

Bomb target Norway

About Norwegian political history in a tragic background, the background to the Norwegian fascism. Militarism and nationalism are the *prerequisites* for fascism.

By Holger Terpⁱ

Norway is a rich complex country with a small wealthy militarist and nationalist upper class, a relatively large middle class and a working class.

The little known Norwegian militarism has always been problematic. It would cancel war with Sweden, occupy half of Greenland¹, was opponent of a Nordic defense cooperation, garden Norway into NATO² and EEC, would have plutonium and nuclear weapons³, as well as, monitor and controlling political opponents, including the radical wing of the labor movement, pacifists and conscientious objectors. And they got it pretty much as they wanted it.



One example is the emergency law or emergency laws, a common term for five laws adopted by the Storting in 1950, which introduced stricter measures for acts that are defined as treacherous in war, and also different measures in peacetime, such as censorship of letters, phone monitoring etc.⁴

1 [Legal Status of Eastern Greenland](#) (Den. v. Nor.), 1933 P.C.I.J. (ser. A/B) No. 53 (Apr. 5) Publications of the Permanent Court of International Justice Series A./B. No. 53; Collection of Judgments, Orders and Advisory Opinions A.W. Sijthoff's Publishing Company, Leyden, 1933.

2 [Lundestad](#), Geir: America, Scandinavia, and the Cold War 1945-1949. Oslo, University Press, 1980. - 434 pp. Paradoxically, according to Lundestad, the U.S. preferred socialist governments in Scandinavia rather than conservative, the reason was that they were perceived as "the strongest bulwark" against communism

3 Forland, Astrid: Norway's nuclear odyssey: from optimistic proponent to nonproliferator. In: The Nonproliferation Review, Winter 1997.

4 The latest version of this is [Emergency legislation](#) in light of changes in foreign and security policy framework Investigation of the emergency legislative committee appointed by the Ministry of Defense 6 February 1995. Emittet 13 October 1995 in Norwegian.

This Norwegian surveillance of political opponents starts already before the occupation as stated in guidelines for police surveillance service provided by the Justice department, 6th July 1937, a period when the Nordic police organizations worked closely [together](#) with the German secret police [Gestapo](#) within the framework of the International Criminal Police Commission, now Interpol, which was established in 1923. Presumably the political surveillance and censorship in our brother country roots in history to the Danish-Norwegian double monarchy. Another example is *the protection instruction* or beskyttelsesinstruksen, a royal decree from 1972, which regulates what are to be kept secret for reasons other than those relating to national security, and at what level.



The third example is the Norwegian conscription laws⁵.

The military-industrial complex in Norway during and after throughout the Cold War has worked closely with specially USA and UK. This military and political history of Norway is completely parallel with development in Denmark Sweden and in much of Western Europe throughout the period. The three Nordic countries were a well-anchored aircraft carrier close to the Soviet Union with U.S. bases, military (and nuclear) installations and weapons from Greenland and northern Norway down to Bornholm⁶. And so the countries still are even if the main enemy the Soviet Union and its allies are disappeared in the meantime with the inevitable result that the region is now is flowing with all kinds of weapons and a weapon culture and a the culture of violence spreading in several community directions. The official Norway is one of the world's 15 largest [importers](#) of large weapons and the private Norwegian arms industry is one of the world's largest arms exporters⁷.

5 [Law relating to exemption from military service for reasons of conviction](#) [conscientious objector law], 1966 in Norwegian. [The Right to Conscientious Objection in Europe](#), Quaker Council for European Affairs, 2005.

Agøy, N. I. (1990), Regulating Conscientious Objection in Norway from the 1890s to 1922. *Peace & Change*, 15: 3–25.
 6' The Office of Defense Cooperation Norway is responsible to the U.S. Ambassador and the Commander, U.S. European Command, for administering U.S. Security Cooperation and Defense Cooperation in Armaments Programs, and defense logistics activities with Norway.' See also US Marine Corps Prepositioning Program and Collocated Operating Bases 1974-. 'In 1977, Presidential Review Directive 18 was signed by President Carter and created the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force to fill the gap in military forward presence in the Persian Gulf...' 'The Governments of the United States and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 1981 that initiated the Norway Air-Landed Marine Expeditionary Brigade (NALMEB) Program.' Source: Headquarters Marine Corps: Prepositioning Programs Handbook, 2d Edition., 2009.

7 Tarjei Kidd Olsen: Talking Peace, Exporting Weapons. OSLO, Jun 4, 2008 (IPS) - Peace builder Norway is the world's seventh largest exporter of weapons and ammunition, according to recent figures.

The War Party's influence in Oslo and surroundings culminates with the direct military support to the U.S. wars in the Middle East and North Africa. Dared anyone to come with serious criticism of the Norwegian militarism, it was judged to be stretched to the border with treason⁸. It is not very well known picture of Norway, but this whole development is connected with the terrible Norwegian war experiences during the second World War, when cities were bombed, ships were sunk and the people were starving. The Norwegian politicians linked to the liberators in their post-war politics.

The Norwegian Labour Party and its youth section was anti-militarist from the start in 1887 until the First World War as well as the other parties in the Second Socialistic International. The communist revolution in Russia in 1917 had a major influence on Labour Party policy, especially after long, almost wearing, discussions and lot of party splits in the first half of the interwar period with the radical leftists and communists on attitudes to Comintern (or the Communist International) and Moscow. Only in 1928 the Labor Party can form its first government.

The General Staff Intelligence Service began monitoring the policy shortly before the first World War (1914-1918). The staff was during the war concerned about two things: labor movement growing influence and the problem of whether the conscript soldiers who came from this social class also was reliable enough: would they organize themselves as political soldiers, strike and form syndicalism inspired soldiers and workers councils the same way as happened in Germany in the Soviet Union and Finland, where even was the civil war? The fear proved well founded. The first Norwegian workers' was established on 18 December 1917 in Oslo. There are registered a total of 91 workers' councils across the country in 1918, according to Harold Fagerhus Anarchism and syndicalism in Norway operation through 150 years from 2004. This was an important driving force behind both the spontaneous demonstrations in the capital and the cost of living demonstrations in the next year.



The label, whose motive originates from 1912, was banned in the spring of 1914, i.e. before world war broke out

⁸ See the references to Norway in Terp, Holger: [Goliath vs David](#): A short history of the fight against organized peace work, the Danish Peace Academy, 2010.

Norway was, like Denmark neutral during the war, and this implied a obligation to maintain neutrality with a military defense, the war party took the opportunity to to limit democracy: laws against anti-militarist agitation came in 1914 and a law on the control of postal and telegraphic dispatches came one year later. The bourgeoisie and militarism enemy within the state should be destroyed (the Norwegian army has only been used for direct individual times against the Norwegian people, the Lofthus revolt in 1787 against peasant demonstrations of 1818 and against the [Thranite](#) movement 1849-1851). Foreign agitators were deported by of a tightening of immigration policy and the Alien Office was created within the Crime Police in 1915.

So it is nearly 100 years ago that the Norwegian authorities begin to develop tools to oppress its own people, but it has nevertheless not prevented Norwegians to organize themselves socially and politically as evidenced by the following provisional directories that can be used for a general introduction to Norwegian conditions and to send solidarity and sympathy statements on top of the fascistic misdeeds last week:

Current and historical political parties

[Stortinget](#), [Members from 1945-](#).

The Government [Jens Stoltenberg II](#), 2005-: Labour Party, Centre Party and the Socialist Left Party.

[Norwegian Governments since 1814](#). [Sametinget](#) / Sámediggi

- [Abortion Resisters'](#) or Abortion Opponents' List, 2008-. - Then Norway got it's Abortion Party: In Norway, the Christian People's Party is not enough. Now two angry pastors awakened and has founded the party. In: Ekstra Bladet,08/19/2008.
- Active Fishermen, 1936
- Anders Langes Party, 1973-. See Progress Party
- Temperance Party, 1907-1933
- Agrarian Party or the Farmers' Party, 1920 now Center Party
- Beer Coalition Party, 2001?
- Bipartisan Electorates or Non-Partisan Deputies or Bipartisan Coastal and Districts Party, 1997-?
- Bipartisan Voter Alternative
- Centre Alliance
- [Centre Party](#), 1920-.
- Centrum, 1894-1900
- [Christian People's Party](#) or Norwegian Christian Democratic Party, 1933-. see [Hilde Frafjord Johnson](#)
- Christian Unification Party, 1993-?
- [Christian Unification Party](#), 1998-.
- City List, 1987-2003
- Civil Rights Party, 2009-?
- Coalition Party, or Unification Party,1903-1906 See also Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson
- Coalition Party or Unification Party, 1993
- [Coastal Party](#), 1999-. See also: Action Coastal Norway, 1972-1975, Woman's Free Elected Representatives or Free Elected Representatives, or Freedom Party Against the EU Union or Bipartisan Elected Representatives / People Selected⁹
- Communist Workers' Association
- [Conservative Party](#),
- [Contemporary Party](#) originally the Independent Labour Party, 2009-.
- Democratic Alternative, 2007-?
- Democratic Socialists, 1973-1976
- Direct Democrats, 2003-2008?

9 Ketil Jensen Alsos: Kampen om havet. Historien om Aksjon Kyst-Norge 1972-1975. Hovedoppgave i historie, Univ. i Tromsø, 2003.

- [Environmental Party the Greens](#), see also [Arne Næss](#)
- Family Party, 1995-?
- [Fatherland Party](#), 1990-2008
- Fishermen's Liberals, 1936
- Free Elected Representatives, 1973-1992, formerly Women's Free Elected Representatives see the Erik Knutstad case
- [Freedom Party](#), 2001-?
- Freedom Party Against the EEC Union, 1993-1997
- Future for Finnmark, 1989
- Galactic Party
- Generation Party
- Horten's Party, 1999-2003
- Immigration Party
- Independence Party, or the Danish Party, [1814-?](#)
- Intelligentsia Party
- [International Socialists](#),
- Justice Party, 1997 -2001
- Labour Democrats or the United Norwegian Workers' Association, 1906-1957?
- [Labour Party](#) or Norwegian Labour Party, 1887-. including [Worker's Youth Army](#), 1903-., and Humanistic Social-democrats , 2006-. Archive:[Labour Movement Archive and Library](#) see also Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions, Norwegian Social-democratic Youth Association, [Lund Commission](#), Toward Day, 1921-1936, [Gro Harlem Brundtland](#), [Karl Evang](#), Anton Hansen (the Danish Käthe Kollwitz or Grosz who worked together with artist Ragnvald Blix)¹⁰, [Halvdan Koht](#), Alfred Kruse¹¹, Olaf Kullmann, [Einar Li](#),[Trygve Lie](#),

10 [Drawings from the Golden Age](#): The Danish newspaper [cartoonist](#) Anton Hansen called the postwar black satirist. Saturday opens an exhibition of 106 of his drawings in the Stack House, 2003.

11 See: Steen Bille Larsen: Alfred Kruse - en internationalist In: Karen Petersen og Therkel Stæde (ed.): Anarki og arbejderhistorie, Tiderne Skifter 1985 and Andreas Ytterstad: [Mellom krig og revolusjon](#): Antimilitarisme i norsk arbeiderbe-

[Gunnar Ousland](#), [Adam Egede-Nissen](#), [Oscar Nissen](#), [Martin Tranmæl](#), [Arne Treholt](#), [Berit Ås](#)
Left Alliance, 2005-.

- Liberal Left 1909-1945 See also Fatherlands Association, [Cornelius Bernhard Hanssen](#)
- [Liberal Party](#), 1884-. see Cornelius Bernhard Hanssen
- Liberal Party, 1903-? later part of the Coalition Party see also Søren Jaabæk and Friends of the Peasants
- [Liberal People's Party](#), 1972-1992 later Liberal People's Party 1992.
- [Liberal People's Party](#), 1992-.
- Libertas
- Marxist-Leninist Association
- Marxist-Leninist Front
- Marxist-Leninist Groups
- Marxist Working Groups
- National Electoral Party, 1981¹²
- Moderate Liberals, 1888-1906 later part of the Conservative
- Møre Fishermen- and Smallholder Party, 1933-1936?
- National Alliance, 1999-2006, formerly White Electoral Alliance, Stop Immigration and Help the strangers home or we lose our country See also Norwegian Peoples Party
- National Democrats
- National Legion, 1928
- National Party
- National Popular Party
- National Unification, 1933-1945 formerly Nordic Popular Revolt in Norway and Resident People's Emergency Help see Quisling. Archive: National Archive: [NS Party Archives](#) 1933-1940
- Nature & Environment, 1971-1975?
- Natural Law Party, 1993-2004
- [New Future Coalition Party](#), 1993-1998 split from Progress Party now part of Christian Coalition Party
- Nordic Popular Revolt in Norway or the Nordic Popular Revolt, 1931-1936 later the National Unification
- Norway Party
- Norwegian Alliance Party
- Norwegian Cannabis Party, 2009-.
- Norwegian Christian Social Popular Federation, 1936
- [Norwegian Communist Party](#) - See also Sigurd Simensen¹³.

vegelses historie 1903-1924. In: Internasjonal Sosialisme, Nr 4, Høsten 1999

12 Stortingsvalget 1981 (publication)

13 Gunnar E. Kristiansen: Sigurd Simensen. Kommunist og presseman En framstilling av

- Norwegian Communist Youth Association
- Norwegian Democratic Party or Christian Conservative Party, 1965-1969 also called the Peace Party later part of Christian Coalition Party
- Norwegian Federalist Youth Movement
- Norwegian Fishermen's Party, 1936
- Norwegian Front, 1975-1979
- Norwegian National Party
- Norwegian Nationalistic Party
- [Norway Patriots](#), 2007-2009
- Norwegian Patriotic Unification Party part of National Alliance, 1999
- Norwegian Republican Alliance
- Norwegian Social Anarchist Federation
- Norwegian Social-democratic Worker's Party, 1921-1927
- Norwegian Social Democratic Party, 1957-1961
- Norwegian Society for Peace Between the People, 1952?-.?
- Norwegian Syndicalist Federation or Norwegian Syndicalist Union, 1916-.
- Norwegian Urban Party
- Norwegian Youth Socialist Association¹⁴
- Oslo Women's Party, 1927-1933 See also Norwegian Women's National Political Federation, 1928-1930
- Patriots
- Peace Party, 1936 See: [Olaf Kullmann](#) and Popular Revolt Against War, 1937-. (Norwegian WRI)
- Peace Party, 1980 later Christian Conservative Party
- [Pensioners Party](#),
- People's Party,
- [The Political Party](#), 2000-2001
- The Pragmatic Party
- [Progress Party](#), 1957
- [Progress Party](#), 1973-.
- Radical People's Party, 1906-1957 later part of the Liberal Party
- Radical Socialists
- [Reform Party](#), 1974–1975 split from Anders Lange's Party and merged into Anders Lange's Party
- [Reform Party](#), 2004-2009
- Red Front, -2008 later Left Alliance
- [Red Electoral Alliance](#), 1973-2007 see Nora Lindéns¹⁵

redaktøren av partiavisene Folkeviljen (DNA) and Dagens Nyheter (NKP) i Harstad fra 1922 til 1931. Masteroppgave i historie, Institutt for samfunnsvitenskap Tromsø University 2006.

14 [Harald Fagerhus Anarkismen og syndikalismen i Norge gjennom 150 år](#), 2004.

15 [Erling Folkvord: Rødt!](#): På barrikadene for AKP og RV. Millennium forlag, Oslo i 1998

- The [Red Party](#), 2007-. - Merger of Red Electoral Alliance and the Workers' Communist Party
- Resident People, 1933-1936 See also Resident People's Emergency Help
- Revolutionary Association
- Same People's Party
- Sami People's Association
- Society Party, 1933-1949
- Society Party, 1985-?
- Solidarity List
- Social Democrats
- Socialist Peoples Party, 1961-1975
- Socialist Electoral League, 1973-1975., including Democratic Socialists, the Norwegian Communist Party and the Socialist Peoples Party
- [Socialist Left Party](#), 1973 formerly Socialist Electoral League see Ivar Johansen, Berit Ås
- [Stop Immigration](#), 1987-1995 later part of White Electoral Alliance
- [Sunnmør's List](#), 1985-.
- [Tom A. Schanke's Party](#) or the Sports Party, 1981
- Union Party, 1814-?
- Value-Based Policy Party
- Women's Free Elected Representatives
- World Party
- [Vigrid](#), 1998-2009
- Welfare Party
- White Electoral Alliance, 1995-1997¹⁶ Merger of Stop Immigration and Help the foreigners home or else we will lose our country
- Working Class Unification Party, including Norwegian Communist Party, Toward Day (Norwegian [Clarté](#)) and Worker's Opposition, 1927
- [Worker's Communist Party](#) or the [Worker's Communist Party](#) (Marxist-Leninist) -2007, Now part of the Red Party see also Red Electoral Alliance and Red Youth, 1973-2007

- ISBN 82-517-8931-1

[Lovlige bagateller](#). In Klassekampen, 2002.

16 Mette Newth: Content of database: [Suppressed literature and illegal newspapers](#) : Specific period: 1570-2000.

Current and historical Norwegian peace groups



- The 13, 1960-1962 See Protest Against Nuclear Weapons
- Abolition 2000 Norway See No to Nuclear Weapons
- [Afghanistan Committee in Norway](#), 1980-.
- Action for Nuclear Disarmament, 1960-1962, later part of Protest Against Nuclear Weapons



- Action Against Pre-deployment, 1982-?
- Action Against the Neutron Bomb, 1977-?
- Alta Dam Case¹⁷
- AMOK - Action Against Armament and War, 1990?- . formerly Youth Against Nuclear Weapons¹⁸ see also Action Group Against the Armament of North Norway, 1990-?, Exercise 'Teamwork'
- Alva Myrdal's Peace Foundation, 1980-1991
- Art for Peace, -1982
- Artists Peace Committee, 1952?-? see Norwegian Peace Committee
- [Asta Wolds Peace Foundation](#), 1994-? - The foundation's purpose is to promote peace efforts, it is to work for full military disarmament of the

¹⁷Briggs, C.M. 2006. [Science, local knowledge and exclusionary practices](#): Lessons from the Alta dam case. Norwegian Journal of Geography Vol. 60, 149 -160. Oslo. ISSN 0029-1951.

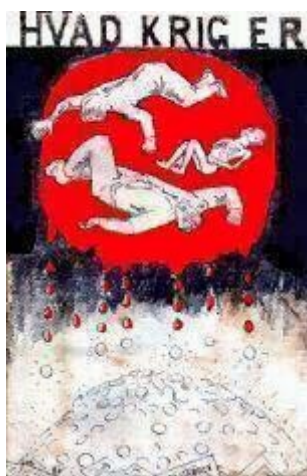
¹⁸ Svein Lund: - [Krigen er over, spar Njunis fra rasering](#) : Når dalen er stygg nok og NATO er trygg nok, da er det for seint å tenke seg om.»

World in its general and of the countries individually

- Association of Norwegian COs
- [Bike for Peace](#)
- [Campaign Against Conscription](#) - The Campaign Against Conscription Bergen Office is closed. This was CAC's last office, 1998.
- Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam, 1965-1977 see Lund Report
- [Christian Peace Union](#), 1946-. now International Fellowship of Reconciliation Norway
- Cities for Peace, Norway
- [Civilian Workers in Norway](#), See also: Civilian Conscripts Representative Committee
- EMBLA Foundation [Womanship Row for Peace](#), 1992-.
- [Friends of the Peace Area](#) - [Peace Monument](#) and, Peace Area Morokulien, 1914-.
- [Friends of India Norway](#), 1931-
- Grannies on Storting's Place – 2003 later [Grannies for Peace](#), or Grandmothers for Peace
- [Greenpeace](#), 1988-.
- Horten Peace Assembly
- [ICAN Norway](#), Campaign to abolish Nuclear Weapons / International campaign to abolish nuclear weapon - The organization is the result of a long collaboration between No to Nuclear Weapons, Norwegian Physicians against Nuclear Weapons and the Norwegian Pugwash Committee
- Independent Norwegian Group, 1952?-?
- Image Action Against Nuclear Bombs
- Information Worker's for Peace, 1984-1991
- Information Committee for Defense and Security Issues in Norway
- [Initiative "Municipalities of Peace"](#), 2003-.
- [International Friendship League](#), 1931-.
- [Kari Enholm's Foundation](#), 1999-. - Kari Enholm's Foundation is a private foundation which, according to the Statute aims to Give financially support to information- or research-oriented Against Norwegian membership of NATO and our integration in NATO's and the US nuclear and base policy, and to foster an active peace and neutrality policy in Norway.
- Levanger Peace Association, 2003-.

Liaison Committee for the Peace Office, 1972-?

- [LINK](#) - Network for Global Fellowship : A bi-monthly cross section one woman peace newsletter in Norway from 1982-2000. From January 2000 on Internet only. Editor: Tulle Elster
- Mahatma M.K. Gandhi Foundation for Non-Violent Peace, Oslo
- Medical Panel for Information on ABC Weapons, 1980-1982
- Medical Panel for Information on Nuclear Weapons
- [Nansen Dialogue Network](#), 1994-.
- [Narvik Peace Centre](#), 1964-.



- National Committee Against War and Fascism, 1933, see [Olaf Kullmann](#)
- [Nobels Peace Centre](#),
- [North-Norwegian Peace Centre](#), 1990-.
- [No to Nuclear Weapons](#), 1979- . - See also Youth Against Nuclear Weapons¹⁹
- No to New NATO Appeal, 1999-.²⁰ later Oslo Anti War Network
- Nordic Nuclear Free Zone see Treaty Now and Eva Nordland, 1984-?
- Nordic Peace Federation, 1907-? see Cornelius Bernhard Hanssen
- Nordic Peace March, 1981
- Nordic Peace March, 1982
- Nordic Peace March, 1983
- [Nordic Women's Peace Network](#), 1988-.
- [Norwegian Esperanto Association](#), 1911-.
- Norwegian Campaign to Ban Landmines see Norwegian People's Aid

19 Irene Valvik Vågen: [The Organization No to Nuclear Weapons 1979-1987](#): Thesis in History, Bergen, University May 2002.- 117 pp.- in Norwegian.

20 The [London Bulletin](#), Bertrand Russell Foundation, 2000 No. 75.

- Norwegian Group of the Interparliamentary Union, or Norwegian Group of the Interparliamentary Union for Arbitration and. Peace 1890-.Archive: [Swarthmore College Peace Collection](#) see also Nordic Interparliamentary Group, 1907-., M. H. J. Horst, Johan Ludwig Mowinckel
- [Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers](#), 1997- . - A coalition including PRIO, Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Church Aid
- [Norwegian Ladies Committee in Denmark](#), 1940-1945²¹, See also: Danish [Peace Friends Relief Work](#), 1941-1946²²
- Norwegian League of Nations Society, 1919?-? see also Fridtjof Nansen
- Norwegian Parsons Peace Committee
- Norwegian Peace Centre, 1986-., previous Kornhaug Norwegian Peace Centre now Nansen Center for Peace and Dialog, including the Nansen Dialogue Network
- [Norwegian Peace Film Award](#), 2003-.
- [Norwegian Peace Union](#), and Norwegian Peace Society Peace Fund1894-. including Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Cornelius Bernhard Hanssen²³, Halvdan Koht and [FORSETE](#) Academy for Peacebuilding, 2008- . - and Bergen Peace Society
- Norwegian Peace Committee, 1949-., including: Nordic peace & Environmental Centre - Archive: [National Archive](#), Oslo
- [Norwegian Peace Council](#), 1945- also called Norwegian Peace Alliance
- [Norwegian Physicians Against Nuclear Weapons](#)
- Norwegian Priests Peace Association, 1928?-?. see Ragnar Forbech
- [Norwegian Pugwash Committee](#),
- Norwegian Woman's Peace Federation, 1894?-? see Diderikke Anette Møller
- [One World](#),

21 The [Sarpsborg Girl](#) at Struer Harbour was made by the artist Kåre Orud. The sculpture was presented by the Norwegian town Sarpsborg to Holstebro-Struer Harbour in Denmark in 1948 in gratitude for the food supplies shipped from Struer to starving Norwegians just after world war 2.

22The Danish government's donation of food to 50,000 children in northern Germany, according to "Progressive Education." The food will be turned over to the Danish Red Cross, Danish Save the Children, and Peace Friends Relief Service for distribution. In Education Digest; Nov1947, Vol. 13 Issue 3, p8. For Swedish aid see Stockholm Syndicalist Women's Club, 1936-? fundraising collection for Spain and for the children of Norway, 1944. Elsa Höglund.

23As the president of the Nordic Peace Federation he and the Swedish editor Carl Sundblad initiated the erection of the Peace Monument on the border by Eda, revealed 16 August 1914

- [Oslo Accords](#), or Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, 1991-1993
- Oslo Anti War Network, 1999-? - No to war and terrorism - No Norwegian support to military revenge! This was last Thursday adopted as preliminary guidelines for the Anti-War Network in Oslo's work. Anti-War Network will take up thread from the organization of war resistance which was established during the war against Yugoslavia in 1999 formerly No To New NATO
- [Oslo Center for Peace and Human Rights](#), 2006-.
- [Peace Brigades International](#), 1981-.
- Peace Defenders in Norway or Partisans for Peace, 1949-1954
- Peace Bureau, 1962-? see also Liaison Committee for the Peace Office, Ivar Johansen, Lars Andreas Larssen, Sonja Lid, Marie Lous Mohr
- Peace Democrats / Fredsdemokratene 1969-1970
- [Peace Initiative Against Attack War](#), 2003-
- [Peace Initiative No War Against Iraq](#), 2002-.
- [Peace March in Fredrikstad](#), 2001-. - The first peace march was held 31 October 2001. The was only weeks ago, the terrorist attack in New York even shorter since the subsequent revenge:invasion of Afghanistan.
- Peace Foundation, 1986-2000 or the Peace Foundation for a Better Future was created Oslo in 1986. The purpose was to promote peace and peace research with the aim of collaborative efforts between people from east and west, preparing reports and preparing material for the purpose of scientific exploitation. The foundation has a council appointed by the board of the Norwegian Peace Association.
- [Peace Tax Alliance](#), 2007-.including Grannies for Peace, International Fellowship of Reconciliation Norway, Norwegian Peace Union, Popular Revolt Against War, Seniors for Palestine, Society of Friends, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- Peoples Peace Prize, 1974-2004 See Popular Revolt for Disarmament
- Popular Revolt for Disarmament
- [Popular Revolt Against War](#) (FMK, Norwegian [WRI](#)), 1937-., including Kari Enholm's Foundation
- Ports Watch, 1983-? see North Atlantic Network or the International Peace Ports Watch Network
- Protest Against Nuclear Weapons, 1960-1966? - Norwegian CND
- Psychologists for Peace, 1982-1992
- Treaty Now / Traktat Nå 1984-? see Eva Nordland,
- [Travel for Peace](#), 1998-. , including Landeskogen Peace Center, 2010-. - Each year we award the fol-

lowing: the Prisoner's Testament and Blanche Majors Reconciliation Award in order to shine the spotlight on individuals and organizations that have contributed to peace making processes and to conflict resolution.

- [UN-Association](#),
- Union Action Against Space Weapons, 1986-?²⁴
- [Women for Peace](#), 1980-.
- Women's Democratic World Federation, -1954 later National Council of Norwegian Women
- Women's forum for world peace
- [Women's International League for Peace and Freedom](#), 1915-. See [Guri Tambs-Lyche](#)
- Women's International Strike for Peace, Norway, 1961?-? see Berit Ås
- Women's Peace Action in Geneva, 1962
- Youth Against Nuclear Weapons, 1984-1990 – founded in 1984, this was the youth organization of No to Nuclear Weapon's. This was an bipartisan organization, whose mission was to engage all young people between 13 and 25 years in the work for Disarmament and Peace. The organization changed its name to Action Against Armament and War (AMOK) about 1990

24 Source: [Fagbevegelse og forskere til kamp mot romvåpen](#). In: Nei til Atomvåpen Avis No 2, 1986 [pdf] see also Knut Frydenlund: [Stjernekrig - drøm eller mareritt?](#) Faglig akjson mot atomvåpen. Folkets hus, Oslo, 22. april 1986. Thorvald Stoltenberg (ed.): En bedre organisert verden. Oslo 1987, pp. 162-171

NR. 2 - 1986

NAE

TIL ATOMVÅPEN
AVISA

Gigantisk opprustning til sjøs

siste side



Olof Palme

30. januar 1927 – 1. mars 1986

IDEANE SKAL LEVE

– Olof Palme personifiserte FN-pakta sine høyeste ideal: avskaffelse av krig, menneskers universelle verdi og verdighet, sosialt framskritt. Eg oppmodar verdslige arane om å ta opp hans fane og føre vidare hans søking etter ei verd der komande slekter kan leve i tryggleik og fredstid.

Perre de Caillat, FN's presseleiar

– Takk for alt du strett, for ditt inspirerende vesen og for det store føredøme du har gitt det som tar over arbeidet ditt. Eg kan leve deg: Blant oss og blant våre yngre venter er det mange som vill at det likele er nok å ta vare på dyrebare minne. Minn må holdast levande.

Willy Brandt, Forbundsop, Tyskland

– Med sitt internasjonale arbeid har han vist at konfliktar i vår komplekse verd alltid kan bli ei løysing som er demokratisk og som medfører respekt for individets rett. Minnet om Olof Palme, Skidslottets trafaste ven, kjem alltid til å leve i djupet av hjarta våre.

Lech Wałesa, Statsminister, Polen

– Eg tenker på Olof Palme o.a. i samband med fredsombuds-initiativet for fred – knyttet på å gi kraft til det minste våpenet vi har, atomenergi. Av disse rymske vest eg i kor stor grad og sjelv eg, trur eg, også vårt for andre kollegar i initiativet var avgjerande av Olof Palme.

Julius Nyerere, Tanzania



Foto: Arne Ole Berg

FAGBEVEGELSE OG FORSKERE TIL KAMP MOT ROMVÅPEN

Lederne for 18 LO-forbund har startet en aksjon mot norsk deltaging i det amerikanske romvåpenprogrammet. I et opprop krever de at Norge skal bruke sin innflytelse internasjonalt for å få stanset amerikansk og sovjetisk utvikling av romvåpen. Oppropet samler nå støtte fra fagforeninger og bedriftsklubber over hele landet.

Nesten samtidig med LO-lederne har forskere ved norske universiteter og forskningsinstitusjoner lansert en underskriftskampanje mot «stjernekrig»-forskning og romvåpen i øst og vest. Oppropet ber Stortinget gå klart mot all norsk deltaging i prosjekt som har sammenheng med det amerikanske romvåpenprogrammet («SDI»).

Arthur Svensson (Lh.) fra Norsk Kjemisk Industriarbeiderforbund og Harald Overaa, Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund, er blant initiativtakerne til «Faglig aksjon mot romvåpen».

• midtsidene



LIV STØTTER

• Også kulturarbeiderne aksjonerer mot romvåpen. Liv Ullmann er blant dem som støtter aksjonen.

• midtsidene

Fredsgruppe
i Moskva
forfølges



• midtsidene

Social and political movements²⁵

- Action Against Nuclear Power see Lund Report
- Advisory group on Asylum and other social and legal questions, Trondheim
- [Amnesty International](#)
- [Anarchist International](#), or Anarchists' Organization, 1977-.
- [Anti-Racist Center](#), 2007-.
- [AYIN](#) - African Youth in Norway, 1995-.
- [Benjamin Memorial Fund](#), 2001-.
- [Bellona Foundation](#), 1986-.
- [Blitz](#), 1982-.
- Borderland
- [Caritas Norway](#), 1952-.
- Common Committee for Africa, Latin-American Groups in Norway
- [Common Committee for Palestine, Palestine Groups and Palestine Committee](#),
- [Contact Committee for Immigrants and the Authorities](#),
- [Doctors without borders](#) / Médecins Sans Frontières, 1971-.
- Federal of 1948 – Norwegian Section of The Danish Federal of 1948, 1950-.
- [Forum for Women and Development](#), 1989-.
- Nordic Association
- Food First Information and Action Network
- [Forum 18](#)
- Forum for Development and Environment
- [Free Democrats](#),
- Federal Propaganda Association, 1924-?
- Future In Our Hand
- Give Racism the Red Card - Anti Racist sports promotion
- Health and Human Rights Info
- Human Rights House Foundation
- Idea Group on North / South
- [Immigrant's National Organization in Norway](#)
- Independent Social Service
- [International Volunteers](#), Norwegian [Service Civil International](#)
- Karl Evang Award and Seminar, 1981-.
- MiRA Centre for Black, Migrant and Refugee Women
- Nansen Committee, 1921?-?
- National Council for the Norwegian Children and Youth
- [National Council for Norwegian Youth](#)
- National Council of Norwegian Women, 1954. - - a merger of the Norwegian housewife Workers Association and Women's Democratic World Federation
- Nature and Youth
- No to EU
- [Network Against State Racism](#), 2010-.
- Norwegian Anarchist Council
- Nordic Anarchist Organization
- Nordic Forum 1988, Oslo
- [Norwegian Academy of Literature and Freedom of Expression](#) or the [Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson Academy](#), 2003-?, including the Bjørnson Prize
- [Norwegian Burma Committee](#), 1992-. - NBC was established as The Norwegian Burma Council at the initiative of a group of Norwegians and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on January 2, 1992 following the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Aung San Suu Kyi in 1991.
- [Norwegian Coalition for Debt Cancellation](#), 1994-.
- Norwegian Good Templar Youth Association, 1909-. now [Juvente Norway](#), 1992-.
- Norwegian Grand Lodge of [Good Templar](#)
- [Norwegian Association for the Rights of Women](#), 1884-.
- [Norwegian Center for Democracy Support](#), 2000-2009
- Norwegian Child Welfare Council Committee for International Children's Aid see Save the Children
- [Norwegian Helsinki Committee](#),
- [Norwegian Organization for Asylum Seekers](#), 1984-.
- [Norwegian Organization for Stateless People](#)
- [Norwegian P.E.N.](#), 1922-.
- [Norwegian People's Aid](#)
- [Norwegian Refugee Council](#), 1946-.
- [Norwegian Red Cross](#)
- Norwegian Syndicalist Federation, 1977-?
- [Norwegian Tibet Committee](#), 1989-.
- [Norwegian Vegan Society](#), 2009-.
- Office international Nansen pour les réfugiés, 1930-1939
- Organization Against Public Discrimination
- [Organization Against Political Surveillance](#), 2001-.
- [Oslo Freedom Forum](#), 2009-.

25 US State Department, Office of Electronic Information, Bureau of Public Affairs: Human Rights, and Labor 2010 [Country Reports on Human Rights Practices](#), Norway, April 8, 2011.

- Queer Youth
- Queer World
- [Save the Children](#), 1946-. Originally Norwegian Child Welfare Council Committee for International Children's Aid
- Save the Children Committee, Norwegian «Cantóna Noruega», 1937-?
- SEIF - Self-help for Immigrants and Refugees
- Socialist Choir in Oslo²⁶,
- [Sophie Prize](#), 1998-.
- [SOS Racism in Norway](#), 1985-. - SOS Racism is a political organization that works against all forms of racism and Nazism, politically independent and does not allow party politics statements of any kind on their events.
- Solidarity Committee for the Kurd
- Students ' and Academics' International Assistance Fund
- [Trade Union Opposition of 1940](#)
- Unity
- UNHCR Nansen Refugee Award or the Nansen Medal, 1954-.
- Youth Information
- Voice of Tibet
- [White buses to Auschwitz Foundation](#), 1992-.
- [Women's Front](#), 1971 see [Alfhild Jensen](#)

26 [Canto General - historie](#)

Religious organizations

- [Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel](#) – Norway
- [Ecumenical Council of the Norwegian Church](#)
- Ecumenical Peace Platform, see the Christian Council of Norway
- [European Council of Religious Leaders](#), 2002-. Part of [World Conference of Religions for Peace](#), 1970-.
- Forum for Christian Socialists, 1971-1987?
- HL-Center - [Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities](#), 2001-. The Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities has two main fields of interest: the Holocaust and other genocides on the one hand and the conditions of religious minorities in modern societies on the other.
- KIA - [Christian Intercultural Work](#)
- Methodist Women's Association, [Women in Black](#), 2008-.
- [Norwegian Church Aid](#) - NCA is a ecumenical diaconal organization for global justice. Our work is done without intention to change people's religious affiliation – NCA is part of the [ACT Alliance](#), 2010-.
- [Society of Friends, Quakers, in Norway](#), 1818-. see also [Elise M. Boulding](#)
- [Universal Peace Federation](#), 2005-.

Education

- Association of Human Rights Institutes see [Norwegian Centre for Human Rights](#)
- [Blindern Peace](#), University of Oslo, 2004-.
- Centre for Conflict and Peacebuilding, 1998-2009
- [College in Buskerud](#),
- [Department of Educational Research](#), 1938-. University of Oslo
- Fridtjof Nansen Academy, see Nansen Dialogue Network - The Nansen Academy was founded in 1938, as a protest against the growth of totalitarian ideologies in Europe
- International Association for intercultural Education, Hilversum
- [Nordic Institute for Women's Studies and Gender Research](#), University of Oslo
- [Norwegian Association for Adult Learning](#),
- [Norwegian Nobel Institute](#), 1903-., and [Library](#), including [Christian Lous Lange](#), the Johan Galtung of his time
- [Norwegian Students' Society](#), 1813-.
- [Pacifist Student Union](#), 1996-1998?
- Student Association of Norwegian Peace and Solidarity Organizations
- Students Network for Peace, 2003?-?
- [Student Peace Prize](#) Secretariat and [Student Peace Prize](#), 1999?-.
- Students Study Group in Peace Problems, Institute of Social Research, University of Oslo, 1952?-?
- Teachers for Peace, 1982-1996? - Teachers for Peace in Norway cooperated with Teachers for Peace in Denmark and Sweden, the Institute for Peace Education in Finland and the Kornhaug Norwegian Peace Centre
- Teachers' Peace Committee, 1952?-?

Universities

- [Centre for Peace Studies](#), University of Tromsø, 2007-.
- Center for Women's Studies in Social Science, University of Bergen
- Centre for Women's Research and Women Researchers, University of Tromsø
- [Institute for Alternative Development Research](#)
- [Institute for Peace Research, Oslo](#), 1959-. including the Centre for the Study of Civil War and the PRIO Cyprus Centre, see also Johan Galtung²⁷
- [Norwegian Institute for Human Rights](#) - see also the Association of Human Rights Institutes

27 Johan Galtung : [The 'father of peace studies' discusses why he dedicated his life to waging peace](#), 2010.

• [Norwegian Institute of International Affairs](#), 1959-.

• [Transcend International](#), 1993-.
• [Women's University](#), Løten, Rosenlund

Intelligence agencies and Public Commissions of Inquiry²⁸

- Andersen Committee or Committee for the Co-ordination of I and S Services in the Armed Forces
- Crime Police Alien Office, 1915-?
- Defense Military Geographic Service
- Defense Security Department
- Defense Supreme command 2nd Department, 1942-. later Defense Staff Intelligence Division, including the Defense experiment station Vadsø
- Follestad Committee or [Fifth Columinst](#) Committee, 1949
- Fostervoll Committee: Committee for review of surveillance agency's tasks, organization and resources, 1990

28 Law on [Public Commissions of Inquiry](#), 2009 in Norwegian.

- General Staff Intelligence Service, 1912-., including the Postal Inspection Office, 1917-?²⁹
- Globus II, Vardø
- Grimstad Committee,
- Kaldager Commission
- Karstad Committee on Intelligence Service Organization and Operations
- Lund Commission
- Lånkan Committee, 1950-1951
- Mellbye Committee, 1966-1967³⁰
- Norwegian [Military] Intelligence Service
- Norwegian Telegram Censorship Agency
- Operation [Gladio](#),
- Police surveillance agency, 1937-2002 later [Police Security Service](#) or Norwegian National Security Service³¹
- Security Committee of 1918
- Skauge Commission, 1994 - Control of the "secret services"
- Smedsrud Committee, 1970-1973
- Society Aid
- [Society Guard](#) or Norwegian Society Guard, 1923-1935 see also [Leidangen](#), 1933-1936
- Stay Behind³²,
- Stortinget Standing Committee on Scrutiny and Constitutional Affairs
- The Two Men Committee

29- Plan for Generalstaben. Fastsatt ved kgl.res. Av 19.1.1912 med forandringer fastsat av FD under 11.9.1915", trykket i Kristiania ved Johan E. Schoubyes boktrykkeri 1915. Refereret i Marie Westreng Pettersen: Generalstaben og de revolusjonære revolusjonsfrykt i generalstaben under radikaliseringen av den norske arbeiderbevegelsen i perioden 1917 – 1921. Masteroppgave i historie, Høsten 2010, Institutt for arkeologi, konservering og historie, Humanistisk fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo. - 133 .pp

30 Mellbye-utvalget: Innstilling om den forebyggende sikkerhetstjeneste avgitt 12 mai 1967.

31 Norwegian sources: NOU 1998: 4

Politiets overvåkingstjeneste : Utredning fra et utvalg oppnevnt ved kongelig resolusjon 28 februar 1997 Avgitt til Justis- og politidepartementet 27 mars 1998 and Storebror ser deg!, Pax, 1973.

32 Daniele Ganser: [Terrorism in Western Europe](#): An Approach to NATO's Secret Stay-Behind Armies. In: The Whitehead Journal of Diplomacy and International Relations.

ⁱ [Holger Terp](#) is a librarian and editor of the [Danish Peace Academy](#), 2000-.