

## 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 Terp

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 [censorship](#) war with Sweden, occupy half of Greenland<sup>1</sup>, was opponent of a Nordic defense cooperation, garden Norway into NATO<sup>2</sup> and EEC, would have plutonium and nuclear weapons<sup>3</sup>, 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.

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 for the Danish-Norwegian double monarchy. Another example is *the*

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 and Columbia 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.



*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 laws. 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 developments 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 Bornholm. 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 exporters<sup>4</sup>.



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 treason<sup>5</sup>. 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 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

4 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.

5 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.

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*

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, the Centre Party and the Socialist Left Party.

## Norwegian Governments since 1814.Sametinget / Sámediggi

- Abortion Resisters', 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
- Bygdefolket, 1933-1936 See also Bygdefolkets Krisehjelp
- Centre Alliance
- [Centre Party](#), 1920-.
- Centrum, 1894-1900
- Christian People's Party
- [Christian Coalition Party](#), 1998-.
- City List, 1987-2003
- Civil Rights Party, 2009-?
- Coalition Party, 1903-1906 See also Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson
- Coalition Party, 1993
- Coalition Party New Future, 1993-1998 now part of Christian Coalition Party
- Communist Workers' Association
- Coastal Party
- Democratic Alternative, 2007-?
- Democratic Socialists, 1973-1976
- Direct Democrats, 2003-2008?
- Family Party, 1995-?
- [Fatherland Party](#), 1990-2008
- Fishermen's Venstre, 1936
- Free Elected Representatives, 1973-1992
- [Freedom Party](#), 2001-?
- Freedom Party Against the EEC Union, 1993-1997
- Future for Finnmark, 1989
- Independence Party, 1814-?
- Justice Party, 1997 -2001
- National Electoral Party, 1981<sup>6</sup>
- Progress Party, 1957
- Peace Party, 1936 See: [Olaf Kullmann](#) and Popular Revolt Against War, 1937-. (Norwegian WRI)
- Peace Party, 1980 later Christian Conservative Party
- Progress Party, 1973-.
- Frisinnede Folke Party
- Frisinnede Venstre 1909-1945 See also Fedrelandslaget
- The Galaktiske Party
- Generasjons Party
- Horten's Party, 1999-2003
- Høyre
- Immigration Party
- Intelligentsia Party
- 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 LO, Norwegian Social-democratic Youth Association, [Lund Commission](#), Toward Day, 1921-1936, Karl Evang, [Anton Hansen](#), Alfred Kruse, [Olaf Kullmann](#), [Gunnar Ousland](#), [Adam Egede-Nissen](#), [Oscar Nissen](#) and [Martin Tranmæl](#)<sup>7</sup>
- Libertas
- Liberal Party, 1903-? later part of the Coalition Party
- Liberal People's Party
- Marxist-Leninist Association
- Marxist-Leninist Front
- Marxist-Leninist Groups
- Marxist Working Groups
- Miljø Party the Green
- The moderate venstre, 1888-1906 later part of

7 See: Steen Bille Larsen: Alfred Kruse - en internationalist In: Karen Petersen og Therkel Stæde (red.): Anarki og arbejderhistorie, Tiderne Skifter 1985 and Andreas Ytterstad: [Mellom krig og revolusjon](#): Antimilitarisme i norsk arbeiderbevegelses historie 1903-1924. In: Internasjonal Sosialisme, Nr 4, Høsten 1999 -

6 Stortingsvalget 1981 (publication)

## Høyre

- Møre Fishermen- and Småbruker Party, 1933-1936?

- National Samling, 1933-1945 See Vidkun

## Quisling

- National Folkeparti

- National Alliance, 1999-2006, formerly White Electoral Alliance, Stop Immigration and Help the fremmede hjem or mister vi landet vårt See also Norwegian Peoples Party

- National Democrats

- National Legion, 1928

- National Party

- Nature & Environment, 1971-1975?

- Natural Law Party, 1993-2004

- Norway Party

- Norwegian Alliance Party

- Norwegian Cannabis Party

- Norwegian Christian Social Popular Federation, 1936

- Norwegian Communist Party - See also Sigurd Simensen<sup>8</sup>.

- 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 Unity 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 Syndicalist Federation

- Norwegian Syndicalist Union

- Norwegian Urban Party

- Norwegian Youth Socialist Association<sup>9</sup>

- Oslo Women's Party, 1927-1933 See also Norwegian Women's National Political Federation, 1928-1930

- Patriots

- Pensioner Party

- Pilsens Coalition Party

- The Political Party, 2000-2001

- The Pragmatiske Party

- The Radical Folkepartiet

- Radical Socialists

- Reform Party, 1974–1975

- Red

- Red Front

- Red Electoral Alliance, 1973-2007

- Revolusjonært Forbund

- Samefolkets Party

- Samenes Folkeforbund

- Society Party, 1933-1949

- Society Party, 1985-?

- Samtids Party

- Solidaritetslista

- Social Democrats

- Socialist Peoples Party, 1961-1975

- Socialist Electoral League, 1973-1975., including Socialist Peoples Party, Democratic Socialists and the Norwegian Communist Party

- [Socialist Left Party](#), 1973 formerly Socialist Electoral League

- Stop Immigration

- [Sunnmør's List](#), 1985-.

- Tom A. Schankes Party, 1981

- Tverrpolitisk Folkevalgte or Tverrpolitisk Coast and Districts Party, 1997-?

- Tverr PoliticalVoter Alternative

- Union Party, 1814-?

- Venstre

- Value-Based Policy Party

- World Party

- Vigrid, 2008-2009

- Welfare Party

- White Election Alliance<sup>10</sup>

- Working Class Coalition 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) See also Red Electoral Alliance and Red Youth, 1973-2007

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<sup>8</sup> Gunnar E. Kristiansen: Sigurd Simensen. Kommunist og presseman En framstilling av redaktøren av partiavisene Folkeviljen (DNA) and Dagens Nyheter (NKP) I Harstad fra 1922 til 1931. Masteroppgave I historie, Institutt for samfunnsvitenskap Tromsø University 2006.

<sup>9</sup> [Harald Fagerhus Anarkismen og syndikalismen i Norge gjennom 150 år](#), 2004.

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<sup>10</sup> 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
- Afghanistankomiteén in Norway, 1980-. - <http://www.afghanistan.no/>
- Aktive Fredsreiser, 1998 - <http://www.aktive-fredsreiser.no/>
- Action for Nuclear Disarmament, 1960-1962, later part of Protest Against Nuclear Weapons
- Action Against forhåndslagring
- Action Against the Neutron Bomb, 1977-?
- Alta Action
- AMOK - Action Against Armament and War, 1990?- . - formerly Youth Against Nuclear Weapons
- Alva Myrdal's Peace Foundation, 1980-1991
- Antikrigsnettverket i Oslo, 1999-? - No to War and terrorisme - Ingen Norwegian støtte til militære hevnokt! Dette ble forrige torsdag vedtatt som foreløpige retningslinjer for Antikrigsnettverket i Oslo sitt arbeide. Antikrigsnettverket tar opp tråden fra den organiseringen av krigsmotstand som ble etablert under krigen Against Jugoslavia i 1999. Fortsettelse af No to nye Nato
- Art for Peace, -1982
- [Asta Wolds Peace Foundation](#), 1994-? - Legatets formål er å fremme freds-arbeidet, det vil si å arbeide for hel militær avrustning av World i sin alminnelighet og av landene enkeltvis
- Bestemødrene på Stortings plass ; Bestemødre for Peace - <http://bestemodreforfred.com/>
- [Bike for Peace](#)
- [Christian Peace Union](#), 1946-. now International Fellowship of Reconciliation Norway
- EMBLA Foundation [The Womanship Row for Peace](#), 1992-.
- One World - <http://www.enverden.no/>
- FN-sambandet - <http://www.fn.no/>
- Folkerejsning for Disarmament
- Folkereisning Against War, 1937-. , including Kari Enholm's Foundation
- Folkets Fredspris, 1974-2004 See Folkerejsning for Disarmament
- Fredens forkjempere in Norway 1949-1954
- Fredsinitiativet Against angrebskrig, 2003- <http://fredsinitiativet.no/>
- [Peace Initiative No War Against Iraq](#), 2002-.
- Fredsmarsjen i Fredrikstad, 2001-. - Den første fredsmarsjen ble arrangert 31. oktober 2001. The var kun uker siden terrorangrepet i New York, og enda kortere siden påfølgende hevnaksjon: invasjonen i Afghanistan. - <http://www.fredsmarsjen.org/index.html>
- Fredsplassens Venner - Fredsmonumentet og fredsplassen, Morokulien, 1914-. - <http://www.fredsmonumentet.com/index.html>
- Oslo Peace Centre
- Fredsskattalliansen, including Bestemødre for Peace, Folkereisning Against War, International fellowship of reconciliation Norway, Internasjonal kvinneliga for Peace og frihet, Society of Friends, Norwegian Fredslag, og Seniorer for Palestina
- Horten Fredslag
- Hovedtillitsmannen for de Sivile Tjenesteppliktige
- ICAN Norway, Kampanjen for et forbud Against Nuclear Weapons / International campaign to abolish nuclear weapon
- Friends of India Norway, 1931-
- Informasjonsarbeidere for Peace
- Informasjonskomiteen for forsvars- og sikkerhetsspørsmål i Norway
- Den Interparlamentariske Union
- Initiativet "Kommuner for Peace", 2003-. - <http://fredskommuner.blogspot.com/>
- Internasjonal Dugnad, Norwegian Service Civil International
- Internasjonal Vennskapsliga
- Campaign Against Conscrition - Kampanjen Against Verneplikts Bergenskantor er nedlagt. Dette var KMV's siste kontor, 1998. - <http://www.arbeidskollektivet.no/kmv/>
- Kari Enholms Foundation, 1999-. - Kari Enholms Foundation er en privat Foundation som i henhold til vedtektene har som formål to give økonomisk support to informasjons- or forskningsvirksomhet rettet Against Norwegian membership of NATO og vår integrasjon i NATO's og USA's atom- og basepolitikk, and to fremme en aktiv peace and nøytralitetspolitikk i Norway. - <http://home.online.no/~ivajoha/enholm/>
- Kirkelig Fredsplattform
- [Women for Peace](#), 1980-.
- [Women's International League for Peace and Freedom](#), 1915-.
- Women's Fredsaksjon i Geneve, 1962
- Women's Demokratiske Verdensforbund
- Landskomiteén Against War og fascisme, 1932
- LINK - Nettverk for Globalt Fellesskap

- <http://www.peacelink.now/index.html>
- Lærernes Fredsnemnd
- Mahatma M.K. Gandhi Foundation for Non-Violent Peace, Oslo
- Medisinsk faggruppe for informasjon om ABCvåpen
- Medisinsk Faggruppe for informasjon om Nuclear Weapons
- Nansen Dialogue Network
- Narvik Peace Centre in the North
- Nobels Peace Centre
- [North-Norwegian Peace Centre](#), 1990-.
- [No to Nuclear Weapons](#), 1979-. - See also Youth Against Nuclear Weapons<sup>11</sup>
- No to The New NATO
- Nordic fredsförening
- [Nordic Women's Peace Network](#), 1988-.
- Norwegian Fredslag, 1885-.
- <http://fredslaget.no/index.php>, including Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and FORSETE - Akademi for Fredsbygging, 2008-.
- <http://www.forsete.no/> og Bergen Fredslag
- [Norwegian Esperanto Association](#), 1911-.
- [Norwegian Damekomité in Denmark](#), 1940-1945, See also: [Fredsvenenens Hjelpearbejde](#), 1941-1946
- Norwegian Peace Committee, 1949-., including: Nordic freds- og miljøsenters - Archive: National Archive - <http://www.Archiveportalen.no/>
- Norwegian leger Against Nuclear Weapons – Foreningen udgiver eksempelvis Medlemsbladet for Norwegian leger Against Nuclear Weapons - ISSN 0808 2111
- <http://www.legermotatomvapen.no/index.asp>
- Norwegian Presters Fredslag
- Norwegian Campaign to Ban Landmines
- Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers
- Norwegian Peace Centre, 1986-., previous Kornhaug Norwegian Peace Centre now Nansen Center for Peace and Dialog, including the Nansen Dialogue Network
- Norwegian Peace Council, 1945-.
- Norwegian Women's Peace Federation
- Ordførere for Peace
- Pasifistisk studentforening
- 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 pur-

pose of scientific exploitation. The foundation has a council appointed by the board of the Norwegian Peace Association.

- Ports Watch
- Protest Against Nuclear Weapons, 1960-1966? - Norwegian CND
- Psykologer for Peace, 1986-1992
- Senter for konflikthåndtering og fredsbygging, Norway
- Sivilarbeiderne i Norway, See also: Sivile vernepliktiges tillitsmannsutvalg - <http://www.sivilarbeider.no/>
- Solidaritetskomiteen for Vietnam, 1965-1977
- Studieforbundet for Norwegian freds- og solidaritetsorganisasjoner
- Teachers for Peace, 1982-?
- Ungdom Against Nuclear Weapons, 1984-1990 - Unge mod atomvåben, der blev grundlagt i 1984, var No to Atomvåpens ungdomsorganisation. This was an tværpolitisk organisation, hvis mission var at engagere alle unge mellem 13 og 25 år i arbejdet for Disarmament og Peace. Organisationen skiftede omkring 1990 navn til Aktion mod oprustning og War (AMOK)
- Women's International Strike for Peace, Norway

<sup>11</sup> Irene Valvik Vågen: [The Organization No to Nuclear Weapons 1979-1987](#): Thesis in History, Bergen, University May 2002.- 117 pp.- in Norwegian.

## Social and political movements

- Action Against Nuclear Power see Lund Report
- [Amnesty International](#)
- Anarkistenes Organization, 1977-.
- Anarkistenes Organization i Norden
- Antirasistisk Senter
- [AYIN](#) - African Youth in Norway, 1995-.
- Benjamins Minnefond, 2001-. - <http://benjaminsminnefond.no/forside>
- Blitz
- [Doctors without borders](#) / Médecins Sans Frontières, 1971-.
- Fellesrådet for Africa, Latin-American Groups in Norway
- Felles Committee for Palestine, Palestinagruppene og Palestinakomiteen
- Flyktningehjelpen
- FOKUS - [Forum for Women and Development](#), 1989-.
- Foreningen Norden
- [Forum 18](#)
- Forum for Utvikling og Miljø
- Føderalistisk Propagandaforbund, 1924-?
- Framtiden i Våre Hender
- Gi rasisme rødt kort - Antirasistisk idrettskampanje
- Grenseland
- HL-senteret - Senter for studier av Holocaust og livssynsminoriteter
- Hvite busser til Auschwitz
- Idégruppen om North/Sør
- Innvandrernes Landsorganisasjon i Norway - <http://www.inlo.no/>
- Juss-Buss
- KIM – Kontakt Committee mellom innvandrerbefolkningen og myndighetene
- Landsrådet for Norwegian barne- og ungdomsorganisasjoner
- Miljøstiftelsen Bellona, 1986-. <http://www.bellona.no/>
- MiRA Centre for Black, Migrant and Refugee Women
- [National Council for Norwegian Youth](#)
- Nature and Youth
- No to EU
- [Network Against State Racism](#), 2010-.
- NOAS - Norwegian Organization for asylsøkere
- Norwegian Academy of Literature and Freedom of Expression or the [Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson](#) Academy, 2003-?, including the Bjørnson Prize
- [Norwegian Coalition for Debt Cancellation](#), 1994-.
- Norwegian Godtemplar Ungdomsforbund
- Norwegian Storlosje av IOGT
- [Norwegian Association for the Rights of Women](#), 1884-.
- [Norwegian Organization for Stateless People](#)
- [Norwegian People's Aid](#)
- [Norwegian Refugee Council](#)
- [Norwegian Red Cross](#)
- [Norwegian Center for Democracy Support](#), 2000-2009
- Norwegian Syndikalistisk Forbund, 1977-?
- [Norwegian Vegan Society](#), 2009-.
- Norwegian Helsingforskomité
- Norwegian Women's National Council
- OMOD - Organization Against offentlig diskriminering
- Organization Against political overvåking, 2001-. - <http://www.opo1.no/>
- Redd Barna
- Samhold
- SEIF - Selvhjelp for innvandrere og flyktninger
- Skeiv Youth
- Skeiv World
- [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.
- Solidaritetskomiteen for kurderne
- Studentenes og Akademikernes International Hjelpefond
- [Trade Union Opposition of 1940](#)
- Den uavhengige sosialtjenesten
- UngInfo
- Women's Front

## Religious organizations

- [Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel](#) – Norway
- [Ecumenical Council of the Norwegian Church](#)
- [European Council of Religious Leaders](#), 2002-. Part of [World Conference of Religions for Peace](#), 1970-.
- Forum for Christian Socialists, 1971-1987?

- KIA - [Christian Intercultural Work](#)
- [Norwegian Church Aid](#) - NCA is a ecumenical diaconal organization for global justice. Our work is done without intention to change people's reli-

## Education

- Centre for Conflict and Peacebuilding, 1998-2009
- [College in Buskerud](#),
- [Department of Educational Research](#), 1938- University of Oslo

## Universities

- 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

## Intelligence agencies

- Andersen Committee or Committee for the Co-ordination of I and S Services in the Armed Forces
- 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
- General Staff Intelligence Service, 1912-., including the Postal Inspection Office, 1917-?<sup>12</sup>
- Globus II, Vardø
- Kaldager Commission

12- 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

gious affiliation – NCA is part of the [ACT Alliance](#), 2010-.

- [Society of Friends, Quakers, in Norway](#), 1818-.

- Nordic Institute for Women's Studies and Gender Research, University of Oslo
- [Norwegian Nobel Institute](#), 1903-., and library, including [Christian Lous Lange](#), the Galtung of his time

- [Norwegian Institute for Human Rights](#) - see also the Association of Human Rights Institutes
- [Norwegian Institute of International Affairs](#), 1959-.
- [Transcend International](#), 1993-.
- [Women's University](#), Løten, Rosenlund

- Karstad Committee on Intelligence Service Organization and Operations
- Lund Commission
- Lånkan Committee, 1950-1951
- Mellbye Committee, 1966-1967<sup>13</sup>
- Norwegian [Military] Intelligence Service
- Norwegian Telegram Censorship Agency
- Opdagelsespolitiet's Fremmedkontoret, 1915-?
- Police surveillance agency, 1937-2002 later [Police Security Service](#) or Norwegian National Security Service<sup>14</sup>
- 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
- Stortinget Standing Committee on Scrutiny and Constitutional Affairs
- The Two Men Committee

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

14 Norwegian sources: NOU 1998: 4  
 Politiet's 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.