

The public attitude toward nuclear energy is changing, however, and there is growing support for retaining existing reactors and perhaps even building new ones. In 1999 Barsebäck 1 was taken out of commission, followed in 2005 by Barsebäck 2. There are now 10 reactors in service: Forsmark 1, 2, and 3; Oskarshamn 1, 2, and 3; and Ringhals 1, 2, 3, and 4. The Social Democratic, **Left**, and Center parties collaborate in the question of nuclear energy, and the socialist government is holding fast to its policy of running down nuclear reactors. It now appears, however, that it no longer has public support on this issue. The three nonsocialist parties support nuclear energy, a view also endorsed by the Center Party's Youth Organization. The Liberal Party has gone further in suggesting the construction of two further reactors, at Forsmark and Ringhals, respectively.

Sweden's energy policy still aims at switching eventually from oil to indigenous, preferably renewable, sources of energy, and a huge investment has been made in wind and bioenergy and in an effective fuel-saving campaign, but public perception of nuclear reactors as dangerous has changed, and it is increasingly likely that more reactors will be built in the future.

NUDER, PÅR (1963–). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician. Nuder was elected a member of the **Riksdag** in 1994 and from 2002 to 2004 held the cabinet post of government coordinating minister in **Göran**

Persson's government. In 2004 he was promoted to finance minister. An ambitious politician, he states he would like to continue as finance minister as long as one of his predecessors, **Gunnar Sträng** (i.e., for 21 years), but he has also been mentioned as Persson's possible successor, a prospect that he does not seem to find dismaying.

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ODENBERG, CHRISTINA (1940–). Lutheran bishop of **Lund**. Odenberg studied theology at **Uppsala** University and was ordained in 1967. She served as curate in Österåker beginning in 1967, then became assistant vicar in 1973 and vicar in 1981. During that period, she also served as a prison chaplain (1969–1972), was director of the Saint Katarina Foundation (1970–73), and sat on the Swedish Church Press Council. In 1988 she was appointed royal chaplain and in 1997 was consecrated as bishop of Lund, the first Swedish woman bishop. *See also* RELIGION.

OHLIN, BERTIL (1899–1979). Swedish Liberal politician and economist. Ohlin was professor of national economy at Copenhagen University from 1924 to 1929. He then returned home to a chair in national economy at **Stockholm** University. Ohlin launched his political career as chairman of the Young Liberals in 1934–1939. He entered the **Riksdag** in 1938 and remained a member until his retirement in 1970. From 1944 to 1967 he was chairman of **Folkpartiet** (the Liberal Party). During a period when the **Social Democratic Party** dominated Swedish politics, his only cabinet experience was as minister of trade in 1944–1945 in **Per Albin Hansson's** wartime national coalition government, but his influence as party leader gave Folkpartiet a new emphasis. His social liberalism was a “middle way” between the state control of the Social Democrats and the completely free market of right-wing advocates, for he believed that the community had a responsibility to the individual: the state should set a framework within which the market **economy** would work freely. Ohlin was the main opposition politician throughout his leadership of his party.

A respected academic as well as politician, Ohlin was known internationally for his theories on international **trade** and was a guest professor at several European and U.S. universities. In 1977 he shared the

Nobel Prize for economics (with James Meade) “for significant research in international trade and how it influences economic development.” His daughter **Anne Wibble** followed in his footsteps as a Liberal politician and in 1991 became the first woman to hold the office of finance minister.

OMBUDSMAN. The office of the Swedish ombudsman, or more correctly *Justitieombudsman* (JO), dates from 1809 when **Gustav IV Adolf** was deposed and a new constitution was introduced. The ombudsman’s brief is to guard Swedish laws and the way they are applied and to indict any officials, including judges, who have been guilty of negligence or unlawful behavior. In 1915 a military ombudsman was also appointed to deal with laws connected with **defense** matters, but this office was withdrawn in 1968, and its duties were subsumed by JO. Increased resources were then allocated, and there are now four ombudsmen.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD). The OECD has its origins in the immediate postwar period when U.S. aid under the Marshall Plan was offered to help rebuild Europe after **World War II**. The organization, until 1961 known as the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), at first included only the European recipients of Marshall Aid, but the United States and Canada then joined, followed by Japan, Australia, and other industrial countries outside the Soviet bloc, and the organization’s aims widened to include aid to underdeveloped countries. Sweden was determined to preserve its neutrality in the postwar period and refused to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the incipient European Community (now **European Union**). It hesitated when offered Marshall Plan aid in 1947, knowing that the USSR had refused; but in reality Sweden had become too dependent on foreign **trade** to remain isolated and accepted the aid, going on to cooperate fully in the OECD.

OSCAR I (1799–1859). King of Sweden and **Norway** from 1844. Oscar was born in Paris, the son of Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte and Desirée Clary (**Desideria**). When his father became crown prince of Sweden, assuming the name **Karl (XIV) Johan**, Oscar moved to

Stockholm at the age of 11. Unlike his father, who never learned Swedish, Oscar became wholly Swedish in both language and attitude. As crown prince of Sweden and Norway from 1818 until Karl XIV Johan's death in 1844, Oscar supported several humanitarian and liberal causes, working for social, **economic**, and **educational** reforms. He also tried to improve the spirit of the **union with Norway**, where he twice held the office of governor, in 1824 and 1833.

Through his connections with the Liberal Party, Oscar endeavored to dampen opposition to his conservative father, and the Liberals expected to make rapid progress toward parliamentary reform after Karl Johan's death. As king, Oscar I did indeed follow through several social reforms, including **women's** equal rights of inheritance in 1845, the Poor Law of 1847, the reform of the legal code and judicial system, and the Education Act of 1849. After 1848, however, with the wave of unrest in Europe, including riots in Stockholm, it became obvious that Oscar was opposed to the surrender of any constitutional power and was unenthusiastic about reform of the **Riksdag**.

In his **foreign relations**, Oscar favored the **Pan-Scandinavian Movement** and confirmed this by aiding Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein War (1848–1852). In contrast to Karl Johan's "1812 policy," he sought Western support as a defense against Russia. During the Crimean War, he signed the November Treaty (1855) with Great Britain and France, which guaranteed their protection against Russia, but Russia accepted the Allies' terms in 1856, and Oscar gained no concessions from Russia except the demilitarization of the **Åland Islands**, agreed at the Treaty of Paris. Support for Oscar waned. His subjects had enjoyed peace since 1814 and feared his foreign policy. They also wanted parliamentary reform.

In 1829 Oscar married Joséfine of Leuchtenberg. They had five children: **Karl (XV)**, Gustav, **Oscar (II)**, August, and Eugenia. Oscar became too ill to perform his duties after 1857 and allowed his eldest son, Karl, to act as regent until his death two years later.

OSCAR II (1828–1907). King of Sweden from 1872 to 1907 and of Norway from 1872 to 1905, son of **Oscar I** and Joséfine of Leuchtenberg, and younger brother of **Karl XV**, whom he succeeded. Although conservative in constitutional and social matters and eager to preserve the residual influence that the constitution allowed the

monarch, Oscar II had to recognize the inevitability of reform. He helped to bring about an improvement in Swedish naval and military **defense**, but it was in **foreign relations** that his influence was strongest. Oscar developed an increasing admiration for Otto von Bismarck and the new German Empire and a tendency to regard Germany as a bulwark against possible Russian aggression. His efforts to save the **union with Norway** were thwarted when he was opposed and then outmaneuvered by leading Norwegian politicians. In 1905 he accepted the dissolution of the union and surrendered the Norwegian crown to Prince Carl of Denmark, who was elected king and took the name Haakon VII.

In his more representational role, Oscar was much more impressive. A highly intelligent, cultured man and a persuasive orator, he had a commanding presence and an awareness of royal dignity. Under the pseudonym Oscar Fredrik, he was active as a writer and military historian. His memoirs were published posthumously in 1960–1961. Like his contemporary Edward VII in Great Britain, he gave his name to an era, the Oscanian Period. He married Sofia of Nassau in 1857 and had four children: **Gustav (V)**, Oscar, Carl, and **Eugen**.

OXENSTIERNA, AXEL (1583–1654). Swedish chancellor, statesman, and diplomat. After university studies in Germany, Oxenstierna, a member of a leading Swedish aristocratic family, returned home and at the age of 22 entered the service of **Karl IX**. When just 26, he was appointed to the King's Council. In 1610 Karl suffered a stroke, and Oxenstierna joined with the young **Gustav (II) Adolf** to direct the government. When Karl died the next year, Gustav Adolf's succession was not a foregone conclusion, because Karl had usurped the throne from his nephew **Sigismund**, Gustav Adolf was still a minor, and Sigismund's half-brother Johan was in Sweden and five years Gustav Adolf's senior.

Karl IX had treated the aristocracy harshly, and Oxenstierna wanted to regain lost ground. Sweden was surrounded by enemies on Karl's death, and Oxenstierna realized that the lively, gifted Gustav Adolf would make a more effective defender of the realm than Johan. He skillfully extracted from Gustav Adolf a guarantee of privileges for the nobility in return for being accepted as king, and the nobility then pledged their allegiance to the 17-year-old monarch. The king soon

appointed Oxenstierna as his chancellor, and there began one of the most fruitful partnerships in Swedish history. These two talented men complemented each other, Gustaf Adolf being extroverted, generous, impulsive, and a brilliant soldier, while Oxenstierna was cautious and diplomatic and had a first-rate legal mind. It was Oxenstierna who negotiated the favorable peace treaties with Denmark in 1613, Russia in 1617, and Poland in 1629.

With Oxenstierna by his side, Gustav II Adolf built up a system of government administration that still forms the basis of Swedish government today. The privileges granted to the nobility included the right to the highest offices of state, including the posts of steward, marshal, admiral, chancellor, and treasurer. With Oxenstierna himself as chancellor, the administration was run efficiently by well-educated—and highly rewarded—aristocrats who admired the king and served him loyally. It was partly because he had such an effective administration that Gustav Adolf was able to spend so many years away from his capital. In 1625, during the Thirty Years' War when Gustav Adolf had captured parts of Prussia, he left Oxenstierna in charge of the conquered territories. When Gustav Adolf fell at Lützen, Oxenstierna was in Germany, and he remained in full charge of Swedish affairs there until his return to Sweden in 1636.

Gustav Adolf's heir was the 6-year-old **Kristina**, and until she came of age the country was run by a council of five aristocratic state officials, including Chancellor Oxenstierna. The other four members deferred to his judgment and experience, and he was de facto regent for many years. To finance the war, which continued until 1648, the regency sold or pledged crown lands, which weakened the monarchy and strengthened the nobility even further. Not least through Oxenstierna's efforts, the centuries-long struggle between the crown and the nobility for power had quite decisively turned in the nobility's favor. Oxenstierna was reluctant to relinquish power when Kristina came of age, but she wanted to free herself from his pervasive influence. She succeeded, against Oxenstierna's wishes, in having her cousin **Karl (X) Gustav** accepted as the heir to the throne in 1650. It was said that Oxenstierna had hoped to persuade Kristina to marry his son, but she was disinclined to marry anyone. Oxenstierna's influence was now in decline. When Kristina abdicated in 1654, he was poised to take up a central position again, but he died that year.

In a period when the nobility had found wealth and a new self-confidence, many new stately homes were built both in the capital and the country. Here too Oxenstierna led the way. He had a beautiful castle constructed in the late Renaissance style at Tidö, near Västerås.

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PALACE YARD SPEECH. See F-SHIP; GUSTAV V; STAAFF, KARL.

PALM, AUGUST (1849–1922). Swedish pioneer of the Socialist movement. Palm was a tailor by trade, and on his travels as a journeyman in Germany (from which he was expelled in 1877) and Denmark he became inspired by socialist ideas. On returning to his native Skåne in southern Sweden, he began to agitate for socialist reform and soon aroused the hostility of both the church and the political establishment. In 1882 he published the first Swedish **Social Democratic** program, a translation from a Danish version that originated in the German *Gotha* program of 1875. In 1885 Palm moved to **Stockholm**, where he founded and edited the **newspaper** *Social-Demokraten*. Palm had demagogic tendencies and was inclined to thunder against the establishment, but he had little interest in theory and lacked the intellectual ability of a constructive political leader. By 1886 he was supplanted as editor of *Social-Demokraten* by the more intellectual Axel Danielsson and **Hjalmar Branting**, and his influence on the Social Democratic Party he himself had helped to form quickly waned.

PALME, OLOF (1927–1986). A prominent Swedish politician, leader of the **Social Democratic Party**, and prime minister from 1969 to 1976 and 1982 to 1986. Palme was one of the internationally best-known Swedish politicians of his century. Born of an upper-class Swedish family, he earned a B.A. degree at Kenyon College, Ohio, and then a law degree at **Stockholm** University. He joined the Social Democratic Student Club in 1951, in 1952–1953 was chairman of the National Union of Students, and in 1955 became leader of the Social Democratic Youth Movement. By then he had attracted the attention

of **Tage Erlander**, the prime minister, and became his personal secretary. In 1956 Palme was elected a member of the **Riksdag**. In 1963 he became a minister without portfolio, in 1965 the minister of transport, in 1967 the minister of **education**, and in 1969, when the aging Erlander retired, prime minister.

The Social Democratic Party had by then been in office for more than 30 years and under **Per Albin Hansson** and Erlander had established a **welfare state**. Erlander had narrowly succeeded in having the **Allmän Tilläggspension** pension scheme accepted, a compulsory supplementary pension scheme that put vast sums at the disposal of the state. Taxation was already high by international standards, and there were rumblings of discontent, but Sweden had become the most affluent country in Europe and a successful example of the “middle way” between communism and capitalism. Palme even as a student opposed Friedrich von Hayek’s economic liberalism, praised the New Deal, and was influenced by John Kenneth Galbraith. He is identified with the slogan “the discontent of rising expectations” and saw the roots of discontent in Swedish society not in poverty or unemployment (almost eliminated there by 1960) but in residual inequality.

Jämlikhet (equality) became the vogue word in the 1970s, and most of Palme’s internal policies aimed at achieving it. As minister of education, he not only favored the comprehensive school system but also introduced a reform of higher education and entrance qualifications, hoping to open tertiary education to all. As prime minister, he helped to effect the Social Democratic program (drafted by a committee chaired in 1969 by **Alva Myrdal**), which sought equality in education, employment, and social welfare and equality between the sexes. It entailed the state playing an ever more regulatory role in all aspects of political and social life and a rapid expansion of the public sector. Palme countered increasing opposition with the conviction that in a dynamic society the state is not a restrictive factor but a means of providing security, full employment, higher welfare standards, and infrastructure beneficial to all.

During his premiership, Palme experienced a decline in support for the Social Democrats, and in 1973–1976 he headed a minority government. In those years he nevertheless skillfully carried through major constitutional reforms, including the transition in 1970 from a

bicameral to a unicameral Riksdag and the new Constitution of 1974. Excessively high taxation to finance social welfare and meet the oil crisis made his balancing act precarious. To raise investment, but above all to increase workers' influence, the **Landsorganisatio-nen** economist **Rudolf Meidner** had persuaded the Social Democrats to accept Wage Earner Funds (WEF), a plan whereby 20 percent of the profits of large companies would go annually into a fund to be administered by a trade union board.

The threat of WEFs becoming law helped topple Palme's government, and in 1976 a nonsocialist coalition government took over. Dogged by the international economic crisis, the hotly debated issue of **nuclear energy**, and their own inability to work together, the coalition parties barely survived the 1979 election, but by 1982 Palme was again head of a minority Social Democratic government. A referendum had decided the nuclear energy question, and by rendering the WEFs politically harmless and slightly improving the tax position Palme succeeded in being reelected in 1985.

Palme's **foreign relations** and international career rested on his anticommunist and anticolonialist views. He subscribed to Erlander's policy of Swedish **neutrality** and nonalignment, which precluded Sweden's membership in the European Community (now **European Union**), but he also believed in supporting national liberation movements. He caused concern in 1968 when he, as a cabinet minister, took part in an anti-American demonstration in **Stockholm** beside the North Vietnamese ambassador. When in 1972 he compared the United States' bombing of Hanoi to fascist and communist atrocities like Guernica and Treblinka, Swedish-American relations were strained even further. Palme worked for a just economic world order and for disarmament, taking part in the Brandt Commission with proposals on disarmament. In 1980 he was the United Nations' peace envoy mediating in the Iran-Iraq war. He also kept in touch with leaders of the nonaligned countries.

In 1986, Palme was shot dead while walking home from the movies with his wife. The international reaction to Palme's assassination indicated the respect he commanded in the Third World. Neither the reason for the assassination nor the identity of the perpetrator has ever been officially established, and there are still occasional rumors about a cover-up in high places and of lucrative undercover

arms deals with professedly peace-loving countries. A Swedish criminal, Christer Pettersson, was identified in a **police** line-up by Palme's widow Lisbet and was tried and convicted of the assassination, but he was finally acquitted on appeal. He subsequently boasted of having got away with murder, but the Supreme Court rejected the prosecutor's request for a retrial. Pettersson died of head injuries in 2004.

PAN-SCANDINAVIAN MOVEMENT (SKANDINAVISMEN). The ultimate aim of this movement, which gathered strength in Denmark and Sweden in the 1820s, was to unite all the Scandinavian countries into one state. It drew a great deal of support from the universities of Copenhagen, **Uppsala**, and **Lund**, where the study of Old Norse literature illuminated a time (often with a patina of 19th-century Romanticism) when Scandinavians were all "brothers." The Swedish poet Esaias Tegnér, along with his counterparts the Danish Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger and the Finland-Swedish Johan Ludvig Runeberg, used Old Norse themes and had a great influence on students and the general public. By the mid-19th century, when Germany constituted a threat to Denmark and Russia a threat to Sweden, the concept of Pan-Scandinavianism was a source of comfort. To some extent, Denmark was supported by Sweden in the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1848–1850, and when Prussia again threatened Denmark in 1863 **Karl XV** of Sweden-Norway promised aid to Frederik VII of Denmark in true Scandinavian spirit. When the Dano-Prussian War broke out, however, the Swedish **Riksdag** refused to honor Karl's promise. Nor was any Norwegian assistance forthcoming. Despite the rhetoric and indignant accusations of cowardice by individual Scandinavians, including the famous Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen, there was obviously not sufficient general support to realize the political aim of the movement.

Pan-Scandinavianism did achieve several less obviously political aims, however. A common postal area was established in 1865–1869, for instance, and the 1880s and 1890s saw the harmonization of several legal and economic measures within the Scandinavian area. Nordic cooperation in the 20th century was also grounded in the Pan-Scandinavian Movement, especially the founding of the Föreningen Norden (Nordic Association) in 1919 and the **Nordic Council** in 1952.

PARLIAMENT. *See* RIKSDAG.

PEHRSSON-BRAMSTORP, AXEL (1883–1954). Swedish politician and farmer, leader of the Agrarian Party from 1933 to 1949, and member of the **Riksdag** from 1918 to 1921 and from 1929 to 1949. In 1933 **Per Albin Hansson**'s first **Social Democratic** government was experiencing difficulty in getting its crisis program to deal with unemployment and economic depression passed through parliament. The government needed support from a nonsocialist **political party**, but the Right, Liberal, and Agrarian parties appeared to be opposed. Hansson entered negotiations with a young group of Agrarians, led by Pehrsson-Bramstorp, and reached a compromise known as *kohandel* (literally "cow dealing," that is, horse trading, and a pun on *koalition*). The Agrarians would support the Social Democrats' Keynesian-type crisis package in return for the government abandoning its free **trade** policy and protecting farmers from cheap imports. The official leader of the Agrarian Party, Olof Olsson, sided with the other nonsocialist parties but had to resign. His successor was Pehrsson-Bramstorp. The *kohandel* was a turning point in Swedish politics, for it allowed Hansson to progress toward the **welfare state** and led to more than 40 years of Social Democratic governments in Sweden.

In June 1936 Hansson's government resigned on a **defense** issue, and Pehrsson-Bramstorp was asked to form as broadly based a government as possible. He himself became prime minister and minister of **agriculture**. His government is known as the "summer government," for in the autumn elections for the Second Chamber in 1936 the Social Democrats made substantial gains, Pehrsson-Bramstorp resigned, and Hansson started his second ministry. With no absolute majority, Hansson decided to reinforce his position and invited the Agrarians to form a coalition. Pehrsson-Bramstorp remained as minister of agriculture. He continued to hold that office during **World War II** in a national coalition government under Hansson. After the 1945 elections, Hansson was able to form a wholly Social Democratic government. Pehrsson-Bramstorp retired in 1949 and was succeeded as party leader by **Gunnar Hedlund**.

PERSSON, GÖRAN (1949–). Swedish socialist politician and prime minister. Persson was a member of the **Riksdag** in 1979–1984 and

then from 1991. From 1984–1989 he was a local officer in Katrineholm's municipal council, and during **Ingvar Carlsson's** administration he was minister of **education** (1989–1991) and minister of finance (1994–1996). When Carlsson resigned in 1996, Persson became chairman of the **Social Democratic Party** and prime minister, and he was returned to office in the elections of 1998 and 2002. As the current prime minister, he has the problem of improving the Swedish **welfare** system while cutting back the national debt and reducing unemployment. He has always had the reputation of being a tough-minded technocrat, but recently he has been criticized for being too presidential and not always listening to the advice of his cabinet.

PETERSSON-BERGER, WILHELM (1867–1942). Swedish composer and writer. After studying at the **Stockholm** Conservatory in 1886–1889 and then in Dresden, Germany, in 1889–1890, Petersson-Berger settled in Stockholm as music critic for the *Dagens Nyheter newspaper*, a post he held from 1896 until 1930. He then withdrew to the peaceful seclusion of his beloved Frösö, Jämtland. His **music** was influenced by Swedish folk music and by the Norwegian Edvard Grieg; it is melodic and Neo-Romantic, with a tendency toward nature mysticism in the Swedish idiom. *Frösöblomster* (1896–1914) became popular, as did three series of *Svensk lyrik* (1896–1926), settings of lyric poems by **Erik Axel Karlfeldt**, Verner von Heidenstam, and other Neo-Romantic Swedish poets. He also composed Swedish dramas, most notably *Arnljot* (1909), about a warrior in an Old Norse saga. Petersson-Berger was a prolific, if uneven, composer. Apart from *Frösöblomster*, he is best known for his *Opera Cantata* (1923), a violin concerto, and the third of his five symphonies (1915), known as “Same Ätnam” (the Lapp Symphony) because of the use of the Sami *jojka*, an ancient rhythmic song. As music critic, Petersson-Berger was a witty and sometimes biting polemicist. He translated Richard Wagner libretti into Swedish. *Minnen*, his memoirs, were published posthumously in 1943.

PETRI, LAURENTIUS (1499–1573). Swedish reformer. Like his brother **Olaus Petri**, Laurentius studied under Martin Luther at Wittenburg and played a leading role in the Reformation's acceptance in Sweden. On his return from Germany, he became a professor at **Uppsala**

University. Sweden's attitude to Rome had been left undefined after 1527 when the **Riksdag** agreed to the confiscation of church property, but when **Gustav I** Vasa, a widower in 1531, intended to remarry, he was anxious to have a Lutheran archbishop in place. Petri was elected and became the first Lutheran archbishop of Uppsala. As the other bishops left the country or died, Lutheran bishops were appointed in their place. With Petri, therefore, the break with Rome and the pope was tacitly effected.

Petri was a committed but comparatively conservative Lutheran and was much more flexible than his brother. He remained archbishop under the ruthless, pragmatic Gustav Vasa; under **Erik XIV**, who had Calvinist leanings; and under **Johan III**, who inclined more to Catholicism. Petri collaborated in the Swedish translation of the New Testament in 1541 and produced a new Church Ordinance in 1562 and a Swedish hymnal and catechism in 1567. Toward the end of his life, he produced the Church Ordinance of 1571, which codified previous developments and formed the organizational framework for the Swedish Evangelical Church. *See also* RELIGION.

PETRI, OLAUS (1493–1552). Swedish reformer, clergyman, and writer and brother of **Laurentius Petri**. After studying at **Uppsala** University, Olaus Petri went to Wittenburg, where he became a disciple of Martin Luther. He graduated in 1518 and returned to Sweden, where he was appointed secretary to Bishop Mattias of Strängnäs. He became a deacon in 1520 and worked at Strängnäs as a preacher and teacher at the cathedral school there. Petri was beginning to put forward Lutheran ideas on the Reformation when he caught the attention of **Gustav I** Vasa and was persuaded by him in 1524 to become **Stockholm's** secretary and a member of the Stockholm Council, a post he held until 1531. From 1531 until 1533 he was Gustav Vasa's chancellor. Throughout those years, Petri worked hard to promote and support the Reformation in Sweden. He cooperated in a Swedish translation of the New Testament, published in 1526, and produced a new hymnal, a new Church Ordinance, and a book of homilies, all in Swedish. Petri represents the Reformation in its earlier, undogmatic stages, and a thread of tolerance and German humanism runs through much of his writing.

Gustav Vasa was less interested in doctrinal matters than in how to exploit Lutheranism in his struggle against the church. Until 1527,

when the **Riksdag** consented to his confiscation of church property, he and Petri's interests coincided. Cooperation between them became increasingly difficult as Gustav's attitude toward the clergy hardened, however. In 1533 Petri fell from grace, and in 1540 he was condemned to death for high treason, a sentence commuted to a heavy fine.

Petri had been ordained in 1539, and from 1543 he acted as minister of the Stockholm Cathedral (Storkyrkan). As well as playing a key role in establishing a Lutheran state church in Sweden, Petri had a great influence on the **Swedish language** and **literature**. He wrote in a clear, pithy, often ironic language that laid the foundations of modern Swedish prose. As well as Bible translations, hymns, and **religious** tracts, he produced *Domareregler* (Judges Rules), a collection of rules and advice to help judges avoid sophistry and excessive cruelty; he was presumably the author of the *Tobias Comedy*, a mystery play published anonymously in 1550; and he was the author of *Een swensk crönika*, a Swedish chronicle in which the author insists that a historian must observe impartiality, respect truth irrespective of national prejudices, and seek for causes and connections in the unfolding of events. Such an approach was unlikely to meet with Gustav Vasa's approval, and the work was not published until 1818.

POLHEM, CHRISTOPHER (1660–1751). Swedish inventor, called the "Father of Mechanics in Sweden." Having to earn his own living from the age of 12, Polhem worked first on a farm. His skill in arithmetic and mechanics soon became apparent, and he was allowed to use a workshop, making tools and clocks. When 25, he was able to study at **Uppsala**, where his mechanical genius was appreciated. The Board of Mines (Bergskollegium) and King **Karl XI** himself were impressed, and their support led to Polhem receiving a stipend that gave him independence and a study visit to Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe. In 1699 he founded the Stjernerund manufactory in Dalarna, which became famous for its clocks. Polhem's fertile mind and practical attitude produced a prodigious number of inventions large and small, including a siphon pump and a machine for raising ore for the mines at Falun, bridges, a dry dock, sawmills, textile machines, the padlock, and household equipment. He also began construction work on the canal connecting the Kattegatt with Lake Vänern. One of his most famous

discoveries was a method for conveying energy generated by waterfalls over considerable distances. He taught mechanics to students, one of whom, **Emanuel Swedenborg**, was his assistant at the Board of Mines.

POLICE. Scandinavia has a long history of law making, with freemen attending the Thing, or Assembly, and helping to ensure law enforcement. In 1350 King Magnus Eriksson gathered together the various laws into a National Code. Sweden was mainly a rural society at this time. Historically each area had a *fjärdingsman* (constable); in 1593 a constable was appointed for each parish, and the post went in turn to taxpaying farmers of that parish. In the reign of **Gustav I**, the reform of the civil as well as the military organization was begun. Initially the responsibility for law and order was laid on royal officials, but with the setting up of *län* (county) authorities, it was taken over by the county governor. The first detailed instructions on police duties were issued to all governors in 1635.

In 1864 townships became responsible for their own policing through police forces. **Stockholm** got its own force, with policemen on the beat and a detective department. Unfortunately the caliber of the constables often left much to be desired, some guilty of moonlighting and some often drunk on duty. To counteract this, recruits were increasingly taken from the armed forces. In 1917 the justice system was reorganized, and a county council sheriff was given overall responsibility for the prosecution and executing of policing.

With the rise in population and its increasing mobility, it was becoming obvious that police forces in many administrative areas were too small to be effective. The **Ådalen** incident in 1931 in this as in other ways proved a catalyst. When an industrial dispute could not be contained by the local police force in Ådalen in the north of Sweden, troops were called in, and five civilians were shot. By 1932 the **Riksdag** voted to establish state police units of about 1,000 officers and awarded grants to allow municipalities to train other officers who could then be sent anywhere in the country to deal with civil unrest.

There were considerable changes in society between the mid-1930s and mid-1960s, with a concomitant rise in crime and traffic accidents and offenses, and the system of policing was becoming outmoded. In 1962 the Riksdag approved in principle the establishment of a national police force, and in 1965 a detailed plan was introduced,

the 554 municipal forces around the country were disbanded, and a national police force took over. Various adjustments were subsequently made, and the present situation mainly dates from 1984, although the Riksdag again examined ways of increasing efficiency in the 1990s. Police functions are divided into four: crime prevention, keeping the peace, detection, and protecting and assisting the public. As well as acting within Swedish law, the Swedish police force must accept the European convention on human rights, covering such things as the use of force, stops and searches, bugging, examining private property, and so forth.

The Ministry of Justice has overall responsibility for the legal system. The national police are administered by a National Police Board, consisting of a director general, his or her deputy, and eight other members, six of them members of the Riksdag and the other two representing police personnel. The headquarters of the National Board is divided into four departments, plus a division for records and computers. The first department deals with uniformed patrol work, allocation of resources, traffic, emergencies, and criminal investigation of major crimes. The second deals with technical aspects of policing policy and the third with the administration of national police structures. The fourth, SÄPO (Svenska Säkerhetspolisen, or Swedish Security Police), is the most controversial, having to deal with counterespionage, which can lead to interception of mail and radio transmissions. It also deals with terrorists, political extremists, and often immigrants. At the local level there are 118 police districts, each with a local Police Board comprising a commissioner and six to eight members appointed by the county council.

Sweden is a member of Interpol, and the National Police Board has an Interpol section manned round the clock. Two Swedish officers are seconded to the Interpol Secretariat.

There is a Polishögskola (Police Academy) in Stockholm where new recruits are given a three-year basic training, half of which is spent on practical work. There are 10-week courses for sergeants and in Solna outside Stockholm courses for senior officers up to the rank of chief of police. There is also a research unit headed by a professor. The National Swedish Laboratory of Forensic Science, situated in Linköping, is an independent institution. It carries out technical investigations for the courts and the police.

As in most of the Western world, Sweden has experienced a rise in crime, brought about partly by the increased use of drugs, a rise in population, illegal **immigration**, and a relaxing of the moral code. It is still a relatively law-abiding country, but there is a general consensus that the police system is too bureaucratic and needs streamlining to help the police cope with new social trends.

POLITICAL PARTIES. Until the 19th century, parliamentary representation was effected through the four estates: the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants. There were occasional groupings within these broad divisions, such as the Caps and **Hats** during the Age of Liberty (1718–1772), but they had no clearly defined programs and disbanded as conditions changed. With the abolition in 1865 of the four-estate system and the introduction of a bicameral **Riksdag**, new political alignments were inevitable and led to the birth and development of modern political parties. At first they were fairly temporary alignments around specific issues. These groupings tended to be parliamentary, not national, and were often confined even to only one of the two chambers of the Riksdag, but by **World War I** the parties were becoming polarized. **Louis De Geer**'s proposals for a bicameral Riksdag had contained so many restrictive measures that the composition of the first Riksdag after the new reform gave the nobility and the establishment control of the Upper Chamber, while well-to-do farmers had a compact majority in the Lower House.

These farmers formed the Farmers' Party (Lantmannapartiet), which defended **agricultural** interests and dominated the chamber yet had no interest in putting forward constructive policies. The result was many years of stagnation within parliament at a time when extraparlimentary political activities were gathering momentum. The issue that finally split the Farmers' Party and led to changes in the composition of the Riksdag was tariffs. Farmers wanted protectionist duties levied on cheap cereals from the United States and Russia. Many dairy farmers, however, who supplied the expanding towns, wanted to keep prices down. One faction of the Farmers' Party took up the cry "Sweden for the Swedes," the other "No starvation tariffs." This split in the main party on an issue that affected the general public coincided with growing pressure for increased suffrage and accelerated the formation of national political parties.

The first political party formed on national lines was the **Social Democratic Party**, dating from 1889. Supported by trade unions and the working classes, it had to wait for franchise reforms before gaining seats in the Riksdag. Beginning in 1936, when **Per Albin Hansson** formed his second ministry, to the present day, this party has been in power continually, except for two short intervals in the 1970s and 1990s, when it lost to the nonsocialist bloc. The political pattern has been the socialist bloc (the Social Democrats and the Communist Party, now called the **Left Party**) on one hand and nonsocialist parties on the other.

The **Moderate Party** stems from Lantmannapartiet, the Farmers' Party that dominated the new Riksdag in 1865. In 1938, after several regroupings, it united as Högerriksorganisationen (the National Party of the Right). In 1969 it changed its name to the Moderate Party in a bid to lose its reactionary image. Although not the powerful body it was in the 19th and early 20th centuries, it plays a pivotal role in the nonsocialist bloc.

There were several parliamentary liberal parties, merging and diverging on separate issues, and it was not until 1934 that an amalgamation of these groups formed **Folkpartiet**, an influential nonsocialist party.

In 1913 a Farmers' Union (Bondeförbundet) was formed to protect the agrarians' political, social, and **economic** interests. This united in 1921 with the Agrarians' National Union (Jordbrukarnas Riksförbund). It changed its name in 1957 to the Farmers' Union Center Party (Centerpartiet Bondeförbundet), abbreviated the following year to the **Center Party** (Centerpartiet), and it still looks after rural affairs.

The **Christian Democratic Party** (Kristdemokraterna, or KDP) was founded in 1964 on the initiative of Lewi Pethrus, a Free Church clergyman. It considered itself neither socialist nor nonsocialist but aimed at dealing with social issues, culture, and the family in a Christian spirit. It has tended to side with the nonsocialist bloc.

There have been developments recently that could alter the basic socialist-versus-nonsocialist pattern. The **Environment (Green) Party**, which emerged in 1981, has a different agenda from the normal Left-Right orientation, while the extreme, short-lived **Neo-Democratic Party** founded in 1991 was a protest party that gained enough seats to worry both blocs. Since then, the **Feministiskt**

Initiativ has also been formed to protect **women's** issues and crosses party lines.

On the few occasions since the 1930s when the nonsocialist parties gained office, they were unable to present a united front. In 2005 the four main nonsocialist parties formed **Alliansen**, with the aim of agreeing on a common policy on which they hope to win over the electorate in the general election in 2006.

POLTAVA, BATTLE OF. *See* KARL XII.

POSSE, ARVID, COUNT (1820–1901). Swedish estate owner and parliamentarian. After the 1866 parliamentary reform, the new Second Chamber of the **Riksdag** was dominated by the Farmers' Party, which guarded the interests of well-to-do farmers in questions of taxes and **defense**. **Louis De Geer**, the first prime minister under the new system, was an administrator rather than a politician and showed no enthusiasm for a development toward parliamentarianism. He was defeated in 1880 on a defense issue and was succeeded as prime minister by Posse, leader of the Farmer's Party. There is reason to believe that Posse was behind De Geer's defeat and that he had parliamentary leanings, wanting to limit further the power of the crown. Although a decisive politician, Posse was unable to take his party with him on either defense or taxes and suffered the same fate as De Geer, resigning as prime minister in 1883. He remained a member of the Riksdag until 1890.

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RADIO AND TELEVISION. Swedish radio and television programs are in the hands of Sveriges Radio (SR, Sweden's Radio), a corporation operating under government license. SR is jointly owned by various public organizations and popular movements (60 percent), the press (20 percent), and private industry (20 percent). Its board of governors has 13 members: the managing director, the chairman, and another two members appointed by the government; five members and a coopted member representing shareholders; and two more and a coopted member representing the staff. The Radio Act and an agree-

ment between SR and the government stipulate that all broadcasting shall be impartial and objective and cater to a wide range of tastes and that if persons or viewpoints are criticized there must be a right to reply. A Broadcasting Council ensures that the conditions of the Radio Act and agreement are met. SR broadcasts are financed by license revenues, with the exception of the National Network's foreign broadcasts, which are financed by the state.

Broadcasting began, with only one channel, in 1925 and rapidly gained popularity. Program 2 was added in 1955, Program 3 in 1964, and Program 4 in 1993. National radio, local radio, and **educational** broadcasting are organized into three independent companies, alongside television. There are now four FM programs. Program 1 covers news, current affairs, weather reports, talks, reports from home and abroad, plays, readings, **literature**, and culture. Program 2 specializes in classical **music** but also broadcasts programs for **immigrants**. Program 3, which broadcasts 24 hours a day, covers popular music, sports, and light entertainment and aims at the younger listener, while Program 4 covers 25 local channels over the whole country, reporting local news, current affairs, and programs featuring local entertainers.

SR already has several channels broadcasting on digital radio and via the Internet. DAB (digital audio broadcasting) already has more channels than FM. Digital will eventually supersede analog radio over the next few years.

Television broadcasting on a regular basis was introduced in 1956, and a second TV channel was started in 1969, the year color TV was introduced. There are now four national channels (SVT 1, 2, and 24 and the Children's Channel), plus various cable TV channels that commenced in 1986. SVT 1 is the largest national channel, relaying news and current affairs but also drama and entertainment. SVT 2 provides more cultural and educational programs, including nature programs. SVT 24 broadcasts around the clock, relaying the latest news and sport, while the Children's Channel aims specifically at younger viewers, attempting to educate while entertaining. Commercial television was finally approved by the Riksdag in 1991, but stations wanting to broadcast commercials must seek permission from a specially established board. As with radio, SR intends to replace analog broadcasting with digital over the next few years.

Education Broadcasting has the right to broadcast on both radio and television, and its programs appear on national, regional, and local radio and television networks. Its activities target preschool, grade school, university, and adult education areas.

REINFELDT, FREDRIK (1965–). Leader of the Swedish **Moderate Party**. Reinfeldt has been a member of the **Riksdag** since 1991 and in 2001–2002 was chairman of the Law Committee. He took over the leadership of the Moderate Party in 2003 and the following year was instrumental in setting up **Alliansen**, an alliance of four nonsocialist parties with the aim of winning the September 2006 elections and rolling back the influence of the state.

RELIGION. Evidence of early religion in Sweden is mainly archaeological. Weapons found in graves from around 5000 B.C. and more elaborate finds in graves from the Bronze Age, such as precious objects possibly used as votive offerings, suggest a belief in a deity and an afterlife. Some of the numerous rock carvings dating from about 1500 B.C. indicate some form of sun worship. The Boat-Ax People, so called because of the shape of their favorite weapon, invaded Scandinavia early in the second millennium B.C. They may have been the Indo-European people known to have overrun Scandinavia at about that time.

Germanic language, culture, and religion are thought to have developed during the first millennium B.C., and Scandinavian gods are clearly related to deities worshipped in all the Germanic countries before Christianization. By the mid-sixth century, Old **Uppsala** had become the site for the Sveal assemblies and also a religious center, the chieftains serving as priests as well as political leaders. To this day, three great mounds remain there, the graves of three early Swedish kings. At the height of the **Viking** period, the great temple at Old Uppsala had become a great pagan center for the whole of Sweden and beyond, and every nine years there was a special festival, with human sacrifices to Nordic deities.

The Scandinavians were polytheistic, but three gods came to dominate within the Northern pantheon: Odin (Woden and Wotan in the English and German versions), Thor, and Freyr. Odin, who had sacrificed one eye for wisdom and could read magic runes, was the giver

of victory in battle and ruled over Valhall. His Valkyries, warrior maidens, chose warriors who had died in battle and carried them to Valhall. There is something mysterious about Odin, the god of cunning and knowledge. Thor, the thunderer, whose weapon was a hammer, was renowned for his great strength. Since he regulated the elements, sailors called on him when in peril. Freyr was the god of fertility, protecting the crops and the harvest. There was belief in many other gods, including Baldr, Tyr, and Ull (still preserved in Scandinavian place names), as well as in elves, dwarfs, sprites, and trolls who inhabited mountains, forests, rivers, and lakes.

Sweden held out against Christianity longer than the other Scandinavian countries. Ansgar, a Benedictine monk sent by King Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne, was the first to preach the gospel among the Svear. He arrived at **Birka** on Björkö in Lake Mälaren in A.D. 829 and was well received by King Björn and allowed to build a church there, but when Ansgar left his successors were driven out or killed. Twenty years later, as the archbishop of Hamburg-Bremen, Ansgar returned to Birka and organized his congregation, but again with no lasting effect. Christian influences reached Sweden from the south along trade routes, and by the 11th century Norway and Denmark had accepted Christianity and were also sending missionaries to Sweden. Olof Skötkonung was the first Swedish king to be baptized, in 1008, and during his reign a bishopric was established at Skara in Västergötland. In his son Stenkil's reign, a further bishopric was founded at **Sigtuna**. The old religion was remarkably tenacious in the heart of the Svear country, and in 1060 pagans drove out the bishop of Sig-tuna. Even at the end of that century, the Christian king Inge was banished by Blot (i.e., Sacrifice) Swein. It was the last large-scale act of defiance against Christian conversion, however. Inge regained control, the temple at Old Uppsala was demolished, and a Christian church was built on the site.

Swedish history of the Middle Ages is one of strife as chieftains of independent provinces struggled for power. After the Stenkils died out, the Sverkers and the Eriks strove for supremacy. The first king Sverker (R. c. 1130–1156), a religious man, donated land to allow the founding of Cistercian monasteries in Sweden, the first of which were built at Varnhem and Alvastra. Sverker was murdered and succeeded by Erik, a legendary figure said to have led a crusade against

pagan **Finland**. He was killed in 1160, became Sweden's patron saint, and by 1220, when his remains were laid in Uppsala Cathedral, had become both a national and an ecclesiastical rallying point.

The church in Sweden in the 12th and 13th centuries grew increasingly rich and powerful as it was granted not just land but also exemption from land taxes. It had become the center for culture and **education**, with schools attached to cathedrals, and successive kings turned to the church for help in the administration of government. The office of chancellor was held by a bishop for most of the Middle Ages, while bishops and abbots also helped administer large areas of the kingdom. In 1120 there were six sees in Sweden: Skara, Sigtuna, Linköping, Eskilstuna, Strängnäs, and Västerås. The see of Sigtuna was transferred to Old Uppsala and then, in 1276, to modern Uppsala where it became the archbishopric. Bishops had been royal nominees, but gradually the clergy alone elected them.

By the late 14th and early 15th centuries, when the Roman Catholic Church was weakened by internal division, the hegemony of the church in Sweden began to decline slightly, for Swedish noblemen and laymen of culture began to study at European universities, and there was a rise in the standard of literacy. The crisis for the Swedish Church, however, arose in 1520, when, under **Gustav (I) Vasa**, the Swedes rebelled against Christian II of Denmark and seceded from the **Kalmar Union**. Gustav desperately needed funds, and the church owned more than a fifth of all the land in the country, an obvious source of wealth. By 1524 **Olaus Petri**, a disciple of Martin Luther, was preaching the Lutheran doctrine in **Stockholm**, and there were many others, including Gustav's own secretary Laurentius Andreae, archdeacon of Strängnäs, who deplored the decadence of some clergy and supported a reformation.

The king made increasing demands on the church for financial support—which were rejected by the bishops led by Hans Brask. In 1527 Gustav called the **Riksdag** to Västerås and threatened to abdicate if he was not granted permission to claim a greater contribution from the church. The Riksdag consented to his confiscation of the bishops' castles and as much church land as he deemed necessary. Gustav seems to have been uninterested in doctrinal matters and did not at first commit himself to Lutheranism, nor was anything specific said about the standing of the pope in Sweden. Gustav was quick,

however, to use the Västerås ruling, taking matters almost certainly further than the Riksdag had intended. The clergy retained only sufficient lands to support their immediate needs, the rest becoming crown lands. Many treasures belonging to the church and to monasteries found their way into the royal coffers.

Gustav had appointed Petri the Stockholm Cathedral preacher. In 1531 he made him secretary of Stockholm and appointed his brother **Laurentius Petri** archbishop, and from then on vacant sees fell to Lutherans. Through Olaus Petri's strenuous efforts, the first Swedish hymnbook and Swedish translation of the New Testament were published in 1526. By the late 1530s, Mass was heard in Swedish throughout the country, and the Bible in its entirety was published in Swedish in 1541. In 1544 the Riksdag proclaimed Sweden an evangelical Lutheran kingdom. A Swedish hymnal appeared in 1549, and a Church Ordinance was ratified in 1571. A convocation at Uppsala in 1593 established that the Church of Sweden was founded on the Bible, the Apostolic Nicean and Athanasian creeds, the Augsburg Confession of 1530, and the 1571 Order of Service.

During Gustav's reign, followers of the new doctrine ranged from the conservative to the ardent reformist, with Gustav maintaining a kind of equilibrium. After his death in 1560, his heir **Erik XIV** favored the reformers, but his brother **Johan III**, who usurped the throne in 1568, held contrary views. Johan had married a Polish Catholic princess and himself had Catholic leanings but did not go so far as to acknowledge allegiance to Rome. In 1576 Johan had a new liturgy published, known popularly as the Red Book, which was virtually a translation of the Roman Mass. His brother Duke Karl, who had Calvinist tendencies, supported clergymen opposed to the Red Book. In 1587 Johan's son **Sigismund** was elected king of Poland, a Catholic country, and a union of crowns loomed. Karl was determined to resist any attempt by Sigismund to reintroduce Catholicism into Sweden, so he called a meeting at Uppsala at which the Red Book was officially rejected and Sweden's allegiance to the Augsburg Confession was confirmed. Sigismund made ineffectual attempts to regain the upper hand, but by 1599 he had been deposed, and in 1603 his uncle was proclaimed **Karl IX**. Catholic worship in public was by then forbidden, and the monasteries dissolved. Karl realized, however, that further moves toward Calvinism would meet

opposition, and he remained content to be king of a Lutheran state where he was “supreme administrator.”

Karl IX’s son was the illustrious **Gustav II Adolf**, who for the Europeans was the Defender of the Protestant Faith. Ironically, his only child, Queen **Kristina**, went over to Rome, but she had to choose between the crown and her faith, for Sweden by then was too firmly Lutheran to compromise, and she chose to abdicate. **Karl XI** believed the church had a role to play in integrating the southern Swedish states newly ceded from Denmark. The 1686 Church Law obliged every parish clerk to teach the children of the parish to read and the minister to examine their literacy. Education was particularly needed to combat ignorance and superstition in the late 17th century, when Sweden, like many other countries, fell prey to witch hunts bordering on hysteria. Fifteen “witches” were burned in Dalarna in 1669 alone, and the government set up a commission to investigate and restore sanity after this strange phenomenon.

The Lutheran Church saw a threat in the Pietist movement, which originated in northwest Germany in the 18th century and aimed at restoring moral fervor. Many Swedes who had been prisoners of war in Russia after Poltava returned home avid Pietists but were forbidden by the Conventicle Act of 1726 from holding private prayer meetings. Countering this bigotry was the spirit of the Enlightenment, embodied in some respects in **Gustav III**. During his reign, non-Lutheran Christians were allowed to worship, and as of 1782 Jews were allowed to settle in large towns. Liberal ideas in the 19th century took this further. Jews were permitted to settle anywhere in Sweden from 1854. **Oscar I**’s consort Josephine was a Catholic, and Oscar supported a bill allowing non-Lutherans to hold public services. From 1860 leaving the Lutheran Church could no longer lead to exile.

George Scott, a Scot, brought Methodism to Sweden in 1830. He was forced to leave Sweden in 1832, but his disciples carried on his work, and Methodism was officially recognized in 1860. Carl Olof Rosenius helped to form the National Evangelical Foundation, which dates from 1856 and forms part of the Lutheran Church. In 1878 the Swedish Mission Society was formed under the guidance of Peter Paul Waldenström. The year 1866 saw the founding of the Swedish Baptist Free Church, based on the American Baptist move-

ment and under the influence of American Swedes. It was a powerful movement but lost many members to the Pentecostals, who began holding meetings in Stockholm in 1907, and under the leadership of Lewi Pethrus became one of the largest Free Church movements in Sweden.

The vast majority of Swedes still belong to the Lutheran Church, which has 13 dioceses, each headed by a bishop, the archbishop of Uppsala being considered *primus inter pares*. **Women** became eligible for ordination in 1958, and there are now more than 700 women priests and two women bishops, Bishop **Christina Odenberg** and Bishop **Caroline Krook**. In 2000 the Lutheran Church severed its official ties with the state. Provisional figures suggest that about 13 percent of its members intend to leave the church, but the situation is fluid. Although no longer a state church, it continues to be responsible for burials.

Immigration policy since **World War II** has brought about changes in religious life in Sweden. The Roman Catholic Church has doubled its membership, and oriental orthodox churches have been established. There are approximately 20,000 Jews in Sweden, but Islam now has the greatest following after Christianity, with various Muslim associations forming part of the Islamic United Council, established in 1988. There are also 5,000 Hindus, 15,000 immigrants with a Buddhist background, and 30 small congregations of Sikhs throughout the country. *See also* BIRGITTA, SAINT; HAMMAR, KARL GUSTAV; LAESTADIUS, LARS LEVI; SÖDERBLOM, NATHAN.

RIDDARHUSET. The palace of Swedish nobles in **Stockholm**. In 1617 **Gustav II Adolf**, anxious to improve relations between the crown and the nobility, granted the Swedish aristocrats certain privileges, to be offset by stated obligations. The House of Nobility Ordinance (*Riddarhusordningen*) of 1626 defined the nobility and how they would meet and conduct their business as the highest of the four estates in the **Riksdag**. The names and crests of all the recognized noble families were entered in the House of Nobility, after which new names could be added only by the king's express consent. The 17th century was a period of Swedish expansion and for the nobility a period of aggrandizement. This is reflected in the magnificent Riddarhuset building they

commissioned to be built in the capital. It was begun in 1641 by Simeon de la Vallée, an architect of French extraction, and continued by the German Heinrich Wilhelm in 1646. The Dutchman Joest Vingboon designed the main section of the building in 1653–1656, and de la Vallée's son Jean completed the work in 1675. The wings were added as late as the 1870s. The inside walls are adorned with the escutcheons of noble families. The parliamentary bill of 1866 to introduce a bicameral system was debated for four days in the Riddarhuset, at the end of which the nobility, together with the other three estates, voted themselves out of existence. The building remains a beautiful monument to the nobility's self-confidence and power during the Age of Greatness.

RIKSDAG. The Swedish Parliament. In 1359 King Magnus Eriksson summoned national representatives, including burghers and peasants, to Kalmar, although it is not certain that they actually came. The assembly at Arboga in 1435 under **Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson** is therefore regarded as Sweden's first Riksdag, but it was at **Gustav I's** assemblies at Västerås in 1527 and 1544 that representatives from all four estates (the nobility, clergy, burghers, and peasants) first attended, and the term *Riksdag* came into use in the 1540s. In the 17th century, procedure became more formalized with the Regeringsform (Instrument of Government) of 1634, and parliamentary committees began to evolve.

Under forceful monarchs, the authority of the Riksdag receded, but under weak reigns and especially during regency periods it consolidated and spread. **Karl XI** and his son **Karl XII** made themselves absolute monarchs, but Karl XII's disastrous wars left Sweden exhausted and disgruntled. On his death in 1718, a new constitution vested all real power in a Riksdag dominated by the nobility. Corruption and economic crises weakened the Riksdag's position, and **Gustav III** began his reign with a coup and a new constitution in 1772 that allowed power to be shared among the king, the Riksdag, and the Council, but with a strong emphasis on the monarchy. In 1789 Gustav strengthened his position further, arrogating virtually absolute power to himself. His son **Gustav IV Adolf** was formally deposed after a coup in 1809, when a new constitution was accepted by the Riksdag.

Through the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Riksdag Act, and the Freedom of the Press Act, power was shared between monarch and the Riksdag (still comprising four estates), while the judiciary was given independent status and the office of parliamentary **ombudsman** was established. This constitution lasted for 165 years, although with many modifications during that time. In 1865 the four-estate system was abolished in favor of a bicameral Riksdag, the Second Chamber to be elected directly and the First Chamber indirectly by provincial and local councils. The right to vote and to stand for election was severely restricted, and only adult males were eligible. By 1909 all adult males were enfranchised, and the vote was extended to **women** in 1921. By that time, too, the concept of parliamentarianism had been accepted, with the establishment of government departments each run by a minister, and with a cabinet answerable to the Riksdag. **Gustav V** was the last king to oppose Parliament, but when in 1917 he attempted to appoint a prime minister unacceptable to the Riksdag he had to give way.

As the gap between the written constitution and actual practice widened, a commission was set up to examine all aspects of Swedish government. This ultimately resulted in a new constitution, accepted in 1971 and in place by 1974. The Riksdag now has only one chamber comprising 349 members elected directly in free elections every four years. The country is divided into 28 electoral regions, and all citizens 18 years of age or over are entitled to vote. Representation is by **political party** in strict proportion to the national vote, although a quota rule excludes parties with less than 4 percent of the national vote or 12 percent of the votes in at least one electoral district.

Reorganization embraced the government ministries, too. There are now standing committees covering the essential areas of government: constitution, **economy**, taxation, justice, legislature, **foreign relations**, **defense**, social insurance, social affairs, culture, **education**, communications, **agriculture**, industry, employment, and housing. Membership reflects the political composition of the Riksdag. In each area, the minister with that portfolio is responsible to the Riksdag. The monarch's role became only representational, shedding such titles as, for instance, chief of the armed forces. Immediately after an election, the Riksdag elects a speaker from among its members, and it is the speaker, no longer the monarch, who invites a party leader to

form a government. In 1978 the Act of Succession was amended to allow the monarch's first-born child, whether male or female, to succeed to the throne. **Carl XVI Gustaf**'s heir to the throne is therefore Crown Princess **Victoria**.

RINGHOLM, BOSSE (1942–). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician. He was finance minister from 1999 to 2004 in **Göran Persson**'s government and since 2004 has been deputy prime minister with responsibility for sports. He has a reputation for public indiscretions (such as calling the Swedish **police** "indolent" in a public broadcast when he thought the microphone was switched off).

ROSKILDE, TREATY OF. *See* KARL X GUSTAV.

RUDBECK, OLOF (1630–1702). Swedish polymath, botanist, anatomist, and architect. Rudbeck was educated at **Uppsala** and **Leiden**. As a student, he discovered the lymphatic system. His discovery narrowly preceded that of Thomas Bartholin, a Danish professor of medicine at Copenhagen University, but Bartholin was the first to publish his results. In 1660 Rudbeck was appointed professor of medicine at Uppsala, where he laid out the university's first botanical garden. When he became the vice chancellor, he worked to improve the standard of teaching, often meeting resistance from his colleagues, and he established a **music** chapel and an **educational** and technical institute.

In the field of botany, his magnum opus was *Campi Elysii* (1701–1702, 2 vols.). In the spirit of Sweden's Age of Greatness, he also published a huge work titled *Atland, eller Manheim* (Atlantica, or Manheim, 1679–1702, 4 vols.) in which he seeks to prove, using language and other evidence, that Sweden was Atlantica, the original home of all civilization.

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SAAB. Although perhaps best known internationally as an automobile manufacturer, Saab AB, based in Linköping, is a highly advanced technology company in the forefront of **defense**, aviation, and aero-

space. From its incorporation in 1937 as Svenska Aeroplan AB until the 1940s, it produced mainly aircraft, but then it expanded to include automobile manufacture at Trollhättan in western Sweden. It changed to its present name in 1965. Four years later it merged with Scania-Varbis to form Saab-Scania AB, adding truck and bus manufacturing to its production. Saab shed Scania in 1995 and in 2000 acquired Celcius, a manufacturer of military products. As Saab AB, the company is well known in the fields of defense—manufacturing airplanes, missiles, aviation electronics, and computer systems—and medical equipment. It has a total of some 12,000 employees and sells in international markets, but almost all its research and development and production is carried out in Sweden.

Meanwhile in 1990 the automobile division became an independent company, Saab Automobil AB. By 2000 it had become part of the General Motors Corporation. GM decided it had too much manufacturing capacity in Europe and favored Rüdeshheim in Germany rather than Trollhättan, where production was to cease after 2010. A new Saab sports model is proving successful, and manufacturing at Trollhättan may possibly continue after the agreed date, but the Swedish company is in debt, and, as GM is experiencing financial problems and shedding workers in the United States and elsewhere, it is doubtful how long the Swedish operation can continue.

SACO/SR. An association formed in 1975 through the amalgamation of Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation (SACO, Swedish Central Organization of Professional Workers) and Statstjänstemännens Riksförbund (SR, National Association of Swedish State Employees). It has approximately 300,000 members and represents white-collar workers, usually with university degrees.

SAHLIN, MONA (1957–). Swedish socialist politician who has held important posts within the **Social Democratic Party**. She was minister of employment (1990–1991), party secretary (1992–1994), assistant prime minister (1996–1997), and assistant economic minister (1999). In the 1990s she attracted adverse attention when involved in a dispute over expenses and use of official automobiles for private travel. The amounts involved were small and explained away, but the affair persuaded Sahlin to resign from the cabinet and not enter the

contest for leadership of her party. An able politician, she has since been reinstated, serving as minister for equality and integration in 2002–2004 and, from 2004, as minister of social construction, dealing with housing and energy.

SAINT BARTHÉLEMY, WEST INDIES. For many years, **Gustav III** (1746–1792) had wanted a base in the New World. In 1784 he was able to purchase from Louis XVI of France the West Indian island of Saint Barthélemy. It had only 950 inhabitants, 400 of whom were slaves, but was to be a **trading** station, centered on the port of Gustavia, for the Swedish West India Company (founded 1786) to exploit the slave trade. The Swedish frigate *Sprengtporten* left Sweden for Saint Barthélemy in 1784 to attend the inauguration of a Swedish colony on the island. The company prospered during the early stages of the Napoleonic wars but had ceased trading by 1805. Saint Barthélemy was sold back to France in 1878.

SALTSJÖBADEN AGREEMENT. In the period after **World War I** and during the Great Depression, labor relations were often strained, with damaging strikes and lockouts. As the industrial situation started to improve after 1932 and the **Social Democratic** government introduced its program for social reforms, both sides of industry were prepared to adopt a more conciliatory attitude, and this was reflected in the negotiations and final agreement reached in 1938 at Saltsjöbaden, a small Baltic town near **Stockholm**. Leaders of **Landsorganisationen** (LO, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) and of **Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen** (SAF, the Swedish Federation of Employers) bound themselves to regulatory collective bargaining and industrial action. This agreement—together with the Labor Court, a nonpolitical tribunal for unions and industry set up in 1929—afforded Sweden an unparalleled degree of industrial harmony and reduced appreciably the damage to the national **economy** caused in the past by strikes and lockouts.

SAMI. See LAPPS.

SANDLER, RICKARD (1884–1964). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician. Closely associated with **Per Albin Hansson's** *Folkhemmet*, the Swedish **welfare state**, Sandler was a member of the **Riks-**

dag from 1912 until the year of his death and played a key role in Swedish politics. He taught at a folk high school and was head of the Central Bureau of Statistics from 1926 until 1941. Like Hansson, his initial cabinet experience was in **Hjalmar Branting**'s first short-lived government in 1920, when he was minister without portfolio. In Branting's second ministry in 1921–1923 Sandler served as minister of trade. He returned to this post in Branting's third government in 1924, and on Branting's death in January 1925 he was promoted to prime minister.

The Social Democrats were out of office from 1926 until 1932 when Hansson, not Sandler, became prime minister and leader of the party. Sandler was foreign minister in Hansson's cabinet and worked enthusiastically with Hansson, **Ernst Wigforss**, and **Gustav Möller** to create a welfare state. In 1939 he tried as foreign minister to form a loose Scandinavian **defense** union while preserving **neutrality**, but Denmark, the Scandinavian country geographically closest to Nazi Germany, declined. When the Soviet Union then threatened **Finland**, the latter looked to Sweden to help defend the **Åland Islands**. Sandler thought Sweden was honor bound to do so, but he was overruled by his cabinet colleagues, and he then resigned on principle. From 1941 to 1950 he was provincial governor of Gävleborg county. In 1954 Sandler was asked to chair the Constitutional Committee, which finally in 1963 presented far-reaching proposals that led to a new constitution, a unicameral Riksdag, and a further reduction of the monarch's powers.

SCHEELE, CARL WILHELM (1742–1786). Swedish chemist. Among several gifted Swedish scientists of the Age of Freedom, Scheele has been called one of the founders of organic chemistry. He was born in Stralsund, which was then part of Sweden. After being apprenticed to a chemist in **Gothenburg**, he worked as a chemist in **Malmö**, **Stockholm**, **Uppsala**, and **Köping**. With limited technical means at his disposal, he succeeded in making a series of discoveries, including hydrofluoric, tartaric, benzoic, arsenious, molybdic, lactic, citric, oxalic, and other acids, and he separated chlorine, oxygen, glycerine, and hydrogen sulfide. His name appears in the pigment called Scheele's green (i.e., copper arsenite) and in scheelite (a tungsten ore).

SCOUT MOVEMENTS. In 1908 Ebbe Lieberath came across a copy of Robert Baden-Powell's *Scouting for Boys* (1907). He translated it into Swedish and decided to set up something similar in **Göteborg**, his hometown. The idea spread rapidly, with the founding of scout groups throughout Sweden, and in 1911 a girl scout (girl guide) troop was also established. In 1960 these merged into Svenska Scoutrådet (Swedish Scout Association). The organization was donated a castle in Vingåker, Södermanland, and their folk high school was established, with courses for scout leaders.

Other Swedish popular movements, including the Salvation Army, the YMCA/YWCA, and the **temperance movement**, added scouting to their youth programs. There is now a Swedish Scout Council (Svenska Scoutrådet, SSR), responsible for international scout activities. It deals with aid to the Third World and from the beginning of the 1990s has also helped to foster scouting in Latvia. During the 1990s the movement reached out to various **immigration** organizations in Sweden, and there is now a Swedish Muslim Scout Corps.

In 2001 Swedish scouts organized their largest gathering, Lägret 2001 (Scout Camp 2001), near Kristiansand, which attracted 26,000 participants. It is expected that this support will continue when the Scout Movement celebrates its 100-year jubilee.

SEGERSTEDT, TORGNÝ. *See* NEWSPAPERS; WORLD WAR II.

SERDEL, JOHAN TOBIAS (1740–1814). *See* VISUAL ARTS.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR. In this 1756–1763 European war, also called the Pomeranian War (*pommerska kriget*), Sweden, Prussia, and Britain-Hanover were lined up against Austria, France, Russia, and Saxony. The **Hat Party**, which was pro-French, was in power and wished to enter the war. Pomerania was one of Sweden's very few remaining Baltic possessions, and the Hats, having apparently learned nothing from the humiliating defeat at the hands of the Russians in 1741, hoped to regain lost territory. Queen **Lovisa Ulrika** of Sweden was the sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Her Court Party's abortive coup in 1756 still rankled with the government, and revenge was another motive for entering the war against Prussia.

The Swedish army was no better trained or equipped now than in 1741, and the Swedes distrusted the Russians, ostensibly their allies.

French subsidies to Sweden were also lower than anticipated. By 1761 the Swedish **economy** was near collapse, inflation was rampant, and the Swedes could not stomach further warfare. **Axel von Fersen the Elder**, an influential member of the Hat Party, persuaded the queen to use her influence with her brother to extricate Sweden. In exchange for improved financial support for the court and an amnesty for those convicted of complicity in the 1756 coup, she agreed. In May 1762 the Peace of Hamburg was signed, with no surrender of territory, and the **Riksdag** expressed gratitude to Lovisa Ulrika.

SIGISMUND (1566–1632). King of Sweden from 1592 to 1599 and of Poland from 1587 to 1632. The son of **Johan III** and the Polish princess Catherine Jagellonica, Sigismund was born when his parents were imprisoned in **Gripsholm Castle** on the instructions of his uncle **Erik XIV**. Sigismund was brought up in the Catholic faith and was elected king of Poland (as Sigismund III) while he was crown prince of Sweden. After his father's death, Sigismund returned to Sweden, where he was hailed as king, but his hopes of restoring the Catholic faith in his northern kingdom foundered, not least because of the implacable opposition of his uncle, Duke Karl. In 1593, while Sigismund was still in Poland, Karl arranged the **Uppsala Convention**, which reaffirmed Sweden as a Lutheran state. At his coronation **Riksdag** in 1594, Sigismund was unsuccessful in having religious freedom for Catholics introduced. On his return to Poland, Sigismund tried to influence members of the Swedish Council to oppose Duke Karl. Animosity developed into open war in 1598, when Sigismund returned to Sweden with Polish troops. He was defeated that year at Stångebro and in 1599 was formally deposed. Duke Karl, now regent, ruthlessly executed the leading Swedish supporters of Sigismund at Linköping in 1600. Although Karl was formally proclaimed King **Karl IX** in 1604, Sigismund did not abandon his rights to the Swedish throne, which resulted in a protracted Polish-Swedish war that lasted until 1629, when Sigismund and his cousin **Gustav II Adolf** signed the Treaty of Altmark.

SIGTUNA. A town in Uppland province on Lake Mälaren, Sigtuna (2003 population: 36,028) assumed **Birka**'s role as a **trading** center and was briefly the political capital of Sweden in the mid-10th century. It was also at the center of the Christian missionary activity

round Mälaren and in 1060 was one of the sees established in that area by the church. Its position was vulnerable, however, and after 1120 the see was transferred to **Uppsala**. Sigtuna's reputation as an international trading post was also in decline by then, and it never recovered from a raid by **Estonian** or **Finnish** pirates in 1187. **Stockholm**, where Birger Jarl had constructed defenses, took over Sigtuna's trading role. The ruins remain of Saint Per's, Saint Lars's, and Saint Olof's churches from the 11th century. Recent archaeological finds in the ruins of Saint Olof's Church suggest that there was already an even older church there, making it the oldest stone church in Sweden. Saint Maria's Church, dating from the mid-13th century, was restored in 1904–1905, and the charming town hall dates from 1744. Sigtuna also has one of Sweden's few prestigious private boarding schools.

SKANSEN. *See* HAZELIUS, ARTUR.

SKOKLOSTER. An estate on Lake Mälaren near **Stockholm**. The castle within its grounds was built for Carl Gustaf Wrangel (1612–1676), an admiral and influential member of the council that ruled the country until **Karl XI** came of age in 1672. With its imposing exterior and well-preserved paintings, furniture, and fittings, it is one of the best examples of baroque art and architecture dating from Sweden's Age of Greatness. The castle and its contents were taken over by the state in 1967.

SKÖLD, PER EDVIN (1891–1972). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician. Sköld was associated with **Per Albin Hansson's** ministries in the 1930s. He was minister of **agriculture** (1932–1936) and minister of **trade** (1936–1938). In the wartime national government from 1939 to 1945 he was minister of **defense**; in the postwar period, when the Social Democrats under Hansson and then **Tage Erlander** began to consolidate their plans for the **welfare state**, he held the vital post of minister of finance from 1949 to 1955.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SOCIALDEMOKRATISKA ARBETARPARTIET). The first **political party** to be formed on a national basis in Sweden. **August Palm** had been influenced by socialists when working in Germany and Denmark, and, on returning to

Sweden in 1882, he launched the journal *Folkviljan* (The will of the people) in **Malmö** and in 1885 the *Social-Demokraten* **newspaper** in **Stockholm**. In 1889 Palm organized a conference, which led to the founding of the Social Democratic Party. Essentially an agitator, though, Palm was unsuited to be the architect of a large organization. In 1892 he was ousted by **Hjalmar Branting**, a much more intellectual and pragmatic character. As a student at **Uppsala** in the early 1880s Branting had embraced the socialist cause and Marxist views on the class struggle. He gradually realized, however, that a social revolution could be effected within the framework of the law and without bloodshed. At Uppsala, Branting was a younger contemporary of **Karl Staaff**, a founder of *Verdandi*, a radical society that took up such issues as religious freedom, universal suffrage, and the freedom of the individual. Staaff went on to be Liberal Party leader and then prime minister. He and Branting had much in common, and Branting was happy to support the Liberals, especially on universal suffrage, while his own new party was gathering strength.

Until the extension of the franchise, the Social Democratic Party's development was of necessity extraparlimentary. **Landsorganisationen** (LO, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) was founded in 1898. At its first congress it voted to have all its associated unions become members of the Social Democratic Party within three years. Although this was slightly modified to remove the compulsory element, the links between the party and the unions remained very strong. Until the reform of voting rights, however, these supporters lacked a parliamentary vote. In 1896 Branting was elected to the **Riksdag** but on a Liberal list, and he had to wait six years for other Social Democrats to join him. Together with Axel Danielsson, Branting put forward the Social Democratic Party's program. It included progressive taxation, some socialization of the means of production, and above all universal suffrage, but from a Marxist point of view it was already "revisionist," for Branting and his followers aimed at better living conditions for the poor and improved security in the form of pensions, insurance, unemployment benefits, and so forth—not at ideologies and the class struggle.

Voting restrictions made an increase in parliamentary representation slow at first. Branting was joined in the Lower Chamber by three colleagues in 1902; by 1908 there were 34 Social Democratic members

(out of 230) despite considerable grassroots support in the country at large. These members cooperated with Liberal members, whose efforts finally in 1909 resulted in universal male suffrage. Cooperation was put under great strain during the **general strike** in 1909. Staaff deplored these attempts to force changes on the government and to muzzle the free press by strike action. Social Democrats, however, felt loyalty to the LO and the striking workers. In the 1911 elections, when the new voting rights were first exercised, the Social Democrats won 64 seats in the Lower Chamber, the Conservatives 64, and the Liberals 102. Staaff became prime minister and invited Branting to cooperate in government, but Branting, while remaining sympathetic, preferred to remain on the sidelines, supporting the Liberals on social measures close to the Social Democrats' heart.

Swedish politics reacted at this point to international events. With **World War I** looming, Staaff still refused to increase **defense** expenditure. His obstinacy brought about his downfall. In the 1914 elections the Liberals won only 70 seats, four fewer than the Social Democrats, while the Conservatives won 86 and formed the government. Branting meanwhile was facing growing opposition within his party. From the outset, left-wing militant elements led by the anarchistic Hinke Bergegren had favored a more revolutionary approach to reform. In 1917, inspired by the Russian Revolution, left-wing dissidents, now led by Zeth Höglund, broke away and set up their own Communist Party. Branting's authority proved strong enough to keep his party operating within the law. The Conservative government meanwhile had become very unpopular during World War I, and in the 1917 elections the Social Democrats formed the largest party in the Lower Chamber. **Gustav V** invited **Nils Edén**, Staaff's successor as Liberal Party leader, to form a government.

The result was a Liberal–Social Democratic coalition that included Branting as finance minister and three other Social Democratic ministers. In the Lower Chamber, this coalition had a comfortable majority, but its wishes could be thwarted by the conservative Upper Chamber. There were still restrictions on voting for the Upper House and multiple voting. The coalition government was anxious to complete the move to universal suffrage. In this period of communist revolution and the abdication of the kaiser, there was fear of revolution in Sweden. Conservatives were persuaded to accept a democratic

modification of the constitution as the better course, both chambers accepted universal suffrage, and **women** were given equal voting rights with men.

The Liberals had let a cuckoo into the nest. The Social Democratic Party wanted heavy taxation, the right to expropriate large estates, and a republic—none of which the Liberals could accept. Edén resigned and Branting formed his first government. Having no overall majority it would obviously be short-lived, but its seven months in office gave experience to Branting's young team of ministers, which included **Per Albin Hansson**. It set up commissions to investigate such issues as state control of natural resources and production, and industrial democracy, invaluable for the future. After Branting's government fell, the Conservatives held office until the 1921 elections, by which time the new electoral reforms were in place. The Social Democrats increased their majority but were still a minority government. This set the pattern for the next decade. Branting's second ministry lasted 18 months, followed by a Conservative, a Social Democratic, a Liberal, a Conservative, and then a Liberal government, each falling ultimately on the unemployment issue.

Hansson, who had succeeded Branting as party leader in 1925, finally broke the cycle in 1932. His party had prepared a crisis package to counteract the ill effects of the Great Depression, allied to far-reaching social reforms. Public borrowing plus greatly increased taxes would finance a wide range of public works, which would create employment while benefiting the country as a whole (**Ernst Wigforss**, Hansson's finance minister, held Keynesian views). Hansson promised the Agrarians support for **agriculture**, too, if they backed his program. A deal was struck, and the Social Democrats embarked on a course that, aside from a short break in 1936, kept them in office, either singly or in coalition, for the next 44 years. They began to build up *Folkhemmet*, the **welfare state**, developing a system of social benefits such as child allowances, pensions, and sickness benefits, and they had a policy of full employment. Hansson, and after his death in 1946 his successor **Tage Erlander**, negotiated a new Comprehensive School system (accepted in 1950) and a national health scheme. As with Wigforss's tax system, these measures aimed at equality of opportunity and the erosion of the class system as well as improving standards. Erlander's greatest test was the **Allmän Tilläggspension**, a compulsory superannuation scheme,

which the Riksdag finally accepted by a majority of one in 1957. Proposals for a new constitution were much more of an all-party decision in 1970.

Public disenchantment with the Social Democratic Party rose in the 1970s, not only because of ever-increasing taxes but also because of growing state interference. The wage earner funds, for instance, accepted as party policy, would compel large companies to place 20 percent of their profits into funds to be administered by trade unions. The oil crisis in 1973–1974 brought matters to a head. Social legislation, trade union powers, and job security were making Swedish products uncompetitive. With no indigenous oil supplies, **nuclear energy** was to be exploited. **Olof Palme**, who succeeded Erlander in 1969, found that the rising discontent now focused on environmental fears. In the 1976 elections, the **Center Party** promised to cease production of nuclear fuel, while the nonsocialist parties for once agreed to unite against the Social Democrats. This won them the election, but the alliance was short-lived and by 1982 Palme was back in office. Palme was assassinated in 1986, succeeded as prime minister by **Ingvar Carlsson**.

The Swedish **economy** had rallied for a short while but then declined, and in 1991 a nonsocialist coalition again defeated the Social Democrats, who became the Opposition. The nonsocialists were slow to introduce improvements, and by 1994 the Social Democrats were returned to office, led by Carlsson until his retirement in 1996 and since then by **Göran Persson**. Attempts to improve the economy have led to ever higher taxation and some very limited privatization and reduction in the public sector. While several large manufacturing firms are doing well, profits are being plowed back into rationalization and in some cases establishing factories abroad where labor is cheaper. All this has led to increased unemployment (anathema to the unions).

Although the Swedish electorate is almost equally divided between socialist and nonsocialist views, the three main nonsocialist parties in the past have not proved sufficiently homogeneous to form a lasting united front against a party so solidly supported by trade unions. A new nonsocialist **Alliansen** has been formed, ready to fight the parliamentary election in 2006, and so far it has a slight lead in public opinion polls. With more than half a century's experience of

running the country, the Social Democrats perhaps too easily tend to consider themselves the natural ruling party in Sweden.

SOCIAL-DEMOKRATEN. *See* NEWSPAPERS; SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SÖDER, KARIN (1928–). Swedish politician. Söder was a teacher before becoming a member of the **Riksdag**, supporting the **Center Party**. When **Thorbjörn Fälldin** formed his first nonsocialist coalition government in 1976, he appointed her foreign minister, a post she held for two years, gaining general respect for her competent approach. She was minister of social affairs in Fälldin's second coalition from 1979 to 1982. As vice chairman of the Center Party, Söder was Fälldin's deputy, and after his resignation as party leader in 1985 she was appointed party chairman. When she resigned the following year she was succeeded by **Olof Johansson**.

SÖDERBERG, HJALMAR (1869–1941). *See* LITERATURE.

SÖDERBLOM, NATHAN (1866–1931). Swedish theologian and primate. Söderblom was a theology student at **Uppsala** at a time when the Swedish State Church had adopted a rigid attitude to change, condemning the many Free Church movements that flourished toward the end of the 19th century and what it considered the excessive materialism of the socialists. Although from a conservative, conformist **religious** family, Söderblom was attracted to Manfred Björkqvist's idea of a more ecumenical approach, an attitude reinforced when he attended a Christian student convention in Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1890. He voiced objections to the church's association with the wealthy, and in the 1890s put forward his view that the church should avoid taking sides in politics. Söderblom was the Swedish pastor in Paris in 1894, where he organized relief for **August Strindberg**, who was living there almost destitute and friendless. He was appointed professor of the history of religion in Uppsala in 1901 and in Leipzig, Germany, in 1912. In 1914 he became archbishop of Uppsala, primate of Sweden, and in 1921 a member of the **Swedish Academy**. A strong and inspiring personality, Söderblom exercised considerable influence on his students and on the church.

Ecumenism led on naturally to peace promotion. Söderblom arranged an ecumenical meeting in Uppsala in 1917 during **World War I** with meager results. Undeterred, he organized the **Stockholm** Ecumenical Congress in 1925, which had a much more positive outcome, for the Life and Work section of the World Council of Churches arose out of it. Söderblom was awarded the **Nobel** Peace Prize in 1930.

SÖDERSTRÖM, ELISABETH (1927–). Swedish opera soprano. Söderström studied at the **Stockholm** Opera School and in 1950 was engaged by Swedish Opera, where she continued until 1980. She sang at Glyndebourne, England, for the first time in 1957, the Metropolitan Opera House in 1959, and Covent Garden in 1960, since when she has sung in all the leading international opera houses. Söderström is a good linguist and can sing in Czech and Russian as well as English, French, German, Italian, and Swedish. Her extensive repertoire ranges from Monteverdi, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Richard Strauss, and Debussy to Janáček and Blomdahl. Söderström has published two volumes of memoirs, *I min tonart* (In my key, 1978) and *Sjung ut, Elisabet* (Sing up, Elisabeth, 1986). *See also* MUSIC.

STAFF, KARL (1860–1915). Swedish lawyer, radical Liberal politician, and a leading figure in Swedish politics of his day. While still at **Uppsala** University in 1882, Staaff was a founding member and leading light of Verdandi, a radical society that debated such social issues as **religious** freedom, **temperance**, and universal suffrage. He was a member of the **Riksdag** from 1896 until 1915 and leader of the Liberal Party from 1905. In the 1905 elections, the Conservatives emerged as a minority party, and Staaff formed a Liberal government. His proposals for a reform of the franchise were approved by the Second Chamber but rejected by the First. King **Oscar II** refused Staaff's requests for a dissolution of the Riksdag, and in 1906 Staaff resigned.

Change was in the air, and **Arvid Lindman's** Conservative government passed a compromise bill that gave a vote to all males over 24 for the Second Chamber but retained a form of plural voting for the First Chamber. Widening the franchise increased the **Social Democratic** vote in the 1911 elections: they won 64 seats, the same number as the Conservatives, but the Liberals with 102 were the largest

single party and Staaff formed his second ministry. With Social Democratic support, he embarked on his social program, a Social Welfare Board was established, and a small state-supported old-age pension was introduced.

It was above all the constitutional question that exercised Staaff. Like **Hjalmar Branting**, he eschewed political activities outside the law but insisted that all adult citizens should be part of the legal process by having a vote. Staaff also believed in the sovereignty of the Riksdag and frequently disagreed with King **Gustav V** on the extent of the monarch's authority. A crisis was reached over a **defense** issue, when in 1911 Staaff refused to sanction the building of the **F-ship**, wanting to channel money into his social reform program instead. The Social Democrats were pacifists and supported him, but the decision started a groundswell of opposition in the country. Public subscriptions quickly reached 15 million kronor toward the F-ship's construction, and some 30,000 demonstrators marched to the Royal Palace Yard in protest against Staaff. Gustav V addressed them without prior consultation with his prime minister and publicly sympathized with the protesters. Staaff made it into a constitutional issue, insisting that the king promise not to make political pronouncements without consultation. Gustav refused, and Staaff again resigned.

In the ensuing elections, his party lost badly; the Conservatives emerged as the largest party and ruled until 1917. Staaff died in 1915, and it fell to his successor, **Nils Edén**, to form a Liberal–Social Democratic coalition in 1917 and steer the universal suffrage legislation through. In one respect, Staaff was the architect of his own downfall, for he never attempted to reason with the king—indeed he frequently failed to consult with the monarch and to show common courtesy. It is largely due to Staaff and his friend Branting, however, that democracy was introduced without bloodshed and disruptive revolution.

STENMARK, INGEMAR (1956–). Swedish skier, born in Swedish Lappland. Stenmark won his first trophy when only eight years old. In 1974–1975 he won the slalom and was second overall in the World Cup. He went on to be the world's most famous skier, winning the World Cup in three successive years, 1976–1978, and becoming the most successful competitor in slalom and grand slalom ever recorded.

In 1978 and 1982 he was world master, and in 1980 he won the Olympic gold medal at Lake Placid, New York.

STIERNHIELM, GEORG (1598–1672). Born Georg Olofsson. Swedish poet, linguist, courtier, and civil servant. Stiernhielm epitomizes his period, when Sweden was becoming a European power with a Baltic empire, and when **Swedish language** and **literature** developed a patriotic self-confidence while also reflecting European Renaissance and baroque influences. From 1614 Stiernhielm studied at foreign universities (Greifswald, Wittenberg, and Leyden), since teaching at **Uppsala**, Sweden's only university, was then in abeyance. **Gustav II Adolf** was eager to improve **educational** standards, for his new political system needed capable administrators. In 1626 Stiernhielm taught at Västerås gymnasium, a newly introduced type of school, and shortly afterward he taught at an academy for young nobles established in **Stockholm** by the king's tutor. In 1630 Stiernhielm became governor general of Livonia, part of the enlarged Swedish kingdom. He was elevated to the peerage in 1631 and held various government appointments, including that of assessor in the newly founded Crown Court at Dorpat (now Tartu) (1630), member of the War Council (1663), and director of the College of Antiquities (1667).

Stiernhielm is best remembered, however, as the "Father of Swedish Poetry." A court **theater** was founded at the castle in Stockholm, and in the 1640s Stiernhielm wrote masques on classical themes to be performed before Queen **Kristina**. He often adapted French libretti into Swedish, using a wide range of meters and verse forms. His greatest literary achievement was the didactic epic poem *Hercules* (published 1658), in which he introduced the hexameter, the first Swedish poet to do so. The classical theme of Hercules at the crossroads, taken from Xenophon, was used to address contemporary young Swedish nobles who, intoxicated by newly acquired wealth, were tempted to choose the primrose path. Stiernhielm's allegory praised sound Swedish virtues and urged a renunciation of harmful foreign trends. In his language studies, too, Stiernhielm exhorted the avoidance of foreign influences. He went back to Old Icelandic literature and incorporated original Old Swedish vocabulary into modern Swedish.

STOCKHOLM. The capital of Sweden. Stockholm, with a population in 2003 of 761,721 (Greater Stockholm 1,641,669), is situated at Lake Mälaren's outlet into the Baltic Sea and on a series of islands on the mainland of Uppland and Södermanland. There are 53 bridges spanning waterways between the islands. It is Sweden's largest industrial city and second largest port.

Stockholm was first mentioned as a town in 1252, although the oldest preserved privileges date from 1436. Birger Jarl (d. 1266) strengthened the country's defenses, after pirates had burned **Sigtuna**, by erecting a series of fortifications around the coast. He built a fort on an island at the eastern end of Mälaren, around which Stockholm grew. German merchants were encouraged to settle under the walls of Stockholm Castle, and the town became a commercial center to replace Sigtuna, which was abandoned after the pirate raid. It expanded rapidly as a result of **trade** agreements made with Lübeck, a town of the **Hanseatic League**. Lübeck merchants were exempted from customs charges and granted the right to settle in the new town.

In the conflict between Denmark and Sweden in the final stages of the **Kalmar Union**, Stockholm, led by **Sten Svantesson Sture**'s widow, held out against Christian II of Denmark until the Danes made their triumphal entry in 1520. Christian's cruel reprisal, known as the Stockholm Bloodbath, sparked a rebellion led by **Gustav (I) Vasa** who in 1523 entered the capital victorious, expelled the Danes, and brought the Kalmar Union to a close. In 1524 Gustav appointed the Lutheran **Olaus Petri** as preacher in Stockholm Cathedral, the first Swedish church to hear Protestant sermons.

With **Gustav II Adolf**'s administrative reforms in the early 17th century, Stockholm became the center of government. The nobility's increasing wealth and involvement in government and political affairs led to their building townhouses as well as country mansions. Some of these fine houses remain, although now in public hands. Carl Gustaf Wrangel's palace on Riddarholm, for instance, is now the Supreme Court; Bonde's palace houses the Court of Appeal; and the Tessin palace is the provincial governor's residence. Fire destroyed much of the city, and from the 18th century stone buildings were constructed instead of the more vulnerable timber. The old castle Tre Kronor (Three Crowns) burned down in 1697 and was replaced by

the present Royal Palace, designed mostly by Nicodemus Tessin and finally completed in 1757.

Stockholm in the 18th century was a cultural center. The **Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences** was established there in 1739 and the Academy of **Literature** in 1753. During **Gustav III's** reign (1771–1792) were added the **Swedish Academy**, Royal Theater, and Royal Opera. A city with a beautiful setting that seemed almost to float on water, Gustavian Stockholm was an important Baltic port and was alive with foreign and home-based sailing ships, ferries, and barges. It was also a city of overcrowding and little sanitation, subject to outbreaks of cholera and even plague, and had a death rate almost on a par with that of Paris of that period.

In 1859–1861 municipal cleaning and sanitation were introduced. With a rapid increase in population, the old city plan from the 17th century was no longer able to cope and in 1861 a new city was drawn up, influenced by the Paris of Napoleon III. It was too ambitious to be wholly realizable, but the city did expand eastward and acquire broad avenues and large sedate houses.

Industrialization from the late 19th century on brought a new period of development and prosperity. The city has expanded, and especially in the postwar era, suburbs and satellite towns have been developed. An extensive subway system was started in 1950 and has been expanded to allow easy access to the city center from most suburbs. Whole new suburbs have been built or expanded, from Vällingby in the west to Farsta in the south, and the inner city is lightly populated compared with other Western capitals.

Stockholm became Sweden's leading industrial area, with an emphasis on metal and machine **manufacturing**, paper, printing, food-stuffs, chemicals, and electrical companies (e.g., L. M. Ericsson, Electrolux), but by the 1980s manufacturing industries provided only 14 percent of the town's total employment. Now Stockholm industry is dominated by the service sector, which provides some 80 percent of the city's employment. As well as being the seat of government and of most government agencies, Stockholm is now the home of many corporate headquarters of large concerns. It is also an **educational** and cultural center, housing among other things Stockholm University; teaching hospitals; university colleges of technology, economics, physical training, and teacher training; a military academy; a **music** academy; and an arts college. It is the seat of the

Swedish Academy, Academy of Literature, Nobel Institute, Royal Library, Wenner-Gren Center, National Museum, Museum of Modern Art, Nordic Museum and Skansen open-air museum, History Museum, and Natural History Museum. When the *Wasa*, a Swedish naval vessel that capsized in Stockholm harbor on its maiden voyage in 1628, was raised in 1961, a specially designed museum was constructed around it.

Enthusiastic city planners removed and replaced large sections of the city center in the 1950s and 1960s but have subsequently adopted a policy of preservation. The result is that one can follow much of the city's history architecturally from Gamla Stan (the Old Town) to more recent projects, such as Ragnar Östberg's beautiful Stadshus (City Hall), completed in 1923, Vällingby, the first model satellite city, built in 1952–1956, and several large-scale housing estates in outlying areas.

STOCKHOLM BLOODBATH. *See* GUSTAV I; KALMAR UNION; STOCKHOLM; TROLLE, GUSTAV ERIKSSON.

STOCKHOLMS-TIDNINGEN. *See* NEWSPAPERS.

STRÄNG, GUNNAR (1906–). Swedish **Social Democratic** politician. Sträng began his working life as a farm laborer. At an early age he began to cycle round Uppland, his native province, trying to organize the rural workers. By 1932 he was an official of the Farm Workers' Union, and by 1938 its chairman. In 1945 Sträng entered the **Riksdag** and that same year became a minister without portfolio. From 1948 to 1951 he was minister of **agriculture** and from 1951 to 1955 minister of social affairs. This was during the important postwar period when the Social Democratic Party was in office consolidating its social welfare policy, and as the minister responsible for social affairs Sträng carried through the national health scheme that came into force in 1955. In that year he took over the finance portfolio, which he held until 1976. During his term of office, state income rose tenfold, a deliberate policy aimed at orchestrating incomes, employment, and prices. Sträng was one of the veterans of the Labor Movement. He had great influence with the Social Democratic Party, and his name is closely associated with the Swedish **welfare state**.

STRINDBERG, AUGUST (1849–1912). Leading Swedish author.

The son of a **Stockholm** steamship agent and a former waitress, Strindberg had a difficult childhood. His father was stern, his mother and grandmother pietistic. The large family had financial difficulties, Strindberg was aware of his mother's inferior social status, and, a sensitive boy, he suffered from harsh discipline at school. Of his unhappy childhood, he said that fear and hunger were the more memorable features, while church and school were institutions for tormenting children, not preparing them for adult life. He acquitted himself well at school nevertheless and in 1867 went on to **Uppsala** University. Strindberg was highly intelligent, with a natural curiosity and mental energy, but the conservative university had little to offer him, and since he was struggling financially he left without graduating. He then did some casual tutoring in Stockholm, where Dr. Lamm, the father of one of his pupils, helped him to start medical studies, but he soon abandoned them. He also attempted, unsuccessfully, to become an actor.

Strindberg's first literary work of undoubted talent was the play *Mäster Olof* (Master Olof, 1872), whose eponymous hero was the 16th-century reformist **Olaus Petri**. It is symptomatic that Strindberg chose a period of turmoil and a hero at odds with central authority and characteristic that he was ahead of his time and that his innovative play was not appreciated. From 1874 to 1882, Strindberg was a librarian at the Royal Library in Stockholm. He had married Siri von Essen in 1877, a marriage that was often acrimonious but which officially lasted until 1892. Siri's ambition was to be an actress, and Strindberg wrote two fairly conventional plays with her in mind. The work that first made his name, however, was *Röda rummet* (The red room, 1879), a realistic novel in which he satirized the **Riksdag**, hypocritical clergymen, the gutter press, unscrupulous business practices, and the establishment generally, describing the wretched conditions in the Stockholm slums. His spirit of rebellion was tempered by humor inspired by Dickens and Mark Twain, which sugared the pill and made the novel popular. He followed it with *Svenska öden och äventyr* (Swedish destinies and adventures, 1882), stories that comment on modern Swedish society despite their historical settings.

As his marriage began to run into difficulties and he struggled against prejudice, Strindberg's satire became more pointed and ill-

humored. *Det nya riket* (The new realm, 1882) has none of the boisterous humor of *The Red Room*, and it offended the authorities. Sweden was becoming too restrictive, and he and his family began their nomadic life, living in France, Switzerland, and then Germany. In 1884, when the feminist debate was in full swing, Strindberg produced his contribution, *Giftas I* and *II* (Getting married I and II, 1884 and 1886), in which he illustrates that a **woman** is first and foremost a wife and mother. He was criticized by his fellow authors for these antifeminist views but also by the establishment for his radical opinions on other social issues. One of the *Giftas* stories offended the church, and Strindberg was indicted for sacrilege in 1884. He returned to Stockholm to face trial and was acquitted, but his nerves were badly affected, and he avoided Sweden for many years. In his short stories, *Utopier i verkligheten* (Actual utopias, 1885), Strindberg championed society's underdogs and defended socialism and pacifism.

Strindberg began at this stage the first of his important autobiographies, *Tjänstekvinnans son* (The son of a servant, 1886), where he traced his own development in relation to heredity, environment, and the period. This naturalistic approach was evident in the plays that followed: *Fadren* (The father, 1887), *Fröken Julie* (Lady Julie, 1888), and *Fordringsägare* (Creditors, 1889). His naturalistic novel *Hem-söborna* (The people of Hemso, 1887) was surprisingly humorous—describing life on an island in the Stockholm archipelago had awakened happy memories of his holidays spent on Kymmendö.

Strindberg had reached a period of depression. His marriage finally ended in divorce in 1892, after which he moved to Berlin where he met and married an Austrian journalist, Frieda Uhl. This marriage lasted only a year, although the divorce was not finalized until 1897. During the period 1894–1897, Strindberg lived in Paris, almost destitute. He missed his children, and he was dabbling in pseudoscientific experiments, trying to make gold and ruining his health in the process. He described these years in *Inferno* (1897). He also kept *Ockulta dagboken* (The occult diary) from 1896 to 1908, in which he documented his thoughts. They all showed how Strindberg the atheist was converted to a mystic Swedenborgian kind of **religion**.

The author who emerged from the so-called inferno crisis had a greatly changed attitude from the naturalistic writer of the 1880s.

Starting with *Till Damaskus* (To Damascus, 1898), he produced a series of symbolic, dreamlike plays that plumb the psychological depths and inner life of the central character and ignore social conditions. *Advent* (1898), *Påsk* (Easter, 1900), *Dödsdansen* (The dance of death, 1900), *Ett drömspel* (A dream play, 1901), and five Chamber plays, including *Spöksonaten* (The ghost sonata, 1907), followed in rapid succession. In this prolific period, Strindberg also produced a series of historical plays, including *Gustav Vasa* (1899), *Erik XIV* (1899), *Gustav Adolf* (1900), *Carl XII* (1901), *Kristina* (1901), and *Gustav III* (1902).

Strindberg had returned to Stockholm and there met the enchanting and ambitious actress Harriet Bosse, whom he married in 1901 (the third time this alleged misogynist had chosen to marry a professional woman) and divorced in 1904. Alone again, he moved into Blå Tornet (Blue Tower, an apartment still preserved and now housing the Strindberg Museum) in Stockholm. In 1910, two years before his death, Strindberg wrote a series of **newspaper** articles, collected under the title *Tal till svenska nationen* (Speeches to the Swedish nation), where he attacked the conservative elements in **literature**, politics, and religion in Sweden, showing that the anarchistic streak in his youthful writing was still alive. He was often witty but sometimes unfair, and his targets spread beyond principles to personalities.

Strindberg's stature eclipses his Swedish contemporaries. Nationally his works of the 1880s ushered Swedish literature into the modern period, where everything had to be examined honestly and without hypocrisy. He renewed Swedish prose with his lucid, buoyant language, which was a vehicle for his social criticism and naturalistic characterization and yet could also conjure up his mystical, occult experiences. Internationally he provided a guide to Naturalism in his plays of the 1880s and the preface to *Lady Julie*, along with a new approach to autobiography. In his plays from *To Damascus* on, he led world **theater** toward Expressionism. Since the **Swedish Academy** would not grant him a **Nobel Prize**, his more radical admirers arranged a national subscription and awarded him an "anti-Nobel Prize," and at his funeral procession great numbers of workers joined in to show their appreciation for the way he had defended their cause. Work on a national edition of Strindberg's collected writings under the general editorship of Lars Dahlbäck was begun in 1981. Some 60 of the

planned 72 volumes have now appeared, and the project is nearing completion.

STURE, NILS SVANTESSON (1543–1567). A soldier and diplomat, Sture distinguished himself in the Northern Seven Years' War (1563–1570) against Denmark. There is little evidence to suggest disloyalty toward **Erik XIV**, but the latter had him and his relative Svante Stensson Sture arrested for treason and in a fit of madness killed them.

STURE, STEN GUSTAFSSON (1440–1503). Known as Sten Sture the Elder. Swedish regent. Supported by commoners, he tried to shrug off the **Kalmar Union** and defeated the Danes at the Battle of Brunkeberg in 1471, an important date for Swedish nationalism. His attempts to establish a strong centralized state antagonized many Swedish nobles, who preferred to have a distant Danish monarch. King Hans of Denmark, with the help of Swedish magnates, was hailed as king of Sweden in 1483, a decision Sten Sture had to accept, but after a successful uprising in 1501 he was once more elected regent, a post he held until his death. He was succeeded as regent by Svante Nilsson Sture, a distant relative, who met increasing opposition from the Danish king and from ambitious Swedish magnates jealous of the regent's power and who died accidentally in 1512. He was succeeded by his son **Sten Svantesson Sture**.

STURE, STEN SVANTESSON (1493–1520). Known as Sten Sture the Younger. Swedish regent. An energetic, ambitious leader, he was said to have planned to become king rather than regent. He defeated the Danish king Christian II at the Battle of Brännkyrka in 1518 but was mortally wounded when the Danes counterattacked in 1520. It was left to his relative **Gustav I** Vasa to deliver the deathblow to the **Kalmar Union** and seize the Swedish crown.

SUCKSDORFF, ARNE (1917–). Swedish film director and photographer. Sucksdorff studied natural history in **Stockholm** and Germany, then journeyed to Italy, returning with a portfolio of scenic shots and nature studies that won an award when published in a Swedish magazine. He came to prominence with his documentary

films, which often have a poetic and magical quality but also underline the cruelty of the animal kingdom. His documentary film *Människor i en stad* (shown internationally as *The Rhythm of a City*, 1947) catches the mood of one day in Stockholm as ordinary people go about their business. His documentary *Indisk by* (Indian village, 1951) won a film award at Cannes. One of Sucksdorff's best works, the feature film *Det stora äventyret* (The great adventure, 1953) is the moving story of two young Swedish boys who learn through hard experience that animals, including their baby otter, must remain in their natural habitat. His later feature films often have exotic settings, such as *En djungelsaga* (A jungle tale, 1957) and *Mitt hem är Copacabana* (My home is Copacabana, 1965), and he is presently working in South America. *See also* CINEMA.

SVEABORG. *See* FINLAND.

SVEDBERG, THEODOR (1884–1971). Swedish physical chemist. He was a professor at **Uppsala** University from 1912 to 1949 and director of the Gustaf Werner Institute for Nuclear Physics. He did pioneering work in colloidal chemistry and invented the ultracentrifuge for the study of colloidal particles. Svedberg was awarded the **Nobel Prize** for chemistry in 1926.

SVENSKA ARBETSGIVAREFÖRENINGEN (SAF) (SWEDISH FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS). The period from the end of the 19th century up to the outbreak of **World War I** was one of growing prosperity for Sweden, but it was punctuated by recessions and labor unrest. **Landsorganisationen** (LO, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) was founded in 1898, and as a countermeasure Swedish industrialists formed SAF in 1902. A deep recession in 1909 gave rise to a series of strikes, and SAF decided to deal with them by declaring a general lockout affecting more than 100,000 workers. The LO responded by calling a **general strike**. This trial of strength lasted for a month, by which time union funds were exhausted and employees had to return to work. SAF members realized, however, that the workers had legitimate grievances and that the LO, in organizing effectively a nationwide strike, had demonstrated that it was a force to be taken seriously. By 1938 relations between capital and labor had

improved sufficiently for both the LO and the SAF to accept the conditions of the **Saltsjöbaden Agreement**, thus committing themselves to collective bargaining and the honoring of long-term contracts.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET. *See* NEWSPAPERS.

SVENSKA TURISTFÖRENINGEN (STF) (SWEDISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION). Sweden's oldest and largest nonprofit organization. The STF was founded in 1885 and has as its motto "Känn ditt land" (Know your country). The organization has some 330,000 members and 85 different outlets. Its aims are to safeguard Swedish nature and culture and to help its members to enjoy their own country. It arranges tours and runs more than 300 youth hostels, 9 mountain stations, and more than 40 cottages in remote parts of Swedish mountains, which nature lovers can rent. It grants awards for scientific research. The STF has its own publishing house and produces a newspaper, *Turist*, for its members and occasional volumes concentrating on Swedish provinces. It collaborates with the International Youth Hostel Federation (IYHF).

SVERIGEKONTAKT, RIKSFÖRENINGEN (NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SWEDEN CONTACT). A nonprofit association, founded by Prof. Vilhelm Lundström with the title Riksföreningen för Svenskhetens Bevarande i Utlandet (National Association for the Preservation of Swedish Culture Abroad) in 1908, a time when, after the 19th-century large-scale **emigration** from Sweden, many Swedes and their progeny wanted to keep in touch with "the old country." Its aim was to support the **Swedish language** and culture abroad, and it helped, among other things, to establish Swedish lectureships at foreign universities. The association's present title dates from 1979. Its aims are still to keep in touch with Swedes abroad and to disseminate information on Sweden.

Today the Swedish lectureships are assisted by the **Swedish Institute**, while Sverigekontakt is mainly responsible for adult Swedish instruction abroad. It organizes Swedish language and **literature** courses, arranges foreign visits, and awards grants to non-Swedes working on Swedish themes. It publishes a quarterly magazine entitled *Sverigekontakt*. The association is financed by a state grant, by

funds and membership fees. Its patron is the king, and the chairman of the national committee is appointed by the government, other members being appointed by representatives of the various local branches. The headquarters are in **Gothenburg**, and there are 10 other branches, including **Åland** and Helsinki, **Finland**, where Swedish is still spoken.

Another function of the association is, on behalf of the government, to tend Swedish monuments abroad. One of these is the Lützen Monument in Germany, where **Gustav II Adolf** fell in 1632.

SVERIGES ARBETARES CENTRALORGANISATION (SAC) (SWEDISH WORKERS' CENTRAL ORGANIZATION). This organization was formed by syndicalists in 1910 after the trade unions' reversals during the **general strike** in 1909. Its membership, numbering more than 15,000, is drawn mainly from workers in the **forestry** and building industries. It publishes a weekly paper called *Arbetaren* (The worker).

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL (1688–1772). Swedish scientist, theologian, and mystic. His family name was Svenberg but was changed to Swedenborg in 1719 when he was ennobled. Although associated mainly with mysticism, Swedenborg was first a scientist with the intellectual, all-embracing curiosity and technical ability found in many Swedish scientists of the 18th century, when the **Swedish Royal Academy of Science** was founded (1739) and **Anders Celsius** and **Carolus Linnaeus** were establishing their international reputation. Swedenborg studied at **Uppsala** University and then traveled widely in Europe, interesting himself particularly in developments in technology and engineering. On his return to Sweden, he became assessor at the Royal Board of Mines in 1716. He was a prolific writer, dealing among other things with astronomy, docks, sluices, navigation, and differential calculus. His prodigious treatise *Opera philosophica et mineralia* (1734) covered metaphysics and metallurgy, while the hefty *Oeconomia regni animales* (1740–1741) dealt with anatomy and physiology.

In 1747 Swedenborg resigned his scientific post in the wake of a **religious** crisis he suffered in 1743–1744. He recorded his experiences in his *Journal of Dreams*, claiming a direct vision of the spiritual

world. He remained a prolific writer but from 1747 devoted himself to themes touching upon mystical experiences and doctrines. Swedenborg produced some 30 volumes of religious revelations in Latin, including *Arcana coelestia* (1749–1756), *De coelo et eius mirabilibus et de inferno* (1758), and *Vera christiana religio* (1771). After his death, his disciples in 1787 formed a society in London called the Church of the New Jerusalem, which gradually set up branches throughout the world. Swedenborg's mystical writings had a strong influence on many subsequent Swedish writers, including **Carl Jonas Love Almqvist** and **August Strindberg** in his post-Inferno period.

SWEDISH ACADEMY (SVENSKA AKADEMIEN). This august institution, consisting of 18 members at a time, was founded in 1786 by the Francophile **Gustav III** and was modeled on the French Academy. Its aim was to preserve and encourage the **Swedish language** and national Swedish **literature**. It has published its *Handlingar* (Proceedings) since 1786 and since 1893 has been publishing a dictionary of the Swedish language from 1521 to the present day. The first edition of *Svenska akademiens ordlista*, an authoritative glossary of the Swedish language, appeared in 1874. Since then there have been 12 editions, the most recent dating from 1998. Since 1901, the academy has selected the **Nobel Prize** winner for literature.

Of the 18 original members, Gustav selected 13. Since then, the academy itself has chosen its members, who are elected for life. The first woman member was the writer **Selma Lagerlöf**, who first took her seat in 1914. The present members are Sten Rudholm, Bo Ralph, Sture Allén, Lars Forsell, Göran Malmqvist, Birgitta Trotzig, Knut Ahnlund, Torgny Lindgren, Peter Englund, Ulf Linde, Per Wästberg, Gunnel Vallquist, Kerstin Ekman, Kjell Espmark, Horace Engdahl, and Katarina Frostenson. There are two vacant chairs following the deaths of Larg Gyllensten and Östen Sjöstrand in 2006.

SWEDISH EAST INDIA COMPANY. *See* EAST INDIA COMPANY.

SWEDISH INSTITUTE (SVENSKA INSTITUTET). A foundation established in 1945 with the full title Swedish Institute for Cultural Exchanges with Abroad. It began as a modest combination of private

and state interests to promote information about Sweden internationally. In 1969 the Swedish Foreign Ministry proposed making it a state foundation, and the state took over financial responsibility. The institute's remit is to work for international cultural, social, and financial ties. It distributes information on many aspects of Swedish life, sending out fact sheets on demand, and often commissioning from experts books on their special field. It also awards grants for study at Swedish **educational** establishments, arranges study visits, and assists lecturers in the **Swedish language** at foreign universities. Its headquarters are in **Stockholm**, and it has an office in Paris (Centre Culturel Suédois). It also operates through the Cultural Departments of Swedish embassies abroad.

SWEDISH LANGUAGE. Swedish (*svenska*) is a Germanic language. The Germanic languages gradually branched into East Germanic (Gothic), West Germanic (Dutch, English, Frisian, and German), and North Germanic. North Germanic (Common Norse) in turn developed into East and West Scandinavian, with Danish and Swedish on one hand and Norwegian and Icelandic on the other. By the **Viking** period (800–1060) a distinctly Swedish language was evolving. It was at that time a highly inflected language (resembling Modern Icelandic, which has preserved most of the Old Norse characteristics), but by the end of the medieval period Swedish had discarded much of the inflected system.

The broad periods of development of Swedish are Old Swedish, from about 800 through 1526—further subdivided into Runic Swedish (c. 800–1225), Classical Old Swedish (1225–1375), and Younger Old Swedish (1375–1526)—and New Swedish, from 1526 to today, with Early New Swedish before 1700 and Modern New Swedish afterward.

The few records from the runic period are mostly in the form of runic inscriptions carved on stones. The alphabet used is the *futhark*, the name taken from the first six letters of the alphabet. Its origin is uncertain, but it apparently derived from the Latin alphabet with possible Greek influence. Writing, at first in Latin, came with Christianity, and Latin remained the language of the church until the Reformation and of scholars well into the 18th century.

To help those less familiar with Latin, Swedish translations of “legends,” that is, the lives of the saints, appeared in medieval monasteries. By the 14th century, chivalrous romances, lays, and rhyming chronicles also appeared in Swedish. The oldest book in Swedish, however, is not derivative but is an original Swedish composition, the *Västgötalagen* (The West-Gautish laws), dating from about the 1220s.

With the Reformation, **Olaus Petri** and his brother **Laurentius Petri** were able to use the new art of printing to produce copies of the Bible and other religious tracts in Swedish. The New Testament first appeared in Swedish translation in 1526 and the complete Bible in 1541, called the Gustav Vasa Bible. Linguistically it became an accepted model, and subsequent translations (the Gustav Adolf Bible, 1618, and the Karl XII Bible, 1703) did not alter it substantially. It was only in the 20th century, with the Gustav V Bible of 1917, that more radical changes appeared. The standard language to emerge was based principally on the Svea dialect of **Stockholm** and the district around Lake Mälaren but incorporated some features of the Göta dialect.

Many Swedish scholars strove to purify the language, and **Gustav III** established the **Swedish Academy** in 1786 to work for “purity, strength, and sublimity of the Swedish language.” The academy produced a standard grammar in 1836 and began publishing the authoritative dictionary of the Swedish language in the 1890s.

Improved **educational** standards and popular cheap **newspapers** in the 19th century brought about a great measure of uniformity in the language nationally, and discrepancies between the spoken and the written language were reduced—a process that has increased under the influence of **radio and television**.

Changes in Swedish have reflected foreign cultural influences. With Christianity came an influx of Latin words—for example, *skriva* from the Latin *scribere*, *präst* from *presbyter*, *biskop* from *episcopus*, and *mässa* from *missa*. In the Middle Ages, the German colony of merchants in Stockholm introduced vocabulary associated with society (e.g., *fru*, *riddare*), local government (*borgmästare*), and the trades (*skomakare*, *timmerman*). The Petri brothers had studied at Wittenberg, and the Gustav Vasa Bible, to which they contributed,

shows the influence of Luther's German version. In the reign of the Francophile, **theater**-loving Gustav III, French affected the upper strata of social life shown in such loan words as *salong*, *teater*, *pjäs*, and *ridå* (Fr. *rideau*). Increasingly from the 19th century, English loan words are prevalent, often connected with clothing (*blazer*, *jumper*, *shorts*, *jeans*) and food (*rostbiff*, or *paj* from the English *pie*). Many railroad terms came with the techniques (*lokomotiv*, *räls*, *truck*, *tunnel*). Labor relations and business also reflect Anglo-Saxon influences (*lockout*, *strejk*, *clearing*, *service*), and sport even more so (*knockout*, *promoter*, *fofboll*, *golf*, *tennis*, *match*, *spurt*, and so on). Entertainment and technology have added greatly to the vocabulary (e.g., *jazz*, *blues*, *disco*, *hifi*, *video*, and most recently *e-mejl*, *internät* or simply *nät*, etc.)

Periodically there have been warnings against extensive borrowing and foreign influences, for example, from **Georg Stiernhielm** in the 17th, Olof von Dalin in the 18th, and Viktor Rydberg in the 19th centuries. Word-frequency studies suggest, however, that the most frequent and constant words in use are still native Swedish ones. Similarly, purists in the postwar period bemoan the informality of Swedish compared to the more rigid prewar language. This, too, reflects the change in society generally, but Swedish has retained its linguistic integrity and is still easily recognizable as the language of Olaus Petri and the Gustav Vasa Bible.

Swedish is closely related to the other Scandinavian languages and is generally understood in Norway and Denmark. It is also the native language of **Finland**-Swedes on the west coast of Finland and an area around Helsinki. It is still the second official language in Finland (after the Finno-Ugrian Finnish), but fewer than 7 percent of the Finnish population are now naturally Swedish-speaking. Until **World War II**, Swedish was also spoken in parts of Latvia and **Estonia**, a relic of Sweden's former Baltic empire.

SWEDISH RED CROSS (SVENSKA RÖDA KORSET, SRK).

The International Red Cross Agency was founded by the Geneva Convention on the initiative of the Swiss philanthropist Henry Dunant in 1864. The Swedish Red Cross was formed in 1865. It assists the elderly, handicapped, and refugees and arranges comprehensive courses in first aid. There is also a Red Cross Youth Movement,

working with young people from ages 7 to 25. The SRK is allied to various institutions and foundations, such as the SRKs Sjuksköterskeskola (Red Cross Nursing School), RSKs Sjukhus (Red Cross hospitals), and SRKs Folkhögskola (Red Cross Folk High School).

SWEDISH ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (KUNGLIGA VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN). The Age of Liberty (1718–1772), whatever its political and economic failings, was a golden age for the sciences, and Swedes of genius such as **Carolus Linnaeus**, **Anders Celsius**, **Christopher Polhem**, and **Carl Scheele** won international renown. On the initiative of several scientists, in particular A. J. von Höpken and Linnaeus, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences was founded in **Stockholm** in 1739, with the aim of furthering the Swedish **economy** through research and invention, especially in the fields of **agriculture**, medicine, and mechanics. Its members exchanged reports on inventions and research with other learned societies abroad, including the Royal Society in London. **Jöns Jacob Berzelius**, the first to produce a periodic table of chemical elements, was the society's secretary from 1818 to 1848 and gave it its present emphasis on science and mathematics. It is this society that annually selects the **Nobel Prize** winners in physics and chemistry.

SYDOW, OSCAR VON (1873–1936). Swedish lawyer and civil servant and provincial governor of Norrbotten in 1911 and of **Gothenburg** from 1917 to 1934. Von Sydow, a member of no **political party**, twice entered the political arena. He was minister of civil service affairs serving under the Conservative **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld**'s premiership in **World War I** from 1914 to 1917. In the immediate postwar years, no political party had a majority in the **Riksdag**. When **Hjalmar Branting** resigned in October 1920 a reform of the franchise had been passed but would not become effective until the autumn elections of 1921. In the hiatus, no party wanted to form a government, and Louis De Geer Jr., a nonparty man, formed a caretaker government consisting mostly of lawyers and civil servants. De Geer was unexpectedly defeated when trying to impose a duty on coffee. He resigned, and von Sydow succeeded him in February 1921. In the ensuing election the **Social Democrats** improved their position, Branting formed his second

government, and von Sydow returned to his administrative duties as provincial governor.

SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET. *See* NEWSPAPERS.

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TAUBE, EVERT (1890–1976). Composer, ballad singer, and painter. The most typical troubadour of his age, Taube composed or adapted ballads, folksongs, and sea shanties from many parts of the world: from the Seven Seas; Latin America, where he lived for some years in his youth; Italy; and his beloved coastal regions Bohuslän and Roslagen, Sweden. Taube enjoyed great popularity and even affection with his performances of his many life-affirming songs, and he founded *Visans Vänner* (Friends of Song) in 1931. It was many years before he was appreciated as a literary figure, but in 1950 he was honored by the **Swedish Academy**, and his *Samlade visor* (Collected songs) was published in 11 volumes in 1945–1951, followed by his *Samlade berättelser* (Collected anecdotes) in eight volumes in 1966–1967. By the time of his death, he was acknowledged as a poet and an expert in Provençal and Elizabethan ballad. His son, Bertil Taube (1934–), an actor and ballad singer, has popularized much of his father's works in live performances and recordings in English.

TEGNÉR, ELAIAS (1782–1846). *See* LITERATURE.

TELEVISION. *See* RADIO AND TELEVISION.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. For centuries, Sweden had a problem with the consequences of excessive alcohol consumption. One of **Gustav III's** most unpopular measures, in 1775, was to prohibit private stills—a prohibition more often breached than observed. In 1800 home distilling was made legal again, and it was calculated that by 1829, when the population numbered about 2.5 million, there were some 173,000 private stills in use. Annual alcohol consumption was approximately 46 liters per capita (compared with nine liters today), and drunkenness was common in all classes of society.

Inspired by the U.S. temperance movement, it was decided in 1832 that to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the missionary Ansgar's first visit to Sweden a temperance society should be set up in every parish. In 1833 Samuel Owen, a **Stockholm** industrialist and steamship builder, led the way in the capital by forming the Stockholm Temperance Society, and in 1837 the Swedish Temperance Society was formed. In 1833 Pastor Peter Wieselgren was appointed pastor in the parish of Västerstad in Skåne and had his first sermon interrupted by drunken members of his congregation, including **women** and his own parish clerk. He founded a temperance society at Västerstad in 1836 and traveled widely, lecturing on the evils of alcohol and gaining supporters. By the mid-1840s there were more than 300 societies, with over 100,000 members. The number of private stills had fallen by 1853 to 33,000, and alcohol consumption declined to 23 liters per head, but this, no doubt, was caused partially by potato blight and the high price of grain imports. In 1855 high taxes were imposed on the distilling of spirits, and by 1860 there was a ban on private stills.

From the 1870s, temperance societies changed in character and were modeled on the International Order of Good Templars (IOGT), which established its first lodge in **Gothenburg** in 1879, followed by the Blue Band, Swedish National Order of Templars, Verdandi Temperance Organization, White Ribbon, Workers' Temperance Society, and several others. This was a period of popular movements in Sweden, and the temperance societies played their part in educating the public and influencing public opinion. They did not merely negatively deprecate alcohol abuse but also put other facilities at the disposal of workers, such as **libraries** and edifying lectures. Several working-class authors, including Vilhelm Moberg and Ivar Lo-Johansson, have testified to the important role temperance societies' libraries played in their lives. Many Swedish politicians, some of them with cabinet status such as finance ministers **Ernst Wigforss** and **Per Edvin Sköld**, were members of temperance societies, and the temperance movement's influence exceeded the size of its membership. It was calculated that in the late 1960s one-third of the **Riksdag** members were also members of temperance societies, as opposed to only 6 percent of the population at large. Since 1939 the Swedish trade unions and temperance societies have had a coordinating committee on alcohol issues.

Total abstinence was the issue that caused a split in the Liberal Party, healed only after the 1922 referendum on the question. Since before **World War I**, there had been mounting pressure for a total ban on alcohol, but on the initiative of Dr. **Ivar Bratt** a rationing scheme was introduced instead, first in Stockholm in 1914 and three years later throughout the whole country. All alcohol sales were made through a state monopoly, the Vin- och Spritcentralen, which introduced the *motbok* (ration book). A consultative referendum on prohibition held in 1922 meanwhile proved inconclusive, and the Bratt system continued until 1955, when the *motbok* was abolished but the state monopoly retained. There is presently concern, now that Sweden is a member of the **European Union**, that such a monopoly will be untenable and that Sweden will lose this means of controlling alcohol consumption. Swedish tourists bringing home large permissible amounts of alcohol have already forced the state monopoly to lower its prices. In 2004 49 percent of alcohol consumed in Sweden was bought at state monopoly outlets, the rest having been bought abroad or at a restaurant. A public opinion poll commissioned by the state monopoly in 2005 showed that 60 percent nevertheless approve of, and wish to retain, the state monopoly.

THEATER. Swedish theater originated from liturgical ceremonies, but there is a scarcity of material preserved today. After the Reformation, a number of didactic school dramas appeared, aimed at inculcating high morals in the young rather than achieving artistic standards. The unsophisticated *Tobias Comedy* (1550), attributed to **Olaus Petri**, is a typical example. Plays by Plautus and Terence were performed by students, often in the vernacular. Swedish historian Johannes Messenius (1580–1636) wrote a series of popular chronicle plays, but they are important as a reflection of a growing spirit of nationalism rather than for intrinsic merit.

With the rise of Sweden as a European power in the 17th century, the court of Queen **Kristina** became a cultural center. **Georg Stiernhielm** produced the text for several allegorical plays performed in the queen's honor. Outside court circles, strolling players from England, Germany, and France exercised an important influence on the development of Swedish theater in the 17th and 18th centuries. Beginning in 1699, a French troupe performed for some years in the Bollhuset

(Tennis Court) in **Stockholm**, its repertoire including plays by Racine and Molière. A Swedish company formed in 1737 also performed at the Bollhuset, including in its repertoire the Swedish comedy *Svenska sprätthöken* (The Swedish fop, 1737) by **Carl Gyllenborg** and two plays by Olof von Dalin, *Brynhilda* (1738) and *Den avundsjuke* (The jealous man, 1738).

Queen **Lovisa Ulrika** found the Bollhuset too vulgar and had plays produced at **Drottningholm**, her summer palace near Stockholm. Her son **Gustav III**, an ardent theater lover, set out to create a national theater. Believing that **music** would make this task easier, he first started on opera, calling on foreign composers such as Kraus, Naumann, and Uttini. The Bollhuset was used from 1773, but in 1782 an opera house was built in Stockholm where, in 1786, *Gustav Vasa* was staged, an opera that had been outlined by Gustav III himself. It was the first of several historical nationalistic works associated with Gustav III in the 1780s. His successful play *Siri Brahe och Johan Gyllenstierna* (1787) was in the repertoire of the Comédie Française for many years. In 1788 Gustav founded the Royal Dramatic Theater. There was also in this period a popular theater at Humlegården in Stockholm that produced comedies and musicals. No great Swedish dramatist emerged, but the king's enthusiasm had created the right conditions for fostering talent. In 1792, however, he was assassinated, and all theaters and other places of entertainment were immediately closed.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Stockholm had only two theaters, the Opera House and the Dramatic Theater accommodated in the Arsenal, which was destroyed by fire in 1825. The New Theater was inaugurated in Kungsträdgården in 1842, in 1863 it changed its name to the Royal Dramatic Theater, and in 1908 it moved to its present home at Nybroplan. There was a quickening of activity in the 1850s when four new theaters were opened in Stockholm. There were few Swedish plays to satisfy demand, and the repertoire consisted mostly of translations, works by August von Kotzebue, Eugène Scribe, Friedrich von Schiller, and William Shakespeare being most frequently performed. The Swedish writer Bernhard von Beskow (1796–1868) produced a series of plays based on Swedish history, while August Blanche's (1711–1868) comedies appealed to the middle classes.

By the 1880s Scandinavian dramatists associated with the “Modern Breakthrough” were being performed in Sweden, in particular Henrik Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House* and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson’s *The Gauntlet*. **August Strindberg**, Sweden’s first dramatic genius, wrote a series of naturalistic plays, including *Fadren* (The father, 1887) and *Fröken Julie* (Miss Julie, 1888), which were internationally recognized and finally performed in Sweden. Even more innovative were Strindberg’s post-Inferno plays, *Till Damaskus* (To Damascus, 1898), *Påsk* (Easter, 1900), *Ett drömspel* (A dream play, 1902), and a series of Chamber plays from 1907. Using new scenic techniques, Strindberg turned from social drama and social psychology and sought to portray his quest for spiritual values and to understand the human condition by penetrating his own psyche. Strindberg joined a young director, August Falck, who established the Intimate Theater in Stockholm, where from 1907 to 1910 Strindberg’s expressionistic plays were staged.

Strindberg cast a long shadow, and the three best-known Swedish dramatists the 20th century show his influence. The experimental plays of Pär Lagerkvist (1891–1974), *Den svåra stunden* (The difficult hour, 1918) and *Himlens hemlighet* (Secret of Heaven, 1919), owe much to *A Dream Play* in the way angst-ridden men search for the meaning of life. Hjalmar Bergman (1883–1931) became popular as a comic writer, and his plays *Swedenhielms* (1925), about the honor of a Swedish inventor hoping to win the **Nobel Prize**, and *Markurells i Wadköping* (his own adaptation of his novel, translated as *God’s Orchid*, 1919), about a father’s love for his son about to sit his matriculation examinations, have become almost a part of Swedish folk culture. It was, however, his Marionette Plays from 1917 that echoed Strindberg’s expressionism in a dream world that slips into nightmare.

Stig Dagerman (1923–1954) epitomized the pessimism of the 1940s. In his play *Den dödsdömde* (The condemned man, 1947), the “hero” is condemned to death, then reprieved, but still ends up on the gallows. In *I skuggan av Mart* (In Mart’s shadow, 1949), an unprepossessing, cowardly young man is always overshadowed by the memory of his valiant, handsome brother. The dead Mart gradually becomes more real than when he was alive. Both plays conjure up a troubled world between dream and reality.

In the 1960s, when the Swedish **economy** was flourishing but taxation was very high, it was realized that the state must become the patron of the arts. The Royal Dramatic Theater and the municipal theaters in most of the large towns received subsidies, as did Riksteatern, the national traveling theater set up to visit theaters, schools, hospitals, and other public places throughout the country. Increased political activity in the late 1960s, usually of radical left-wing persuasion, led to the forming of theater groups outside the established theater to provoke debate and involve the public directly. The most successful was a lively group in **Gothenburg** under Kent Andersson (1933–2005) and Bengt Bratt (1937–). The most permanent of their social satires were performed in Gothenburg City Theater in 1967. In *Flottan* (The raft), the raft is a symbol of the all-embracing **welfare state**. The home in *Hemmet* is a place for old people for whom the welfare state has no use. The message in both plays is that the welfare state has lost a feeling for human dignity and values. These groups revitalized drama but by their very nature lacked permanency. The best directors went on to more conventional theater or television.

The most frequently performed Swedish playwright today is Lars Norén (1944–), whose most successful plays are *Natten är dagens mor* (Night is the mother of day, 1983) and its sequel *Kaos är granne med Gud* (Chaos is God's neighbor, 1983). Norén depicts a neurotic family, the father an alcoholic, the youngest son verging on mental breakdown. His method of confining the characters and increasing the tense atmosphere is in the Strindberg–Eugene O'Neill tradition. Per Olov Enquist (1934–) scored a dramatic success with *Tribaderernas natt* (The night of the Tribades, 1975), an unflattering portrait of Strindberg's relations with his first wife. His *Till Fedra* (To Phaedra, 1980) uses the Greek theme to highlight friction between generations, while *I lodjurets timma* (In the hour of the lynx, 1988) portrays a sensitive young man damaged by society and reacting violently to being treated as a "case."

Stig Larsson (1964–2004) first attracted attention in 1986 with *Röd gubbe* (Red old man), a Samuel Beckett–like dialogue between a bodybuilder, a newsreader, and a leader of a milieu party. His plays reflect his interest in the trappings of world power. Staffan Göthe (1944–), in such plays as *Den gråtande polisen* (The crying policeman, 1980) and *Arma Irma* (Poor Irma, 1991), portrays modern society

with love, humor, and slight despair. He can move from comic to tragic in a single line. Jonas Gardell (1963–) is a novelist, stand-up comedian, and cabaret artist as well as a popular dramatist. The undoubted humor in his plays is often a weapon to ward off despair, as exemplified in *Isbjörnarna* (The polar bears, 1990), a family drama both entertaining and tragic. All these playwrights show a masterly use of language, but none more so than Kristina Lugn (1948–). In such plays as *I skuggans dal* (In the shadow of the vale, 1985), *När det utbröt panik i det kollektiva omedvetna* (A panic attack in the collective subconscious, 1986), and *Titta det blödar* (Look, it's bleeding, 1987), she employs cliché, irony, and understatement in a concentrated language that reflects her gift as a lyric poet.

With good subsidized theaters in Stockholm, Gothenburg, **Malmö**, and all the major provincial towns, a national traveling company, and good television drama, most Swedes have access to proficient performances. The majority of plays produced are foreign, but there are excellent opportunities offered to Swedish authors. In 1993 a Swedish Academy of Theater was formed to promote and support the dramatic arts, an equivalent of the **Swedish Academy** and the **Swedish Royal Academy of Science**, both dating from the 18th century.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR. *See* GUSTAV II ADOLF.

THUNBERG, CARL PER (1743–1828). Swedish botanist and explorer. As a medical student at **Uppsala** University, Thunberg studied under **Carolus Linnaeus** and collected plants for him. In 1770 he went as ship's surgeon to South Africa, Java, and Japan, collecting many plant species new to Europe. In 1778 he taught botany at Uppsala and in 1784 succeeded Linnaeus's son as professor of medicine and botany. Thunberg's many publications include systematic studies of the flora of South Africa and especially Japan.

TINGSTEN, HERBERT (1896–1973). Swedish publicist and political scientist. Tingsten was professor of political science at **Stockholm** University from 1935 to 1946. He had been a member of the **Social Democratic Party** from the early 1920s and was a leading theorist, demonstrated in his influential publications *Demokratiens seger och kris* (Democracy's victory and crisis, 1933) and *Den svenska so-*

cialdemokratiens idéutveckling I and II (The development of social democratic theory, 1941). His following book, *Demokratiens problem* (Democracy's problems, 1945), reflected his disillusionment, stating that socialism was not compatible with political freedom. From 1946 to 1960 he was editor of *Dagens Nyheter*, an independent liberal daily **newspaper** with the largest circulation in Sweden, and made his mark, not least in the struggle against socialism. He was a consistent opponent of Communist states and also criticized Sweden's **neutrality** and the decision not to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He believed in social and economic equality, however, and came into conflict with the Bonniers, owners of the newspaper, over the issue of the **Allmän Tilläggspension**, a compulsory pension scheme. Tingsten was a prolific writer and a stimulating, if sometimes argumentative, personality who exercised a strong influence on Swedish political thought. As his memoirs show (*Mitt liv*, 1961–1964, 4 vols.), he felt increasingly isolated from the early 1960s on because of growing blindness.

TJÄNSTEMÄNNENS CENTRALORGANISATION (TCO). The Central Organization of Salaried Employees. In 1931 salaried workers in private employment formed a union called **SACO**. In 1937 the salaried workers in government formed TCO, and in 1944 these two unions merged into the new TCO, which became a powerful union.

TORSTENSSON, LENNART, COUNT (1603–1651). Swedish general. Torstensson served in Germany under the legendary **Gustav II Adolf** during the Thirty Years' War. In 1641 he was appointed commander of the Swedish army and in November of that year defeated the imperial forces at the Battle of Breitenfeld. In 1642 he forced the Danes to evacuate Holstein and then drove the Austrian forces back to Bohemia, but ill health forced him to return to Sweden. In 1641 he was appointed Marshal of Sweden and a member of the council that governed the country during Queen **Kristina**'s minority. *See also* BANÉR, JOHAN.

TRADE UNIONS. *See* GENERAL STRIKE; LANDSORGANISATIONEN; SACO/SR; SVERIGES ARBETARES CENTRALORGANISATION; TJÄNSTEMÄNNENS CENTRALORGANISATION.

TRANSPORTATION. A railroad building program was initiated in the mid-19th century. In 1853–1854, the **Riksdag** decided that the state would finance the main lines while private enterprise would be responsible for branch lines. **Nils Ericson** was in charge of the building of the state rail system. Since it was government policy to lay tracks through sparsely populated areas, it opened up large, hitherto almost uncharted regions and led to the growth of new towns at junctions. By the 1930s, with ownership of private automobiles increasing, the railroads were in financial difficulty, and in 1939 the whole system was nationalized. Nowadays, with large, more sophisticated trucks and an extensive road-building program, heavy goods are mostly transported by road. Ore **mined** in Kiruna and Malmberget in Norrland, however, is still sent by rail to the ports of Narvik and Luleå for shipment abroad. About 80 percent of all domestic passenger traffic is dealt with by privately owned automobiles.

Shipping routes along the coasts and on lakes and canals, including the **Göta Canal**, were previously extremely important in a country with a long coastline and thousands of lakes and islands, but thanks to modern bridge and road building they have been largely superseded by faster road transport. In 1991 Denmark and Sweden agreed to build a bridge across the Sound to connect the two countries. In 2000 the project was complete and Queen Margarete of Denmark and King **Carl XVI Gustaf** of Sweden met in the middle of the bridge and ceremoniously declared it open. It is the longest bridge in the world carrying both road and railroad traffic. International shipping, however, is still important, the largest international ports being **Gothenburg, Stockholm, and Malmö**.

Air travel has increased steadily since the 1950s. Services are dominated by the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), a consortium founded in 1951 and owned jointly by Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The main Swedish airports are at Stockholm (Arlanda), Gothenburg (Landvetter), and Malmö (Sturup). In recent years “no-frills” air companies, such as Ryanair, with their low-price policy, have greatly increased air traffic to and from Sweden. They look for small, cheaper airports, effecting a development of airfields well outside large towns and cities.

Local transport is usually by municipal bus services, but Gothenburg and Norrköping have retained and improved their trolley (tram)

services. Stockholm built a short subway (underground) line in 1933. In 1950 a modern system, Tunnelbanan, was introduced, and it has been extended gradually to include the suburbs.

TROEDSSON, INGEGERD (1929–). Swedish Conservative politician. Troedsson was vice chairman of the Conservative Women's Association from 1965 to 1975 and a member of the **Riksdag** from 1974 until 1994. She was a minister of state in the Social Department (1976–1978) and a deputy speaker of the Riksdag in 1979. After the 1991 elections, Troedsson made history by becoming the first **woman** speaker.

TROLLE, GUSTAV ERIKSSON (1488–1535). Swedish archbishop. In the final stages of the **Kalmar Union**, **Sten Svantesson Sture**, the Swedish regent, represented those wanting independence from Denmark, while Gustav Trolle led the Unionists on the Council. In 1515 Trolle visited Rome, where the pope confirmed his appointment as archbishop. Deeply suspicious of Trolle's motives, Sture persuaded the **Riksdag** to dismiss him and had his castle, Stäket, demolished. Trolle then had Sture and his supporters excommunicated by the pope, which gave the Danish king Christian II's attack on Sweden in 1520 the character of a holy war as well as an attempt to reassert his rights according to the Kalmar Union.

Sten Sture was killed, and, despite Christian's promise of an amnesty, more than 80 of his supporters were executed in the Stockholm Bloodbath. The massacre was said to have been at Trolle's instigation, but King Christian was probably using him to remove powerful Swedish enemies. Danish ruthlessness provoked a Swedish rebellion that carried **Gustav (I) Vasa** to power and spelled the end of the Kalmar Union. Trolle left Sweden in 1521 and accompanied Christian into exile when the latter was deposed by the Danes in 1523. Trolle later supported Christian in his struggle to regain power, was imprisoned in Denmark from 1532 to 1533, was involved in the Danish "Count's Feud," and was mortally wounded in the Battle of Oxnebjerg in 1535.

TRYGGER, ERNST (1857–1943). Swedish lawyer and Conservative politician. Trygger was a professor of law at **Uppsala** University

from 1889 and became a member of the Upper Chamber of the **Riksdag** in 1898. In 1912 the various Conservative groups in the Upper Chamber united under Trygger's leadership. However, no association could be formed with the Conservatives of the Lower Chamber, led by **Arvid Lindman**, the gulf between Trygger, a "dark-blue" Conservative, and the more modern, flexible Lindman proving too wide. In 1914, in the furor caused by King **Gustav V's** Palace Yard speech, the ultraconservative Trygger supported the king, but Lindman was more hesitant. When **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld** was forced to resign as prime minister in 1917, King Gustav asked Trygger to form a new government, but to his annoyance Trygger eventually had to admit his inability to do so, and the more moderate Carl Swartz took over, with Lindman as his foreign minister.

In 1923 Trygger was able to form a minority Conservative government after the fall of **Hjalmar Branting's Social Democratic** government. In 1924 he was defeated on a **defense** issue. Sweden, under Branting's premiership, had joined the League of Nations in 1920. Branting's party believed fundamentally in international peace and disarmament and wanted to direct funds toward social **welfare**. Trygger had no such faith and wanted to keep Swedish defenses up to strength. The Riksdag rejected his defense proposals, and in October 1924 he resigned, and Branting formed his third government. When Conservatives made electoral gains in 1928, Lindman became prime minister and invited Trygger to serve as foreign minister. When the government tried to introduce protective tariffs on grain imports to help the farmers, it was defeated, and in 1930 a Liberal government took office. Trygger never again held ministerial office, but he remained a member of the Upper Chamber until 1937.

TSUNAMI. In proportion to its population, Sweden was one of the countries whose tourists were most affected by the devastation caused by the momentous earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004. Several Swedish travel agents, having close contacts with the tourist industry in Thailand and the surrounding islands, have sent thousands of Swedish holiday makers to the area in recent years. After the catastrophe, almost 600 from throughout the whole of Sweden were either dead or missing.

– U –

ULLSTEN, OLA. (1931–). Swedish Liberal politician. Ullsten was chairman of the Liberal Party's Youth Association from 1962 to 1964 and became a member of the **Riksdag** in 1965. By 1975 he was on the party's national committee. He served as foreign minister from 1976 to 1978 in **Thorbjörn Fälldin's** nonsocialist coalition government. On the resignation of Per Ahlmark, leader of the Liberals, in 1978, Ullsten became party leader and deputy prime minister, and after Fälldin's resignation in that same year he formed a Liberal government that was in power until the general elections in 1979. Fälldin then formed his second nonsocialist coalition government, which was in power from 1979 to 1982. During that time Ullsten was foreign minister and deputy prime minister. The **Social Democrats** were returned to power in 1982, and the following year Ullsten resigned as chairman of the Liberal Party. He withdrew from party politics and became the Swedish ambassador to Canada (1984–1989) and to Italy (1989–1996).

ULRIKA ELEONORA (1688–1741). Swedish queen. The younger sister of **Karl XII**, she was elected to the throne in 1719 only on acceptance of a new constitution that greatly restricted the power of the crown and inaugurated the Age of Liberty (1718–1772). She abdicated in 1720 in favor of her husband, **Fredrik I**. Neither enjoyed any real power and were little more than royal figureheads. She died childless in 1741.

UNDÉN, ÖSTEN (1886–1974). Swedish **Social Democrat**, lawyer, professor of civil law at **Uppsala University** from 1917 to 1937, university rector from 1928 to 1934, and university chancellor from 1937 to 1951. Undén was first appointed a minister without portfolio in **Nils Edén's** Liberal–Social Democratic coalition of 1917–1920 and became minister of justice in **Hjalmar Branting's** short-lived ministry in 1920. He was associated with the group of very able young Social Democratic politicians whom **Per Albin Hansson** gathered around him after Branting's death in 1925, serving as minister without portfolio (1932–1936) and foreign minister (1924–1926 and 1945–1962). On Hansson's death in 1946, Undén acted as prime minister until a new party leader was elected.

Undén succeeded Branting in 1925 as Sweden's representative on the Council of the League of Nations. In that capacity he helped to solve an international crisis that arose when Poland, fearing German border activities, demanded a permanent place on the council. Germany had already joined, and many members, including Undén, thought the council should not be increased if it was to remain effective. Through Undén, Sweden offered its place to Poland. Undén was criticized strongly by Swedish Conservatives and Agrarians, who felt he had succumbed to Western pressures.

In the years after **World War II**, Undén consistently supported Sweden's policy of armed **neutrality** and freedom from alliances, pressed successfully for Swedish membership in the United Nations and the Organization for European Cooperation, but eschewed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He was against Sweden constructing strategic nuclear weapons, and at the United Nations in 1961 he suggested setting up a club of nuclear-free countries (known as the Undén Plan). By 1963 the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union had agreed on a test ban, and Undén's "club" lost relevance. Undén published his memoirs in 1966.

UNION WITH NORWAY (1814–1905). By 1520 Sweden had left the **Kalmar Union**, but Norway continued to be closely linked with Denmark and became virtually a Danish dependency. **Finland** since the 13th century had been considered part of Sweden, but in 1809, after a disastrous war, Finland became part of the Russian Empire. **Gustav IV Adolf** was deposed in 1809 and succeeded by his childless uncle **Karl XIII**, whose heir apparent was Marshal Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, who took the name of **Karl (XIV) Johan** on reaching his adoptive country in 1810. Many had hoped that this military campaigner would restore Finland to Sweden, but Karl Johan's "1812 policy" entailed an agreement with Tsar Alexander to help defeat Napoleon in return for support in taking Norway from Denmark. In 1813 Swedish troops were sent to Germany and took part in the Battle of Leipzig (though not, it was said, a very active part, since Karl Johan was preserving his troops for the next part of his plan). The troops then moved toward Denmark and forced the Danes to accept the Peace of Kiel in January 1814. Norway was exchanged for Swedish Pomerania.

Norwegian self-awareness and national pride had been growing since the previous century, and Norway refused to accept the Danish king's right to cede the country to anyone. At a national assembly at Eidsvoll north of Oslo (or Christiania, as the capital was then called), Norwegians declared their independence and elected the popular Danish governor Prince Kristian Frederik as their king. A new constitution was drawn up and accepted at Eidsvoll on 17 May. Its model was the French revolutionary constitution, and it gave only restricted authority to the king. Karl Johan insisted on the terms of the Kiel treaty and moved his troops into Norway. Although he had the military advantage, he was anxious to have the matter settled speedily before the Congress of Vienna convened, and he was ready for some degree of compromise. The result was the Convention of Moss in August 1814. Kristian Frederik surrendered the Norwegian crown, while Karl XIII was appointed king of Norway on condition that he accepted the Eidsvoll constitution with some minor modifications. Norway was thus in union with Sweden not as a conquered province but as an independent state with its own laws and institutions. What the two countries had in common was the royal house and foreign policy, which was to be directed from the Foreign Ministry in **Stockholm**.

Karl Johan was fairly popular with the Norwegian public and was twice, in 1832 and 1835, received enthusiastically by students when on a visit to Norway. The restrictions of the Norwegian constitution chafed, however. It gave him only a suspensive veto; if the *Storting* (the Norwegian parliament) passed a motion three times, it became law despite the monarch's objection. In 1821 the Storting abolished all aristocratic titles, and the king was powerless to do more than delay it. In the 1820s the Norwegians began to celebrate 17 May as their national day, and when in 1829 the authorities tried to quell festivities it became an anti-Swedish celebration, which the Swedish governor, Baltzar von Platen, ordered the army to disperse. The outcome was the recall of the governor to Sweden and an undertaking that only Norwegians would occupy the post in future.

Disagreements between Norway and Sweden were irritations rather than discord from 1814 until the 1870s. The two main bones of contention remained the office of governor and the fact that foreign policy was always directed from Stockholm. The Norwegian merchant fleet

had grown enormously since 1814, and yet Norway had no consular service of her own. Attitudes began to harden; some conservatives in the **Riksdag** felt that too much ground had been given to Norway, while in Norway the liberal Venstre Party began to push for parliamentarianism in contravention of the king's power of veto. When the Venstre Party gained a majority after the 1883 election, the Storting voted the prime minister out of office. **Oscar II** refused to accept his resignation but found it impossible to form a conservative government and had to give way and accept Johan Sverdrup, leader of the Venstre Party, as prime minister. It was another 20 years before Sweden reached this stage in parliamentary democracy.

In 1892 the Storting decided to set up its own Norwegian consular service, contravening the Act of Union. Oscar and his Swedish prime minister **Erik Gustaf Boström** were prepared to be conciliatory, but there were strong dissenting voices in the Riksdag urging the king to use his veto. Kaiser Wilhelm, who visited Stockholm that year, advised Oscar to be firm with Norway. The Norwegians found it prudent to let matters rest for a while, but they were not to be intimidated. The Storting voted to build fortifications along their southern border with Sweden and to remove the Swedish **flag** from the emblem of the Union. A Norwegian-Swedish Committee proposed in 1902 that Norway should have her own consular service but on condition that the Swedish foreign minister would control both the Norwegian and the Swedish consular services. In 1904 the Norwegians rejected this compromise out of hand, and Oscar therefore declared negotiations at an end.

Boström was receiving flak from both the Norwegians and the conservative members of the Riksdag and resigned. In May 1905 the Storting voted again to set up a Norwegian consular service without relations with the Foreign Office, Oscar refused to sanction the motion, and the Norwegian government en masse proffered its resignation. Oscar refused to accept the resignations, knowing that he would not be able to form another government, at which point the Storting declared on 7 June that the king "had ceased to function as the Norwegian king" and that the union was therefore dissolved. Many Swedes, including Crown Prince **Gustav (V)** realized that Norway was united on this issue and that there was no point in trying to force the prolongation of the union, but the Riksdag was reluctant to accept

what it considered to be an ultimatum. A special meeting of the Riksdag was held, which set up a special committee that, in turn, drew up a list of Swedish conditions for a dissolution.

On 31 August 1905 representatives from both sides met in Karlstad, Värmland, and began negotiations that were far from amicable. Both countries had mobilized their armed forces, but fortunately no outside power was eager to lend assistance. After some hard bargaining, it was agreed that Oscar would abdicate as Norwegian king and Sweden would recognize Norway's full sovereignty on condition that Norwegian frontier fortifications be dismantled and that Swedish nomadic **Lapps** be able to graze their reindeer on both sides of the border. A Norwegian proposal that a Bernadotte prince be invited to become king of Norway was rejected by the Swedes. Instead, Prince Carl of Denmark was elected. He adopted the name Haakon VII, thus linking Norway with her historical past before the Kalmar Union.

UNIVERSITIES. *See* EDUCATION.

UPPSALA. Population (2003): 180,669. The town of Uppsala on Fyrisån (i.e., the Fyris River) was originally the port for Gamla (Old) Uppsala and was called Arosa (River Mouth). Gamla Uppsala, three kilometers (two miles) north of the modern town, was the center of the Svea kings and their pagan religion and the meeting place for the Assembly, or *Thing*. Three burial mounds can be seen today, marking the graves of early Svea kings. Toward the end of the **Viking** period (c. 1060), Uppsala had a great heathen temple, serving the rest of Scandinavia not yet converted to Christianity, where every nine years a great religious festival demanded human sacrifice. As late as 1080, the Svear banished their king Inge for refusing to perform the pagan rites, and they installed Blot (i.e., Sacrifice) Swein instead. Inge regained control, however, and the temple at Uppsala was subsequently demolished and a Christian church built on its site.

The see of **Sigtuna** was transferred to Uppsala, which became a bishopric and in 1164 was raised to an archbishopric. In 1273 it was decided to build a cathedral fit to house the relics of Saint Erik (d. 1160), Sweden's patron saint. The archbishop's see was moved in 1276 to what is now modern Uppsala, and the cathedral, Sweden's first Gothic church, was built. From 1287 to about 1300, the work

was led by Etienne de Bonneuil from Paris. The cathedral was finally consecrated in 1435. It has been repaired and restored numerous times, drastically in 1885–1893 by Helgo Zettervall after extensive fire damage. During restoration in 1926 the remains of a wooden building presumed to be the original pagan temple was discovered. The latest restoration was completed in 1976 when the cathedral was reconsecrated.

Incipient nationalism during the **Kalmar Union** helped the cause of a Swedish university at Uppsala. The regent **Sten Gustafsson Sture** and his government learned of plans to establish Copenhagen University and founded a Swedish university at Uppsala in 1477, the first university in Scandinavia. It was soon in difficulty and teaching ceased during the civil wars toward the end of the Union. With **Gustav I** came political stability, but he had little interest in higher education. It fell to his son **Erik XIV** to reopen the university in 1566. Fourteen years later it closed again, this time because of the staff's opposition to **Johan III's** Red Book, a liturgy with Catholic leanings. It started up again in 1595 but by 1607 had been suppressed by the ruthless **Karl IX**, who disapproved of the staff's independent views.

Gustav II Adolf to all intents and purposes refounded the university. He gave it financial independence in 1624 by donating 300 royal estates, appointed the first chancellor, created new chairs, and bequeathed his own fine book collection, which formed the nucleus of the university **library**, the famous *Carolina Rediviva*, founded in 1620. The library was enlarged by war booty after 1648, including the *Codex argenteus* or Silver Bible, a sixth-century Gothic translation of the New Testament, a rare document on display today at the library. As early as 1692 Uppsala University's library became a copyright library. The university went on to achieve international status as a seat of learning. **Carolus Linnaeus** was professor there from 1741 to 1778. The Linnaeus Museum celebrates his life and achievements, and the gardens at Uppsala are laid out as in his own time.

To consolidate his position, Gustav I Vasa built a series of castles at strategic points. Work on Uppsala Castle started in the 1540s and was completed in 1616. It is a typical Vasa construction, a solid edifice meant to be a fort as well as a prestigious residence. It was damaged by fire on several occasions and was renovated in the 1740s af-

ter severe damage sustained in 1702. It is now the provincial governor's residence.

While several industries have been built up around Uppsala during this century, including book printing, machine and mechanical engineering, brickworks, and textiles, Uppsala's fame remains as an ecclesiastic and **educational** center. Besides the university, there is a teacher training college, a teaching hospital, and Ultuna **Agricultural** College.

– V –

VADSTENA. An idyllic small Swedish town, with a population of approximately 7,700, on Lake Vättern. In 1346 Birgitta Birgersdotter (later Saint **Birgitta**), persuaded King Magnus Eriksson to donate the Vadstena estate, where she wished to build a convent. In 1370 she obtained Pope Urban's permission to found the Birgittian Order (within the Augustinian Order). She died in Rome in 1373, and her remains were taken to Vadstena, where her new convent, led by her daughter Katarina, was consecrated in 1384. It soon became a place of pilgrimage. Queen **Margareta** granted Vadstena town privileges in 1400, and the Town Hall, the oldest in Sweden, was built. By 1430 a convent church had been consecrated. The order received many substantial donations, its **library** became the largest in Scandinavia, and Vadstena itself became a Scandinavian spiritual and cultural center. Bishops of Linköping often visited and soon had a house built there. Bishop Henrik Tidemansson's house from 1473 is still standing.

At Vadstena in 1521, after defeating Christian II of Denmark, **Gustav (I)** Vasa was proclaimed regent. He had a castle built there, the work being started in 1545 and finally completed in 1620. His sons **Johan (III)** and Magnus both lived there, but then it fell into disrepair, being used as a granary and a warehouse. It now houses national archives.

With the Reformation, Vadstena's cultural significance declined. Since many of the nuns came from the most important families in the country, the convent was not closed until 1597, the last in Sweden. The convent buildings were used by military personnel from 1637 to 1783 and then as a mental hospital from 1829 to 1951. They have

now been restored and offer a guest house and a conference center with an ecumenical atmosphere. There is also a Vadstena Academy, which performs operas and concerts in the summer, helping to restore Vadstena in some degree as a cultural center.

VÄNSTERPARTIET. *See* LEFT PARTY.

VASALOPPET. An annual ski race, covering 85 kilometers from Sälen to Mora in the province of Dalarna. It was initiated by Anders Pers in 1922 to commemorate **Gustav (I)** Vasa's flight toward Norway in 1521. His supporters caught up with him and persuaded him to return and rally a patriotic force in order to expel the Danes from Sweden. The race is held on the first Sunday in March and attracts 30,000 competitors. Since 1981 it has been open to **women** as well as men.

VICTORIA INGRID ALICE DÉSIRÉE (1977–). Crown princess of Sweden, the firstborn child of King **Carl XVI Gustaf** and Queen Silvia. An amendment to the Act of Succession in 1978 allows the first-born to succeed irrespective of gender, and Victoria is now the heir to the throne.

VIKINGS. Norse or Scandinavian seafaring warriors, colonists, and **traders** active mainly from the 9th to the 11th centuries. Many interpretations have been given to the word *Viking*, which could be derived from *vik* (bay), *vig* (fight), or *vikjan* (to settle). Nor is there a single reason given for the rather spectacular entrance of the Vikings onto the European scene. A period of relative prosperity in Scandinavia may have led to overpopulation at home, coinciding with the period after the death of Charlemagne in 814 when European defenses were low. The pagan Scandinavian seafarers found the rich, vulnerable towns, churches, and monasteries in Christian countries to the west and south irresistible. In Scandinavia during the Viking period (c. 800–1060) ambitious chieftains and powerful families were struggling for supremacy regionally and nationally, and some chieftains and their followers chose to go on Viking expeditions rather than remain at home under another man's rule. Once the pattern had been set, some Vikings simply set off to find lucrative adventure and

to establish a reputation. Not least tempting were the prospects of rewarding trade expeditions.

For the Vikings, waterways were the most obvious means of transport, and although Vikings from all three Scandinavian countries participated in expeditions irrespective of nationality, they tended to set out on the sea that washed the shores of their own country. Thus it was largely the Norwegians and Danes who settled, raided, or conquered Iceland, the Faeroes, Orkneys, and Shetlands, the Isle of Man, parts of Ireland and the Scottish mainland, England, northern France, and even Greenland and North America. The Swedes, broadly speaking, turned their attention eastward.

Archaeological sources show that there had already been considerable contact between Scandinavia and the Eastern Mediterranean by way of the Vistula and other East European rivers throughout the Roman Iron Age (A.D. 1–400). The remains of a Swedish colony dating from the seventh and eighth centuries have been found near Libau in Latvia, proving Swedish connections with the southern Baltic before the Vikings. At the height of the Viking period, Swedish seafarers-cum-traders journeyed east and south and established trade routes through Russia and right down to the Caspian and Black seas and the Byzantine Empire.

The Vikings developed different routes to Russia. One was from bases on Lake Ladoga, along the River Volkhov to Lake Ilmen, and from there along the Dnieper to the Black Sea and Constantinople, capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Several of the Viking warriors enlisted in the emperor's Varangian (Viking) Guard, a formidable band of mercenaries. Along this route lay the towns of Novgorod, Smolensk (or its precursor), and Kiev, and a large amount of Viking archaeological material has been found there. Another route went further east, along the Volga and down to the Caspian Sea, from where traders could reach Baghdad and come into contact with the 8,000-kilometer (5,000-mile) Silk Road to China. They met and traded with Arabs, too. A third, slightly less exotic route followed the Oder and Neisse rivers, reached the east-west Mainz-Kiev trade route via Krakow, and then continued to the Danube, south and central Europe, and the Mediterranean. The intrepid Vikings tackled seven major rapids on the Dnieper or dragged their boats overland on rollers to the Volga. Their merchandise comprised furs, fish, weapons, and slaves,

which they exchanged for exotic wares: precious metals, silk from China, and spices from the Arab world.

There is disagreement about the importance of the Viking influence on Russian history. According to the Russian Primary Chronicle, written more than two centuries after the alleged events, the Slavs invited the “Rus” to come and bring order to their country, and Rurik and his two brothers accepted the invitation. Rurik founded Novgorod in the mid-ninth century, and his successor Oleg (or Helge) conquered Kiev. In 880 these principalities were united by Oleg, and the Rus territory extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The “Normanist” school believes that the Rus were Scandinavians who founded the great city-states of Novgorod and Kiev and therefore laid the foundations of the Russian state. The derivation of the word *Rus* is not known definitely, but it could come from *Ruotsi*, the Finnish word for Sweden, or from the Old Norse *rodr* (a rowing-way), or perhaps from Roslagen, the area in Uppland, Sweden, from which many Swedish Vikings would have come. The “anti-Normanists” accept a Swedish presence in the ninth century but dispute its scale and lasting effects and insist that the Russian state is of Slavic origin. Whatever view prevails, there seems little doubt that in the 9th and 10th centuries the Vikings controlled Novgorod, Kiev, Izborsk, Beloozero, and what is now Smolensk and developed commercial routes from the Baltic to the Black Sea and beyond.

By the 11th century, Viking expeditions had ceased. Swedish trade links with the areas around the Caspian and Black Sea were severed, presumably because of migration and uprisings in southern Russia, while central and western European states had become better organized and defended. At home in Scandinavia, Christianity had finally been accepted, bringing about a change of attitude, while monarchs had established their authority, leaving little scope for exuberant Viking enterprise.

VISUAL ARTS. The Medieval church was one of the first patrons of the arts in Sweden, but the Reformation severed many of those links. In the 20th century, medieval frescoes that had been painted over for centuries have been uncovered in several churches.

The Swedish court during the Age of Greatness attracted portrait painters. David Klöcker, ennobled as Ehrenstrahl (1628–1698), was

born in Germany but established his reputation in the 1650s as a fashionable court portrait painter. His subjects included **Karl XI**. In the same tradition was David von Krafft (1655–1724), whose portraits of **Karl XII** soon became famous.

Gustav III attracted artists to his court, and the National Museum in **Stockholm**, also a result of his patronage, today exhibits works bearing witness to the rococo charm of that period. They include portraits by Carl Gustaf Pilo (1711–1783) and Alexander Roslin (1718–1793), landscapes by **Elias Martin** (1739–1818), and drawings and sculptures by Johan Tobias Sergel (1740–1814).

From the mid-19th century, many talented Swedish artists were tempted to France, including such illustrious names as Carl Larsson (1853–1919), **Anders Zorn** (1860–1920), Bruno Liljefors (1860–1939), Rickard Bergh (1858–1919), and Karl Nordstrom (1855–1923). Influenced by French Impressionists, these plein-air artists objected to the style and to the allegorical, biblical, or historical motifs expected by the Academy of Fine Arts and the establishment, and on their return to Sweden they became known as “the opponents” and set up the Konstnärsförbundet (Artists’ Association, 1886–1920).

Zorn, renowned for his portraits and sensual nudes, settled at Mora in Dalarna and painted scenes of rural life such as “Mora Fair” (1892) and “Midsummer Dance” (1897). Larsson set up house at Sandborn, also in Dalarna. His cheerful watercolors capture scenes of an idyllic, essentially Swedish country life there, shown best in the *At Home* series from 1899. Liljefors painted animals and landscapes and caught the dynamic, impressive element in nature. Bergh and Nordstrom moved to Varberg on the west coast south of **Göteborg** and there founded the Varberg School. It developed a Neo-Romantic style of painting that caught the atmosphere of Nordic summer lighting, illustrated best by Bergh’s own “Nordic Summer Evening” (1899–1900).

Prince **Eugen** (1865–1947), son of **Oscar II**, was also a gifted painter and befriended the “opponents.” He bought many of their works and hung them at his home Waldemarsudde outside Stockholm. He bequeathed the house and its contents to the nation, and they reflect beautifully the National Romantic Movement. Other contemporaries included Carl Fredrik Hill (1849–1911), who lived in

France for five years and produced landscapes showing the influence of Camille Corot; Ernst Josephson (1851–1906), an exponent of National Romanticism, who, after a mental breakdown, produced fantastic expressionistic works; and **August Strindberg**, a friend of the “opponents,” whose seascapes from the 1890s pointed toward expressionism.

Several other significant associations of Swedish artists were formed after the Artists’ Association. Almost all the members of the group known as “1909-års Män” (Men of 1909) had studied under Henri Matisse in Paris, as evidenced in their work. Leading members were Nils Dardel (1888–1943), Isaac Grünewald (1889–1946), Edvard Hald (1883–1948), and Sigrid Hjertén (1885–1948). Falangen (the Falange) followed, founded in 1922. Its members, who included Dardel, Hilding Linnqvist (1891–1984), and Otte Sköld (1894–1959), introduced Modernism into Swedish art. At their initial exhibition in 1926, the Göteborgskolorister (the Gothenburg Colorists) were too far advanced in their expressionistic use of color for the public and did not sell a single canvas. Now the paintings of this group, especially those of Inge Schiöler (1908–1971), Ivar Ivarson (1900–1939), and Waldemar Sjölander (1906–1988), are classics. The members of Färg och Form (Color and Form, founded in 1932), such as Bror Hjorth (1894–1968) and Sven Erixson (1899–1970), were characterized not just by their effective use of color but also for their social commitment.

The highly developed appreciation of visual arts in Sweden extends to more utilitarian objects. Svenska Slöjdföreningen (the Swedish Handicraft Association) was founded as early as 1845 to preserve and encourage handicraft traditions in glass, wood, furniture, and clothing. In the past century, Swedish design in glass and porcelain, bearing such names as Kosta, Orrefors, Rörstrand, and Gustavsberg, has become synonymous with good taste. Ingvar Kamprad started his first **IKEA** furniture factory in 1943. The typically Swedish clean line and high quality have attracted an international public.

VOLVO. Based on **Gothenburg**, this is Scandinavia’s largest industrial company. It was founded in 1924 by Assar Gabrielsson, a former employee of the Swedish Ball Bearing Company (SKF), who was par-

tially financed initially by SKF. He turned out his first automobile in 1927. Gabrielsson's venture did well enough in the first few years but took off in earnest in the 1950s with the launch of the famous Volvo PV444 and Amazon models. The year 1973 saw a record sale of 250,000 cars, but then the oil crisis that year began to have an adverse effect. **Pehr Gyllenhammar** had taken over the running of the company, and through cooperation with foreign car manufacturers and financial aid from Renault he was able to solve Volvo's immediate problems. The 1980s were successful years, when Volvo sales reached 400,000 annually, a quarter of which were sold in the United States. By 1990 difficulties again arose. Gyllenhammar's solution was to merge with Renault, but the shareholders voted against his scheme, and he resigned. In 1998 Volvo's automobile section was sold to the Ford Motor Company. By that time, Volvo had expanded in several directions. Its production of trucks and buses has increased greatly, and Volvo is now the world's second largest manufacturer of trucks. Volvo Construction Equipment Corporation produces industrial engines, Volvo Penta produces marine engines, and Volvo Aero Corporation manufactures and services airplanes. There is now Volvo Financial Services and, in 2005 on reaching an agreement with Scania, Volvo IT (Information Technology).

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WAGE EARNER FUNDS (WEF). *See* LANDSORGANISATIONEN; MEIDNER, RUDOLF.

WALDEMARSUDDE. *See* EUGEN; VISUAL ARTS.

WALLENBERG, ANDRÉ OSKAR (1816–1886). Swedish financier and politician. During Sweden's Industrial Revolution in the second half of the 19th century, access to large capital for investment was important, especially in **Stockholm**. Wallenberg, who had served as a naval officer and had captained the *Linköping*, Sweden's first propeller-driven ship, ran a business in Sundsvall from 1851 to 1855. In 1856 he founded Stockholm's Enskilda Bank and became a pioneer in the field of modern Swedish banking methods. He took an active

part in the thriving business life of the country and also sat as an independent member of the **Riksdag** from 1867 until 1886. He was the father of **Knut Wallenberg** and **Marcus Laurentius Wallenberg**.

Oskar Wallenberg and his descendants have had a decisive influence on large industrial concerns and the development of Swedish industrialization, and the Wallenbergs remain the most powerful family in Sweden. Its Investor Holding Company has stakes in the most lucrative companies, including Astra/Zeneca, Ericsson, and Electrolux. The year 2005 saw the rare appointment of an Investor chief executive who is not a family member, Börje Ekholm, but its newly appointed chairman is **Jacob Wallenberg**.

WALLENBERG, JACOB (1956–). Member of the famous Swedish banking firm founded by **André Oskar Wallenberg**. He is deputy chairman of Electrolux, SAS, and Atlas Copco and the present chairman of the Investor Holding Company.

WALLENBERG, KNUT AGATHON (1853–1938). Swedish financier, politician, son of **André Oskar Wallenberg**, and half-brother of **Marcus Laurentius Wallenberg**. He succeeded his father as director of Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, which, under his guidance, continued to take a leading part in Sweden's business world. He helped to found the Banque du Pays du Nord in Paris (1911) and played a leading role in setting up **Stockholm's** Chamber of Commerce in 1912. A member of the **Riksdag** from 1906 until 1919, Wallenberg served as foreign minister in **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld's** Conservative government during **World War I**. He took a more pragmatic view of **neutrality** and a more positive attitude toward Great Britain and the Allies than did his pro-German premier. He and Hammarskjöld increasingly disagreed on **trade** policy, Wallenberg wanting to reach a trade agreement with Britain in 1916 and Hammarskjöld dogmatically opposing it. This led finally to a split in government and a crisis. Wallenberg believed in cooperation with the rest of Scandinavia in **defense** matters and had plans for a defense pact with Norway. His cabinet colleagues were lukewarm, however, and Wallenberg had to settle for a much looser agreement. Hammarskjöld was defeated on a defense issue in 1917 and resigned. Carl Swartz became prime minister, and **Arvid Lindman** succeeded Wallenberg as foreign minister.

Wallenberg, one of Sweden's richest men, was also one of its greatest benefactors, setting up in 1917 the Wallenberg Foundation, which finances projects for the furtherance of science, culture, and **education**.

WALLENBERG, MARCUS, JR. (1899–1982). Swedish financier and son of **Marcus Laurentius Wallenberg**. He was director of Stockholm's Enskilda Bank from 1946 to 1958 and of Skandinaviska Banken from 1972 to 1976. In the wake of the **Kreuger** crash in 1932, he helped in the reconstruction of several large companies, and in **World War II** he was active in keeping **trade** links with the West open. He played an active role in founding Scandinavian Airline System (SAS). Wallenberg was a very proficient yachtsman and also played tennis well enough to appear on the center court at Wimbledon. He was the father of **Peter Wallenberg**.

WALLENBERG, MARCUS LAURENTIUS (1864–1943). Swedish financier, son of **André Oskar Wallenberg**. Wallenberg succeeded his half-brother **Knut Wallenberg** as director of Stockholm's Enskilda Bank in 1938. He assisted in the founding and reorganizing of several industrial concerns both at home and abroad, including Allmänna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget (ASEA) and Atlas Copco. He was the father of **Marcus Wallenberg Jr.**

WALLENBERG, PETER (1926–). Swedish industrialist and son of **Marcus Wallenberg Jr.** He took an active part in running Atlas Copco AB in 1953 and has since had leading positions in Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. He has served on several boards of companies and organizations at home and abroad. Wallenberg is honorary president of the International Chamber of Commerce, the Swedish Royal Lawn Tennis Club, and the Swedish-British Society. He also chairs the Wallenberg Foundation, established in 1917 by **Knut Wallenberg**.

WALLENBERG, RAOUL (1912–?). Swedish diplomat. Like Count **Folke Bernadotte** and **Dag Hammarskjöld**, Wallenberg was thrown into prominence during and immediately after **World War II** as a Swedish neutral who proved to be the right man at the right time; also like them he sacrificed his own life in helping others. A member of

the famous Wallenberg banking family, the nephew of financier **Marcus Laurentius Wallenberg**, Raoul Wallenberg graduated from the University of Michigan in 1935 and worked at a bank in Palestine, where he met Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany. In 1936 he entered partnership with K. Lauer, a Hungarian Jew, running an export business. After 1939, this entailed business trips to Germany, Hungary, and Nazi-occupied France.

The Nazi occupation of Hungary in 1944 put the Jewish population there at immediate risk, and the U.S. War Refugee Board and the Swedish government sent Wallenberg to Budapest to set up a rescue plan. Working through the Swedish legation, he designed a special passport (*Schutz Pass*) and set up 30 Swedish houses offering Jews refuge. This encouraged other neutrals to set up safe houses. Using any method he could, including bribery and blackmail threats and the sheer strength of personality and conviction, Wallenberg saved the lives of thousands of Jews—estimates vary from 30,000 to 100,000—often at great personal danger. The ultimate threat to his life came not from the Nazis or Hungarians, however, but from Soviet forces. In 1945, when Soviet troops occupied Hungary, Wallenberg was taken under escort to Soviet Headquarters and never returned.

Repeated Swedish requests for information, often hampered by strained relations over Soviet encroachment of Swedish waters and airspace, elicited from the Soviet authorities in 1957 a document signed by the head of the Lubyanka Prison hospital stating that Wallenberg had died in 1947 of a heart attack. Evidence from former Lubyanka inmates suggests that he was still alive in the 1950s, however, while persistent rumors imply that he was imprisoned into the 1970s. In 1981 Wallenberg was made an honorary citizen of the United States, in 1985 of Canada, and in 1986 of Israel. In the “Avenue of the Righteous” in Jerusalem, where 600 trees were planted to honor the memory of non-Jewish individuals who risked their lives to save the Jews from the Nazis, one of the trees was planted in Wallenberg’s honor. International interest in his case remains high, and films have been made of his life. *Wallenberg*, a musical composed by Benjamin Rosenbluth, was first performed in New York in 2005.

WALLSTRÖM, MARGOT (1954–). Swedish politician, born in Västerbotten, northern Sweden. She was a representative of the

Swedish Socialist Youth League (1974–1977) and then worked as a bank official (1977–1979). Wallström entered the **Riksdag** as a socialist member and served from 1979 to 1985 before returning to the world of banking in 1986–1987. In 1988–1991 she became a member of the government, and then for one year, 1993–1994, was managing director of Värmland Television. Since then she has become increasingly prominent in the world of politics, both at home and abroad. In 1994–1996 she was head of the Cultural Department, and then moved on to the Social Department. Although active in the **Social Democrats'** successful 1998 election campaign, Wallström felt ignored by the prime minister, **Göran Persson**, and left the government, working instead on an aid program in Sri Lanka and then as a **European Union** commissioner for environmental affairs in 1999. She has made her mark and is now first vice president of the EU Commission, dealing with institutional relations and communications.

Like her close friend **Anna Lindh**, Wallström is deeply committed both to environmental matters and to the EU. She is respected as an able and honest politician who is not afraid to speak her mind. After the tragic death of Lindh in 2003, Wallström has been mentioned as potentially Sweden's first **woman** prime minister.

WELFARE STATE. A small amount of legislation to improve conditions for the most vulnerable members of society dates from the 19th century, such as the 1847 Poor Law obliging every parish to care for its poor and the 1871 Act that made the councils responsible for giving their destitute the bare necessities of life. In 1913 the old-age pension was introduced, but the amount was too small to cover even the most basic needs. A new Poor Law in 1918 forbade the hiring out of young orphans and old people, and the following year a 48-hour working week was introduced.

It was after 1932, however, when the **Social Democrats** under **Per Albin Hansson** came to power, that social conditions began to change more radically. Hansson had a vision of Sweden as *Folkhemmet*, the home of the people—a welfare state. In 1934 a state-supported unemployment insurance scheme was introduced, and the following year the old-age pension was raised appreciably, removing shades of the workhouse. A family allowance scheme was accepted in 1937, and two weeks' holiday with pay was legislated for in 1938.

Progress was halted during **World War II**, but the two decades immediately after the war saw the realization of Hansson's hopes. He himself died in 1946, but his successor **Tage Erlander** continued along the same road. Old-age pensions were raised further and index linked; in 1953 a national health insurance scheme was introduced, giving every citizen the right to medical treatment almost free of charge; and in 1956 a social assistance law was accepted. Erlander's controversial **Allmän Tilläggspension**, a compulsory national super-annuation scheme, was narrowly accepted in 1959; by 1960 the comprehensive school system was in place, with free equal **education** for all; in 1963 four weeks' holiday with pay was stipulated; in 1976 the pensionable age was reduced from 67 to 65, but the law was flexible, allowing a citizen to select a retirement age anywhere between 60 and 70; and in 1978 five weeks' holiday was established.

Job security was introduced in 1974 with the "Åman laws" (named after Valter Åman, the trade unionist and politician who saw them through). They prevented an employer from dismissing an employee without proving good cause and even then gave generous compensation. The campaign for equal opportunities for **women** had meanwhile helped to establish parent insurance in 1973, which allowed a parent to claim benefits for up to six months after the birth of a child. This was expanded, and to maternity leave was added the choice of paternity leave. Parents between them now have the right to 480 days' leave and can decide themselves how long each shall take, each having the right to half the total allowance.

This cradle-to-grave security entailed heavy taxation, but Sweden had become an affluent country with very efficient industries and high output geared to exports, salaries were high, and unemployment almost nonexistent. However, Sweden had become dependent on oil in the boom years, and in 1974 was hit extremely hard by the oil crisis, which coincided with the introduction of expensive social legislation. There was growing opposition not just to increased tax burdens but to the way the state was taking responsibility away from the individual.

By the 1980s and 1990s, the rate of social benefits had slowed and in some cases even reversed slightly. The health service, for instance, was in debt, and patients were obliged to pay more for each visit to a doctor or hospital and a large proportion of medication. Generous un-

employment benefits were slightly reined in. Swedish workers were proving expensive, cheap imports were beginning to have a drastic effect on certain areas of the **economy**, and large Swedish concerns were becoming increasingly international, investing in countries with lower labor costs. By the mid-1990s unemployment was rising alarmingly.

All political parties except the Communists accepted that the country had been enjoying benefits it could ill afford in the present economic climate, and with education taking longer and life expectancy rising, the situation unchecked can only deteriorate further. The Social Democrats accept that it is no longer possible simply to raise taxes even further to finance social welfare, but they cannot reduce welfare benefits without meeting opposition from the unions. The nonsocialist parties are examining the possibility of a higher degree of private insurance, with state pensions serving more as a safety net. Whatever parties are in power, however, there is little appetite for dismantling the welfare state.

WESTERBERG, BENGT (1942–). Swedish Liberal politician.

Westerberg first gained government experience during the nonsocialist coalitions in power from 1976 to 1982. He was a minister in the Department of Industry from 1978 to 1979 and in the Budget Department from 1979 to 1982. The **Social Democrats** were then returned to power in 1982. The following year **Ola Ullsten** resigned as chairman of the Liberal Party and Westerberg succeeded him. His handsome, personable appearance won extra support for the Liberals in the 1985 general election (the so-called Westerberg effect), and the number of Liberal seats in the **Riksdag** rose from 21 to 51. This fell back to 44 in 1988 and to 31 in 1991. In the 1991 elections the nonsocialist parties had a majority, however, and **Carl Bildt**, leader of the **Moderate Party**, formed a four-party coalition with Westerberg as deputy prime minister and minister of social affairs. With the return of the Social Democrats, he gave up ministerial office and seems to have distanced himself from frontline politics.

WIBBLE, ANNE (1943–2000). Swedish Liberal politician. The daughter of Professor **Bertil Ohlin**, a former leader of the Liberal Party, Wibble earned a master's degree in economics at Stanford University

in 1967 and a postgraduate degree in economics at **Stockholm** University in 1973. She was elected to the Liberal Party's executive committee in 1987, became chair of the parliamentary Finance Committee in 1990, and was appointed finance minister in **Carl Bildt's** four-party nonsocialist coalition (1991–1994), the first woman to hold that office.

WIGFORSS, ERNST (1881–1977). Swedish politician and leading member of the **Social Democratic Party**. Wigforss's name is closely linked with **Per Albin Hansson** and the founding of the **welfare state**. In many ways Hansson's antithesis, Wigforss was an intellectual and an ideologue. A graduate of **Lund** University and a specialist in Scandinavian philology, he was also interested in economics and was of the same persuasion as the "Stockholm school," which included **Gunnar Myrdal**. Wigforss believed that an economic depression was the result of low consumption, not excessive wages, and that a strong government should stimulate demand through its fiscal policy. Money raised by taxation should be spent on a welfare program of benefit to all. **Hjalmar Branting's** and then **Rickard Sandler's** Social Democratic governments, in which Wigforss was finance minister for the first time, lasted only from 1925 to 1926.

However, in 1932, when Hansson came to power and assured a working majority by means of an agreement with the Agrarians, Wigforss again became finance minister (a portfolio he held continuously until his retirement in 1949) and was able to put his Keynesian views to the test. Money was borrowed to launch a huge construction program, which brought down unemployment and stimulated the **economy**. By raising income taxes appreciably but on a progressive scale, imposing corporation tax and death duties, and raising indirect taxes on alcohol and tobacco, Wigforss embarked on his policy of wealth redistribution. The Social Democratic election victory of 1936 allowed Wigforss to proceed toward financing the welfare state. The social program was held in check during **World War II**, but toward the end of the war a committee of Social Democrats and trade union representatives under Wigforss's chairmanship drew up a 27-point program moving toward socialism. By then Wigforss was reputed to be one of the party's most forceful radicals.

Hansson died in 1946 and was succeeded by **Tage Erlander**, who had the unenviable task of making the program acceptable to the

more moderate members of his party. Wigforss's first postwar budget with even heavier taxation was clearly aimed at greater wealth redistribution. He maintained that the response to stringent wartime measures had shown that the population would be able to make sacrifices in a good cause. The more ideological measures proposed by Wigforss's committee, however, were held in abeyance. The predicted postwar depression proved instead to be a boom period, and as Swedish industry, undamaged by war, surged ahead and productivity and profits rose the standard of living also improved and radical changes were considered unnecessary by the majority of the Social Democratic Party. By his retirement in 1949, Wigforss was revered by hard-core Social Democrats but denounced by many Conservatives, who were frightened by his austere, doctrinaire approach. He was and remained much less of a consensus politician than his leaders Branting, Hansson, and Erlander, and the latter was said to be relieved when Wigforss retired. He published his memoirs in three volumes in 1950–1954.

WIRÉN, DAG (1905–1986). Swedish composer and **musical** writer influenced by Stravinsky and Prokofiev. He studied at the **Stockholm** Conservatory and in the 1930s composed several pieces, notably his “Serenade for Strings” and his “Liten svit” (Petite suite) in an elegant, diverting style with neoclassical tendencies. A prolific writer, he composed five symphonies, five string quartets, large-scale orchestral works, **cinema** and **theater** music, and even the 1965 Swedish entry for the Eurovision Song Contest (which was unsuccessful). His “Serenade for Strings” remains his most popular work. Dating from 1937, the rhythm in one of the movements is said to parody the Nazi goosestep.

WOMEN. The Norse sagas reflect a society where some women occupied a position of authority, running the household and enjoying the right of land ownership and inheritance. Throughout Swedish history, there have been women who, through sheer force of personality, have made their mark. In the 14th century, Saint **Birgitta** criticized immorality at Court to King Magnus Eriksson himself, urged the pope to return from Avignon to Rome, and finally persuaded him to approve her new Order, which would have nuns, monks, and lay brothers under

her authority. Queen **Margareta** was skillful enough to engineer a Scandinavian Union of Crowns in 1397 (the **Kalmar Union**), which functioned as long as she was alive. The Swedish crown usually passed down to the king's eldest son, but **Gustav II Adolf** left only one child, **Kristina**, who succeeded to the throne, and when **Karl XII** died without issue in 1718 his sister **Ulrika Eleonora** was elected queen. These were exceptional cases, however, and until the 20th century a woman's position was automatically subordinate to a man's.

In the old rural society, where farms were self-sufficient units, men and women had their own defined roles, each doing essential work. The farm would pass from father to son, but if the woman were a widow or her husband went to war, she would take over the management. In towns, women were more or less men's servants and were financially and socially dependent. With the beginning of industrialization and the breakup of the old social patterns, the position of an increasing number of women in society became difficult. Production moved from self-sufficient farms to factories, and increasingly both men and unmarried women began to work outside the home, while children went to school rather than learning by example on the farm. Women were needed for new kinds of employment, such as post-mistresses, primary school teachers, and telegraphers. This brought into prominence the question of **education** for women.

In the 19th century, liberal politicians took up the issue and made some progress. In 1845 the **Riksdag** gave women equal inheritance rights with men. The old guild system was abolished in 1846. The Riksdag decreed in 1858 that unmarried women could become legally of age when 25 (if they requested it; men reached their majority automatically at 21), and this left the way open for unmarried women to take an active part in **economic** affairs. If they married, however, they automatically lost their mature status, and their husbands became their legal guardians. In 1884 women were at least given the right to choose their own husbands. In 1862 if they had the necessary qualifications they could vote in local elections. In 1861 a teacher training college for women was established. By 1870 women were granted the right to study at university, although they were barred from the divinity and law faculties. There were few opportunities for girls to study for the matriculation examinations, however.

A growing number of women were entering the labor market from the mid-19th century on, but most of the jobs open to them were of the more menial, poorly paid kind. As the move from the land into towns gathered pace, women who had worked more or less as equals with men felt themselves downgraded. At a time when popular movements generally were gathering momentum in Sweden, a significant number of women's associations were set up. In 1873 Föreningen för Gift Kvinnas Äganderätt (Society for the Property Rights of Married Women) was established. The **Fredrika Bremer Förbundet**, founded in 1884, became a strong influence in the campaign for equal rights for women. Organizations for female trade workers were also beginning to form, and all the main **political parties** formed their own women's association.

In the 1880s there were intense discussions on the subject of equality, and many leading authors played their part. Two earlier Swedish writers had helped to spark the debate. In 1839, **Carl Jonas Love Almqvist**, who contributed to the new liberal newspaper *Aftonbladet* and identified himself with the Liberals, published *Det går an* (translated as *Sara Vidbeck*). In it, he portrayed a very capable young woman who, as a child, had witnessed her mother's degradation in a hopeless marriage. Determined not to share the same fate, she agrees to cohabit with her suitor and bear his children but will not marry him, a condition he accepts. This was a revolutionary thought in 1839 and caused a storm of protest. **Fredrika Bremer** was the kind of unmarried daughter who could so easily have been trapped by the claustrophobic mores of the middle classes, but instead she devoted her life through her writings to the liberation of women and their right to be treated as individuals rather than appendages of their male guardians. Her most influential work from the point of view of women's emancipation was her novel *Hertha* (1856), in which she preaches women's right to adequate education and to professional employment.

By the 1880s, a period when authors were being exhorted by the Danish critic Georg Brandes to debate current social issues in their work, equal rights for women became one of those issues. The Norwegians Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson were well known in Sweden, and Ibsen's *A Doll's House* (1879) and Bjørnson's *A Gauntlet* (1883) were seized on gratefully by women activists as proof of

their cause. The equally famous Swedish writer **August Strindberg** entered the fray with *Getting Married I* (1884), in which he argued that, although deserving equal status, a woman was designed to be a wife and mother and the home was her natural “career.” Among his Scandinavian contemporaries, Strindberg was the odd man out, but even so he helped to stoke the fires. Swedish women themselves were not always united on the degree or nature of the liberation they were seeking. **Ellen Key**, an influential figure of the period, wanted to preserve women’s warm and “maternal” qualities from the harsh world of competition and examinations, while the equally renowned Elin Wägner supported the independent, liberated professional woman. The division was evident, too, in the **Social Democratic Party**, the party associated with reform; the leader **Hjalmar Branting** himself considering universal male suffrage essential and women’s rights of secondary importance.

In 1884 unmarried women became legally of age at 21, on a par with men. By 1906 the Riksdag began to examine the whole question of women’s suffrage. In 1909 women were eligible for election to local councils, and, a large step forward, in 1919 the Riksdag granted the vote to women, a right which came into force in 1921. The first woman member of the Riksdag, **Kerstin Hesselgren**, took her seat in 1921. Married women were no longer required to seek their husband’s permission to work outside the home. By 1923 women were entitled to occupy most senior state posts, and in 1927 girls were allowed to study at the same kind of schools as boys, thus facilitating their entrance to university.

Full equality was a slow process. From 1919, women had the same salary as men for equal work within the public sector. In the private sector, however, there were obvious discrepancies that trade unions did nothing to obviate—rather the reverse, for in collective bargaining they arranged lower wages for women than for men, and women received only half benefit in the event of strikes, unemployment, or sickness. The situation remained almost stagnant between the wars during the economic depression. There was an improvement in women’s financial position in the 1950s, when there was considerable growth in the Swedish economy. More women were employed, and the larger unions, the **Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation** (TCO) and **Landsorganisationen** (LO), were obliged to put equal wages for equal work on their agenda. In practice, though, the im-

provement was slight, for no measures were taken to assist married mothers to return to work, while the increased demand for workers was met instead by **immigration**, a great fund of cheap labor.

Then in the 1960s, the position changed. There was a great national debate about male and female roles in society, and the political slogan became “equality of opportunity.” It led to many more day care centers for children and legislation on equal wages in the private as well as the public sector. In 1970 the tax system was altered so that everyone, married and unmarried alike, paid the same basic tax, depriving families with housewives and mothers of their tax advantage. This coincided with a restriction on imported labor, thus enticing women into the labor market.

Radical feminism as found in the United States had repercussions in Sweden in the 1970s. A committee on equality was set up in 1972 and by 1976 put forward proposals ensuring equal opportunity in the public sector. Firms were given subventions to press ahead with equality. The LO, TCO, and **Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen** (Swedish Federation of Employers) reached agreements embracing equal wages. The government’s decision at this point to give low-paid workers priority in wage negotiations also helped women, who were often in low-paid jobs. In 1976 the Riksdag made sexual discrimination at work illegal.

Changes in attitude became apparent, too. Despite bitter opposition from certain clerical quarters, the church had in 1958 formally accepted women’s right to ordination. The first woman was ordained in 1960, and the number gradually increased, but some clerics held their entrenched positions, and certain dioceses remained closed to women priests. This has gradually changed; by 1990 there were 700 women priests spread over all 13 dioceses, and in 1998 **Christina Odenberg** became the first woman bishop. In 1973 a law on parent insurance was introduced granting six months’ paid maternity leave. This was amended later to nine months, and fathers as well as mothers could take part of the leave, the aim being to instill in the man a sense of responsibility toward the home and the children as well as letting the mother get on with her career. In 1974 a highly controversial free abortion on demand was introduced.

In the government formed after the 1991 election, there were 232 male and 117 female Riksdag members. A woman Speaker, **Ingegerd Troedsson**, was appointed for the first time, and eight women were

appointed to the cabinet. By 2004 the cabinet consisted of 11 men and 11 women. The trend is now for women in government to be offered portfolios previously normally held by men, and several, such as **Anne Wibble** (finance), **Anna Lindh** (foreign affairs), **Mona Sahlin** (economy), **Laila Freivalds** (justice), and **Margot Wallström** (European Union commissioner) have proved to be both capable and popular.

In 2004, discussions, led by Prof. Ebba Witt-Brattström, began with the aim of establishing a Feminist Party that would be “antipatriarchal, for women but not against men,” but plans are at a preliminary stage. In 2000 Wanja Lundby-Wedin became the first woman to chair the powerful LO union. Whether or not full equality is possible, Sweden has advanced further than most countries in that direction. Soon after the new constitution was established in 1974, an amendment was passed making the monarch’s firstborn child heir to the throne regardless of gender. It seems symbolic that the present heir is Crown Princess **Victoria**.

WORLD WAR I. At the beginning of World War I in August 1914, Norway and Sweden declared jointly their **neutrality**, and then, on the initiative of **Gustav V** of Sweden, the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden met in **Malmö** to indicate their united intention of remaining neutral. Joint meetings continued at a high level throughout the war, the three Scandinavian prime ministers meeting frequently, and the monarchs meeting again in 1917 in Christiania (present-day Oslo). Although neutral, Sweden could not afford to be isolated, however, for she was now an international **trading** nation and needed to import and export to survive.

Nor could it be said that the Swedes were completely neutral in their attitude to the warring factions. An extreme right-wing activist group, supported by **Sven Anders Hedin** and encouraged by Gustav V’s consort Queen Victoria (who was German and a granddaughter of Kaiser Wilhelm), wanted Sweden to enter the war on Germany’s side. They were a minority, but there was a great deal of pro-German sentiment in court, officer, and conservative circles. The late King **Oscar II** had considered the kaiser an ally and had also married a German princess. His son Gustav V was inclined to similar views, while many leading Conservatives considered Germany a bulwark

against Slavonic barbarism and Great Britain's association with Russia a betrayal of Western civilization. The Liberals, on the other hand, were drawn to Britain and her parliamentary democracy, which **Karl Staaff**, the Liberal leader, had always admired. The **Social Democrats**, led by **Hjalmar Branting**, had been influenced in the past by German social democracy and had moreover received support from the German Workers' Movement during the **general strike** in 1909, but ultimately it was Britain, not Germany, that gained their sympathy. Staaff and Branting both assured **Hjalmar Hammarskjöld**, the leader of a moderate Conservative government, that they would support him in his neutrality policy.

Germany made several attempts to activate pro-German sentiment in Sweden, emphasizing the close family ties between their royal families. The German Ministry of War financed the purchase of the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* in an effort to influence Swedish public opinion, while officials at the German Legation to **Stockholm** were so unsubtle in their attempts to recruit Sweden that Baron von Reichenau had to be recalled to Berlin. The Swedish minister in Berlin, Arvid Taube, was meanwhile doing his best to bring about a German-Swedish pact. The Swedish government stood by its neutrality, however.

Sweden was not self-sufficient in **agricultural** products and had to import grain, corn, concentrated cattle foods, and artificial fertilizers. She also needed oil, coal, machines, and raw materials from abroad for her textile and other industries. To pay for these, Sweden had to have foreign markets for her timber, pulp, engineering products, and iron ore. Britain meanwhile was trying to stop imports to Germany and to prevent neutral states from reexporting raw materials to Germany, and London put pressure on Sweden to join the blockade. Hammarskjöld, a highly respected professor of international law, believed that a neutral state had the right to prevent its trade from being controlled in any way by a belligerent, however—a view that did not endear him to Britain. It was particularly important to Britain that goods from the United States not reach Germany via Sweden, and she kept a blacklist of Swedish firms with special contacts with Germany; blacklisted firms were shunned by British firms.

For the first few months of the war, Sweden did very well. Exports to Germany increased, and when British coal supplies fell German

coal was imported instead. But then as imports from the west dropped, serious shortages of grain, oil, paraffin, and animal foodstuffs arose. Poor harvests exacerbated the situation, and prices soared, despite government intervention. Profiteering and black-marketing were rife. By January 1917, sugar, bread, and flour were rationed. In February the situation deteriorated further when Germany launched the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Some 280 Swedish ships and 800 lives were lost at sea during the war. When the United States entered the war in 1917, pressure on Sweden not to trade with Germany was increased further.

New trade negotiations had been started with Britain, but Hammar skjöld was reluctant, and meanwhile the food situation in Sweden was becoming desperate. Hammar skjöld, now nicknamed “Hunger-skjöld,” was losing support even within his own party. The government was defeated in the **Riksdag** in March 1917, and Hammar skjöld resigned. King Gustav invited a right-wing Conservative, **Ernst Trygger**, to form a government. Trygger was forced to admit with annoyance that he was unable to do so, and thus it was the moderate Conservative Carl Swartz who became prime minister instead. By May the much more flexible Swartz had reached an agreement that allowed 19 Swedish ships being held in U.S. ports and 14 in British ports to return home with their cargoes, while a number of Allied vessels with timber on board, trapped in the Baltic, were escorted by Swedish warships through minefields in the Sound. This brought some relief, but soon the bread ration had to be reduced, and rationing was extended to include potatoes.

The international situation and the complexion of internal politics changed at this point with the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. Left-wing groups in Sweden, already incensed by the acute food shortages, which hit the industrial workers in urban areas the hardest, were encouraged by Communist successes to go on protest marches and demonstrations. On 5 June, some 20,000 workers gathered near the Riksdag in Stockholm and had to be dispersed by the **police**. The election campaign in the autumn of 1917 was carried on against a background of such disturbances and brought into prominence the struggle for real political, democratic reform.

The government ran into further trouble in September when it came to light that Count von Luxburg, the German chargé d'affaires

in Buenos Aires, had been using Swedish diplomatic channels to send coded telegrams to Berlin about shipping movements.

In the ensuing election, the Conservatives lost heavily, and King Gustav invited the new Liberal leader, **Nils Edén**, to form a government, the first to include Social Democratic ministers. It had to deal with a crisis immediately upon taking office. The cost of living had doubled since 1914; fuel, dairy produce, and meat were in very short supply; and the harvest in 1917 was poor. Shortages were leading to profiteering on a large scale. Meanwhile Swedish ships were still being torpedoed. Edén negotiated with the Allies and reached an agreement that allowed grain, fertilizers, oil, and coffee to be imported into Sweden with the proviso that they would not be reshipped to Germany. Swedish iron ore exports were greatly reduced to Germany and increased to the Allies, and Swedish merchant ships were leased to the Allies. The war ended in November 1918 before the measures had time to have much effect.

Although not a belligerent, Sweden had been changed politically and socially by the war. By 1918 many aspects of Liberal policy were being enacted, the Social Democrats had become a parliamentary force to be reckoned with, and universal suffrage was accepted. Swedish neutrality remained cross-party policy, but events had shown that strict neutrality was extremely difficult to sustain.

WORLD WAR II. The Swedish **Social Democrats** were traditionally opposed to large **defense** budgets and in the 1920s looked to the League of Nations to preserve the peace. By the early 1930s, however, it was becoming clear that the League was impotent when faced with determined totalitarian states. When Adolf Hitler withdrew from the League in October 1933 and started rearming, alarm bells began to sound in Scandinavia, and there was renewed interest in some form of a Nordic defense treaty, but with no results: Sweden had close ties with **Finland** and saw danger from the east, Norway relied on keeping contacts with the West, and Denmark was reluctant to get entangled with its immediate neighbor in the south, an increasingly threatening Germany. Danish prime minister Thorvald Stauning stated in 1937 that Denmark was not going to be made Scandinavia's watchdog. When Hitler offered the Scandinavian countries a nonaggression pact in 1939, Denmark was the only one to accept.

Germany attacked Poland in September 1939, and a general European war was obviously inevitable. As in **World War I**, the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and now the president of **Finland**, publicly declared Scandinavian **neutrality**. This time, however, matters were taken out of their hands, and of the four countries only Sweden was allowed to remain neutral, although constantly under threat.

Events in Finland proved to be Swedish neutrality's first great test. Having signed a pact with Germany in August 1939, Soviet Russia had a free hand in the Baltic and demanded that the Finns withdraw from the border area to allow a more effective Russian defense of the approach to what was then Leningrad. The Finns refused and looked to Scandinavia for help. Sweden was caught in a difficult position. It had started to rearm on a small scale in 1936, and the **Riksdag** had in 1938 approved a large increase in the defense budget, but its defenses had not yet been built up. When Russia attacked Finland in November 1939, many Swedes wanted to go to Finland's defense. A national coalition government was set up in December 1939 under **Per Albin Hansson**'s premiership, with **Ernst Wigforss** as finance minister and career diplomat Christian Günther as foreign minister. The former foreign minister, **Rickard Sandler**, had resigned over what he considered Sweden's betrayal of Finland, but Wigforss, eager to build up the **welfare state**, had opposed Sandler's efforts to deviate from strict neutrality. Despite strong pro-Finnish sentiment in the country, the government came down on the side of nonbelligerence, sending money and arms to Finland, arranging credit for it, and allowing Swedish volunteers to fight for Finland, but not entering the war officially. Fighting against overwhelming odds in the Winter War, the Finns eventually had to sue for peace and, with the help of Swedish mediation, the Peace of Moscow was signed by Russia and Finland in March 1940.

The next decisive blow to Scandinavian neutrality fell on 9 April 1940, when without warning Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. The latter made a desperate heroic stand but by early summer the Nazis were in full control. Sweden again declared its neutrality. Hitler's invasion had been to secure the supply of iron ore, so essential to his great modern war machine, from northern Sweden via the Norwegian port of Narvik, and he would have rated Sweden's declared neutrality no more sacred than Denmark's or Norway's. There

is evidence indeed that plans had been prepared to invade northern Sweden if necessary. However, a personal letter from **Gustav V** assuring Hitler of strict neutrality in the conflict with Norway seemed to have reassured him.

Sweden was under constant pressure to deviate from neutrality during the war, first from Germany and then from Great Britain and its allies. During the German invasion of Norway, King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav, and the members of the Norwegian government requested permission to move freely in Sweden and return to Norway when circumstances allowed. The Swedish government decided that this would certainly provoke a German invasion of Sweden and reluctantly refused. The exiled Norwegian government escaped to England instead. While the Norwegians kept up organized resistance to the German invaders, Sweden refused to allow transit of German troops through Sweden to Norway, but under increasing German pressure, she permitted “humanitarian” transport (medical personnel and supplies) to pass through Sweden to German troops in Narvik, and 800 German sailors, civilians, and wounded soldiers returned to Germany by that route.

By June, when Norway, Denmark, France, Holland, and Belgium were in German hands and Britain’s hopes of withstanding a German invasion seemed slim, Germany stepped up its demands for permission to send troops and supplies to Norway through Sweden, and this time there was little resistance. The infamous “transit traffic” began and lasted for three bitter years. Munitions and a continuous stream of uniformed but unarmed German soldiers traveled by rail from southern to northern Norway via Swedish provinces. These pragmatic, if unheroic, decisions soured relations between Norway and Sweden for many years to come.

When Hitler turned on his former ally Russia in the summer of 1941, the Finns sought German help in recovering territory lost in the Winter War. Once more Finland was at war and seeking Swedish aid, and this time the situation was even more complex, for the Swedish mood was undoubtedly anti-Nazi. Swedish volunteers went to Finland, but there was little genuine enthusiasm for the Finnish cause at this stage of the war. Germany made new demands on Sweden in 1941, requesting that the Engelbrecht Division, 18,000 men stationed in Norway, be allowed transit to Finland via Sweden. The request

was, of course, supported by Finland. Within the Swedish cabinet, four Social Democratic ministers, including Wigforss, wanted to withhold permission, while others, including Hansson and Günther, were convinced that Sweden had no choice. It was finally decided that permission would be granted but on a strict understanding that it was for one occasion only. Finland's fortunes were now linked to the fate of Nazi Germany, and by 1944 there was a genuine risk that she would be swallowed up and, like the Baltic states, become part of the USSR. Through Swedish diplomacy, a separate armistice was arranged between Helsinki and Moscow in September 1944. Finland had to pay an enormous indemnity but did at least retain her independence.

As Hitler's position deteriorated, the threat to Swedish neutrality from the other side increased. In August 1943 the agreement to allow German transit traffic was canceled. By early 1944 the United States demanded that Sweden go further and cease trading with Germany. The supply of ball bearings to Germany was a particularly sore point, for the Allies were convinced that the German war effort would literally grind to a halt without them. Such intense pressure—amounting to open threats—was exerted on the Swedish government and SKF (the Swedish Ball Bearing Company) that Sweden felt obliged to resist. However, **trade** between Sweden and Germany was reduced during the second half of 1944 and had ceased altogether by the beginning of 1945.

On a purely material level, Sweden fared better in World War II than World War I. She was more self-sufficient in **agricultural** produce, and several essential goods (e.g., fertilizers and combustible oils) could be manufactured at home. Substitutes were found for other commodities hitherto imported—cellulose, for instance, replaced woolen fabrics and fodder—and distribution was better organized. Government control was effective, and a fair system of rationing was introduced soon after the outbreak of the war. Sweden was still dependent on overseas trade, however, which meant dependence on Germany's goodwill after April 1940. Germany needed Swedish iron ore, timber products, and ball bearings and was prepared to send fertilizers, solid fuel, and industrial products in return. Britain understood the position and, moreover, had an interest in keeping Sweden independent, for it was a source of essential prod-

ucts, such as ball bearings, and much information. Agreements with Britain and Germany toward the end of 1940 ensured that a number of Swedish merchant ships on specified routes could ply between **Gothenburg** and nonbelligerent countries, including Latin America, thus guaranteeing supplies of rice, coffee, grain, cotton, and mineral oil. A Swedish State Commission controlled prices and aligned wages with the cost of living, going so far as to impose a price and wage freeze in 1942. The excessive profiteering and black-marketing of World War I was thus avoided.

The hardships the Swedes suffered were of a more psychological nature, being surrounded by German-occupied countries and never sure that Hitler would not turn on them. Reservists were mobilized and sent to defend Sweden's borders for an unspecified time. The German Foreign Office took great interest in the Swedish press and was immediately informed by the German Legation in Stockholm of any articles critical of Nazism. Hitler himself was extremely sensitive to adverse criticism, and King Gustav had to pacify him on occasion. The government felt compelled to introduce censorship and confiscated several editions of newspapers carrying alleged offensive material. Torgny Segerstedt, editor of the liberal Gothenburg daily *Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning*, was a thorn in the government's side, for he bitterly attacked the cowardly way the government gave in to Germany.

As a neutral country, Sweden became a listening post and meeting place for the belligerents, but citizens were exhorted to hold their tongues and keep their own counsel. Neutral Sweden became a safe haven for thousands of refugees during the war, especially in its last phases. When Danish Jews were to be deported to Germany, most of them, more than 6,500, escaped into Sweden. By 1945 some 15,000 Danes and 36,000 Norwegians had found refuge there. In 1944, when the Russians were advancing, 55,000 Finns fled to Sweden, and when the Russians marched into the Baltic states well over 30,000 refugees from those nations found their way into Sweden. Plagued by legal aspects of neutrality to the last, Sweden was asked to return 167 Baltic refugees to the USSR at the end of the war. Unlike the others, these detainees had arrived in German uniforms and had to be handed over. The government honored international law and surrendered them to the Russians, despite hunger strikes, one suicide, and a national and international outcry.

Once the war was over, the coalition government was dissolved, and at the end of July 1945 a purely Social Democratic government under Hansson was formed. *See also* WALLENBERG, RAOUL.

– Z –

ZORN, ANDERS (1860–1920). Swedish painter, etcher, and sculptor born near Mora in Dalarna. Zorn was a leading naturalistically inclined painter of his day. He developed an impressive technique and feeling for form at an early age and portrayed in water colors and oils scenes of peasant life in his home province, including “Midsommar-dans i Mora” (1897, now in the National Museum in **Stockholm**), and sensuous nude paintings (e.g., “Sommar: Frileuse,” 1894, now at **Waldemarsudde**). Zorn achieved international fame as an etcher, producing, for instance, studies of Paul Verlaine, Marcel Proust, and Auguste Rodin. His perhaps best known of many sculptures is the bronze statue of **Gustav I** Vasa (1903).

Zorn’s genuine interest in folk customs revealed in his creative work was also shown in his arranging a fiddlers’ competition and in the founding of Mora folk high school. He also helped finance a chair in Scandinavian and comparative art history at Stockholm University. His wife Emma (1860–1942) worked tirelessly toward a Zorn Museum in Mora (1937), where her husband’s creative production is well represented. *See also* VISUAL ARTS.

Appendix A: Swedish Rulers

Erik Segersall (the Victorious)	d. before 994
Olof Skötkonung	c. 994–1022
Anund Jakob	c. 1022–1050
Emund	c. 1050–1060
Stenkil	c. 1060–1066
Halsten and Inge	c. 1080–1110
Filip and Inge	c. 1110–1122
Ragnvald	d. c. 1130
Sverker the Elder	c. 1130–1156
Erik (IX; Saint Erik)	c. 1156–1160
Karl (VII) Sverkersson	1161–1167
Knut Eriksson	1167–1196
Sverker the Younger Karlsson	1196–1208
Erik (X) Knutsson	1208–1216
Johan (I) Sverkersson	1216–1222
Erik (XI) Eriksson	1222–1229; 1234–1250
Knut Långe	1229–1234
Birger Jarl	1250–1266*
Valdemar	1250–1275
Magnus Ladulås	1275–1290
Torgils Knutsson	1290–1298*
Birger Magnusson	1290–1318
Magnus Eriksson	1319–1365
Erik (XII)	1357–1359
Håkon	1362–1371
Albrekt of Mecklenburg	1363–1389
Margareta	1389–1412*
Erik of Pomerania	1389–1439
Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson	1435–1436*

Karl Knutsson	1436–1440*
Kristoffer of Bavaria	1440–1448
Karl (VIII) Knutsson	1448–1457; 1464–1465; 1467–1470
Sten Sture the Elder	1470–1497*; 1501–1503*
Hans (Johan II)	1497–1501
Svante Sture	1504–1512*
Sten Sture the Younger	1512–1520*
Christian II (of Denmark)	1520–1521
Gustav I Vasa	1521–1523*; 1523–1560
Erik XIV	1560–1568
Johan III	1568–1592
Sigismund	1592–1599
Karl IX	1599–1604*; 1604–1611
Gustav II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus)	1611–1632
Kristina	1632–1654
Karl X Gustav	1654–1660
Karl XI	1660–1697
Karl XII (Charles XII)	1697–1718
Ulrika Eleonora	1719–1720
Fredrik I of Hessen	1720–1751
Adolf Fredrik	1751–1771
Gustav III	1771–1792
Gustav IV Adolf	1792–1809
Karl XIII	1809–1818
Karl XIV Johan (Bernadotte)	1818–1844
Oscar I	1844–1859
Karl XV	1859–1872
Oscar II	1872–1907
Gustav V	1907–1950
Gustav VI Adolf	1950–1973
Carl XVI Gustaf	1973–

* Regent

Appendix B: Swedish Prime Ministers

1876	De Geer, Louis
1880	Posse, Arvid
1883	Thyselius, Carl Johan
1884	Themptander, Robert
1888	Bildt, Gillis
1889	Åkerhielm, Gustaf
1891	Boström, Erik Gustaf
1900	Von Otter, Fredrik
1902	Boström, Erik Gustaf
1905	Ramstedt, Johan
1905	Lundeberg, Christian
1905	Staafl, Karl (Liberal)
1906	Lindman, Arvid (Conservative)
1911	Staafl, Karl (Liberal)
1914	Hammar skjöld, Hjalmar
1917	Swartz, Carl (Conservative)
1917	Edén, Nils (Liberal)
1920	Branting, Hjalmar (Social Democrat)
1920	De Geer, Louis
1921	Von Sydow, Oscar
1921	Branting, Hjalmar (Social Democrat)
1923	Trygger, Ernst (Conservative)
1924	Branting, Hjalmar (Social Democrat)
1925	Sandler, Rickard (Social Democrat)
1926	Ekman, Carl Gustaf (Liberal)
1928	Lindman, Arvid (Conservative)
1930	Ekman, Carl Gustaf (Liberal)
1932	Hamrin, Felix (Liberal)
1932	Hansson, Per Albin (Social Democrat)

1936	Pehrsson-Bramstorp, Axel (Agrarian)
1936	Hansson, Per Albin (Social Democrat)
1946	Erlander, Tage (Social Democrat)
1969	Palme, Olof (Social Democrat)
1976	Fälldin, Thorbjörn (Center)
1978	Ullsten, Ola (Folkpartiet)
1979	Fälldin, Thorbjörn (Center)
1982	Palme, Olof (Social Democrat)
1986	Carlsson, Ingvar (Social Democrat)
1991	Bildt, Carl (Moderate)
1994	Carlsson, Ingvar (Social Democrat)
1996	Persson, Göran (Social Democrat)

Appendix C: Sweden's 25 Largest Companies

1. ABB (Asea Brown Boveri)	heavy engineering
2. Eriksson	telecommunications
3. Volvo	industrial
4. AstraZeneca	pharmaceuticals
5. Skanska	construction
6. Pharmacia	pharmaceuticals
7. Electrolux	electrical, domestic products
8. AkzoNobel	biochemical
9. StoraEnso	forest products
10. Volvo Personvagnar	automobiles
11. IKEA	furniture, furnishings
12. Skandia	banking
13. SCA	paper, paper pulp
14. Tetra Laval	liquid food packaging, dairy equipment
15. Vattenfall	energy
16. ICA	supermarkets
17. Securitas	security services
18. Telia	telecommunications
19. Scania	insurance
20. SAS	air transport
21. Atlas Copco	mining, equipment
22. Nordea	banking
23. Sandvik	industrial
24. NCC	construction
25. SKF	ball bearings

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As a rule this bibliography lists works in English, although in a very few cases Swedish seminal studies not translated into English have been cited. Some publications in French or German have also been included. It has obviously not been possible to provide a completely comprehensive list of sources, but the first section offers a list of bibliographies, consultation of which should help to deal with omissions here. A valuable information service is offered in English by the Swedish Institute, www.sweden.se, Box 7434, S-103 91, Stockholm, Sweden, which commissions and distributes up-to-date publications on many aspects of Swedish cultural and political life. Note that, as in the dictionary, the Swedish characters å, ä, and ö in the following bibliography are treated alphabetically as a, a, and o, respectively.

CONTENTS

GENERAL	270
Bibliographies	270
Dictionaries	272
General Introductions to Sweden	273
Geography and Travel	274
HISTORY	276
General Histories	276
Prehistory, the Viking Period, and the Middle Ages	278
Vasa Period and the Age of Greatness	282
Age of Liberty	285
Gustavian Period	287
19th–21st Centuries	287
ECONOMY	293
Economics and Social Studies	293
Politics and Law	296

SOCIETY	302
Education	302
Emigration	305
Religion	308
CULTURE	310
Art, Music, Theater, and Cinema	310
Architecture	312
Swedish Language	313
Literature	314
PERIODICALS	315

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About the Author

Irene Scobbie (B.A. Durham; M.A. [Hon] Cambridge) graduated in German and then Scandinavian studies and worked for three years as English secretary in the Swedish cultural attaché's office in London before doing research in modern Swedish literature at London University. As a lecturer, she taught Swedish at University of Cambridge, and, as reader (full professor), she subsequently ran the Department of Scandinavian Studies at University of Aberdeen and then University of Edinburgh. As well as teaching and research, she has helped to spread Swedish culture by organizing and hosting the first Conference of University Teachers of Scandinavian Studies in Great Britain, lecturing to a wide variety of groups and institutions, editing the Edinburgh-based *Northern Studies*, and joining the editorial boards of Scandinavian journals. Her undergraduate course entailed a lengthy study period in Sweden, and she has spent part of every year in Sweden ever since. Her publications include specialized studies in modern Swedish literature and more general works on Swedish history and society. In 1985 Sweden acknowledged her efforts by awarding her the Polar Star for services to Swedish literature and culture. Since her retirement, she has continued to write and lecture as a freelance.

