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FACTS

ABOUT

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NORWAY

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OSLO · · · NORWAY · · · 1948

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FACTS
ABOUT
NORWAY

CHR. SCHIBSTEDS FORLAG

OSLO 1948

«FACTS ABOUT NORWAY»

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Editors:

JOHS. B. HEGNA -- RAGNAR WOLD -- FINN MAGNUS

Preface

In this little handbook we have endeavoured to present in a readable and enjoyable form the latest and most significant FACTS about NORWAY. The selection, abbreviation and discrimination which necessarily must take place to compress a wealth of data into a minimum of space, will always be a source of controversy. We hope to have attained a happy medium.

The fact that England and the United States are «two countries separated by the same language» has created for us a special and rather

tricky problem. Considering that this book is published in a country which is European like England, we have thought it more appropriate to employ the British terms as a rule. Wherever any appreciable differences exist, however, American synonyms are added.

Criticism is invited as a help toward greater perfection in subsequent issues. Statistical information is based on latest obtainable official figures, except where, due to special circumstances, the pre-war statistics give a more natural basis.

The Editors

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THE COUNTRY

Situation and Extension:

Norway is situated between 57° 57' 31" N and 71° 11' 8" N latitude and between 4° 30' 13" E and 31° 10' 4" E longitude. The greatest length of the country (North Cape to the Naze) is about 1760 km (1100 miles) as the crow flies, while the greatest breadth, measured E—W, is about 430 km (270 miles) and the country at its narrowest is only 6 km (4 miles) across. To the north, west and south also partly to the east, the sea forms Norway's boundaries, the coast line being roughly 3400 km (2125 miles) long, not counting all fjords and inlets. Including these brings the total length of coast line up to almost 20,000 km (12,500 miles). The land frontier is about 1650 km (1600 miles) of which 1650 km (1030 miles) faces Sweden, 724 km (450 miles) is Finnish and 196 km (122 miles) is Soviet frontier.

«Biggest in Norway»

Largest island: Hinnøy — 849 sq.m.

Largest lake: Mjøsa — 139 sq.m.

Longest river: Glomma — 367 miles.

Highest mountain peak:

Galdhøpiggen — 8090 ft.

Highest waterfall: Vettisfoss — 852 ft.

Svalbard, or Spitzbergen, consists of 5 larger and numerous smaller islands

in the Arctic Ocean, about 360 miles due north of Northern Norway. Total area of the group is 62,600 km² (24,200 sq. miles). Other arctic islands (Kvitøya, King Karl's Land, Hopen and Bear Island or Björnøya), which geographically belong to the group, have an additional area of some 300 sq. miles. Svalbard was placed under Norwegian sovereignty 17. July 1925. Some coal has been mined at Svalbard, total output to date being about 7 mill. metr. tons.

Jan Mayen, an island in the North Atlantic, is 144 sq. miles of area. Norwegian sovereignty declared 8. May 1929. Highest mountain peak Beerenberg is 7550 feet AMSL. Jan Mayen's meteorological station is of great value to Atlantic forecasts.

Antarctic Possessions (uninhabited):

Bouvetøya (B. Island) and Peter I's øy (Island) have areas of 23 and 94 sq. miles respectively, were placed under Norw. sovereignty 1. Dec. 1927 and 2. Feb. 1929.

The Antarctic Sector, between the Falkland Islands Dependencies (Coats Land) and the Australian Antarctic Dependencies (45° E) was pronounced Norw. territory 14. Jan. 1939.

Topography

Norway is an extremely mountainous country, the main ranges being the Langfjellene (general direction N—S) in the western part of southern Norway, Dovre (W—E) between the south-eastern counties and Trondelag and Kjölen (N—S) along most of the Swedish frontier. The

highest peaks are found in Jotunheimen, northernmost part of Langfjellene. Other spectacular formations are found in Rondane, Trollheimen, parts of the Dovre range, and in the coastal mountains of Northern Norway.

Climate

The climate is determined to a great extent by the Gulf stream, which brings warm water from the tropics to Norwegian coastal waters, keeping the majority of the harbours ice-free throughout the winter. Mean temperatures of coastal districts are considerably higher than would be expected at such high latitudes. Greatest

differences between summer and winter temperatures are found in the inland valleys of south-eastern Norway, while along the coast the temperature is more constantly moderate. Rainfall is moderate, heaviest along the west coast, while the inland districts are comparatively dry.

Some Meteorological Data

	Mean temperatures			Maximum rainfall observed in 1 year	Temp. recorded	
	Yearly	January	July		max.	min.
Oslo	41° F	23° F	61° F	36"	95° F	+ 22° F
Bergen	45° F	34° F	57° F	126"	90° F	+ 3° F
Trondheim ..	39° F	27° F	57° F	57"	95° F	÷ 15° F
Tromsø	36° F	27° F	52° F	59"	82° F	0° F

Flora and Fauna, Fishing and Hunting

The predominating trees in Norwegian forests are spruce, fir and pine, while birch and other deciduous trees are found even in mountainous districts. The vegetation is richest in the south-eastern districts, the deep forests of the main valleys forming the basis of Norwegian lumber industry. The conifers are seldom found above 2500—3000 feet.

Wild berries, especially blueberries, are abundant in most woodland districts of southern Norway and constitute an important export article.

Norwegian animal life is of considerable importance to the country, as large districts are almost entirely dependent on fisheries. Of land animals, the bear is almost extinct while elk (moose) is found in South Eastern Norway and reindeer are still the most important domestic animals in Finnmark. Many species of smaller animals are found, such as wolf, fox, lynx, otter and beaver, but some are becoming very rare. Birds of game are found both in the valleys and in the mountains, the ptarmigan (group-

se) being the best known. Freshwater fish such as trout are found in practically all rivers and lakes throughout the country, while salmon is rarely caught outside the known salmon rivers.

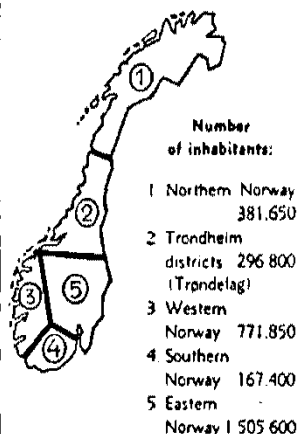
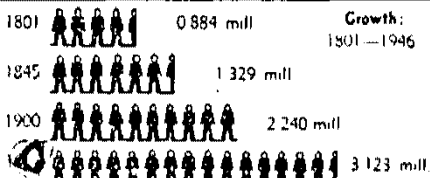
Foreigners intending to hunt or fish in Norway should remember to register any fire-arms which they bring for this purpose, with the customs authorities. Shooting privileges can be leased for certain periods from owners of private estates. On state or municipal territories, only elk or deer may be hunted by foreigners, and small game. — The right to fish in rivers and lakes must be leased from the land-owners, but most tourist hotels place their rights at the disposal of their guests without any additional fee. Salmon and sea-trout fishing is governed by special rules.

All inquiries concerning fishing and hunting rights and licenses should be addressed to the Norwegian Hunters' and Angler's Association (Norges Jeger- og Fisker-Forbund, Prinsens gate 21, Oslo).

POPULATION

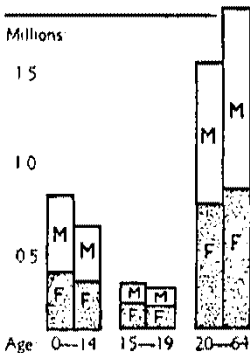
Total population pr 31. Dec 1946 3.123.338 census
 " " " " " 1947 3.164.000 estimate

Geographic distribution:



Marriages, births & deaths:
 (1000 per year)

Average	1920/24	17.5	63.3	31.8
→→	1925/29	16.5	51.3	30.8
→→	1930/34	18.1	44.6	29.5
→→	1935/39	22.4	43.9	29.8
→→	1940/44	25.1	53.2	32.0
	1945	25.1	57.8	29.0
	1946	28.1	70.0	28.6
	1947	28.8	67.9	29.3



Distribution by age groups and sex:

	1930	1945
Children (0-14)	28.5 %	21.9 %
Youth (15-19)	9.6 %	7.5 %
Adults (20-64)	53.6 %	61.2 %
Old age (65-)	8.3 %	9.4 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %
Total male pop	48.8 %	49.2 %
Total female pop	51.2 %	50.8 %
	100.0 %	100.0 %

Number of inhabitants per square mile in some countries:

Norway	26
Finland	29
Sweden	36
U.S.A.	42
Denmark	244
Great Britain	499
Holland	686
Belgium	694

The post-war years show a significant increase in the number of marriages and births. As a result of the low natality in the years 1925—40 a decrease must be expected in the number of marriages and births in the near future. The net increase of the population will show a steady decline about 1970 it is estimated that the population will be stable.

The change in age groups from 1930—45 shows a definite increase in the adult group (productive population).

Regional distribution:

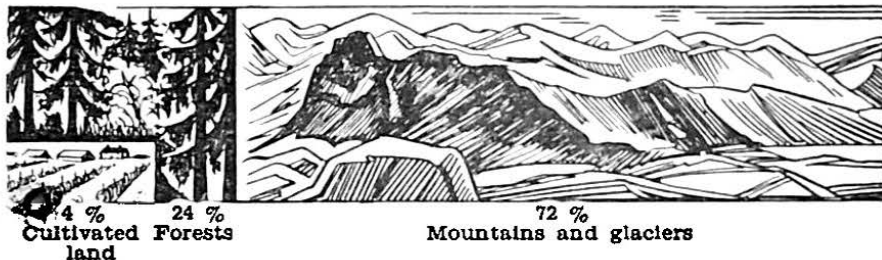


Agricultural areas 24.7 % Forests: 8.3 % Fishing districts: 13.8 % Industrial areas: 8.2 % Suburbs 16.9 % Cities: 28.1 %

MAIN CITIES

Name of city	Population 1 Dec. 48		Consular representation A = USA B = Britain F = France	Notable features
	within city limits	in city and adjoining countryside		
Oslo	418 000	462 000	A B F	Capital. Government & Parliament. Supreme Court. University. Various industries, shipping, centre of communications.
Bergen	108 900	164 800	A B F	University. Trade centre. Import of grain & groceries, export of fish and fish products, shipping, industry.
Trondheim	56 400	92 000	F	Technical college. Trade, export of ore, pulp & paper, fish, industry.
Stavanger	49 200	70 000	B F	Centre of the canning industry. Considerable sale of agricultural products. Shipping.
Drammen	26 100	58 800	F	Industry. Export of pulp & paper.
Kristiansand	24 100	31 700	B F	Trade and shipping.
Haugesund	18 119	24 900	F	Shipping, fishing, export of herring & fish, canning industry.
Alesund	18 012	29 800	F	Fishing, Arctic sealing, export of fish, various industries.
Moss	17 008	21 100	F	Pulp & paper, mechanic industry, trade.
Skien	14 700	29 200		Export & import. Pulp & paper industry.
Fredrikstad	14 100	39 700	F	Pulp & paper, oil refining
Kristiansund	12 900	18 000	F	Export of dried fish.
Sarpsborg	12 800	22 900	F	Pulp & paper industry.
Tonsberg	11 400	34 300	B F	Shipping, whaling, trade.
Arendal	11 300	20 700	F	Trade, shipping.
Tromsø	10 800	21 000	B F	Arctic sealing, trade.
Horten	10 800	15 800		Naval base and ship-yard.
Narvik	10 200	14 500	B F	Harbour for export of Swedish iron-ore.
Hamar	10 200	27 200		Trade, industry.

DISTRIBUTION OF AREA



HISTORY

800—1500



The 9th century is a period of Viking expansion and raids. The first kings fight to introduce Christianity. Later on civil wars rage between throne pretenders. Union between Norway and Sweden and later between all Scandinavian countries in 14th century, while German «Hanseates» dominate external trade. Western dependencies won and lost.



- | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|---|
| 800— | 865 Viking raids against Western Europe. | 1200— | 1240 Civil wars, ended by king Hakon Hakonson. |
| 872 | Battle of Hafsrfjord. King Harold Fairhair first sole ruler of Norway. | 1178— | 1248 Snorre Sturlason writes Norwegian sagas in Iceland. Iceland and Greenland become Norwegian dependencies. |
| 970 (ab.) | Iceland discovered and settled. | 1263— | 1280 King Magnus «the Lawmender» proclaims a national law. |
| 1000 (ab.) | Greenland and North America («Vinland») discovered. | 1320 | Cathedral in Trondheim completed. |
| 1030 | King Olav Haroldson killed in battle of Stiklestad after determined attempt to introduce Christianity. Olav becomes martyr and saint after his death. | 1319— | 1360 Norwegian—Swedish union. |
| 1030— | 1035 Danish king Canute the Great rules Norway. | 1349— | 1350 Waves of plague («Black Death»). |
| 1066 | King Harold Hardrade falls near Stanford Bridge, England, in battle against Anglo-Saxon king. | 1350 | German merchants — the Hanseates — found offices in Bergen and monopolize Norwegian trade. |
| 1103— | 1130 King Sigurd («Jorsalfarer») performs pilgrimage to Jerusalem. | 1387 | Death of Olav V, last king descending directly from Harold Fairhair. |
| 1152 | Residence of archbishop instituted in Trondheim. | 1397— | 1523 Union of Kaimar between Norway, Denmark and Sweden. |
| | | 1468— | 1469 Orkney and Shetland Islands lost (to Scotland). |

1500--1945



Wars break up Nordic union, but Norwegian-Danish union prevails. The Oldenburg kings bring in Lutheran faith, found many cities, but lose Norwegian provinces to Sweden through unsuccessful wars. Norwegian constitution and declaration of independence 1814, but union with Sweden until 1905. 19th century a period of expansion



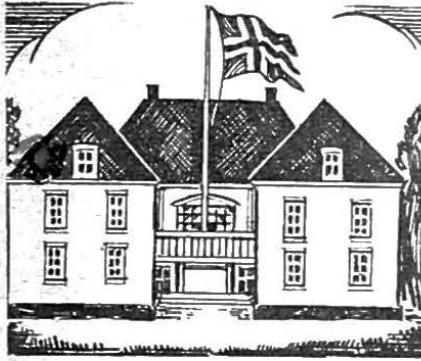
and improvement in arts, science, industries and shipping. Present parliamentary system evolved through political strife. King Haakon elected 1905. War with Germany 1940--1945.

1536	Lutheran faith introduced.	1854	First railway (Oslo—Eidsvoll).
1563—1570	Nordic 7-year war (Denmark-Norway vs. Sweden).	1880—1884	After struggles between parliament and cabinet, parliamentary rule is instituted.
1588—1648	King Christian IV, founder of Christiania (Oslo) 1624.	1887	Jury system introduced.
1645	Härjedalen and Jämtland provinces ceded to Sweden.	1898	Universal franchise rights for men.
1658	Bohuslen ceded.	1905	Union with Sweden dissolved (7. June). Danish prince Carl elected King Haakon VII of Norway (18. Nov.).
1688	King Christian V issues national law.	1913	Universal suffrage for women.
1709—1721	Great Nordic War.	1925	Spitzbergen (Svalbard) placed under Norwegian sovereignty.
1760	Academy of Science founded in Trondheim.	1928	First Labour government.
1807—1814	War against Sweden and England. Famine.	1933	Norwegian Government loses dispute with Denmark for sovereignty over Greenland's eastern coast.
1811	University of Christiania (Oslo) founded 2. Sept.	1940	Germany attacks main cities 9. April. Fighting continues in Southern Norway until 5. May, in Northern Norway until 7. June.
1814	Peace treaty of Kiel. Norway ceded to Sweden by Denmark (14. Jan.) National assembly at Eidsvoll (April—May) elects Danish prince Christian Frederik king of Norway, drafts constitution (17. May). War with Sweden (July—Aug.). Christian Frederik withdraws, peace with Sweden. First assembly of parliament (October). Union with Sweden (4. Nov.).	1940—1945	Fight continued outside of Norway. Quisling becomes premier under German «Reichskommissar» Terboven. Underground force carry out sabotage etc.
1818	Bank of Norway founded in Trondheim.	1945	Norway liberated 8. May. King returns 7. June.
1837	Municipal government introduced by law.		



GOVERNMENT

The Constitution



The «Eldsvoll Building» where the constitution was drafted and proclaimed 1814.

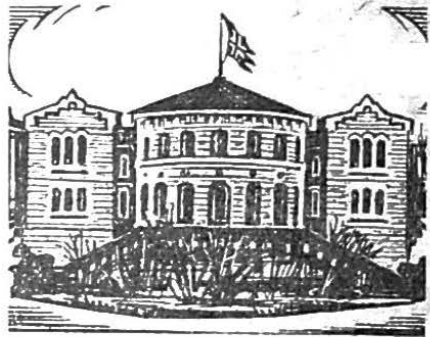
The present Norwegian Constitution (Grunnlov) was drafted by a national assembly at Eidsvoll and proclaimed on the 17. May 1814. Later several amendments have been added.

The Constitution is divided into the following 5 parts: A. Form of Government and Religion; B. Executive Power (the King and his council); C. Citizenship and Legislation (the Parliament); D. Judicial Power; E. General Provisions.

Inspired by the American War of Independence and the revolutionary French ideals, and modelled on the French constitution of 1791, the Norwegian constitution lays down that «The Kingdom of Norway is a free,

independent, indivisible and inalienable Kingdom. Its form of government is a limited and hereditary monarchy. (§ 1.) The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the public religion of the nation. The inhabitants professing it are required to bring up their children in the same. (§ 2.) The executive power is vested in the King, the legislative power in the Parliament (Storting), and the judicial power in the Judicature. (§ 3.)

Three important general provisions in the constitution are, firstly, that no person can be imprisoned without a trial (§ 96), secondly that there shall be freedom of speech, printing and assembly (§ 99—100) — thirdly that «no law may be given retrospective effect» (§ 97).



The parliament building («Stortinget») in Oslo.

The Flags and the Coat of Arms

The Norwegian merchant flag was given its present form by a Storting Decision in 1821. In 1844, however, the «union badge» was inserted in the upper corner nearest the flagpole. This was again removed in 1898.

The naval flag was similar to the Swedish military flag from 1815 to 1844, the only modification being a small, diagonal white cross on a red field, instead of the

upper, inner blue field. From 1844 this was replaced by the present naval flag, though with a «union badge» which was deleted in 1905. The naval flag is flown by state institutions and military units.

The coats of arms of Norwegian saga kings varied considerably, but a golden lion in a red field was used as early as the 13th century. Its present design was fixed in an order-in-council 1937.

The Royal Family

Haakon VII, King of Norway, born August 3rd 1872, elected King November 18th 1905. Married July 22nd 1896 to Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen of Norway, born November 26th 1869, died November 20th 1938.

Their son:

Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2nd 1903. Married March 21st 1929 to **Martha Sofia Lovisa Dagmar Thyra, Princess of Sweden, Crown Princess of Norway**, born March 28th 1901.

Their children:

Ragnhild Alexandra, Princess of Norway, born June 9th 1930.

Astrid Maud Lugeborg, Princess of Norway, born February 12th 1932, and

Harald, Prince of Norway, born February 21st 1937.

King Haakon is the son of the late King Frederic VIII of Denmark, and accordingly the uncle of the reigning King Frederic IX. King Christian IX of Denmark was his grandfather.

Queen Maud was the 5th child of King Edward VII and a sister of the late King George V. King Christian IX of Denmark was also her grandfather. The King and the late Queen were thus first cousins.

Crown Princess Martha is the eldest daughter of Prince Carl of Sweden (a brother of King Gustaf V of Sweden) and Princess Lugeborg, who is a sister of King Haakon VII. The Crown Prince and Princess are consequently first cousins as well. The late Queen Astrid of Belgium was a sister of Crown Princess Martha.

Parliament («Storting»)

The Norwegian representative assembly or Parliament is called the «Storting». It is composed of 150 members, 50 representing the towns and cities, and 100 the rural districts.

All Norwegian subjects, men and women, have the right to vote, provided they are at least 21 years of age, have lived in Norway for 5 years and have not had their right to vote suspended or cancelled. The ballot is written and secret, and takes place on the same day in October or November, for all electoral districts. The number of representatives to be elected from each district is determined in the constitution. Eligible for election are all men and women who have reached the age of 30 years, have resided in Norway for 21 years and are entitled to vote. The electoral period is 4 years. The «Storting» can not be dissolved during the electoral period.

From among its members each Storting in its first meeting elects $\frac{1}{2}$ to constitute the «Lagting», while the rest forms the «Odelsting». This division is of importance only with regard to proposals of laws, which

must be discussed separately in the Odelsting and the Lagting. All other decisions (e. g. budget matters, financial decisions, political and administrative resolutions) are made by the united Storting.

The members of the Lagting may also, together with the Supreme Court, form the High Court of the Realm. This court meets to hear cases against members of the Government, which may be brought up by the Odelsting. It is a noteworthy feature of the Norwegian parliamentary system that both «houses» of the Storting are elected together, the division taking place afterwards.

The Storting may require modifications to be made in treaties with foreign powers, and it is its prerogative when and if necessary to elect the heir to the throne, the King and the Regency.

The «Nobel Peace Prize» is distributed annually by a committee of 5 persons elected by the Storting, as specified in the will of the donor.

The officers of the Storting are the President (speaker) and Vice-president of the Storting together with the presidents of the Odelsting and Lagting.

Cabinet

Prime Minister: Mr. E. Gerhardsen, b. 97, app. 45.

Utenriksdepartementet (Ministry of Foreign Affairs),

Minister: Mr. H. M. Lange, b. 02, app. 46.

Sections: a) Administration, b) Political Affairs, c) Commercial Politics, d) Protocol, e) Public Relations.

Kirke- og undervisningsdepartementet

(Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education),

Minister: Mr. L. Moen, b. 85, app. 48.

Sections: a) Ecclesiastical Affairs, b) Education, c) Cultural Affairs.

Justis- og politidepartementet (Ministry of Justice and Police).

Minister: Mr. O. C. Gundersen, b. 08, app. 45.

Sections: a) Administration, b) Prisons, c) Legislative Affairs, d) Supervision of Local Government, e) Police Affairs, f) War Damages, g) Civil Defence.

Sosialdepartementet (Ministry of Social Affairs),

Acting Minister: Miss Aa. Aasland, b. 90, app. 45.

Sections: a) General social problems, b) Pensions and Securities, e) Health.

Industri-, håndverks- og skipsfarts-departementet

(Ministry of Shipping and Industries).

Minister: Mr. L. Evensen, b. 96, app. 45.

Sections: a) Manufacturing, b) Mining and Handicraft, c) Navigation and Seamen's Affairs, d) Waterpower and Electricity, e) Shipping.

Fiskeridepartementet (Ministry of Fisheries).

Minister: Mr. R. Carlsen, b. 08, app. 45.

Sections: a) Fishing and Whaling, b) Production and Sale.

Landbruksdepartementet (Ministry of Agriculture),

Minister: Mr. K. Fjeld, b. 87, app. 45.

Sections: a) Agriculture, b) Forestry, c) Veterinary Affairs.

Samferdselsdepartementet (Ministry of Communications).

Minister: Mr. N. Langhelle, b. 07, app. 45.

Sections: a) Roads and Railroads, b) Post and Telegraph, c) Civil Aviation, d) Traffic and Transport.

Finans- og tolldepartementet (Ministry of Finance and Customs).

Minister: Mr. O. Melsdalshagen, b. 07, app. 47.

Sections: a) Administration, b) Finances, c) Taxes, d) Customs, e) Administration of Civil Service.

Forsvarsdepartementet (Ministry of Defence).

Minister: Mr. J. C. Hauge, b. 15, app. 45.

Sections: a) Personnel and Equipment, b) Economic and Legal Affairs.

Forsynings- og gjenretningsdepartementet

(Ministry of Supplies and Reconstruction).

Minister: Mr. N. Honsvald, b. 99, app. 47.

Sections: a) Administration, b) Rationing, c) Industrial Supplies, d) Housing.

Handelsdepartementet (Ministry of Trade).

Minister: Mr. E. Brofoss, b. 08, app. 45.

Sections: a) National Budget, b) Trade and Commerce, c) Money, Exchange and Foreign Debts, d) Foreign Trade, e) Regulation of Imports and Exports.

Cabinets 1905—1948

Prime Minister		Foreign Minister		Party
Chr. Michelsen	1905—07	J. G. Løvland	1905—07	Lib.
J. G. Løvland	1907—08	J. G. Løvland	1907—08	Lib.
Gunnar A. Knudsen	1908—10	W. Ch. Christophersen	1908—10	Lib.
W. Konow	1910—12	J. Irgens	1910—12	Lib. cons.
J. K. M. Bratlie	1912—13	J. Irgens	1912—13	Cons.
Gunnar A. Knudsen	1913—20	N. Ihlen	1913—20	Lib.
Otto B. Halvorsen	1920—21	Chr. Fr. Michelet	1920—21	Cons.
Otto Blehr	1921—23	A. Ræstad	1921—22	Lib.
		J. L. Mowinckel	1922—23	
Otto B. Halvorsen	1923	Chr. Fr. Michelet	1923	Cons.
Abr. Berge	1923—24	Chr. Fr. Michelet	1923—24	Cons.
J. L. Mowinckel	1924—26	J. L. Mowinckel	1924—26	Lib.
Ivar Lykke	1926—28	Ivar Lykke	1926—28	Cons.
Chr. Hornsrud	1928	Edv. Bull	1928	Lib.
J. L. Mowinckel	1928—31	J. L. Mowinckel	1928—31	Lib.
P. Kolstad	1931—32	B. Braadland	1931—32	Agr.
J. Hundseid	1932—33	B. Braadland	1932—33	Agr.
J. L. Mowinckel	1933—35	J. L. Mowinckel	1933—35	Lib.
J. Nygaardsvoid	1935—45	H. Koht	1935—41	Lib.
		T. Lie	1941—45	
E. Gerhardsen	1945	T. Lie	1945	Coalition
E. Gerhardsen	1945—	T. Lie	1945—46	Lib.
		H. Lange	1946—	

Local Government

Norway is divided into 64 urban and 681 rural municipalities. Each of these have extensive local self-government. The municipal councils are elected by «proportional representation». The election period is now 4 years. An urban council consists of not less than 20 and not more than 24 members, while the number of members of rural councils is fixed by the county governor (fylkesmann), and shall be not less than 12 and

normally not more than 48 members.

The municipalities have extensive taxation rights to enable them to undertake their numerous tasks, the most important being school and health services, relief, and building and maintenance of roads and streets.

The funds required by the municipalities are mainly obtained by direct taxation, and in some parts by State subsidies.

Diplomatic Representatives

All addresses in Oslo unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA:

Fr. Nansens Plass 5. T. 41 53 42. M. A. L. Luduena, Minister.

AUSTRIA:

Stockholm. Baron P. de Winterstein, Minister.

BELGIUM:

Fr. Nansens Plass 5. T. 41 49 44. M. Charles Vierset, Minister.

BRAZIL:

Eckersbergsgt. 47. T. 55 06 77. M. Anibal de Sabóia Lima (agrée).

CANADA:

Fr. Nansens Plass 5. T. 33 30 80. M. Edw. J. Garland, Minister.

CHILE:

Klingenberggt. 4. T. 42 44 00. M. H. L. Wessel, Minister.

CHINA:

Hafslfjordsgt. 7. T. 44 40 50. M. Wunsz King, Ambassador.

CUBA:

Hotel Bristol, Oslo. T. 41 58 40. M. Miguel A. Espinosa, Chargé d'Affaires.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Fr. Nansens Plass 5. T. 41 09 23. M. Dr. Theodor Kůska, Minister

DENMARK:

Olav Kyrresgt. 7. T. 44 18 46. M. Oscar Oxholm, Ambassador.

ECUADOR:

Camilla Colletts vei 15. T. 42 53 91. M. Jorge Perez Concha, Chargé d'Affaires.

EGYPT:

Stockholm M. Hussein Rady Bey, Minister.

FINLAND:

The. Heftyesgt. 1. T. 55 00 75. M. P. K. Tarjanne, Minister.

FRANCE:

Drammensvelen 69. T. 44 18 20. M. Jules Fr. Blondel, Ambassador.

GREAT BRITAIN:

Drammensvelen 79. T. 44 18 25. Sir Laurence Collier, Ambassador.

GREECE:

Kristinelundvei 4. T. 44 39 65. M. Nicolas Bistis, Minister.

HUNGARY:

Stockholm. M. Vilmos Böhm, Minister.

ICELAND:

Stortingsgt. 30. T. 41 58 20. M. Gisl Sveinsson, Minister.

IRAN:

Stockholm. M. Gagher Kazemi, Minister.

ITALY:

Inkognitgt. 5. T. 44 20 38. M. Guglielmo Rulli, Minister.

MEXICO:

Fr. Nansens Plass 5. T. 42 67 08. M. Carlos Gutiérrez-Macias, Chargé d'Affaires.

NETHERLAND:

Oscarsgt. 29. T. 69 35 90. M. G. Luden, Minister.

PERU:

Gyldenløvesgt. 38. T. 41 58 20. M. Jorge Balley Lembcke, Minister.

POLAND:

Olav Kyrres Plass 1. T. 44 86 39. M. Josef Glebuitowicz, Minister.

PORTUGAL:

Hafslfjordsgt. 7. T. 55 06 97. M. Dr. Fernando Martin de Oliveira Bastos, Min.

ROMANIA:

Munkedamsvelen 92. T. 69 38 41. M. Bardu Solomon, Minister.

SIAM:

Stockholm. M. Arthakitti Banymyong, Minister.

SOVIET UNION:

Drammensvelen 74. T. 55 17 80. M. S. A. Afanassjev, Ambassador.

SPAIN:

Riddervoldsgt. 7. T. 44 59 16. M. Fernando Valdes é Ibarguen, Comte de Torata,
Chargé d'Affaires.

SWEDEN:

Heltzersgt. 4. T. 44 38 15. M. Baron J. Beck-Friis, Ambassador.

SWITZERLAND:

Kristinelundvei 18. T. 44 39 65. M. Jacques Buckhardt, Chargé d'Affaires.

TURKEY:

Schjelderups vei 2. T. 55 79 06. M. Sureyya Anderiman, Minister.

UNITED STATES:

Stortingsgt. 28. T. 41 02 00. M. Charles Ulrick Bay, Ambassador.

URUGUAY:

Stockholm. M. Eduardo D. de Arteaga, Minister.

VENEZUELA:

Stockholm. M. Dr. A. J. Anzola Carrillo (agrés).

YUGOSLAVIA:

Drammensvelen 105. T. 44 81 05. M. Dr. Milos Moskovljevic, Minister.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL SYSTEM

The Courts

The Supreme Court is seated in Oslo, but its field of activity embraces the whole country. There is one President («Justitiarius») and 17 permanent judges. In each case the court is made up of 5 judges. Due to the important influence which Supreme Court decisions have on legal practice, the rule is that if more than 2 members of the court vote for a decision differing from previous Supreme Court decisions, the case should be decided by the complete court.

Proceedings are oral, but all evidence is written and presented by the barristers. The Supreme Court's Board of Appeal (Kjæremålsutvalg) consists of 3 S.C. judges and handles appeals from lower courts, which need not be brought before the Supreme Court itself.

Courts of appeal are found in 5 cities. They are led by a presiding judge («lagmann») with two assistant qualified judges. In some cases lay judges («domsmenn») take part in the decision. In criminal cases the question of guilt is decided by a lay jury, while punishment is decided by the 3 qualified judges. After the war the jury system has not been employed in cases against traitors and collaborators. All proceedings, including presentation of evidence, are oral in these courts.

District and town courts are administered by a qualified judge with two assistant lay judges. In most civil cases the judge decides the case unassisted. Proceedings are oral. Jurisdiction of such courts is limited to the city or district.

Conciliation councils are found in all municipalities («kommuner»). They each consist of 3 members, elected by the municipality every 4 years. These councils act mainly as mediators to obtain an agreement between the parties before the case is taken to court, but also as courts proper, under certain conditions. All proceedings in these courts are oral and the parties meet without their lawyers.

Cases against Traitors and Collaborators.

Actions of the Quisling traitor government and other collaborators have created a problem unique in Norwegian legal practice.

In the ordinary criminal law there are provisions for cases against treacherous actions such as were committed during the occupation, but the extent of these offences could not be foreseen. Consequently it became necessary to amend and supplement the law in two respects. Military law concerning treason and espionage was modified to make it applicable to the large numbers of traitors, collaborators and persons serving in German units, — and new rules were introduced, making it possible to punish adequately the «small traitors», party members who had only been guilty of petty offences.

The total number of members of the Nazi party «Nasjonal Samling» was about 60.000. Some of these also served in special units of the German armed forces («frontkjempere»), while others were active in the storm troops, police etc. or betrayed patriots and secret agents. Cases against Germans in Norway, (torturists, «Abwehr» agents etc) have also been handled by Norwegian courts.

As per 1. July 1948 about 96 000 cases have been tried. Of these about 40.000 have been dropped, in 34.000 punishment (mostly fines) was meted out by the police, 22.000 have been decided by the courts, some of them appealed. 38 traitors have been executed, among them Quisling himself. Punishment for active, adult members of the «N.S.» party ranges from 1½—5 years, party officials 5—15 years. Later amendments have reduced all prison terms of more than 8 years by 50 %, while death sentences must be confirmed by ⅔ of the Supreme Court.

Administering the punishment has made it necessary to establish new prison and forced labour camps. Rehabilitation and readjustment of released prisoners have caused some problems, although on the whole they have been solved satisfactorily.

POLICE

The police is subordinated the Ministry of Justice and Police. The country is divided into 58 police districts, each headed by a Politimester (Commissioner of Police). The larger towns normally constitute separate police districts, while the smaller towns form a district together with the surrounding country districts. The police force in the towns comprises the commissioner, one or more deputies and subordinate personnel. In the rural districts the police authority is vested in the Lensmann (sheriff), who also performs several administrative duties as local State representative. The State pays all

police expenses, but the municipalities must refund a substantial part of them.

The activity of the police principally comprises the maintenance of law and order and the dealing with crime. A special feature of Norwegian police organization is that the police combines the duties of a prosecuting office with the ordinary police activities. The police law officers may also by summary decisions impose fines from kr. 1.— to kr. 5,000.— or imprisonment up to three months. If the delinquent does not acquiesce to the police decision, he may appeal for a court judgement.

DEFENCE

Armed Forces

All Norwegian armed forces are administered by the Ministry of Defence. The highest military authority is the Joint Defence Staff («Forsvarsstaben»). In wartime a «forsvarssjef» (Officer commanding Norwegian armed forces) is appointed, while in peacetime the Defence Staff is commanded by the Chief of Defence Staff, p. t. Lt. Gen. Ole Berg.

The armed forces are organized in the following branches of service: Army, including Home Guard, Naval Defence, comprising Navy and Coastal Artillery, Air Defence: Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

Conscription is compulsory for all men from the age of 20. The period of service varies in the various branches, but is generally 9—12 months. The percentage of recruits receiving specialized training in the armed forces is very high. — Since 1946 a considerable part of all Army recruits serve in the Norwegian Brigade in British-occupied Germany, where they undergo basic training in addition to their police duties. 58% of the recruits serve in the army, 22% in the naval defence and 20% in the air defence.

Training of non-commissioned of-

ficers takes place at «befalsskoler», usually one for each branch of the service, while commissioned officers are given their final training at «krikksskoler» (War Academy and Naval Academy), specialized technical training is given at the Technical College in Trondheim, Military Branch, and temporarily at universities abroad.

Army, naval and air defence are divided geographically into commands (districts) — the army in 6 «distriktskommando» (DK), corresponding approximately to divisions — the naval defence in 5 «Sjoforsvarskommando» (SK) — and air defence in 4 «luftkommando» (LK).

The organization of Norwegian defences is at present being revised by the «Forsvarskommissjon», a committee appointed by parliament. Meanwhile the armed forces have been re-organized after the war in a 3-year period 1946—49. The normal expenditure on defence is approx. 200 mill. kr. per year. Additional expenditure on purchases once and for all amount to 300 mill. kr. for these 3 years. For 1948—49 an additional 100 mill. kr. have been spent for defence purposes, while specialists are called up for additional service.

Norwegian War Effort 1940—1945

The war in Norway 1940 started with the German invasion of 9. April. A German ultimatum demanding surrender was rejected and German attempts to capture or kill the King were frustrated. Fighting continued in Southern Norway until 5. May, Allied troops being brought in from 12. April on. Fighting in Northern Norway continued in May and June, Norwegian and allied forces scoring limited triumphs, viz. the recapturing of Narvik, but the situation on other European fronts made Allied withdrawal necessary. The army in Norway surrendered and the King and Government departed for London 7. June 1940.

Under the Government-in-exile Norwegian forces were reorganized and trained in the United Kingdom and in Canada. Later on «police troops» were organized in Sweden. Altogether almost 25000 men were members of the armed forces outside of Norway, 1100 of whom were killed on active service. Army units

participated in commando raids, and fought with British units during the invasion.

The Royal Norwegian Navy lost 20 ships during the war, but sank 40 enemy warships and 36 merchant vessels. Altogether 73 vessels were «probably sunk» or damaged and 20 aircraft shot down.

The Air Force shot down 253 enemy planes, with 42 «probables» and 151 damaged, sank 5 submarines (13 probables) and destroyed or damaged great numbers of enemy shipping and vehicles etc.

Ships of the Merchant Marine played a very important part in supplying the Allied forces. (See under «Shipping»).

The Norwegian Home Front was organized 1941 and included espionage, sabotage, propaganda and military units.

Although the war situation prevented extensive military operations by the Home Front, its formation and existence was very important for public morale and resistance.

ORDERS AND DECORATIONS

«Den Kongelige Sanct Olavs Orden» (The Royal Order of St. Olav) was instituted 1847. It has 4 classes: Grand Cross (Storkors) — Commander — Knight, 1. and 2. class. The grand cross may be conferred «with chain» and the commander's cross «with a star».

«Medaljen for borgerdåd» (For Outstanding Services as a Citizen) in gold or silver, was instituted 1819.

«Medaljen for edel dåd» (For Heroic Deeds) in gold or silver, instituted 1885, awarded for exceptional (noteworthy) feats of lifesaving or similar deeds.

«Kongens fortjenstmedalje» (For Civil Services) in gold or silver, instituted 1908, awarded for outstanding or long and faithful service.

«St. Olavsmedaljen», instituted 1939, awarded by the King for contribution to advancement of Norwegian goodwill abroad etc.

«St. Olavsmed. med ekegren» (St. O.med. w. oak leaves), instituted 1942—

43 as a war decoration, awarded by the King for personal contribution to Norway's cause during the war.

«Krigskorset med sverd» (War Cross with Sword), instituted 1941, is the highest-ranking Norwegian decoration. For personal gallantry or exceptional leadership in action.

«Haakon VII frihetskors» (H. VII Cross of Freedom) and frihetsmedalje (H. VII Medal of Freedom) instituted 1945. Awarded to military or civilian persons who have made outstanding (notable) contributions to the Norwegian cause during the war.

«Krigsmedaljen» (War Medal), instituted 1941, awarded to Norwegian or foreign personell for meritorious service or conduct in action.

«Haakon VII 70-års medalje» (H. VII 70th Anniversary Memorial Medal) awarded to personnel serving in Norwegian forces 3/8 1942.

«Deltagermedaljen» (Participation Medal) awarded for service during the war 1940/45. «Rosett» (Bar) added for service both in Norway 1940 and abroad.

NORWEGIAN DECORATIONS



Top row: Order of St. Olav — Medal for Outstanding Services — Medal for Heroic Deeds. Middle row: H VII Cross of Freedom — King's Medal for Civil Service — H VII Medal of Freedom — War Cross with Sword. Bottom row: St. Olav's Medal with Oak Leaves — War Medal — Participation Medal with bar — H VII 70th Anniversary Memorial Medal.

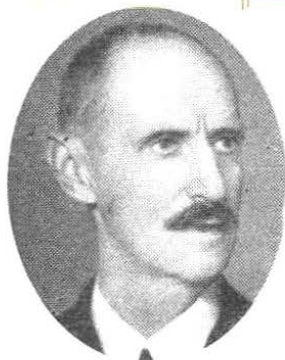




The Official
Coat of Arms



Merchant Flag -- Naval Flag
King's Flag -- Crown Prince's Flag



King Haakon VII



Crown Princess Märtha



Crown Prince Olav



Princess Ragnhild



Princess Astrid



Prince Harald



Prime Minister
E. Gerhardsen

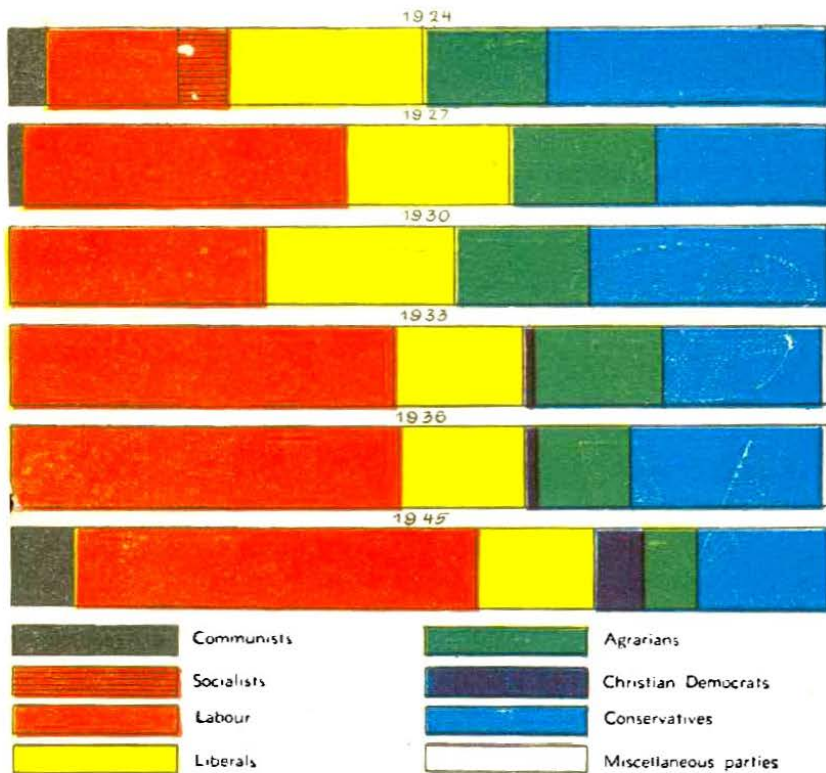


President
of the Storting
C. F. Monsen



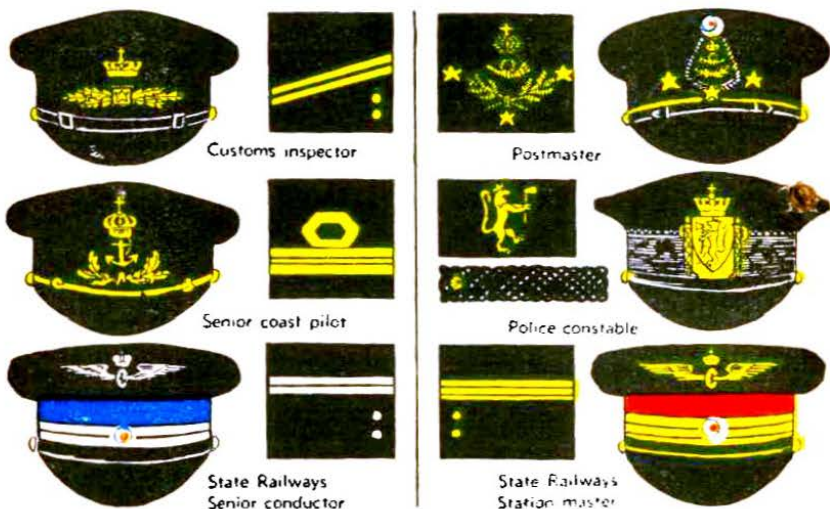
Foreign Minister
H. Lange

COMPOSITION OF PARLIAMENT (STORTING)

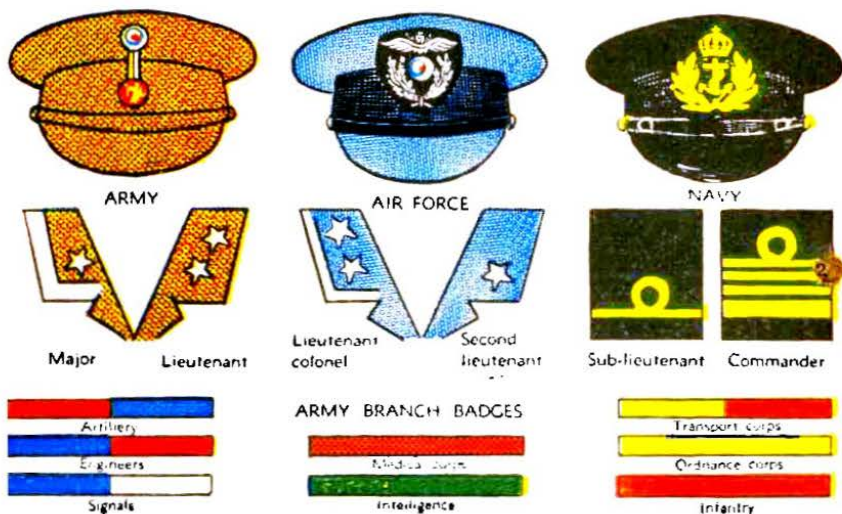


NORWEGIAN UNIFORMS

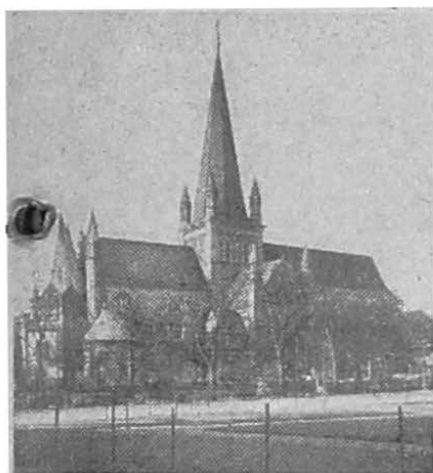
Civilian uniforms:



Military uniforms:



THE CHURCH



The Cathedral at Trondheim, destroyed and reconstructed several times.

The Evangelical-Lutheran Church is the National Church of Norway, as laid down in § 3 of the Constitution.

There is, however complete freedom of religion, enabling all members of dissenting churches to worship after their fashion.

The church is administered by the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, and all servants are thus subordinate to the King and the Parliament.

The country is divided into 8 dioceses, with sees in Oslo, Hamar, Tønsberg, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø. These are subdivided into 91 deaneries, 525 parishes and 1024 congregational districts. Services are held in more than 1200 churches and chapels, served by approx. 750 clergymen. The average congregation thus numbers 4000, which in sparsely populated districts along the coast makes the work of the minister extremely difficult, even hazardous under unfavourable weather conditions.

Almost 97 % of the population belong to the State Church. Of the

remaining 90.000 people, there are 66.000 members of various free churches, such as Roman and Greek Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Orthodox Jews etc., as well as 24.000 not belonging to any faith or society.

All services by the church: baptism, confirmation, wedding and funeral ceremonies are free of charge for its members. The salaries and pensions of church servants are paid by the State. More than 85 % of all marriages are performed by the church, baptism and confirmation is almost universal and funerals (burials or cremation) nearly always solemnized by the ministers.

Numerous religious organizations support and supplement the work of the State Church, through lay services by travelling evangelists, Sunday schools, bible schools etc., as well as financial aid, publication of religious books etc.

Norwegian missionaries abroad have been very active. There are altogether 18 missionary organizations, with more than 350 European missionaries in the field, serving congregations of at least 180.000 baptized members.



Modern parish church near Oslo.

EDUCATION



Oslo University. Modern buildings of the Science department at Blindern

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Since 1860 elementary education has been free and compulsory for all Norwegian children between 7 and 14 years of age. Though parents may give their children individual, equivalent training, practically all children attend public schools, where teaching, and to some extent even books etc., is free. In 1940/41 there were more than 300,000 children in public schools, as against only 1400 in private schools.

Public school expenses are divided between the State and municipal authorities according to special regulations. Dental and medical care and in some municipalities also free meals («Oslo Breakfast») are provided. Teachers in public school must be graduates of the Teachers' College, either a 4-year course, or a 2-year course based on students' exam. In 1940/41 there were 8700 teachers (male & female) in rural districts and 2500 in city schools.

Children who are physically or mentally handicapped, receive their training in special schools. There are 4 public state schools for the deaf, 2 for the blind, 4 for feeble-minded and 2 for underprivileged children as well as municipal schools for abnormal children.

Many children pass on to «continuation schools» (framhaldsskoler), of which there are about 300. Their curriculum is based on public school exams and emphasizes practical work. — Other continuation courses with a broad, general scope are the so-called

«peoples' high schools» (folkehøgskoler) or country schools, 40 in all.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The first Norwegian high schools, the so-called Cathedral schools, were founded as early as the 12. century. The present organization is based on Realskole and «Gymnasium». The former, of 3 years duration, aims to give a solid, general training. There are plans to divide even this elementary training into more specialized courses.

The «Gymnasium» is the basis of university education, and one can choose between the following courses or faculties: Science (chosen by 53 % of students), Modern languages (especially English literature and history) — 45 %, Nordic, Latin, Greek or Russian.

The number of teachers was in 1943 2900, of which 1300 had their University degree and pedagogic course. There were altogether 272 high schools, 19 of them state schools.

OTHER SCHOOLS

State, municipal and private technical and special schools are found all over the country. They are partly based on public school exams only as entrance qualifications, while others demand junior (realskole-eksamen) or senior (artium) matriculation. Schools of this type are: Elementary technical, technical, handicraft, commercial, agricultural etc. as well as schools for seamen, fishermen, domestic science workers etc.

UNIVERSITIES

Oslo University, founded 1811, was 1947/48 attended by 6000 students, the larger number of which were studying languages (1840), law (1715), science (820) and medicine (720). There were 4730 male and 1270 female students. Duration of the courses varies from approx. 4½ years (pharmacy) to 8 years (medicine), but generally speaking the students may take their own time and attend only those lectures which they consider essential. Some of the courses, however, include seminars where attendance is compulsory.

The **University of Bergen**, founded 1948, is attended by more than 500 students. Courses comprise science, philosophy and medicine.

The **Technical University** (Norges Tekniske Høgskole) at Trondheim was founded 1900, education started 1910. About 1000 students annually receive their training as architects or engineers (mining, civil, electrical, chemical and mechanical). The courses are of 4½ years' duration (architects & chemical engineers 5 years).

Agricultural High School (Norges Landbruks-høgskole) at As near Oslo, carries out research and educates specialists in agriculture, gardening, forestry, dairying and economic surveying.

Dental High School (Norges Tannlegehøgskole) in Oslo, founded 1909, carries out research in dentistry, and educates 50 dentists annually. Duration: 4 years.

Veterinary High School (Norges Veterinærhøgskole) in Oslo, founded 1935. 15-20 graduates per year, course lasts approx. 6 years.

Commercial High School (Norges Handelshøgskole) in Bergen, is based on senior matriculation or elementary commercial high school. 70 students graduate annually after a 3 or 4 year course, the latter qualifying for a commercial teachers' license.

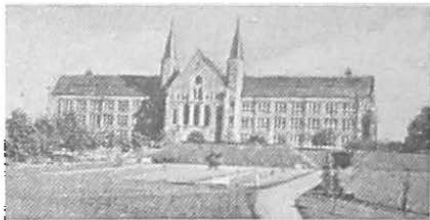
Teachers' High School (Norges Lærerhøgskole) at Lade near Trondheim, founded 1922, gives public school teachers further training in pedagogic, psychological and scientific subjects as well as history, English and religion.



Oslo University.



Bergen University.



Technical University at Trondheim.



Agricultural High School at As

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE



HEALTH SERVICE

The state administration of public health is centralized in Helsedirektoratet (the Directorate of Public Health), a section of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The directorate has branches for general hygienic matters and for the supervision of medical personnel, dentists and apothecaries, and also includes expert inspectors of tuberculosis and mental diseases. The local representatives of the health authorities are the county public health officers, all fully qualified doctors.

The local administration of health functions is performed by Helserådet (Municipal Board of Health) with the local health officer as chairman and members elected by the municipal council, at least one woman.

Norway has about 3000 doctors, or

one doctor per 1000 inhabitants. Most of the doctors are general practitioners. Specialists are mainly found in the larger towns. There are 1500 midwives.

Hospitals

1944:	Number	Beds
General hospitals	206	14,800
Tuberculosis sanatoriums	127	5,100
Mental hospitals	22	5,900

Owing to geographical conditions there are several smaller hospitals with relatively primitive equipment. In every main part of the country there are, however, central hospitals with specialists and modern medical equipment for diagnosis and treatment.

Thanks to a vigorous campaign and the introduction of new methods in the years before the war there was a distinct decrease in the number of tuberculosis cases. A new feature in the warfare against tuberculosis is the compulsory X-ray control combined with B.C.G. vaccination. Norway has a well developed system of pre-natal and infant health control.

The most prominent health organizations are:

Norges Røde Kors (The Norwegian Red Cross) — 100,000 members.

Norske Kvinners Sanitetsforening (Norwegian Women's Health Organization) — 110,000 members.

Nasjonalforeningen mot Tuberkulose (The National Organization against Tuberculosis) — 150,000 members.

Norsk Folkehjelp (Norwegian People's Relief) — 170,000 members.

Norway has 1500 dentists. In most towns and municipalities there is instituted a system of school dentists, taking care of the teeth of school children from 7—14 years of age. A general «People's Dental Care» planned.

Principal Causes of Death 1941.

	Total	Rural districts	Towns	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Cancer	4140	2828	1312	13.99
Heart diseases	3390	2240	1150	11.45
Apoplexy	2878	1970	908	9.72
Pneumonia	2846	2000	846	9.62
Senility	2178	1808	300	7.36
Tuberculosis	1956	1411	545	6.61

Social Benefits and Reliefs

Almost all wage-earners in Norway earning less than kr. 8,000 per year are compulsory members of a National Health Security System. In this way they and their families are secured free medical care, a certain allowance during illness or pregnancy and other benefits. The system also includes fishermen and seamen, and there is even optional, voluntary membership for other wage-earners and persons in independent positions. It is estimated that about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population of Norway belong to the insurance system. The compulsory members pay $\frac{3}{10}$ of the fee, while $\frac{6}{10}$ is paid by the employer and $\frac{1}{10}$ by the State and municipality.

Every person engaged in dangerous work or in undertakings employing mechanical power is insured against accidents and certain diseases. An injured person is entitled to free medical treatment and eventually to a monetary compensation if his working capacity is lost or reduced. The insurance fee is paid by the employer. A similar insurance against accidents is also instituted for sailors and fishermen. The insurances against accidents and illnesses is administered by Rikstrygdeverket (The National Health Security Bureau).

With some exceptions wage-earners with an annual income between kr. 600 and kr. 9000 are insured against unemployment. Subject to certain conditions the insured, in case of enforced unemployment, is entitled

to a monetary allowance varying with his previous income.

An act of 1936 introduced a system of Old-age pension. According to this act every Norwegian subject is entitled to an old-age pension on reaching the age of 70 years, or, in the case of married couples, when one of the spouses attains this age. The pension is paid in full to persons having no other means of income. If they have other sources of income, the pension is gradually reduced, and no pension is paid to persons whose income exceeds a certain amount, varying for the different parts of the country.

The old-age pension is administered by municipal insurance boards and controlled by the Insurance Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pension expenses is paid by the municipalities, $\frac{1}{4}$ by the State. All tax-payers, with the exception of personal tax-payers under 18 and over 69 years, pay 1% of their estimated income as old-age pensions fee.

The newest feature in Norwegian social insurance is the «children's pension». Every mother is paid an annual allowance of kr. 180.— for every child under 18 years, except the first. (In the case of widows and unmarried mothers even the first child.)

Some municipalities have introduced additional measures, such as the «mother pensions». There are plans to embody all these various forms of securities in a coordinated national security plan.

Housing and Reconstruction

Even before the last war, the standard of housing in Norway was not satisfactory, and extensive building programs were under way in the main cities, while country homes largely needed modernizing.

The post-war situation is far more serious owing mainly to war damage, particularly in Northern Norway — lack of repair and maintenance during the war — while at the same time the population has increased considerably, particularly in larger cities. As a result it is estimated that there is now an urgent need for 100,000 flats (apartments).

About 14,500 new flats were fi-

nished in 1947, while 15,250 were under construction 1. June 1948.

Bottlenecks in the rebuilding program are mainly caused by shortages of certain types of materials, and a quota system has been enforced to ensure a fair distribution. All matters concerning building plans are administered by the Directorate of Housing («Bollgdirektoratet»).

Financing of new buildings has been facilitated through loans by the Housing Bank («Husbanken»).

In order to make the fullest use of existing housing facilities, a strict system of requisitioning of vacant rooms in private homes has been instituted.

Other social problems

The Legal Position of Women.

The first important step in the emancipation of women was the granting of equal legacy rights of daughters and sons in 1854. In the years up to 1882 women gradually were admitted to the higher schools, and later gained admittance to all university studies.

The marriage law of 1888 granted the married woman full control over her own earnings. In 1910 the women gained full municipal franchise, and in 1913 franchise to the election of the Storting. Another act of 1913 admitted women to the higher posts in the State services, with certain exceptions.

The marriage act of 1937 is based on the principle of equal rights of both spouses. It may be said that in principle the Norwegian women are now fully emancipated. In the present Storting there are 6 women of a total of 150 representatives. The Acting Minister of Social affairs is a woman.

Marriage and Divorce.

The regulations for marriage and divorce are found in the act of 1918, with important supplements in an act of 1937. Marriage may be performed by the church or by certain civil authorities. Principally the possessions of each party become the mutual property of both, but according to the marriage settlement, each party may retain his part as his separate property.

On the application of both spouses, a separation may be granted. When, after the separation, the parties have lived apart for one year, they must apply to the Ministry of Justice for a divorce. If the separation has lasted for two years, one of the

spouses may request the granting of a divorce. Prior to the granting of a divorce or a separation, a conciliation must have been attempted. In certain cases one or both parties may request a divorce by judgement.

Illegitimate children have the same legacy after the father as children born in wedlock. They may use the surname of their father, but they also have the right to the surname of their mother, which the legitimate children do not have.

In 1945 the number of divorces was 1918 (7.7%). Of 62,241 children born in 1944, 4546 (7.3%) were born out of wedlock.

The Temperance Movement.

The temperance movement dates from about 1840. It gradually gained force and became an important factor in Norwegian politics. During the years 1917—1923 there was total prohibition in Norway against liquor as well as strong wines. On account of the prohibition there arose considerable difficulties with regard to Norway's export of fish and other products to wine-producing countries. There also was an ever growing practice of smuggling.

In 1923 the prohibition on strong wines was abolished, and after a plebiscite in 1926 also the prohibition on spirits. The sale of wine and spirits is now carried out through a semi-official Wine Monopoly (Vinmonopolet).

Juvenile Delinquency

has never been a very serious problem in Norway. A slight increase was noticeable in the immediate post-war period, but has been completely controlled.

Labour

Labour Conditions.

The «Workmen Protection Act» (Arbeidervernloven), enacted 1935, contains regulations concerning the protection of wage-earners in private manufacturing, building and business enterprises with regard to illness and accidents. It also contains regulations concerning the conditions

of work — especially stipulations of the working hours — 8 hours per day, 48 h. per week. The «Vacation Act» of 1947 institutes a minimum vacation of 18 days with full pay.

There are similar laws or regulations concerning the conditions of workers occupied in fishing, shipping, agriculture and public administration.

Unemployment Policy.

Norway has a comprehensive system of labour exchanges, with the Labour Directorate (Arbeidsdirektoratet) as the central institution. In every county this directorate has local offices with the special purpose of studying the possibilities of employment. Before the war Norway had a grave unemployment problem, but since 1945 there has been full employment, the main problem now being the distribution of the available workers to the different branches of industry. The principle of «rights to work for everybody» has been agreed upon and embodied in the joint program of all political parties which was laid down in 1945.

From 1938 an insurance against unemployment has been instituted.

Trade Unions and Employers' Associations.

The first Norwegian Trade Unions date from about 1870. They comprised only workers in manufacturing enterprises. From about 1900 also workers in the building industries were organized. To-day there are 39 national Trade Unions, comprising

workers in manufacturing and building as well as in agriculture and fishing and persons employed in offices and public services.

Together these unions form the Trade Union Federation (Arbeidernes faguge landsorganisasjon) founded 1899, with a total membership of 400,000. The employers are correspondingly organized in various associations — the central organization being The Norwegian Employers Federation (Norsk arbeidsgiverforening).

The settlement of labour conflicts normally is accomplished by means of negotiations between the federation of the workers and the employers. Strikes and lock-outs are considered legal, but there is instituted a system of mediation, mainly centralized at the office of the national mediator (Riksmeklingsmannen).

To avoid unnecessary strikes, a special agreement specifies that all wage disputes are referred to a Wage Board, the decisions of which may not be appealed. Furthermore it is laid down that if the cost of living index rises above a certain point, an automatic proportionate increase in wages shall follow.

COMMUNICATIONS

Roads and Automobiles.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, the roads of Norway are generally narrow and do not on the whole satisfy the demands of modern traffic. The highways between the different parts of the country are, however, considered good, although very few are as yet equipped with a permanent surface.

The roads are well equipped with signposts, road numbers and other signs indicating traffic regulations, parking and camping facilities. There is right-hand driving. The speed limit is 38 m. p. h. on open country roads, 27 m. p. h. on other roads and 21 m. p. h. in towns. Penalties for driving while under the influence of alcohol (0.5 ‰) are very severe, and strictly enforced.

Before the war Norway had reached

a relatively high degree of motorization, with 1 automobile per 32 inhabitants, against 1 per 29 inhabitants in Sweden, 1 per 25 in Denmark and 1 per 20 in Great Britain.

Tourists from abroad who wish to take their cars along to Norway, must possess a special customs license — carnet — for automobiles, which is issued by the automobile associations of the different countries and valid for 1 year. Drivers' licenses are issued to motorists in possession of valid national drivers' licenses. International licenses (permis international de conduire) are also valid in Norway.

Detailed information with regard to motoring in Norway may be had at the offices of the national automobile associations and in travel bureaus.



Trollstig-veien, an impressive example of daring road construction on the west coast.

Organizations:

Kongelig Norsk Automobilklubb (Royal Norwegian Automobile Club), Parkveien 68, Oslo.
 Norges Automobil-Forbund (Norwegian Association of Automobiles), Kirkegaten 14-18, Oslo.
 Norsk Motorklubb (Norwegian Motor Club), Nedre Vollgate 1, Oslo.

Statistics:

Length of roads 1944

Highways	22 400 km = 13 900 miles
Other roads	22 000 » = 13 700 »
Total	44 400 km = 28 600 miles

Number of motor vehicles 1947:

Private cars	55 415
Taxis	3 895
Buses	4 011
Lorries (trucks)	44 586
Other automobiles	967
Total	108 974
Motor bicycles	21 381

Railways

Norwegian State Railways (N.S.B.) include practically all railroads in Norway. As of 1. Jan. 1948 its network included 2680 miles (=4305 km) normal track (width 4 ft 8½" = 1435 m) of which 432 miles (= 694 km) are electrically operated, also 142 miles (= 228 km) narrow gauge track. The rolling stock consists of 504 steam locomotives, 63 electric locomotives, 4900 axles of coaches and 24 500 axles of freight cars.

Highest Mountain Passages.

Bergensbanen (betw. Oslo and Bergen) 4270 feet above sea level at Fagernut (Taugevatn) near Finse.
 Dovrebanen (betw. Oslo and Trondheim) 3435 feet above sea level near Hjerkin.

All information regarding fares, travel facilities and conditions are given at all railway stations and by the State Railways' Travel Bureaus in Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Kristiansand, Stavanger and Lillehamr.

Longest Norwegian Tunnels:

1 Kvineshei	on Sorlandsbanen	9930 yards,	9064 m	in length
2 Høgebostad	»	9280 »	8474	»
3 Gyland	»	6250 »	5717	»
4 Gravehals	» Bergensbanen	5820 »	5311	»
5 Tronås	» Sorlandsbanen	3490 »	3184	»
6 Sira	»	3450 »	3157	»
7 Medjå	» Nordlandsbanen	2801 »	2557	»
8 Haversting	» Bergensbanen	2515 »	2300	»
9 Drangsdalen	» Sorlandsbanen	2372 »	2164	»
10 Grøhel	»	2181 »	1990	»

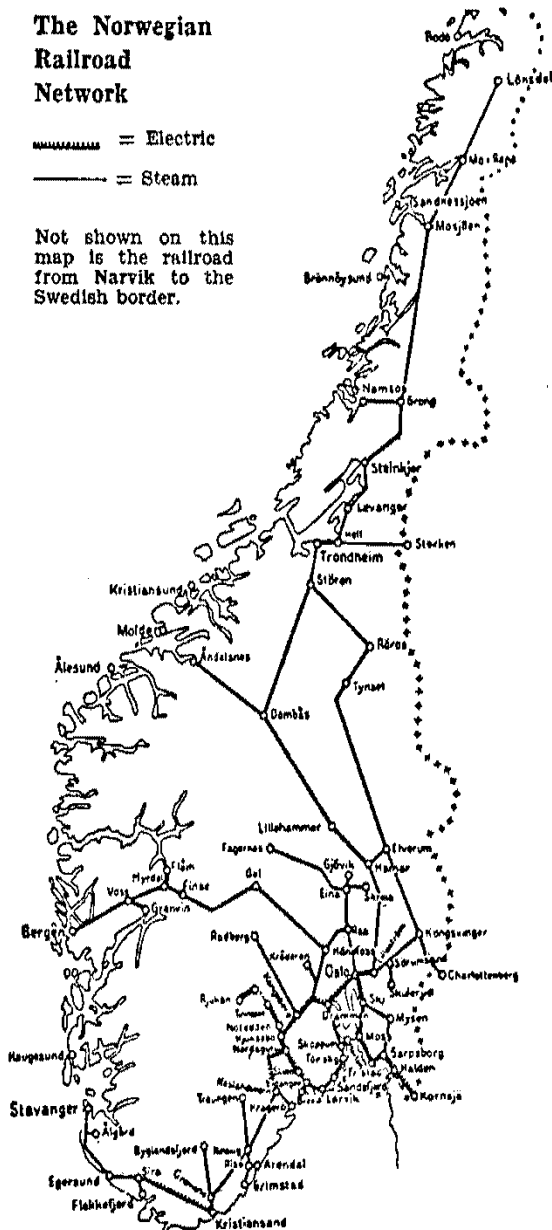
Distances from Oslo to:

	Miles
Arendal	198
Bergen	308
Brevik	126
Dombås	214
Drammen	33
Elverum	98
Fagernes	130
Finse	188
Gjøvik	157
Grong	77
Grong	481
Halden	85
Hamar	78
Hell	364
Hokksund	43
Holmestrand	54
Horten	67
Hønefoss	56
Kongsberg	62
Kongsvinger	62
Kornsjø	105
Kragerø	154
Kristiansand	227
Krøder	76
Larvik	99
Levanger	396
Lillehammer	114
Moss	37
Narvik	1220
Notodden	90
Oppdal	268
Porsgrunn	122
Rjukan	138
Rødberg	120
Røros	248
Sandefjord	87
Skien	114
Stavanger	374
Steinkjer	428
Støren	312
Tinnoset	108
Trondheim	346
Tonsberg	72
Voss	241
Voss	143
Åndalsnes	285

The Norwegian Railroad Network

----- = Electric
 ————— = Steam

Not shown on this map is the railroad from Narvik to the Swedish border.



Some Swedish and Danish Stations:

Charlottenberg	98
Göteborg	222
Hälsingborg	374
Stockholm	358
Storlien	410
København	406

Aviation

Civil Aviation in Norway

is administered by a Directorate of Aviation. In addition to the National Airlines (DNL) there are 11 smaller private companies, operating altogether about 70 aircraft in services including taxi, ambulance, freight, non-scheduled passenger transport and instruction. The best known of these companies is Braathen South American & Far East Airtransport (SAFE) which has undertaken long range charter flights in the Middle and Far East.

All Norwegian aircraft are marked with the nationality letters LN.

Aerodromes suitable for international traffic are the following: Oslo—Fornebu: 3 runways: 1400, 1300 & 770 yds, seaplane base. Stavanger—Sola: 2 runways: 2200, 1970 & 1970 yds, seaplane base. Kjevik (Kristiansand): 1 runway: 1750 yds, seaplane base. Gardermoen: 2 runways: 2200 & 2200 yds.

Norwegian Airlines (DNL) and Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)

«Det Norske Luftfartsselskap» (DNL) is a state-supported shareholders company, founded 1/4.1946.

According to an agreement of 10. Feb. 1948, DNL operates as a section of the joint Scandinavian Airlines System which is connected with most important European cities through daily routes, and also operates routes on Africa, South America and New York.

In 1947 DNL flew more than 5,000,000 km (3.5 mill. miles) carrying almost 100,000 passengers, 350 met. tons of mail and 650 met. tons of freight, while in the same period all sections of the SAS carried 441,000 pass., 4,150 tons of freight and 2,650 tons of mail. The SAS route network has a total length of 93,000 miles. Altogether 84 aircraft are operated by the companies, 21 of them 4-engine, long-range transports, and more than 7,500 persons are employed by SAS.

Distances, Times and Fares from Oslo by air.

From Oslo to:	Distance:		Flying time:	Fare N. kr.	
	Km	Miles		Single	Return
Amsterdam	940	584	3 h 45 min.	361	650
Athens	3 860	2 400	39 > 30 >	1 305	2 349
Bergen	441	274	1 > 35 >	110	220
Bruxelles	1 095	681	6 > 25 >	415	747
Buenos Ayres	13 054	8 120	54 > 15 >	4 145	7 401
Cairo	5 364	3 330	23 > 5 >	1 681	3 026
Copenhagen	506	314	2 > 10 >	135	243
Genève	2 061	1 282	8 > 10 >	595	1 071
Glasgow	1 014	632	3 > 5 >	419	754
Gothenburg	256	160	1 > 5 >	75	135
Hamburg	698	433	4 > 10 >	270	486
Helsinki	833	518	7 > 45 >	312	562
Istanbul	4 353	2 710	32 > 35 >	1 411	2 540
Khartoum	6 987	4 330	64 > 15 >	2 352	4 234
Lisbon	3 310	2 047	14 > 25 >	972	1 750
London	1 191	742	4 > 15 >	475	855
Marseilles	2 101	1 305	12 > 5 >	692	1 246
Montevideo	12 818	7 995	52 > 15 >	4 100	7 305
Moscow via Helsinki	1 722	1 072		725	1 305
Nairobi	9 082	5 640	89 > 45 >	3 180	5 724
New York	8 228	5 105	20 > 40 >	2 014	3 625
Paris	1 329	828	6 > 0 >	492	886
Prague	1 121	697	6 > 10 >	498	896
Río de Janeiro	11 030	6 880	45 > 5 >	3 725	6 705
Rome	2 735	1 697	9 > 30 >	901	1 622
Stockholm	480	298	2 > 5 >	132	238
Teheran	6 571	4 075	25 > 50 >	2 321	4 178
Tromsø	1 296	806	7 > 40 >	380	760
Warsaw (via Stockholm)	1 350	839	10 > 5 >	479	862
Zurich	1 511	934	6 > 35 >	554	997

Postal service

Postal Rates:

For most types of ordinary mail, rates differ only from one of following zones to the other. Zone I: Local postal districts. Zone II: Scandinavia, Iceland, Finland. Zone III: The rest of the world.

ORDINARY RATES (in öre) I II III

Letters up to 20 g (¾ oz.)	15	25	40
Letters 20-125 g (¾-4½ oz.)	25	50	40*
Post cards, single	15	15	25
— answer prepaid	30	30	50

* + 20 öre per 20 g.

Air Mail:

Ordinary letters and cards are normally sent by air to Belgium, France, Finland, Iceland, Netherland, Portugal, Spain, U. K., U. S. S. R. (Europe), Switzerland and Czechoslovakia without extra charge. Ord-

nary letters up to 5 g. destined for places in North and Central America are sent by air without extra charge between Oslo and New York, from where they are distributed by ordinary conveyances.

All information regarding postal rates and air mail is given at the post offices.

Postal Service Statistics.

	1941	1946
Number of post offices	4 732	4 368
Persons employed	9 014	9 673
Postal matters conveyed: (in 1000)		
Total	352 429	548 689
Letters	140 338	205 491
Newspapers etc.	145 284	254 417
Inland service	339 445	516 194
Foreign traffic	12 974	32 495

Telegraph & Telephone

Telegram Rates between Norway and Some Foreign Countries and Towns.

(Ordinary telegrams)

Min. rate: Per word:
Kr. Kr.

France	2.60	0.52
Belgium	2.45	0.49
Netherland	2.40	0.44
Great Britain	2.40	0.42
Switzerland	2.45	0.49
USA, New York	—	1.95
— Illinois	—	2.60
— California	—	3.05
Argentina	—	4.95
Brazil	—	4.25

Further information may be obtained at all telegraph offices.

Telephone Rates for Calls between Oslo and Some Foreign Countries.

(Ordinary calls)

Per 3 Per minute
minutes exceeding
Kr.: 3 min Kr.:

Great Britain	16.05	5.35
France (Paris)	15.15	5.05
Netherland	11.25	3.75
Belgium	11.70	3.90
Switzerland	18.30	6.10
USA	60.00	20.00
Canada	60.00	20.00
Canada, B. C.	75.00	25.00
Argentina	81.00	27.00
Brazil	75.00	25.00

Statistics.

	1939—40	1945—46		1939—40	1945—46
Number of stations	3 104	2930	Length of lines km	40 232	49 181
Persons employed	10 055	12 363	Telephone calls (in 1000):		
Total number of telegrams (in 1000)	3 949.6	7 964.6	Interurban calls	18 147	30 968
Inland service	2 385.7	6 755.6	Local calls	168 269	301 088
Foreign traffic	1 563.9	1 209.0	Calls in foreign traffic	406	469

SHIPPING

Development of the Merchant Fleet.

Before and during the war. At the outbreak of World War II, the Norwegian merchant fleet amounted to almost 4,900,000 gross tons and Norway ranked as no. 4 among the shipping nations of the world after Great Britain, U. S. A. and Japan. Tonnage per head was 1,66 gr. t. 62% of the fleet were motorships and 25% were under 5 years of age. Norway's merchant fleet was in fact the most modern in the world. 43% of the fleet were tankers (about 2.1 mill. gr. t.) and Norway at that time had the biggest fleet of motortankers in the world. From 2. September 1939, to 9. April 1940, when the Germans invaded Norway, 44 vessels of about 106,000 gr. t. were sunk through war action. On 9. April only about 600,000 gr. t. oceangoing tonnage was in Norwegian waters, while 1052 vessels of about 4 mill. gr. t. were outside the Allied blockade. In June 1940 this fleet was placed at the disposal of the Allies under the management of The Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission (Nortraship), London and New York. It is generally acknowledged that these ships played a most important part in the war efforts of the allied powers, especially the big tanker fleet which carried oil supplies to the various theatres of war.

During the war the Norwegian merchant fleet sustained very heavy losses both in vessels and men. Of the fleet outside the German control, 425 vessels of about 1,928,000 gr. t. were sunk, while 192 vessels of 317,000 gr. t. operating within the Allied blockade were lost. In all, 49% of the fleet per 1/9-1939 or 661 vessels of about 2,351,000 gr. t. were sunk from 1/9-1939 to 8/5-1945 with a loss of 3400 Norwegian seamen. During World War I nearly 50% of the fleet was sunk, although Norway was then neutral.

The situation today. When the war ended, the Norwegian merchant fleet was reduced to 637 vessels of about 2,200,000 gr. t. outside of Norway, as well as 3461 smaller vessels,

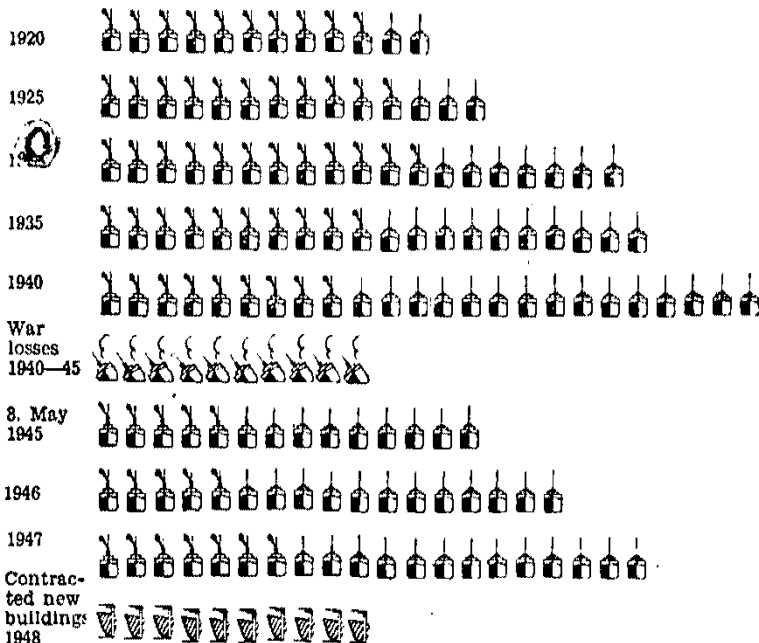
totalling 526,600 gr. t. in Norwegian waters. Most of the ships needed extensive repairs after the heavy war use. During the summer of 1945, 26 new-buildings of about 200,000 gr. t. were delivered to Norwegian owners in Swedish yards. These vessels were ordered long before the war and partly finished during the war, but to avoid their falling into the hands of the Germans, they were only delivered when Norway was liberated. During the war Norwegian owners had «illegally» placed a good many contracts with Norwegian and Swedish yards and just after the liberation the Norwegian owners continued placing orders for new-buildings, not only in Norway and Sweden, but also in Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium and Italy. Up to 1. January 1948, a total of about 2,000,000 gr. t. had been contracted at Norwegian and foreign yards with deliveries up to 1952. These contracts represent a value of about 2615 million N. kr. About half of the vessels contracted are tankers. There is also a great number of modern cargo liners, while the smaller tramps are comparatively few. Most of the vessels belonging to the last group will be built in Norway. The major part of the Norwegian contracts are placed in Sweden, namely a total of about 876,000 gr. t. In Great Britain there are placed contracts for a tonnage of about 600,000 gr. t.

Plans for the future. On 1. January 1948, the Norwegian Merchant fleet consisted of 1776 ocean-going vessels of about 3,985,000 gr. t., of which 244 vessels of about 1,594,000 gr. t. were tankers. The average age of the fleet is about 13 years and nearly 2/3 of the fleet were motorships. With the new-buildings now on order, Norway's merchant fleet will probably be rebuilt to its 1940 size in 1950/51, although the quality will be inferior, and extensive modernization is still needed before the pre-war standard is reached. Norway today ranks as no. 3 among the nations, while the tonnage per inhabitant is reduced to 1.29 gr. t.

Tonnage of the Norwegian Merchant Fleet 1920—1948

This diagram shows ship in operation, war losses and contracted new buildings.

Each ship represents 200,000 gross tons, steamships (a plume of smoke) and motorships are shown separately.



Norwegian Shipowners

Norwegian shipping today is based mainly on «tramp» vessels — charter transport — rather than liners, and Norwegian shipowners have been pioneers in many fields. Tankers have for several years been a Norwegian specialty, while modern cargo ships, notably for quick delivery of fruit, form an important part of the fleet.

Ships of the Norwegian merchant fleet are found in all parts of the world, and large shipowning companies abroad have been founded by Norwegians.

Norwegian shipowners operate en-

tirely without government subsidies, and heavy taxation makes it hard to carry out the extensive building and reorganization program made necessary by the war. The largest shipowning companies, which take their place among the leading companies of the world, include: Wilh. Wilhelmsen, Oslo (36 ships of 335,000 t. d. w.), the largest privately owned company in the world today — Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S, Bergen, Lief Hoegh & Co. A/S, Oslo, and Fred. Olsen & Co., Oslo, which has the largest number of ships: 41.

Shipping Organizations:

Norges Rederforbund (Norwegian Shipowners' Association), Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo.
 Nordisk Skibsførerforening (Nordic Shipowners' Association), Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo.
 Norsk Sjømannsforbund (Norwegian Seamen's Union), Grev Wedels plass, Oslo.

Norwegian Ships of Today.



M/S «Venus», new passenger liner Bergen—Newcastle. Rebuilt 1947.



M/S «Kongstein», tanke., 14.000 gr. t.



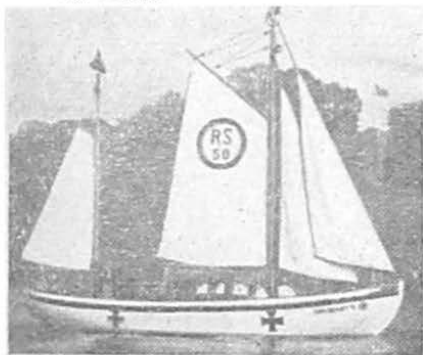
M/S «Pacific Express», fruit carrier, 4200 tons d.w. Typical of modern Norwegian cargo ships in these waters.



M/S «Cometa», cargo liner (shelter-deck). 5125 gr. t.

Lifesaving Vessels.

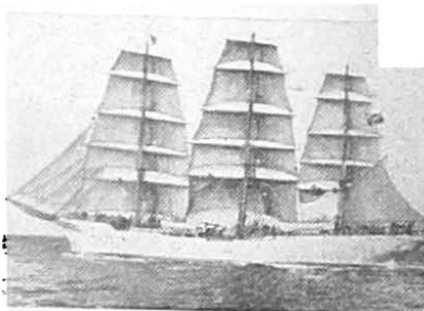
The Norwegian Lifeboat Association is entirely based on voluntary contributions. The Association operates today a fleet of some 30 modern motor vessels about 40—50 feet long, as well as 35 land stations along the Norwegian coast. In 1947 61 men were saved from death and 2 vessels from total loss, while 4319 men and 1204 vessels were assisted during winter time. These lifeboats are of the greatest importance for the big fisheries taking place along the Norwegian coast, and they have indeed performed many heroic lifesaving deeds.



Welfare and Training.

Welfare institutions for sailors abroad are partly government-operated, partly run by missionary organizations, and include churches, reading rooms, organized sports etc. Most ships have good libraries.

Most Norwegian seamen are recruited from the coastal districts and receive no special training before going to sea. There are, however, today 5 training ships for young sailors, all sailing vessels of 120 to 2500 tons. About 500 boys go through training courses on these vessels each year. — Advanced training of sailors takes place in seamen's schools all over the country, where engineers, stewards, mates and captains are educated and authorized.



TRAVELLING IN NORWAY

1. PLANNING YOUR TRIP TO NORWAY

Norwegian Travel Bureaux will be found in most larger cities abroad. They provide all necessary information regarding transportation, hotels etc.

Norway Travel Association (Head office: Landslaget for Reiseliv i Norge, H. Heyerdahlsgt. 1, Oslo) has established branch offices in London, New York, Stockholm, Copenhagen and Brussels.

Norwegian organizations catering to special groups of tourists, and which will furnish information on request, include:

The Norwegian Touring Club (Den Norske Turistforening, Stortingsgt. 28, Oslo) which operates some 30 lodges and cabins, mostly in the mountains. Information service for hikers and mountaineers.

Youth Hostels' Association (Landslaget for Norges Ungdomsherberger, Torgt. 17, Oslo) a member of the International Youth Hostels' Ass'n. About 100 hostels all over the country, mainly for cyclists and hikers.

Automobile Clubs — see «Roads and Automobiles» p. 23.

Visas are not required for visitors from Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Netherland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, France, Great Britain and British Colonies, Ireland (Eire) and for tourists from USA (not immigrants). Foreigners

intending to seek employment in Norway, must obtain permission beforehand, through a Norwegian embassy, legation or consulate.

2. ENTERING NORWAY

Passport control and customs inspection take place en route in trains, in the harbour or at the airport. All money should be declared to customs officials. Foreign currency must not be sold in Norway except through banks. Arrival of foreigners should be reported to local police authorities within 2 days (applies also to private families).

3. LIVING IN NORWAY

Office and shopping hours are rather short, but there is no lunch hour closing. Banks: 10 a.m.—2 (3) p.m., offices: 9 a.m.—3 (4) p.m., shops: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. is the rule in cities, but may vary considerably elsewhere. On Saturdays and in the summer one hour earlier.

Cinemas (movie theatres) open at fixed times only, in Oslo generally 5, 7 and 9 p.m. Tickets must often be reserved beforehand. — Theatres (stage) are found in main cities only. Shows begin at 7.30 or 8 p.m.

Rationing is still in force. Meat, eggs, tea and coffee, sugar and chocolate are very scarce, bread and butter (margarine) more plentiful. — Rationing is not enforced in restaurants.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Outdoor life and athletic sports play a very important part in the life of the average Norwegian. Even residents of the larger cities can easily and cheaply reach a countryside ideally suited for recreation. Summer holidays are spent in the mountains or along the coast, while the mass «evacuation» from the cities to the mountains for Easter skiing holidays is a unique Norwegian institution.

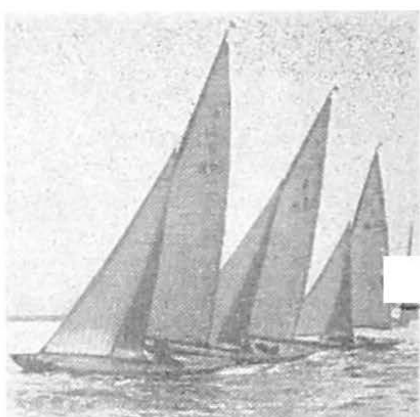
Skiing in Norway during the main part of the winter takes the form of cross-country trips through the woodland hills, while downhill and slalom

are practiced mostly in the spring (Easter) season in the mountains. Even elderly people and small children take part in the Sunday skiing.

In the summer time, sea water temperature generally permits swimming along the coast from June until the end of August. All types of boats, ranging from yachts to kajaks, provide recreation and fun for all those who spend their holidays near the sea. Others prefer fishing or hiking in the countryside, while mountaineers find plenty of peaks to test their ability and daring.



The Holmenkollen jumping hill.



A regatta in Oslo fjord.

Competitive Sports.

Winter sports.

SKI-ING is the national sport of Norway. Cross-country races and jumping contests are held regularly all over the country from December until April, while slalom and downhill are fast becoming the most popular events with the young people. Norwegian jumpers have captured 12 out of 15 olympic medals and almost all world championships in the last 25 years. In Norway the annual Holmenkollen meet attracts the best skiers from all over the world and close to 100,000 spectators.

SKATING has always been popular in Norway, though hampered by the absence of an indoor rink. Speed skating has attracted tremendous public following. Numerous World and European championships as well as olympic medals have been won by Norwegians.

Figure skating has one outstanding representative: Sonja Henie, who won 3 olympic and 10 world championships 1927-36.

OTHER WINTER SPORTS include ice hockey, which is comparatively new, bandy, a game similar to hockey, and a Norwegian form of toboggan, while bobsleigh and curling are unknown in this country, although a Norwegian bobsleigh team competed (with some success) in the last Olympics.

Summer sports.

SOCCER is easily the most popular game in Norway, being played extensively. Championship and international matches attract capacity crowds.

TRACK & FIELD competitions also have considerable following, and olympic and European championships have been won by Norwegians. **SAILING** is very popular all along the coast, and Norwegian yachtsmen and designers (HRH Crown Prince Olav, M. Konow, J. Anker, B. Aas, F. Robert) have won international fame.

OTHER SUMMER SPORTS include rifleing where many international victories have been won, swimming, rowing, paddling, cycling, tennis and badminton and the typical Scandinavian sport: cross country races, finding one's way by means of maps and compass (orienteringsløp). Horse races and motor sports are followed by large crowds.

INDOOR ATHLETICS, such as wrestling and boxing, are popular, also gymnastics, while fencing has few followers.

Many sports, popular in American and European countries, are not found in Norway, notably baseball, cricket, rugby, American football, squash or racquets, lacrosse etc., while basketball is played only in schools and golf by very few people.

FORESTRY

Forest Area and Yield.

The forests of Norway cover about 18,5 mill. acres or 1/4 of the total land area. Of the wood land area about 13 mill. acres or 70 % consists of coniferous trees. Part of the woods are typical mountain forests, which are not suitable for commercial operations. The total of 18,5 mill. acres therefore is a maximum estimate, -- the area of the really productive forests being about 10 % lower.

The total cubic content of the productive forests amounts to about 320 mill. m³, and the yearly increase amounts to 10,3 mill. m³.

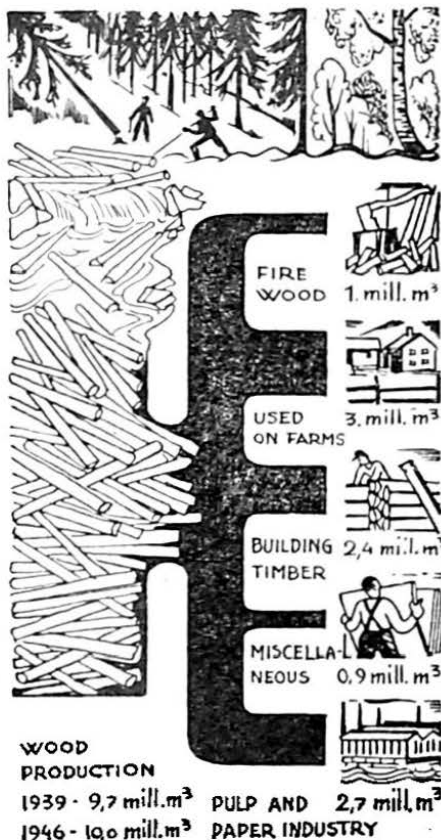
The output of timber is estimated at 10 mill. m³ for the year 1946/47. 17 % of the forest area is owned by the State and municipalities, and 80 % is private property. The rest consists of the so-called «Parish commons», jointly owned by the farmers using them. Forestry and forest products have always played an important part in Norway's national economy. The export of processed timber saw-mill products played a considerable part of the export trade of Norway during the 19th century. Later these exports have decreased but a considerable export has been built up of paper and paper pulp. About 1/4 of the export of Norway consists of these products. After the last war there has also been an increasing home demand for building timber for reconstruction and private house building.

Organizations.

Norges Skogelerforbund (Norwegian Association of Forest Owners), Stortingsgt. 30, Oslo.

Det norske Skogselskap (The Norwegian Forest Society) — a society founded with the purpose of furthering Norwegian sylviculture. The society has branches in the different parts of the country. Adr. Wergerlandsveien 3 B, Oslo.

How the Forest Products Are Used: (1946)



Administration.

The State administration of forestry is centralized in Skogdirektoratet (the Directorate of Forestry), a section of the Ministry of Agriculture. The local administration is performed by Skoginspektører (forest inspectors) and fylkes-skogmestere (County forest inspectors).

AGRICULTURE

About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the population of Norway is occupied in agriculture. The total agricultural area amounts to 2.57 mill. acres. About $\frac{1}{4}$ consists of tillage land, the rest is artificial or natural meadow. Norwegian agriculture is based on small farm units. 45 % of all farms consists of small holdings, which on the average have a cultivated area of 3.9 acres, and a stock of about 3 cows, 6 sheep and goats and 8 hens. 55 % are farms of medium size, with an average cultivated area of 18.5 acres and an average stock of 1-2 horses, 8 cows, 10 sheep and goats, 2 pigs and 15 hens. The last class represents 83 % of the cultivated area, and 78 % of the total stock of domestic animals.

Really big farms are very few. Most of the farms are owned by the farmers, who personally work on the farm together with their families. Only 20 % of the annual farm work is done by hired labour.

An important feature of Norwegian farm economy is the combination of agriculture with fishing in the coastal districts and with forestry in the interior. Another source of income for the farmers is found in fur-animal farms, with a total stock of 217 000

silver fox, 107 000 blue fox and 52 000 others (mink etc.).

Owing to climatic and economic conditions cattle-keeping is the most important branch of Norwegian farming. Of the total production value of agriculture, about $\frac{3}{4}$ is due to domestic animal products.

During the war the number of domestic animals — with the exception of horses — was reduced. The animal production is therefore now considerably lower than before the war. During the same time the population has increased, and while the cattle products before the war normally covered the whole demand, there is now a relative shortage of milk and especially of meat and other cattle products.

The most important products in Norwegian plant production are hay and potatoes. The production of wheat and rye does not cover Norway's need for these products. Before the war 80—90 % of the wheat and rye consumed in Norway, was imported.

Orchards and berries are of considerable importance in many districts in southern Norway. Modern methods — factory preserving and deep freezing — are employed to an increasing extent.

Statistics

Plant Production.
Yield pr. acre (1000 metr. tons).

	1939	1947
Wheat	78	46
Rye	6	2
Barley	103	61
Oats	201	132
Mixed grain	12	7
Pens	1	1
Potatoes	807	919
Hay	2863	2382

Domestic Animals
in 1000.

	1939	1947
Horses	204	225
Cattle	1455	1225
Sheep	1744	1698
Goats	249	155
Pigs	362	259
Poultry	3422	2047
Chicken	2264	1721

Mechanization in Norwegian
Agriculture 1944.

Sowing machines	32 430
Mowers	97 791
Binders	9 351
Potatoes lifters	21 148
Threshing machines	43 462
Tractors	3 627
Milking machines	2 811
Internal combustion motors ..	6 200
Electro-motors	35 334

Animal Products.

	1939	1947
Beef 1000 t	36	32
Veal —	11	11
Pork —	40	20
Mutton —	15	14
Eggs —	19	13
Milk mill. litres	1495	1300

Distribution of Farm Area



51.5 %
Meadows on tilled land

25.5 %
Grain (all types)

10 % 6% 6% 5%
Potatoes, Beets
Pastures, Fruit

Administration

The State administration of agriculture is centralized in Landbruksdirektoratet (the Directorate of Agriculture), a section of the Ministry of Agriculture, adr. Victoria Terrasse 3, Oslo. The local administration is carried out through county agricultural societies headed by county agricultural secretaries.

Norges Landbruksøkonomiske Institutt — (The Norwegian Institute of Agricultural Economics) — is founded with State aid, with the purpose of systematic studies of farm economics.

Norges Bondelag — An association of Norwegian farmers representing about 250,000 single farmers, adr.: Kronprinsensgt. 9, Oslo.

Norges Bonde- og Småbrukerlag — An association of smaller farmers.

Norges Skog- og Landarbeiderforbund — A trade union of the farm-forest-workers.

Norges Kjøtt- og Fleskesentral S/L, Schwelgårdsst. 2, Oslo, a coopera-

tive society supervising the sale of meat and pork.

Norske Melkeproduzenters Landsforbund, Breigt. 10, Oslo. An association of milk producers.

Felleskjøpet, Rosenkrantzgt. 8, Oslo, is a cooperative society for buying fodder, fertilizers, requisites and agricultural machines.

«Ny Jord» — a state and locally supported joint association for the furthering of new settlements etc.

Det Landbrukstekniske Institutt — (Institute of Agricultural Technology) — carries out technical and scientific research in agriculture.

Statens Kornforretning — a state monopoly for import and distribution of grain.

Det Kongelige Selskap for Norges vel — (The Royal Society for Progress in Norway) — a national organization for the improvement of agriculture. Awards gold medal for faithful service annually. Founded agricultural museum near Oslo.



4 %
of the area
consists of
cultivated land



30 %
of the population
directly or indi-
rectly participate
in Norwegian agri-
culture and
forestry



60 %
of the food
consumed annu-
ally in Norway be-
fore the war was
produced by home
agriculture

FISHERIES

Fishing has long been one of the most important sources of income of Norway. The Norwegian fisheries are a typical seasonal trade, mainly based on the great incursions of fish to the coast at certain times of the year. Part of the fishing also takes place on the great fishing banks along the coast and in the surrounding oceans. The chief kinds of fish are cod and herring, while coalfish, haddock, halibut and mackerel also are of importance.

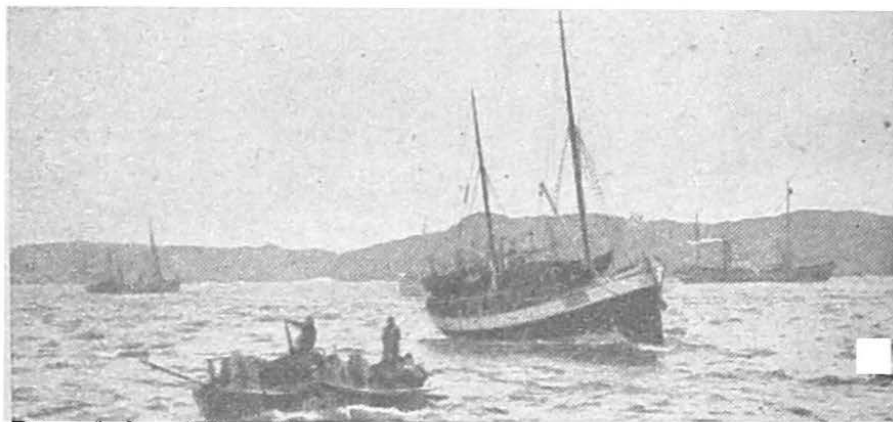
More fish is brought ashore in Norway than in any other European country, and there is a large surplus for export. Formerly the codfish was exported as «törrfisk» — dried fish — or «klippfisk» — dried and salted fish — and the herrings were salted. There has been a distinct development toward increased export of fresh fish, first iced herring and cod and in later years also frozen cod-fish fillets and frozen halibut. Besides there is an important canning industry, its chief export product being sprats preserved

in oil (Norwegian Brisling or Sardines). The production of herring-oil and herring-meal as well as cod-liver oil is also of importance. Fish and fish products normally accounts for about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total export value of Norway.

Fishing in Norwegian waters is carried out mostly in small boats — motor-smacks. Fishing appliances have gradually become more modern, but trawling has not yet been introduced to any appreciable extent.

The State Administration of fisheries is centralized in the Ministry of Fisheries. Quality control and local supervision of the fisheries is administered by Fiske-ridirektoratet, Bergen, (The Directorate of Fisheries) and carried out by local inspectors and supervisors. This directorate is also the central board of research in fisheries.

The central organization of the Norwegian professional fishermen is Norges Fiskerilag, Trondheim.



Total yield and value of the fisheries.

	1000 metric tons	Mill. kr.
1936	1031	81.3
1946	835	199.6
1947	1059	295.9

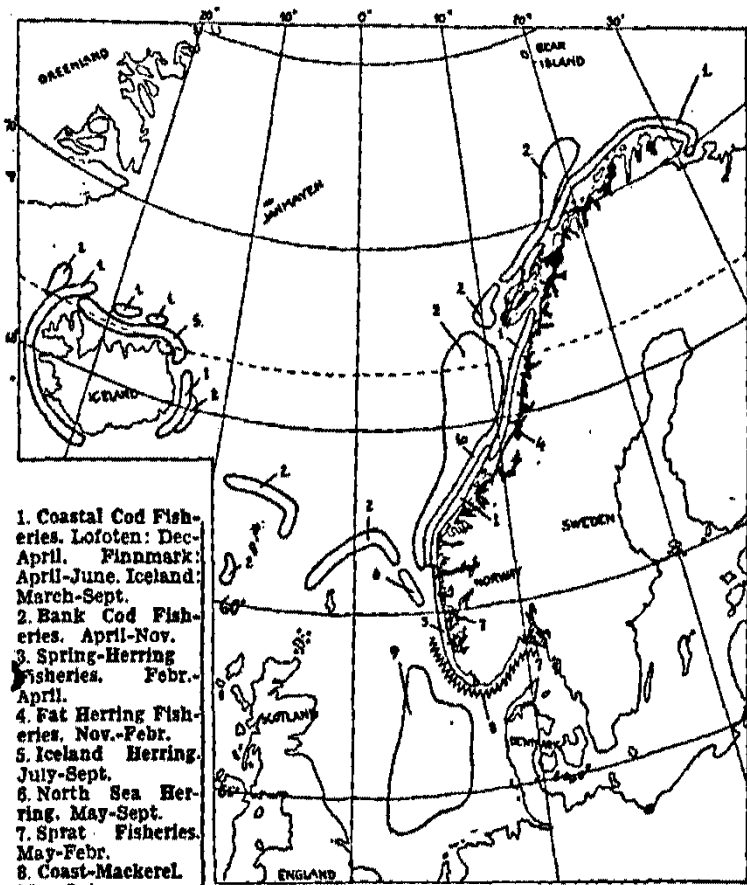
Yield of coastal codfish-fisheries.
(In 1000 metric tons)

	Total catch	Salted	Dried	Fresh, frozen or canned
1936	132	56	68	8
1946	182	105	51	26
1947	229	130	59	40

Yield of the Herring Fisheries 1946
(in 1000 hl)

	Winter herring	Small herring	Fat herring	Sprats
Total catch	3822	695	304	138
Exported, fresh, frozen, iced	568	76	30	—
Salted	808	31	51	—
Rawstuff for prod. of oil and meal	2086	500	184	—
Canned	185	35	1	132

Fisheries in Norwegian & North Atlantic Waters



1. Coastal Cod Fisheries. Lofoten: Dec-April. Finnmark: April-June. Iceland: March-Sept.
2. Bank Cod Fisheries. April-Nov.
3. Spring-Herring Fisheries. Febr.-April.
4. Fat Herring Fisheries. Nov.-Febr.
5. Iceland Herring. July-Sept.
6. North Sea Herring. May-Sept.
7. Sprat Fisheries. May-Febr.
8. Coast-Mackerel. May-Oct.
9. North Sea Mackerel. July-Oct. 10. Winter Herring. Nov.-Febr.

WHALING



Floating Factory «Kosmos III»

Modern whaling was inaugurated by Svend Foyn, who invented the grenade-harpoon. In its first phase Norwegian whaling was confined to the waters of the North-Atlantic.



Typical whaling boat

The average yield for the years 1895—1905 was about 60—70 000 barrels of oil per year. In 1904 the first whaling expedition for South Sea operations was equipped at Sandefjord. During the years 1905—22 whaling was carried out from land stations, mainly at South Georgia and South Shetland, the average yearly yield being from 150—300 000 barrels.

In 1923 pelagic whaling with floating factories was introduced. The average yield increased to about 1,2 mill. barrels per year.

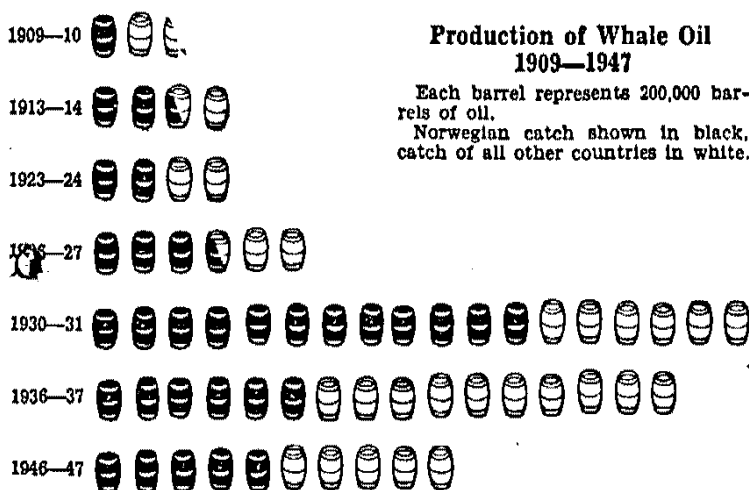
During the war there was no whaling. A great many gunners and other crew of foreign whaling expeditions are recruited from Norway.

Norwegian Whaling in Antarctic Waters.

	1930/31	1937/38	1946/47
Land stations	3	-	1
Floating factories	27	11	7
Whale boats	147	83	63
Whales caught	25269	12802	12530
Barrels of oil in 1000	2292	977	980
(1 barrel = 1/4 ton)			
Value of oil in mill. kr.	148,1	42,8	332,0

International Whaling in Southern Waters 1946/1947.

Country	Whales caught	Oil production barrels	Land stations	Floating factories	Whale boat
Norway	12530	979913	1	7	63
Great Britain	9878	728752	1	4	50
Netherlands	770	77310	-	1	8
Argentina	857	47830	1	-	6
Sovjet-Russia	386	35000	-	1	8
Japan	1177	73295	-	2	12
	25596	1942100	3	15	147



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure of the manufacturing industry is determined by the abundant power resources of the Norwegian water-falls and of the materials which the country provides, mainly forest and fishing products. The total capacity of the Norwegian water-falls available for development amounts to about 9,2 mill. kW. To-day 1,5 mill. kW. have been developed, and the annual production of electric power in 1946 was about 11 mill. kW./h. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the power production is utilized in electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical industries, and 10 % in other important industries. The rest is used for transportation purposes, street lighting and heating and appliances in the homes.

Industrial development on a large scale is found in Norway mainly in connection with typical export industries, electro-chemical production, nitrate of lime («Norges-salpeter») and electro-metallurgical works, producing a. o. ferro-alloys and aluminium, all of which are en-

tirely dependent on hydro-electric resources.

The chief products of the Norwegian mining industry are iron ore, molybdenum, copper ore and sulphur pyrites, cupriferous and non-cupriferous. Only a trifling amount of the raw materials is utilized in Norwegian manufacturing. The main part is exported.

The pulp and paper industry also ranks very high. The chief products are a great variety of printing, writing and packing paper as well as sulphite and sulphate pulp. Most of the products are exported.

Other important export industries are fish-oil and the canning industry, sprats in oil (brisling or sardines) being the chief product.

Before the war about 24 % of all persons employed in the manufacturing industry were employed in the above mentioned export groups, while the production value amounted to 36 % of the total production value. In 1945 the percentage was 12 % and 27 % respectively.

Other groups of the manufacturing industry are mainly working for the home market. To a great extent they utilize imported raw materials. The most important groups are the iron and engineering industries, the production of textile goods and clothing, as well as production of food-stuff and other articles of consumption (including grain mills, chocolate, tobacco- and margarine-factories, breweries etc.)

The production of food and other articles of consumption nearly covers the demand of the home market, while production of textile goods, clothing articles and mechanical and engineering products cover the demand only to a relatively small extent and only for certain qualities. Ship-building in Norway mainly meets the demand for boats and smaller vessels, while larger ships for the merchant fleet are mostly built abroad.

The trend of the production volume in the manufacturing industry in the years after the war has been influenced by the abnormally large demand for consumption products and articles for reconstruction after the war. The total production volume

is therefore in the years 1946/47 higher than in the year 1938, but the volume of production for the export groups is lower.

The plans for the development of the Norwegian manufacturing industry show two distinct features. On the one hand it is desired to further the manufacturing group working for the home market. Of the utmost importance in this respect are the plans for construction of a Norwegian Iron Works, manufacturing iron products with Norwegian iron ore and scrap iron as raw materials. There are also plans of building up the textile industry in order to produce the necessary half-finished textile products at home.

With regard to the typical export industries a program of expansion is planned for the production of aluminium and of fertilizers.

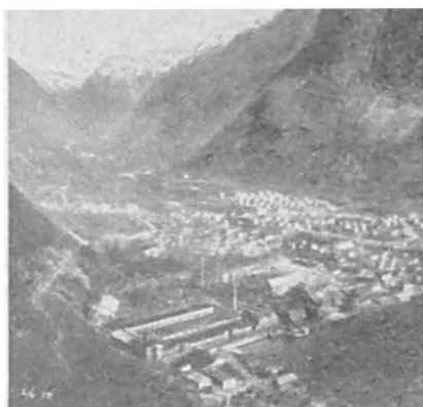
Necessary conditions for the further industrial development of Norway are the utilization of the water-power available and modernization of the transportation facilities: building of new and better roads and electrification of the rail-roads.

The Manufacturing Industry 1938 and 1945.

Group	Number of Enterprises		Persons employed		Value of Production mill. kr.	
	1938	1945	1938	1945	1938	1945
1. Mining and Refining of Ores and Metals	62	54	13 506	8 407	238,2	83,9
2. Production of Articles of Sand, Clay and Stone	417	404	7 867	7 726	54,0	66,6
3. Iron and Engineering	855	1215	43 309	54 331	408,3	537,7
4. Chemical and Electrochemical Industry	107	156	5 159	6 907	124,7	164,8
5. Prod. of Oils and Fat	217	192	3 514	3 677	110,1	100,5
6. Gas-Works	15	13	844	551	9,6	3,2
7. Wood-Products	880	1066	13 832	16 364	140,3	186,7
8. Pulp and Paper	194	198	16 462	12 321	277,5	250,1
9. Leather and Rubber	88	112	3 588	3 532	42,9	50,6
10. Textile Goods	218	213	14 000	12 158	126,9	152,0
11. Clothing and Shoes	372	497	14 234	11 827	102,5	100,4
12. Foodstuffs and other Articles of Consumption	760	732	18 904	15 959	417,8	522,3
13. Printing and other Polygraphic Production	290	303	6 584	7 421	60,2	73,6



Vemork, power plant (140 000 k.W.) for Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Works at Rjukan. Centre of German «heavy water» production during the last war. Destroyed by saboteurs in spectacular and daring action February 1943.



Høyanger aluminium works (Norsk Aluminium Company A/S) in Høyanger in Sognefjord on the west coast. Associate factories in Oslo and Holmestrand for production of aluminium implements.

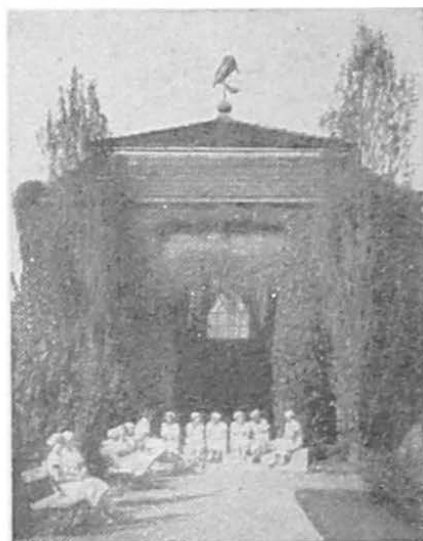
Manufacturing 1933—1947.*)

Year	Number of enterprises	Persons employed 1000.	Value of Production milli. kr.	Volume of Production 1938 = 100
1933	3397	121	1331	72
1935	3842	138	1546	84
1938	4505	163	2138	100
1941	4664	169	2712	90
1942	4766	168	2615	82
1943	4962	170	2735	78
1944	4960	165	2590	64
1945	5160	161	2400	69
1946	—	—	—	101
1947	—	—	—	115

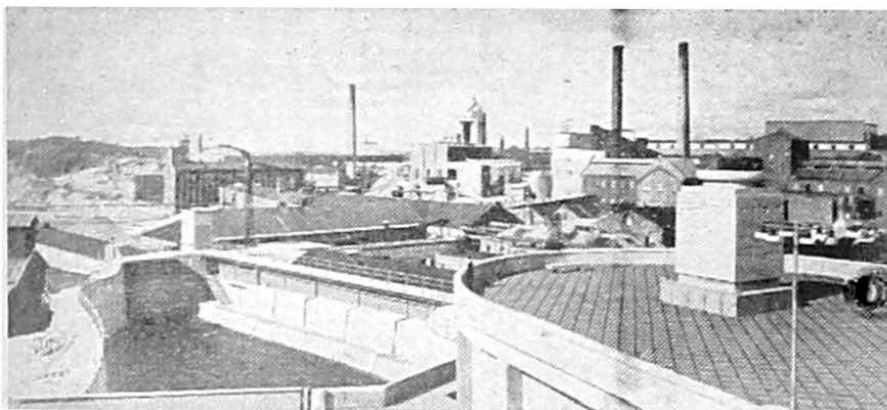
Industrial Organizations.

Norges Industriforbund, Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo, is the central organization of the Norwegian manufacturing industry. The organization comprises sections for the home group and the export group and has several branch divisions.

*) Comprising only enterprises employing 5 workers or more.

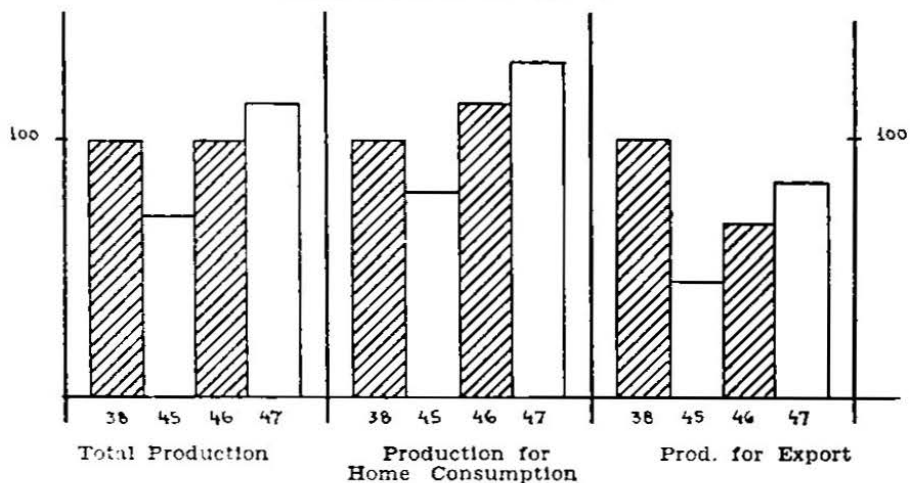


Frela, largest chocolate factory in Scandinavia (Oslo). Shown here is the pavillion which is situated in a spacious park, and where concerts, recitals etc. take place.



Borregaard in Sarpsborg is the largest wood, pulp and paper plant in Norway. Specializes in production of cellulose for rayon (2% of world production).

Index of Production 1938—41



TRADE & COMMERCE

Foreign Trade.

Owing to the structure of the country's economic life, Norway has always carried on a considerable foreign trade. The foreign trade per inhabitant is greater than in most other countries.

The principal import groups are: Grain, raw materials, textile and clothing articles, iron and steel, ships, machinery, oil and fuel.

In the years before the war about 32% of the Norwegian import consisted of consumers' goods, while production goods amounted to 68%: 10% ships, 13% machinery and requisites and 45% raw-materials or half-fabricates and fuel. Owing to the need for reconstruction, the structure of the import has changed considerably after the war, consumers' goods now accounting for about 14—17% of the total import value, while the import of ships alone accounts for 20%.

Before 1940 about 20% of the total import came from Germany, consisting chiefly of coal, iron and steel, machinery, chemicals and clothing articles. The other principal import countries were Great Britain; ships, machinery, textile articles and clothing, Sweden: ships and machinery — and U.S.A.: grain and oils.

After the war the import from Germany has almost vanished. The principal sources of import in the last years have been U.S.A.: grain,

fuel and fuel oils, ships and machinery, iron and steel, chemicals and textile articles —, Great Britain, Belgium and Sweden.

The chief export groups are fish and fish products, wood-pulp and paper, refined whale oil, electrochemical and -metallurgical products and iron and copper ore. Before 1940 wood-pulp and paper accounted for about 20% of the total export value, while fish and fish-products accounted for 16%, and metals and ores for 12%. After the war the importance of fish products and oils have increased, while there is a considerable decrease in the export of metals and minerals.

In 1947 Norway's largest customer for fresh fish was Great Britain. Dried fish was mainly exported to Italy, Portugal, Spain and South-American countries, salted herring to Poland, U.S.S.R. and Germany, and canned fish and herring mainly to Great Britain, U.S.A. and Australia. Of paper pulp the largest quantities were sent to Great Britain and the other West-European countries, while paper for the making of newspapers chiefly was exported to Denmark, U.S.A., South-America and other overseas countries.

The foreign trade of Norway today is subject to many restrictions. Import as well as exports must be licensed by official authorities.

Norway's Trade with Various Countries

	Imports						Exports					
	1939		1943		1947		1939		1943		1947	
	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%
Denmark	50.0	3.7	83.5	8.3	183.2	4.8	33.8	4.2	61.9	11.5	137.9	7.6
Sweden	139.5	10.2	66.5	6.6	322.2	8.4	85.7	10.6	47.9	8.9	193.2	10.6
United Kingdom	230.4	16.9	—	—	737.3	19.3	194.9	24.0	—	—	263.5	14.0
Germany	259.0	18.9	683.3	67.7	70.8	1.8	117.8	14.5	387.6	71.9	49.2	2.7
U. S. A.	147.3	10.8	—	—	948.2	24.8	84.2	10.4	—	—	88.7	4.9
Other countries	539.8	39.5	147.7	17.4	1553.3	39.9	291.6	36.3	41.6	7.7	1081.5	60.2
Total	1366.0	100.0	1008.0	100.0	3817.0	100.0	808.0	100.0	539.0	100.0	1814.0	100.0

Balance of Trade and Balance of Payment.

The value of imports normally exceeds the value of exports. The deficit is covered by the receipts from shipping, tourist traffic and from direct sale of whale oil. In the last years before the war the balance of payment provided a surplus. After the war the balance of payment has, owing to the abnormally large import, shown a deficit which has partly been covered by foreign loans and credits and sales of assets in foreign countries.

For 1947 the deficit in «hard currency» was estimated at 851 mill. kr. Through participation in the European Recovery Program and a mo-

bilization of the economic resources of Norway, the deficit will be reduced to 115 mill. kr. in 1952/53.

Foreign Trade 1929—1947.

	Mill. kr.			Indices of volume Imp. 1938=100	
	Imp.	Exp.	surpl.	Imp.	Exp.
1929	1073	752	321	—	—
1932	690	569	122	—	—
1938	1193	787	406	100	100
1939	1366	808	559	111	108
1945	1206	326	879	46	19
1946	2197	1202	995	78	61
1947	3817	1814	2002	118	81

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY GROUPS

Imports 1939 and 1947.

	1939		1947	
	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%
Grain and flour	74.6	5.6	256.0	6.7
Sugar	28.4	2.1	78.1	2.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa, etc.	22.9	1.7	46.3	1.2
Wine and spirits	16.3	1.2	20.3	0.5
Tobacco	10.4	0.8	32.5	0.9
Fodder stuffs	23.9	1.8	58.4	1.5
Animals and vegetable oils and fats	54.1	4.0	75.5	2.0
Oils and fats	54.1	4.0	75.5	2.0
Chemicals and dyestuffs	48.0	3.5	108.2	2.8
Fertilizers	9.2	0.7	34.6	0.9
Rubber and rubber articles	12.6	0.9	30.1	0.8
Hides and leather	18.1	1.3	34.0	0.9
Textile articles	130.2	9.5	461.8	12.1
Clothing	38.2	2.8	141.3	3.7
Fuel and lubricating oils	181.5	13.3	376.6	9.6
Iron and steel	88.0	6.4	222.9	5.8
Machinery and requisites	112.9	8.2	307.5	8.0
Ships	136.2	10.0	746.1	19.6
Other transport vehicles	51.0	3.7	115.5	3.0
Other articles	307.7	22.5	680.3	17.8
	1366.0	100.0	3817.0	100.0

Exports 1939 and 1947.

	1939		1947	
	mill. kr.	%	mill. kr.	%
Fish and herrings: fresh, frozen, dried	85.9	10.6	323.6	17.8
Canned	44.3	5.5	113.5	6.3
Oils and fats	60.9	7.5	255.9	14.1
Chemical fertilizer	59.5	7.4	95.3	5.3
Paper pulp	93.2	10.5	136.0	7.5
Paper	80.7	10.0	325.5	18.5
Metals and ores	94.9	11.7	109.9	6.1
Other articles	288.6	35.6	444.3	24.5
Total	808.0	100.0	1814.0	100.0

Balance of payments 1929—1946.

Receipts	1928	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1946	1947
	mill. kr.							
Exports	682	604	684	822	785	808	1201	1841
Net receipts of whaling	45	27	44	51	28	24	4	54
Net receipts of shipping	185	215	246	377	426	482	450	690
Interest and dividends	15	16	18	18	20	16	24	30
Transit profits	20	14	15	16	18	19	18	18
Various receipts incl. tourist traffic	52	67	80	114	130	111	109	361
Total receipts	999	943	1087	1398	1407	1458	1808	2994
Disbursements								
Imports	1019	820	922	1287	1186	1360	2254	3852
Interest and dividends	85	86	92	83	80	73	61	62
Misc. items	15	17	18	25	37	41	82	237
Total disbursements	1119	923	1032	1395	1303	1474	2397	4151
Capital income								
Sales of securities	262	114	343	334	277	87	710	216
Net increase of business debts	—	—	—	—	—	142	66	1318
Capital expenditure								
Purchase of securities	90	92	305	354	336	177	160	410
Net decrease of business debts	47	42	88	101	38	—	—	—

Banking

Norges Bank (the Bank of Norway) was established 1816. It has the sole right to issue notes and its main function is the management of the national monetary system and the control of Norway's international monetary affairs.

Norges Bank is a chartered joint-stock company with a managing board of directors, consisting of 5 members. The chairman and vice-chairman are appointed by the Crown, while the rest of the directors are elected by the Storting. The State thus controls the management of the bank. Norges Bank has branches in the different parts of the country.

The Norwegian joint-stock banking system is rather decentralized. There are some large joint-stock banks acting as banking institutes for shipping and other important industries.

The majority of the joint-stock banks, however, is rather small, serving the needs of local business. The saving banks are also rather decentralized. They play an important part, especially for the rural districts.

State banks are founded for the purpose of supporting special industries

or enterprises through loans and credits on favourable terms etc. They include banks or institutions for rural holdings, fisheries, manufacturing industries and municipalities.

Organizations:

Den norske Bankforening, Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo. — is an association of Norwegian joint-stock banks.

Centralforeningen for Norges Sparebanker, Kirkegt. 15, Oslo. — is the central association of the Norwegian savings banks.

Life insurance and most other forms of insurance are carried out by private companies, which are, however, subject to State supervision through the Insurance Council (Forsikringsrådet).

Rates of exchange, Oslo
(average figures).

Kr.	£ 1	1 \$	100 fr.	100 Sw. kr.	100 D. kr.
1929	18.20	3.748	14.73	100.46	100.07
1939	19.11	4.315	11.09	103.65	88.07
1946	20.03	4.970	4.184	127.70	103.75
1947	20.02	4.970	4.180	138.30	103.75

FINANCES

The structure of the State budget in the last years has been influenced by the general need for reconstruction after the war and by the special need of building up the defence. A remarkable item of state expenditure is «price subsidies». These mainly include price subsidies paid in order to keep down the prices on consumers' goods, thus stabilizing the price level and the cost of living.

The state's main sources of income are direct taxes, custom receipts and taxes on consumption, — the last

including a general tax on turnover (6,25%) and special taxes on the sale of chocolate, tobacco, alcoholic beverages and similar articles.

The state budget for the years after the war has shown a yearly deficit of about 250 mill. kr. In the budget now under preparation (1948/49) this deficit will be materially reduced.

The national debt per 30/6.1947 amounted to 6400 mill. kr., of which 430 mill. kr. were foreign loans.

State Budget

	1913/14	1937/38	1945/46	1946/47
	mill. kr.			
A. Current expenditure				
Political organs	2,4	4,7	8,7	12,2
Foreign affairs	1,3	4,9	14,0	16,2
Defense	27,5	52,5	419,7	361,8
Justice	4,7	18,6	98,7	74,8
Local administration	0,3	0,9	2,5	2,0
Church	1,2	4,4	6,0	6,6
Education, science, art	14,7	60,5	90,9	118,5
Social purposes	3,7	61,4	104,2	165,0
Health	4,3	19,3	32,2	45,7
Construction and maintenance of roads etc.	4,2	43,7	98,4	134,4
Agriculture	2,0	35,2	28,1	33,1
Various industries	5,7	25,7	53,8	78,7
Supplies, rationing and price subsidies	—	—	250,2	492,9
Assetment and taxation	3,9	17,7	32,3	41,7
Interests and pensions	15,1	15,4	124,7	130,0
Deficit on State enterprises	—	55,1	75,3	114,9
War expenses	—	—	202,2	150,4
Reconstruction	—	—	86,9	240,3
Miscellaneous	7,1	10,5	29,5	58,6
Surplus	—	98,1	—	—
Total current expenditure:	98,1	528,6	1758,3	2277,7
B. Current income				
Taxes on income and capital	12,8	136,4	358,7	360,0
Custom receipts	52,4	145,4	119,6	195,0
Taxes on consumption	12,8	188,0	789,5	1079,6
Other taxes	10,2	29,1	50,3	41,4
Rents and dividends	10,1	18,2	18,6	18,9
Surplus on State enterprises	2,0	—	—	—
Other receipts	1,9	11,5	164,2	298,7
Deficit	—	—	257,4	284,1
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Total current income:	102,2	528,6	1758,3	2277,7

C. Capital expenditure.

Current deficit	—	—	257,1	284,1
State enterprises	20,5	59,8	172,0	652,0
National debt	4,9	36,4	152,6	57,8
Loans to municipalities etc.	—	—	—	19,6
Total capital expenditure:	25,4	96,2	582,1	1013,5

D. Capital income.

Current surplus	—	98,1	—	—
Rents etc.	1,2	5,5	17,2	16,5
State loans	9,0	+ 7,4	564,9	997,0
Total capital income:	10,2	96,2	582,1	1013,5

Municipal finances.

The main sources of income of the municipalities are direct taxes on income and property. For the budget year 1945/46 these taxes amounted to 700 mill. kr. On the average 17,5% of the estimated income were paid as taxes.

Taxes.

Direct taxes on income and property are paid on the municipalities as well as to the state. As mentioned above the municipal income tax amounts to about 17% of the income. The state income tax is on a progressive scale. Normally, however, the sum total of direct taxes shall not exceed 75% of the estimated income. In the years immediately after the last war, extraordinary taxes such as war damage tax, defence tax and wartime profit tax have been imposed on a progressive scale, bringing the total percentage above the said limit in many cases.

Prices — Cost of living.

The chief aim of the post-war price policy — as laid down in the joint platform of the political parties — has been to stabilize the wholesale prices and the cost of living. In order to achieve this a system of rigorous price regulations has been instituted. The State further pays price-subsidies to some groups of products and consumers' goods, and there have also been some voluntary price reductions.

The wholesale price index showed a steady increase from 100 in 1933 to 177 in 1945. In the later years the index number has oscillated about 175. The index of the cost of living has been stabilized on about 160, against 100 in 1938. It may be said that there is a steady pressure against the price level.

Money

1 Norwegian Krone = 100 øre = 1 shilling = 20 U.S. (or Canadian) cents.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Kroner and (temporarily) 1 & 2 Kroner.

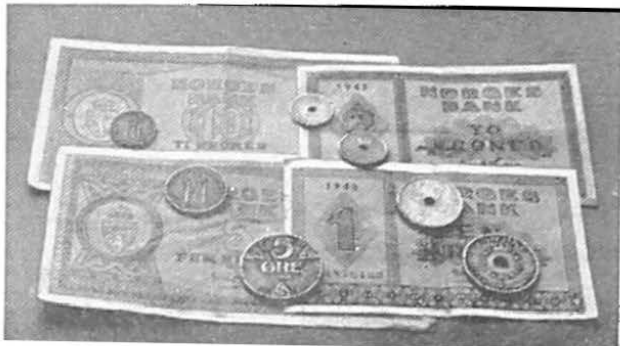
Nickel coins: 10, 25, 50 øre and 1 Krone. Copper coins: 1, 2, 5 øre.

Paper notes:

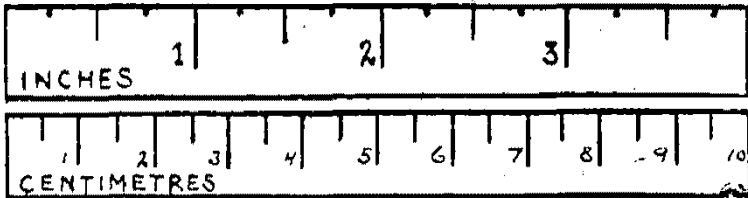
10 kr.	2 kr.
5 kr.	1 kr.

Coins:

1 øre	10 øre
2 øre	25 øre
5 øre	50 øre
	1 krone



MEASUREMENT



1 Metre (m) = 100 Centimetres (cm) = 1000 Millimetres (mm) = 39.3 inches.
 1 Kilogram (kg) = 1000 Grams (g) = 2 lbs. 3 ozs.
 1 Litre (l) = 10 Decilitres (dl) = 1.7598 pints.
 1 Hectar (ha) = 10 000 sq. metres = 2 acres 2280 sq. yards.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLE

Weight		Surface	
1 grain	0.0648 g	1 sq. inch	6.451 sq. cm
1 dram	1.7719 g	1 sq. ft	0.093 sq. m
1 ounce	28.3495 g	1 sq. yd	0.836 sq. m
1 pound	453.5927 g	1 acre	0.405 ha
1 ton	1.0161 met. ton	1 sq. mille	258.989 ha
1 Gram	0.0322 oz	1 sq. cm	0.155 sq. in
1 Kilogram	2.2046 lbs.	1 sq. m	10.764 sq. ft
1 Met.Ton	0.9842 ton		= 1.196 sq. yds
Length		1 ha	2.471 acres
1 inch	25.3995 mm		
1 foot	30.4794 cm		
1 yard	0.9144 m		
1 mile	1.6093 km		
1 Millimetre	0.0394 inch	Capacity	
1 Metre	3.2808 ft	1 gill	1.419 dl
	= 1.0936 yds	1 pint	0.568 l
1 Kilometre	0.6214 mile	1 quart	1.136 l
Cubic		1 Imp. gallon	4.543 l
1 cub. inch	16.3862 cb. cm	1 U. S. gallon	3.785 l
1 cub. ft.	0.0283 cb. m	1 peck	9.087 l
1 cub. yd.	0.7645 cb. m	1 bushel	36.348 l
1 cb. cm	0.0610 cb. in	1 quarter	290.781 l
1 cb. m	35.3148 cb. ft	1 dl	0.176 pint
		1 l	1.76 pint
		1 hl	2.75 bushels

TEMPERATURE

In Norway the Centigrade (Celsius) scale is used for all official and scientific purposes. The conversion formulae are as follows:

Centigrade (C°): Boiling Pt. 100°. Freezing Pt. 0°. C° = $\frac{5}{9}(F° - 32°)$.

Fahrenheit (F°): Boiling Pt. 212°. Freezing Pt. 32°. F° = $\frac{9}{5}C + 32$.

Fahrheit	212	194	176	158	140	122	104	98.4	86	68	50	32	14	0	÷ 4	÷ 22	÷ 40
C.grader	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	37.30	20	10	0	÷ 10	÷ 18	÷ 20	÷ 30	÷ 40	

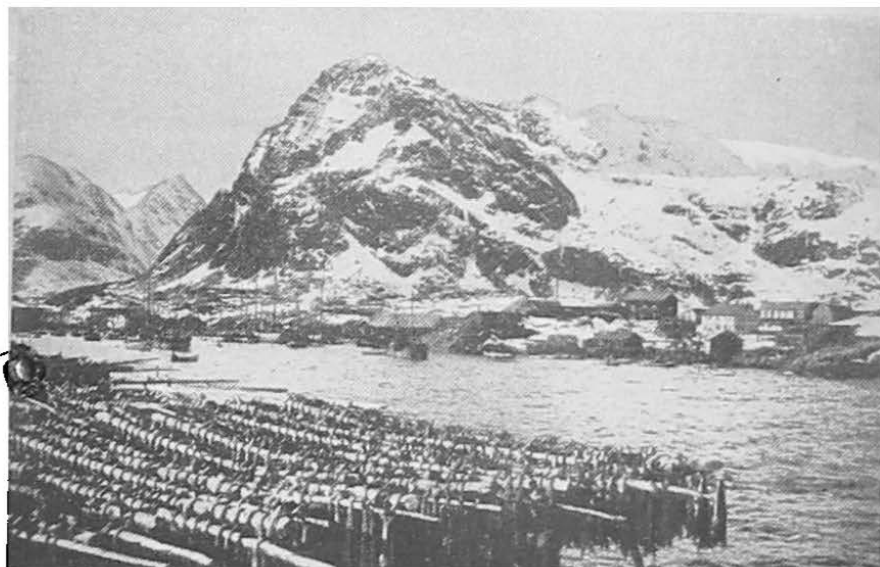
BRITISH (B) AND CONTINENTAL (C) SIZES in shirts, hats and shoes											
Gentlemen's shirts:			Gentlemen's hats:			Ladies shoes:		Gentlemen's shoes:			
B	C		B	C		B	C	B	C		
14½	—37	16	—41	6¾	—54	7¼	—59	3	—36	7	—39
15	—38	16½	—42	6¾	—55	7¾	—60	4	—37	7½	—40
15½	—39	17	—43	6¾	—56	7½	—61	5	—38	8	—41
15¾	—40	17½	—44	7	—57	7½	—62	6	—39	8½	—42
				7½	—58			7	—40	9½	—43
										10	—44



Eastern Norway

Lumbermen at work in the river Glomma.

«Østlandet»



Northern Norway

Fish drying and boats at anchor in a typical fishing port.

«Nord-Norge»

NORWAY

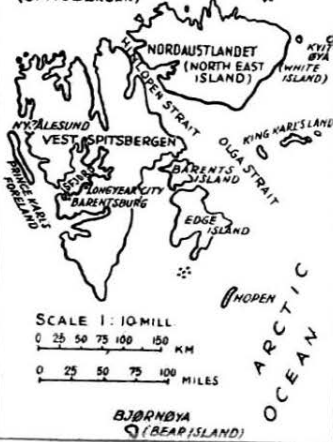
SCALE 1:6 MILL.

0 10 50 100 150 200 K.M.

0 10 50 100 150 MILES



SVALBARD (SPITSBERGEN)



Names and abbreviations:

- Breen = Glacier
- Dal(en) = (The) Valley
- E. = Elv = River
- Fjell(ene) = (The) Mountains
- Fj. = Fjord = Firth (Fjord)
- Fonn = Glacier, Isen = Glacier
- S. = Sjø = Lake
- V. = Vann = Lake
- Øy(ane) = Island (s)

The Counties («Fylker»):

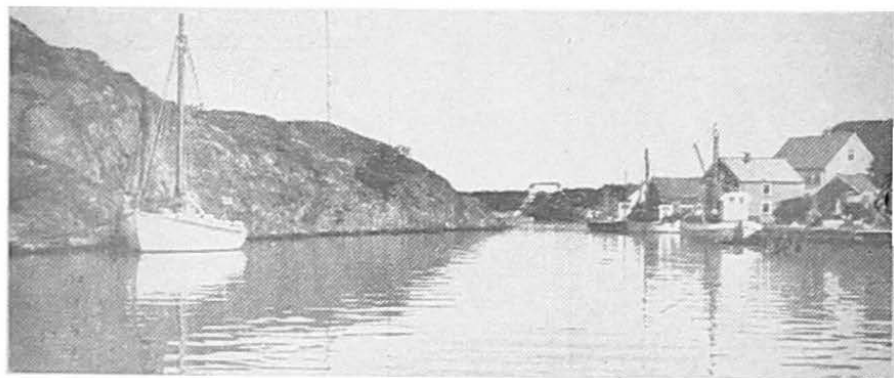
- Akershus
- Aust-Agder
- Bergen
- Buskerud
- Finnmark
- Hedmark
- Hordaland
- More & Romsdal
- Nordland
- Nord-Trøndelag
- Opland
- Oslo
- Rogaland
- Sogn & Fjordane
- Sør-Trøndelag
- Telemark
- Troms
- Vest-Agder
- Vestfold
- Vestfold



Western Norway

«Vestlandet»

Typical fjord landscape with steep mountain sides and eternal snow.



Southern Norway

«Sørlandet»

Idyllic and peaceful coastline with numerous beautiful summer resorts, fishing villages and shipping towns.

CULTURAL LIFE

Language and Literature.

The Norwegian language is closely related to the other Scandinavian languages and in a lesser degree to English, Dutch and German. There are no illiterates in Norway. English is taught in most elementary schools and in all higher schools, and is generally understood throughout the country.

The oldest literary documents in Norway are the Eddas — mythic poems which were written down in Iceland, probably in the 12. century, but presumably composed in Norway in the 9. century. Of the greatest importance for the Norwegian national feeling are the Sagas, outstanding among them «Helmkringla» by Snorre Sturlason, which gives a monumental

picture of Norwegian history from the earliest times up to the year 1200. «Kongespellet» (The King's Mirror) is a unique writing, which gives a vivid picture of medieval Norwegian life.

The best known Norwegian authors in modern times are Henrik Ibsen, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Knut Hamsun and Sigrid Undset. Of these the last three have received the Nobel Prize.

During the war lyrical poetry became a strong expression of the nation's patriotism and yearning for freedom. Well known poets from these years are Nordahl Grieg, who was killed in an aircraft over Berlin, and Arnulf Överland, who was in German concentration camps for three years.

Broadcasting

All Norwegian broadcasting is operated by the State company «Norsk Rikskringkasting». There are 4 stations in the long-wave band, 13 medium-wave and 4 short-wave stations serving a total of 600.000 registered listeners, who each pay an annual fee of kr. 20. In addition to «home consumption» short wave programs are arranged especially for the Antarctic whaling fleet, Norwegian ships and other Norwegians abroad.

These programs are heard every night at 0100—0200 GMT over the new Fredrikstad short wave station on 9610 kc/s = 31.22 m, 11 735 kc/s =

25.56 m, 15 170 kc/s = 19.78 m and 17 825 kc/s = 16.83 m.

Norwegian programs are of an informative and educational nature rather than purely entertaining. Commercial advertising or «soap operas» are unheard of. News and weather reports daily at 8, 13, 19 and 22.

Foreign broadcasting stations (European long & medium wave stations and short wave stations all over the world) are almost without exception received easily in Norway on good wireless sets, but due to the difference in time, ordinary American programs are seldom heard.

Press

LARGEST NEWSPAPERS

Name	Address	Net circulation 1947
Aftenposten (cons.)	Oslo	131.332
Alderbladet (lab.)	—	56.877
Dagbladet (lib.)	—	55.328
Morgenposten (ind.)	—	50.415
Bergens Tidende (lib.)	Bergen	47.168
Adresseavisen (cons.)	Trondheim	40.866
Verdens Gang (ind. lib.)	Oslo	31.053
Friheten (comm.)	—	31.036
Drammens Tidende (cons.)	Drammen	26.416
Stavanger Aftenblad (lib.)	Stavanger	27.556
Lofotposten (ind.)	Svolvær	24.716
Nationen (agr.)	Oslo	22.355
Arbeider-Avisa (lab.)	Trondheim	21.843
Morgenbladet (cons.)	Oslo	20.733

Music

Norwegian folk music has long been an important factor in rural cultural life, and also a source of inspiration to Norwegian composers. The instruments chiefly used, the «Hardingfele» (Hardanger violin) and «langleik» (a string instrument) are still played in more far-off districts. (Samples may be heard over the Oslo broadcasting station every Sunday afternoon).

Ole Bull, the violin virtuoso, was the first Norwegian composer to attain international fame, while Edvard Grieg is easily the most important and best known figure in Norwegian musical life. Other noteworthy composers include Johan Halvorsen, Halfdan Kjerulf, Johan Svendsen, Christian Sinding, Rikard Nord-

raak and Mrs. Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, while in modern times Ludvig Irgens Jensen, Klaus Egge, Elvind Groven, Fartein Valen, Arne Eggen and Harald Sæverud are most prominent. The conductors Olav Kjeliland and Odd Grøner-Hegge have also created interesting compositions.

Among the musicians the pianists Fridtjof Backer-Grøndahl and Robert Riefling and sopranos Kirsten Flagstad, Kaja Elde Norena and Soffi Schønning are probably best known abroad.

Musical life in Norway benefits from great public interest. Orchestras, choirs and bands are formed in even small towns, while visiting artists, particularly in Oslo, contribute to an interesting concert season.

OPENING BARS OF SOME WELL-KNOWN WORKS

Concerto in A minor

Edvard Grieg



«Festival Polonaise»

Johan Svendsen



«The Chalet Girl's Sunday»

Ole Bull



«Rustle of Spring»

Christian Sinding



«Homage March» (from «Sigurd Jorsalfarer»)

Edvard Grieg



Theatre and Film

Permanent theatres have existed for about 100 years in Oslo and Bergen, while more recent ones have been established in Trondheim and Stavanger. Other cities, towns and rural districts are dependent on touring shows by the permanent theatres. — There is no permanent opera in any city, but guest appearances by famous ensembles are fairly frequent in Oslo, while operettas are shown regularly by the theatres.

Norwegian film production has never progressed beyond a rather amateurish and unsuccessful stage. None of the films brought out have claimed any interest outside of Norway.

Movie theatres (cinemas) are found in most Norwegian cities and towns, while shows are put on in assembly halls etc. in more far-off places. The total number of cinemas is 350, with a seating capacity of approx. 80,000.

Art

Norwegian painting and sculpture goes back to the Viking times. The famous Oseberg and Gokstad ships are eloquent proofs of a highly developed technical skill and rich fantasy in carving and decorations. Later on anonymous artists have beautified the interior of medieval churches and other buildings.

The revival of Norwegian art and its first expressions in modern times came around the middle of the 19. century, J. C. Dahl being the first name of importance in painting. The romantic school with its somewhat idealized and remote concept of Norwegian landscapes prevailed until the end of the century, when Edward Munch created a «revolution» with its radical impressionism.

Present-day painting has achieved the most notable results in monumental decorations, mostly at fresco and often with a pronounced social theme. Best known among modern painters are Henrik Sørensen, Alf Rolfsen, Per Krogh, Jean Helberg, Axel Revold, Kai Fjell, Aage Storstein and Arne Ekeland.



Among the sculptors Gustav Vigeland occupies a unique position. Part of his gigantic fountain and monolith in a park in Oslo is shown above.

Norwegian art is collected in the National Gallery in Oslo, which also contains several famous works by foreign masters and in the Picture Gallery in Bergen, while private collections of considerable value are quite numerous. Examples of modern mural art are found in public buildings, notably the city hall in Oslo. (Below.)



Applied Arts and Handicraft



Beautiful examples of rural handicraft can still be found in carved, embroidered, woven and knitted implements and garments, but cheap mass production substitutes are only too often more prominently displayed. The «Selbu» black and white design in sports wear and the knitted

«lusekofte» sweaters with bold design and silver buttons have become known all over the world.

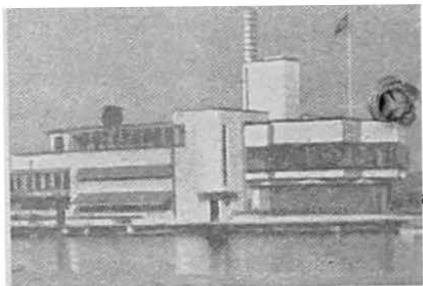
Modern glassware and ceramic are also found in many typical and interesting designs, and Norwegian silversmiths produce beautiful work.

Architecture

Wood architecture predominates in Norway even from the days of the «stav»-churches, which are evidence of a highly advanced building technique and constructional imagination. This was continued in many impressive wooden homes of the Middle Ages, a typical feature being the «svalgang», a colonnade along the front serving the dual purpose of decoration and protection from adverse weather. Another unique example of Norwegian building tradition is the «stabbur» design, a store building elevated on pillars, its walls sloping inwards to the floor, both features as a protection against prowling animals. Log buildings have always been popular in Norway, and are found today both as suburban homes and sports cabins.

Modern homes in Norway are based partly on the traditional craftsmanship of wooden constructions, partly on more recent ideas in design. A

strong influence of the Swedish «functional» ideas is often evident, even more so in apartment and office buildings. The new City hall in Oslo is an example of extremely simple, plain design, somewhat softened by sculptures and inlaid reliefs.



Modern restaurant building in the Oslo fjord.

WHO'S WHO IN NORWAY

Famous names of the past and present in science, arts, literature, sports etc.

ABEL, Niels Henrik, b. 5/8 1802, d. 6/4 1829, mathematician. Proved his exceptional gifts at an early age through studies of equations of the 5th power while still in High School. He graduated in 1821, and 4 years later went to Germany on a State scholarship as a result of his work of 1824, proving the impossibility of solving equations of the 5th power through elementary algebra, an important step forward in the theory of equations. While in Germany he founded «Crelle's Journal» in collaboration with the German mathematician Crelle. This journal is still one of the most important publications for international mathematical science. In the summer of 1826 he arrived in Paris, but was bitterly disappointed in the cool reception offered him and his theories. The French Academy did not even bother to read his treatise on elliptic integrals. This paper was never printed until 12 years after his death.

On the way home he stayed for some time in Berlin, busily pursuing his studies of equations which may be solved by elementary algebraic methods. This type of equations has since been named after him.

After his return to Norway he spent two years in misery and disappointment, on meager pay as assistant teacher at Oslo University, and died from tuberculosis only 27 years old. Shortly before his death he was summoned to the university of Berlin, but was never able to accept this well deserved honour, Abel is generally acknowledged as one of the most outstanding young geni of European mathematical science in the 19. century.

MUNDSEN, Roald Engebregt Gravning, b. 16/7 1872, d. after 18/6 1928, arctic explorer.

1894 he worked on a sealing vessel, 1897-99 he was first mate on the «Belgica»-expedition to the Antarctic, and 1903-06 he led the «Gjøa»-expedition to the magnetic North Pole through the North West Passage to Nome in Alaska. In 1908 he proposed a voyage across the North Pole by drifting along with the prevailing currents, and set out from Norway, but



Abel.

Amundsen.

when informed that the North Pole had already been reached (by Peary), he secretly changed his plans and went south instead. After an extremely fast and successful trip across the ice barrier — almost 900 miles in 55 days by dog-teams — he reached the South Pole on the 14. December 1911. After the discovery of the South Pole, he renewed his attempts to reach the North Pole as well, and set out with the «Maud» in 1918. This expedition lasted almost 7 years and was blocked by a series of mishaps. Together with the American Lincoln Ellsworth he then attacked the pole by air in two flying boats, but had to make an emergency landing at 87° N. In 1926 Amundsen took over an Italian air-ship which was re-named «Norge», started from Spitzbergen 11. May 1926 and passed the North Pole the following day. When reports came in that Colonel Noble with his new airship «Italia» had crashed north of Spitzbergen, Amundsen immediately offered his assistance. 18. June 1928 he started from Tromsø with the French aircraft «Latham». Three hours later wireless signals were heard, but after that no contact was ever obtained with the aircraft.

Amundsen's exceptional success as an arctic explorer was chiefly due to his meticulous planning, far-seeing imagination and ability to choose his colleagues and assistants. The practical and scientific importance of his expeditions can hardly be over-estimated.



Balchen



Bjerknæs



Bjørnson



Bojer

BALCHEN, Bernt, b. 23/10 1899, aviator. Graduated as a pilot in 1912, and served in the Naval Air Force from 1921—26. In 1926 he accompanied Roald Amundsen to Spitsbergen, where he met the American explorer Richard Byrd. With him he went to America, where he worked as a test- and airline-pilot until 1935, interrupted by various expeditions. In 1927 he accompanied Byrd on his Atlantic flight, and 1928—30 was a member of Byrd's expedition to the South Pole (they flew over the Pole on 29. November 1929). He also took part in Lincoln Ellsworth's Antarctic expedition 1930—35. From 1935—40 he was chief inspector of the Norwegian Airlines. During the 2. World War he served in the R.A.F. Ferry Command 1940—41, from 1941 as a colonel in the American Air Force. He was in charge of special work on Greenland, chief of the transport flights from Sweden to England, and later organized special flights to drop supplies and arms in Norway. 1946—48 he was president of the Norwegian Aero Club, and director of Norwegian Airlines (DNL).

BJERKNÆS, Vilhelm Frimann Koen, b. 14/3 1862, physicist and meteorologist. B. Sc. 1888, Dr. Sc. 1892. After a short time at the university of Oslo, he worked as a professor at the Stockholm school of practical science until 1907, then as professor of mathematical physics at Oslo University (1907—12). Professor in charge of the geophysical institute of Leipzig (1913—17), and since 1917 professor of geophysics and director of the geophysical (meteorological) institute in Bergen. As a physicist he is best known for his studies of electric oscillations and hydromechanics («Über

Elektrische Resonanz»). Bjerknæs is particularly well known for his meteorological theories, which have been of fundamental importance for modern forecasting. His «theory of circulations» (1898) has led to a better understanding of various phenomena in the atmosphere and the ocean. The basic theory underlying his meteorological studies is an attempt to explain and predict movements in the atmosphere through hydroelectric and thermodynamic laws. His studies in this field have been of special importance for modern methods in weatherforecasting, and his theories of front movements are generally regarded as one of the corner stones of modern meteorology.

BJØRNSON, Bjørnstjerne Martinius, b. 8/12 1832, d. 26/4 1910, author. Graduated in 1852, and went in for journalism until 1857. 1857—59 he was theatre-director in Bergen, where he wrote stories and the national anthem («Ja, vi elsker dette landet»). The years 1860—63 were spent abroad, but from 1865—67 he was acting director at Christiania Theatre. From 1875 he lived at his farm «Aulestad» in Gausdal, which, in spite of his numerous travels abroad, (e. g. a tour to USA as a lecturer 1880—81), always remained the firm base of his rest of his life.

During his first period as a poet he mainly dealt with national romantic subjects, which he treated partly in historic plays («Sigurd Jorsalfar» and «Sigurd Slembe») and partly in his stories of the peasants' life («Synnøve Solbakken» and «Arne»). His strong and vibrant poetry also belongs to this time. Under the impression of the prevailing realism, he later wrote a series of dramas dealing with con-

temporary problems («En Fallit», «En Hånse», «Over Ævne I—II»). In a few novels he also debates education of women and religious tolerance.

All his life Bjørnson was in possession of an exceptional energy. — his letters alone amount to about 30,000. Beside his comprehensive literary activity, he was also very active as a social and political agitator, especially where Norway's independence was concerned, and his work for peace and for suppressed nations is inestimable.

Bjørnson's poetry lacks the depth of Ibsen's, but together they gave the most important contribution to the cultural awakening in Norway in the 19. century.

BOJER, Johan, b. 6/3 1872, author. In his youth Bojer tried a number of occupations: fisherman, salesman, office worker etc. and also stayed 8 years abroad (France and Italy). His first book: «Et Folketog» was issued in 1896, and of subsequent books «Den store Hunger», «Den siste Viking», «Vor egen Stamme» have been widely published both in Europe and America. In his literary work he often describes the inner spiritual life of the individual in relation to political and social activities. As a story-teller he is at his best in milieu descriptions, and his novels and plays give him a place among the foremost painters of rural life in Norwegian literature.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, b. 1810, d. 1880, violinist and composer. In his youth Bull studied law and theology, but he soon abandoned both and went in for music. For some time he was conductor of a theatre-orchestra in Oslo, — later on went touring to Paris and Italy, back to France and then to England. His fame as a violinist had by then spread all over Europe, and when in 1844 he also gave concerts in America, he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Bull founded the theatre «Den Nationale Scene» in Bergen, and in 1852 he tried to establish the Norwegian colony Oleana in Pennsylvania. This, however, proved to be a disappointment, and cost him a fortune. Bull lived his last years in America, where he was an honorary citizen of New York. The summer holidays, however, were always spent near Bergen. — his place of birth —, where he died. — Next to Paganini, Bull was the out-



Bull

Dahl

standing genius in an age of romantic virtuosos. In his early youth he had already developed his own distinctive style, which remained basically unaltered during his later years. Of his compositions «Sæterjentens søndag» has become immortal as a Norwegian folksong, other works are «Policia Guerriera», «Adagio Religioso», «Sæterbesøget», «En Moders Bøn» and the quartet «I Ensomme Stunde».

DAHL, Johan Christian Clausen, b. 1788, d. 1857, painter. Founder of our national art of painting, — the first interpreter of Norwegian scenery and greatest Norwegian landscape painter of the century. 1811—18 he studied at the academy in Copenhagen, and 1818 he settled in Dresden.

Dahl is usually included in the German school, although he was nearly 40 when he finally took up his abode in Dresden, where he became a professor. His Norwegian landscapes, which represent the central theme of his production, were made from sketches and studies during five short summer holidays in Norway. Dahl worked indefatigably for the furtherance of Norwegian art, he took the initiative to the foundation of a National Gallery and societies of art in larger towns, and with his book on Norwegian «stav-kirker» he made the first propaganda for the preserving of ancient Norwegian memorials. His strength lies in his intimate studies of nature combined with technical superiority and gifts for colouring. The greatest collections of his pictures are found in the National Gallery in Oslo and in Bergen Picture Gallery.



Eyde



Flagstad



Foyn



Grieg

EYDE, Samuel (Sam), b. 1866, d. 1940 civil engineer and industry pioneer.

Together with professor Kr. Birkeland he created the technical foundation for an electro-chemical nitrogen industry in grand style with a great demand for cheap water power. Eyde was the founder of the Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen joint stock company and other nitrogen factories. 1905—17 he was the general director of the Norwegian Hydro, 1918 member of the Storting, 1920—23 Norwegian minister to Warsaw. In 1939 he published his memoirs in the book «My life and my life's work».

FLAGSTAD, Kirsten, b. 12/7 1895. Singer. Received her vocal training in Oslo and Stockholm. In 1913 she made her debut as Nuri in «Tiefland». 1933—34 she visited in Bayreuth as Siegelinde, and after an appearance at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, her name was known all over the world. 1936 she sang in Vienna and Prague, and a year later in London and Paris. In the spring of 1938 she went on a tour to Australia, and later on was again attached to the Metropolitan.

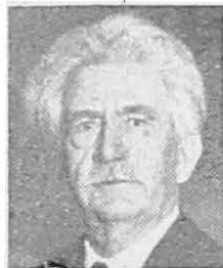
Mrs. Flagstad's conduct during the 2. World War has been the cause of much criticism, after she returned to German-occupied Norway in 1941. She resumed her singing in Paris, London and USA in 1946.

FOYN, Svend, b. 1809, d. 1894, whaler, business-man and inventor. 11 years old he went to sea, and from his 25th year he was a captain. In 1845 he set out for Jan Mayen with Norway's first sealing vessel and thereby opened a new trade for the country.

Foyn constantly invented new improvements on methods and tools, and in 1863 he built the first whaling steamship, which he later provided with a harpoon-grenade-gun he had invented. Then he began whaling along the coast of Finnmark. 1873—83 he had the monopoly of shooting whales with his harpoon, and shot about 100 whales per year. When his activities in Finnmark were prevented by the protection of whales he tried to catch whales from Iceland (1888), and in 1894 he sent the «Antarctic» expedition to southern waters in search of whales.

GRIEG, Edvard Hagerup, b. 15/6 1843, d. 4/9 1907, composer. From 1849 he was taught piano by his mother, and already in 1855 he tried to compose. Encouraged by Ole Bull he went to Leipzig in 1858, where he entered the Conservatorium. Completing his studies in 1862, he settled at home for a short time, but in 1863 went to Copenhagen, where he continued his studies with Gade. In 1864 he met Rikard Nordraak, who fired his enthusiasm for Norwegian national music. Since then Grieg's music was always closely attached to the folk-music, but at the same time marked by his strong personality both in tune, rhythm and harmony. By the end of the 19. century he was one of the pioneers in the development of harmonies. 1885 he built the villa «Troldhaugen» near Bergen, which remained his home for the rest of his life.

In spite of a permanently injured health Grieg managed to compose musical masterworks which are loved all over the world (Piano Concerto in A-minor, Ballads, and the incidental



Halvorsen



Hamsun



Hansen



Haug

music for Ibsen's «Peer Gynt» and Bjørnson's «Sigurd Jorsalfar»). The string quartet in G-minor and the 3 violin sonatas show that he could also master more complicated forms. Other compositions of his are: Norwegian and Symphonic Dances, the Holberg Suite for string orchestra, various arrangements of Norwegian folk tunes and 143 songs, incl. «Haugtussa» cycle (Garborg), settings of Ibsen, Bjørnson etc..

• HALVORSEN, Johan, b. 1864, d. 1935, musician and composer. Started his career as a concerto musician, and was for some time conductor in Stockholm, teacher and solo violinist with the Philharmonic Society in Aberdeen and Helsinki. As conductor of the orchestra of the National Theatre in Oslo (1899—29) he conducted more than 100 symphonies. His compositions are, beside theatrical music, (Vasantasena, Jan Herwitz and Gurre), 3 symphonies, 2 Norwegian rhapsodies, passacaglia for violin and viola and the world-famous «Bojarernes Inntogsmarch», furthermore an excellent collection of folk music («slåtter»), songs etc.

• HAMSUN, Knut, b. 4/8 1859, author. His youth led the restless life of a vagabond alternately in Norway and America until in 1888 he returned to Norway. Two years later «Sult» was published, a novel which introduced an entirely new note in Norwegian literature. The lyric prose poem «Pan» was written during a stay in Paris in 1894. For «Markens Grøde» (1917), an epic of a settler's life, he was awarded the Nobel Price in 1920.

Hamsun maintains that the task of literature is to interpret the values

of mankind's intimate contact with the original and uncomplicated things in life, — nature and earth. The new and outstanding features of his poetry are the language and the composition. Hamsun's books are translated into most languages.

During the 2. World War he frankly showed his sympathy for the Germans and Quislings, and was accordingly after the war prosecuted as a traitor.

HANSEN, Gerhard Henrik Armauer, b. 1841, d. 1912, is world-famous for his discovery of the leprosy bacillus, some times named Hansen's bacillus. He was appointed doctor in charge of the leprosy hospital in Bergen in 1868, and from then on dedicated his life and work to the study and combat of this horrible disease. He discovered its bacillus in 1873, and this bacillus is now believed to be the source of leprosy, whereas previous theories placed the illness among hereditary diseases.

His fundamental work has formed a basis for most countries wishing to introduce efficient measures in the combat of leprosy.

HAUG, Thorleif, b. 1894, d. 1934, the outstanding figure in international skiing 1917—24, Norwegian «Ski King». His most famous achievement is his triple victories plus a bronze medal in the 1924 Chamoniix olympic skiing. This exceptional feat of all round skiing ability has never been equalled. Haug was best known as a cross-country skier, with 11 victories in the famous Holmenkollen meets, but his top position as a «combined» skier and was undisputed and amply proved by 10 «King's Cups» in that event.



Henie

Ibsen

Leiv Eiriksson

Sophus Lie

Among his many trophies is the Hollmenkoll medal for exceptional skiing ability. After his death his price collection has been displayed in the city museum of his home town, Drammen, and a statue, first monument of that kind in Norway, was erected in that city in 1941.

HENIE, Sonja, b. 8/4 1912, the world's most outstanding figure skater. Trained for her skating career from early childhood by her father, himself a prominent athlete, she first claimed public attention in the 1924 Winter Olympics, only 11 years old. Since 1927 she has won all competitions in which she started and defended successfully 9 times the world championship she won that year. This record of 10 consecutive championships will probably never be equalled. Her three Olympic victories 1928, 32 and 36 and 6 European championships 1931—36 further confirm her position as the «greatest of them all». Sonja Henie has completely revolutionized ladies' fancy skating. Her style has now won universal acclaim and has set the pattern for all present-day fancy-skating stars. Miss Henie turned professional in 1936, and has since had a successful career as a movie star and owner (as well as main attraction) of several ice shows.

IBSEN, Henrik Johan, b. 20/3 1828, d. 23/5 1906, poet, playwright and author. In 1850 he came to Christiania (Oslo), where he received his matriculation degree. 1851—57 he worked as dramatic author and instructor at the theatre «Den Nationale Scene» in Bergen, interrupted by one

year's studies in Copenhagen and Dresden (1852). Then for five years he was the head of the «Christiania Norske Teater». Here Ibsen laid the basis for his intimate knowledge of the theatre. In the spring of 1864 Ibsen went to Rome with a state scholarship, and for 27 years he lived abroad.

Already in his first historic drama «The Pretenders» — 1863, Ibsen showed his aptitude for depicting living characters. The versified ideological dramas «Brand» and «Peer Gynt» deal with Ibsen's main problem — man's reaction to the problem of life — and the principle «all or nothing at all» is adhered to without compromise. In the succeeding series of realistic dramas Ibsen handles the same problems. In «Pillars of Society» he criticizes the ranters in political life, in «Dolls' House» he attacks the bondage of women, and in «Ghosts» conjugal and hereditary problems are discussed. In the satiric «Enemy of the People» Ibsen maintains the rights of the individual against the «compact majority». Profound studies of character are found in his last pessimistic, symbolic dramas «The Wild Duck», «Rosmersholm», «Hedda Gabler» and «The Master Builder».

Ibsen's plays are technically perfect. No Nordic author has been the cause of so much discussion as Ibsen, neither has any other Nordic author had such a profound influence on the spiritual life all over the world. As a dramatist he is no doubt the greatest master in the 19. century.

LEIV EIRIKSSON, «Leif the Lucky», b. about 970 on Iceland, the alleged first discoverer of Vinland (America).

Together with his father, Eirik Raude, he went to Greenland, and from there in 999 he sailed to Norway, where he became a member of the Royal Guard of Olav Tryggvason and adopted Christianity. In the spring of 1000 he set out for Greenland again, was driven out of course and came to a land where there were «self-sowed fields and where vines grew». The country was named Vinland by him, and is supposed to have been part of the east coast of North America. From here, only in the autumn returned to Greenland. It is doubtful whether serious attempts at colonization were ever made by Lief or his followers.



Trygve Lie

Mathisen

LIE, Marius Sophus, b. 1842, d. 1899, mathematician. Was educated at the University of Christiania (Oslo). In 1869 he published his theory on imaginary numbers, and the same year went abroad with a state scholarship. 1871 he was appointed assistant professor at Chr.a. University, and submitted his famous treatise for his doctor's degree: «Über Complexe, insbesondere Linien- und Kugel-Complexe, mit Anwendung auf die Theorie partieller Differential-Gleichungen», in which he advanced the theory of tangential transformations. 1872—1886 he was made extraordinary professor, and during these years he carried out research on continuous transformation groups, and discovered the transformation, named after him, wherein the sphere corresponds to the straight line. In 1886 Lie was appointed professor of mathematics at Leipzig, where his «Theorie der Transformationsgruppen» (1888—93), a work of wide range and great originality, was published. In 1898 he returned to Christiania to accept a special post created for him, but his health was already broken, and he died a year later.

LIE, Trygve, b. 16/7 1896, general secretary of U.N. Graduated as a student in 1914, and 5 years later he completed his studies of law. 1919 he was appointed secretary of the Norw. Labour Party, of which he has been a member since 1912. 1922—35 he was legal adviser of the Norwegian Trade Union Federation, and from 1935—39

minister of Justice. In the autumn of 1939 he became the head of the new-established Ministry of Supplies. Together with King and Government he left Norway on the 7th of June 1940, and worked in London as Minister of Foreign Affairs. During his stay in England he did a great deal of work for Norway — in close cooperation with the other Allied governments. After the liberation of Norway he worked for a short time as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Gerhardsen's labour government until on February 1st 1946 he was appointed general secretary of the United Nations.

MATHISEN, OSCAR, b. 4/10 1888, the greatest speed skater of the world. Made a sensational debut in the skating elite of the world at the age of 17, won his first Norwegian championship at 18 and was world champion the following year. In his career he won 6 Norwegian, 3 European and 5 world championships in the years 1907—15, and set 14 world's records. His best records, for the 500, 1000, 1500 and 10,000 m survived all attacks from the best skaters of the world for 14, 21, 23 and 15 years respectively.

Oscar Mathisen became a professional 1916 and toured the USA with moderate success, probably mainly due to unfamiliarity with small American indoor rinks. In a match for the professional world championship in Oslo 1920, he beat the U.S. champion Bobby McLean decisively. Mathisen was also an excellent cyclist and Norwegian champion in high diving.



Edv. Munch

P. A. Munch

Nansen

Nordraak

MUNCH, Edvard, b. 12/12 1863, d. 24/1 1944, painter. Studied under Krogh, who introduced him to the naturalistic school of painting. The genius of Munch, however, reacted against his teaching. He was more inclined to express feelings inspired by a troubled mind than impressions engendered by reality. The most famous work of this early period is «Spring» (1899), one of the gems of the National Gallery in Oslo. From the beginning of the 20th century Munch's art assumed a more realistic character. In 1915 Munch completed the fresco decorations of the University Festival hall in Oslo, which mark his definite official recognition in Norway.

In the National Gallery of Oslo there are 30 of his pictures, and after his death the community of Oslo, — according to the last will of the painter — received the gift of 1006 pictures and 188 etchings as well as lithographs, wood-engravings, drawings and sculpture works, at an estimated value of more than 5,5 mill. kr.

MUNCH, Peter Andreas, b. 1810, d. 1863, was the domineering personality in Norwegian cultural and scientific life in the beginning of the 19. century. Endowed with excellent memory and exceptional gifts for critical studies, he is particularly known for his essays in history, archaeology and nordic languages. His main work, «History of the Norwegian people, from the earliest ages until 1397» is a profound, all-embracing study of Norway's ancient history. To collect information on the travels of Norwegian vikings, he studied extensively abroad,

particularly in the archives of the Vatican, where he was given the singular privilege of complete access to all files.

Munch was a professor of history at Oslo University from 1841, and also from 1861 director of Northern antiquities. He died suddenly in Rome and was mourned by the whole country.

NANSEN, Fridtjof, b. 10/10 1861, d. 13/5 1930, polar explorer, scientist and humanitarian. From his earliest childhood Nansen systematically trained himself to endure hardships in outdoor life under all conditions, and distinguished himself as an excellent skier. Through studies of zoology his interest was drawn towards the arctic regions and after a trip with a sealing vessel in 1882, he put forward a plan of crossing Greenland on skis. In spite of all distrust and financial difficulties the plan was carried out in 1888, the actual crossing successfully completed in 42 days.

Nansen's second famous arctic voyage took place in 1893—96, based on his studies of oceanography. His plan was to let the strong polar current carry his vessel «Fram» from the coast of Siberia across the North Pole towards Greenland. The «Fram» was specially built to withstand the strains of the ice pressure. The current did not carry the ship as far north as estimated, and Nansen therefore in 1895 with one companion made an attempt to reach the pole with dog teams, skis and kajaks. Open waters stopped their progress at 86° 15' N, then the northernmost point reached by man.

Nansen took part in the negotiations with Sweden over the sovereignty of Norway in 1905, and was subsequently appointed the first Norwegian ambassador to Great Britain. In later years Nansen's name is mainly associated with humanitarian work in Europe, particularly for prisoners of war and other war victims after the first World War. 1923 he received the Nobel Peace Prize, and international institutions still bear his name (Nansen-office, Nansen-passport).



Ruud

Svendsen

NORDRAAK, Rikard, b. 1842, d. 1866. Studied piano and composition in Copenhagen and Berlin. He was the first Norwegian composer who advocated a staunch nationalism in music, and he therefore strongly opposed the German and «Nordic» music. His point of view in this matter was of decisive importance to his friend and contemporary Grieg. — Nordraak died at an early age, and so did not have time to carry out his ideas, but his compositions are, both rhythmically and melodically, of a stronger national tone than those of earlier Norwegian composers. The main and best part of Nordraak's compositions are written to the words of his cousin Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, e. g. the melody of «Ja, vi elsker dette landet», the Norwegian national anthem. — incidental music for «Maria Stuart» and «Sigurd Slembe» (two of Bjørnson's plays). Well known are also his choir composition «Olav Trygvason» and a series of romances.

RUUD, Birger Johannes, b. 23/8 1911, the greatest ski-jumper the world has ever seen. One of 5 brothers, 3 of whom have been world champion skiers. His most notable triumphs are two gold medals (1932 & 36) and one silver medal (1948) in the Olympics. The fact that he was able to finish second among all the foremost jumpers of the world at the age of 36, is perhaps the best proof of his exceptional ability. In addition to his Olympic victories, he was world champion 1931—35—37, won the Norwegian championship 1939 and the famous Holmenkollen meet 1934. In hundreds of starts in Norway and abroad he won

almost as many first prizes, including the U.S. championship 1938. In 1936 he won the Olympic downhill competition, placing 4th in the combined downhill/slalom. Ruud holds the highest Norwegian skiing award: the Holmenkoll medal. He was imprisoned in the Grini concentration camp near Oslo 1943—44 for patriotic activities.

SVENDSEN, Johan Severin, b. 1840, d. 1911, composer. Received his musical training from his father, a bandmaster, and at first adopted that profession himself. Then, playing several instruments, he joined the orchestra at the Christiania Theatre, began extensive travels in Sweden and Germany in 1861, and in 1863 he finished his studies at the Leipzig Conservatory. Svendsen wanted to become a violin-virtuoso, but owing to a nervous ailment in his left hand, he turned more and more towards composition. While at the Conservatory he wrote string quartet, string octet and Symphony in D-major. — Svendsen was recognized as one of the most accomplished conductors of his time, and after visits to Munich, Rome, London and Paris he became court conductor in Copenhagen. He mainly composed great orchestral works, and is the first creator of Norwegian symphonies. His compositions are exceptionally well formed and brilliantly instrumented (the legend «Zorahayda» and the ovt. to Shakespeare's «Romeo and Juliet»). Other works of his are the symphony in B-major, the world-famous Violin Concerto, 4 Norwegian Rhapsodies etc.



Sverdrup

Sæverud

Sørensen

Undset

SVERDRUP, Otto Neumann Knoph, b. 1854, d. 1930, polar explorer. S. went to sea at a young age, and 1888—89 he took part in Nansen's expedition to Greenland. On Nansen's expedition with «Fram» 1893—96 he was captain of the ship, and after Nansen in March 1895 had left the ship, he was also leader of the expedition. During its further drift, «Fram» in Nov. 1895. reached 85°56'N, the northernmost point reached by ship. In 1898 Sverdrup set out on another expedition with «Fram», — this time as the leader of his own expedition. His plan was to sail around Greenland, but this was abandoned, and instead he went westwards through Jonesound. Here new lands were discovered and mapped, — the total area of these discoveries being as large as the southern part of Norway. Other scientific results of the expedition were also very valuable. In 1910 he led a whaling expedition to the West-Greenlandic waters and founded a whaling company, catching whales near Alaska 1911—14. In 1914 and 1920 he led relief expeditions for Russian expeditions in distress.

SÆVERUD, Harald Sigurd Johan, b. 17/4 1897, composer. Studied in Bergen and Berlin, conducting under Clemens Krauss. He returned to Bergen as conductor and received a state scholarship for composition in 1933. Sæverud has received strong impulses from Rikard Nordraak and Norwegian folk-music, and aims to develop modern orchestra compositions based on folk-music. He has also succeeded in creating a series of original works,

which especially show an exceptionally rich imagination and great power of instrumentation.

His compositions include 7 symphonies; 50 «variations» for chamber orchestra; «Kjæmpeviseslått» (also for orch.) and his music to Ibsen's «Peer Gynt».

SØRENSEN, Henrik Ingvar, b. 12/2 1882, painter. Studied with Zahrtmann, Colarossi and Matisse. Made his début in Oslo in 1903, and is now a central figure in Norwegian artistic life. His pictures have exercised a great influence on his own generation as well as on the younger painters. His own picturesque production comprise romantic symbolic works like «Troid» (1909) and «Guldfuglen» (1910), religious compositions and a series of excellent landscape pictures and portraits. Sørensen is also an outstanding figure in the Norwegian monumental art of painting. He is represented in all greater Nordic official and private collections and in the National Gallery in Oslo.

UNDSET, Sigrid, b. 20/5 1882, author. Her first novel: «Fru Martha Oulie» (1907) was in the next decade followed by a series of novels and short stories, chiefly dealing with the problems of women in modern life. In 1909 she left her job and travelled to Rome with a State scholarship. The result of this journey was «Jenny» (1911), a novel which founded her reputation as the most outstanding

Norwegian author after the turn of the century. Her great books from the Middle Ages «Kristin Lavransdatter» (I—III, 1920—23) and «Olav Audunsson» (I—IV, 1925—27), show her exceptional power of recreating historical events and her profound psychological insight. These books brought her world fame and in 1928 the Nobel price for literature. She has since then reverted to contemporary problems, but the trend and spirit of her literary art remains the same.

Undset's narrative art is realistic and rich in fantasy, often tinged with moral pathos. In the description of characters she is at her best in the realm of feminine psychology.

During the 2. World War Mrs. Undset escaped to the United States, and contributed to Norway's fight for freedom through numerous lectures and newspaper articles. For her «outstanding literary achievements and services to the country» she was 1947 awarded Grand Cross of the order of St. Olav.

VIGELAND, Adolf Gustav, b. 1869, d. 1943, sculptor. In his early youth Vigeland studied wood engraving, and in 1889 he produced his first work as a sculptor, — a relief depicting incidents from the Illad. Already his first greater work «Cursed» (1892) shows his personality in form as well as in execution. Influenced by Edv. Munch's artistic program he created a series of expressive works. At the turn of the century V. was attached to the restoration of the Nidaros (Trondheim) Cathedral. Already in 1900 he had offered a fountain to the community of Oslo. The plan grew into an enormous construction, which now covers an area of several thousand m² in the Frognerpark in Oslo. It consists of a great number of single persons as well as groups with an impressive monolith as the centre. This construction, the artistic and architectural value of which is strongly disputed, is not yet completed. The construction depicts the history of mankind, from barbarism to civilization. During his work with this plan V. widened his style in the direction of a heavier, more monumental form, — but even if the value of



Vigeland

Wergeland

this form often has been, and certainly also will be the cause of much discussion, nothing can ever shake his position as the greatest and most creative power in Norwegian sculptural art.

WERGELAND, Henrik Arnold, b. 17/6 1808, d. 12/7 1845, poet. Graduated as a student in 1825, theological degree 1828. His very first book «Digte. Første Ring» (1829) shows his originality and rich imagination. In the «Stella» poems he is inspired by his numerous unhappy love-affairs. The main work of his production, «Skabelsen, Mennesket og Messias» was published in 1830. In this poem Wergeland describes how the life of mankind is, through various stages of transition, led always nearer perfection. After travels to England and Paris in 1831, he wrote a series of burning poems of freedom, and with the greatest enthusiasm he strove to awaken and educate the Norwegian people. From 1840 he was made director of national antiquities, and the same year his «Jan van Huysums Blomsterstykke» was published. In 1842 he wrote his famous «Jøden og Jødinne», in which he fights for the admittance of Jews to the country. On his deathbed he displayed great activity, — the most outstanding of his last works being the poem «Den Engelske Lods» (1844) and the self-biographical sketches «Hasselodder».

Wergeland is Norway's greatest lyric poet, and his work has in various ways had a profound influence on the national development up to the present time.

«JA, VI ELSKER»

The Norwegian National Anthem

Words: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson

Ja, vi elsker dette landet
som det stiger frem
furet, værbitte over vannet,
med de tusen hjem.
Elsker, elsker det og tenker
på vår far og mor
∴ og den saganatt som senker
drømme på vår jord. ∴

Norske mann i hus og hytte
takk din store Gud.
Landet ville han beskytte
skjont det mørkt så ut.
Alt hva fedrene har kjempet,
modrene har lært,
∴ Har vår Herre stille lempet
så vi vant vår rett. ∴

Ja, vi elsker dette landet
som det stiger frem
furet, værbitte over vannet,
med de tusen hjem.
Og som fedres kamp har hevet
det av nød til seir,
∴ også vi når det blir krevet
for dets fred slår leir. ∴

Translation by
G. M. Gawthorne-Hardy

Yes, we love with fond devotion
This, the land that looms
Rugged, storm-scarred, o'er the ocean
With her thousand homes.
Love her, in our love recalling
Those who gave us birth,
∴ And old tales which night,
in fallin'
Brings as dreams to earth ∴

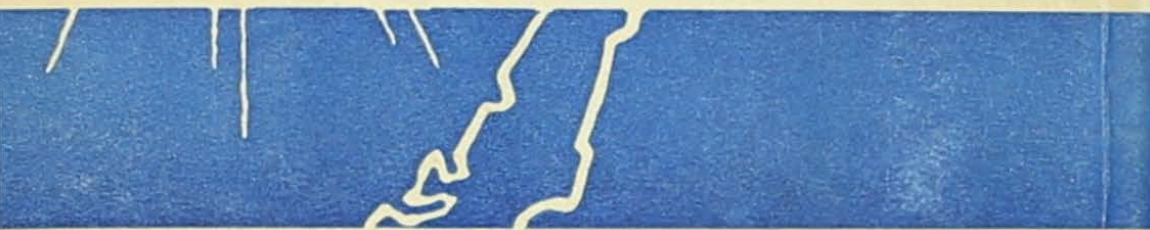
Norseman, whatsoever thy station,
Thank thy God, whose power
Willed and wrought the land's
salvatic
In her darkest hour.
All our mothers sought with weep
And our sires in fight,
∴ God has fashioned, in his keepin'
Till we gained our right. ∴

Yes, we love with fond devotion
This our land that looms
Rugged, storm-scarred, o'er the ocean
With her thousand homes.
And, as warrior sires have made her
Wealth and fame increase,
∴ At the call we too will aid her
Armed to guard her peace. ∴

Music by Rikard Nordraak



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