Bibliography of English language literature on Norwegian history, c. 1800-2000

Revised edition

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This bibliography is the result of two months’ work, initiated by the department of history at the University of Oslo. I have based my work on the bibliography compiled by Siri Aanstad in 2000, and this bibliography is an extended, revised and updated version of her work.

Ellen Skjold Kvåle,
Blindern, March 2004
Bibliography, literature in English on Norwegian history c. 1800-2000

**Historical bibliographies**


**Historiography**


A detailed account of the research work done by historians as well as by some social scientists from these countries on Scandinavian topics.


Koht, Halvdan, *Driving forces in history*, Cambridge, Mass., 1964 (UBIT)

A collection of essays which catch not only the ideas but also some of the flavour and spirit of the historian. Although Koht addresses many general historical themes, he finds many examples from Norwegian history to make his points.


Myhre, J.E., ‘Nordic urban history and urban historians in the last decade’, in *Urban History Yearbook 1988*, Leicester, 1988 (NOT IN BIBSYS)


Jan Eivind Myhre, ‘From The History of Society to Social History? The Development of Social History in Norway’, *Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1996/1.*


A survey of Norwegian historians and their work from the late 19th century until the 1950s. While dealing briefly with the Norwegian Historical School of the 19th century, and providing sketches
of the major historians of the period. Smith deals at length with Halvdan Koht, the most influential historian of the period.


**General History**

Aaraas, Olav, *We won the land: An exhibition on the history of Norway*, Lillehammer and Stabekk, 1994 (UHS)


Allardt, Erik *et al* (eds.), *Nordic democracy: Ideas, issues, and institutions in politics, economy, education, social and cultural affairs of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden*, København, 1981 (UHS)

A collection of thirty-one essays by leading Scandinavian scholars covering a wide range of subjects such as history, government, politics, law, economics, society, foreign relations, education, culture, and the mass media. The essays not only attempt to discuss a particular topic but also to relate it to the central theme of the book, namely, democracy in the very broad sense of economic democracy and social democracy as well as political democracy.

Alnæs, Karsten, *A history of Norway in words and pictures*, Oslo, 2001 (UHS)

Barton, Arnold H., *Scandinavia during the revolutionary era, 1760 – 1815*, in The Nordic series, 12, Minneapolis, Minn., 1986 (UHS)

Emphasis is placed on economic and cultural developments as well as on internal political affairs and the involvement of the Scandinavian states in the Napoleonic Wars. Topics affecting Norway in particular include Scandinavian neutral wartime shipping, the Lofthus uprising of 1787, the Haugean religious revival, the 1809 crisis, and Norway’s independence movement of 1814.


A brief overview of Norway prepared by one of it leading experts in constitutional law. The author discusses such topics as national character, society economic and social controversies, and Norway’s role in international relations. One of Norway’s leading economic historians, Wilhelm Keilhau, has written a brief chapter, ‘The importance of Norway’s economic structure,’ as an appendix to the work.
Danielsen, Rolf et al, *NORWAY: A History from the Vikings to Our Own Times*, Oslo, 1995 (UHS)


A solid survey of the development of modern Norway, which pays due attention to all parts of the period. Includes short sketches of Norwegians prominent in politics and in a variety of other fields.


Derry provides a brief account of the Vikings and of Norway during the Kalmar Union and the period of Danish rule to 1814. About one-half of the work covers the period from 1814 to the mid-1970s with Norway receiving her share of consideration. Emphasis is on politics but two chapters discuss cultural and other contributions by Scandinavians during the 19th and 20th centuries.


Friis, Henning (ed.), *Scandinavia: Between East and West*, Westport, Conn., 1950 (UHS)

A collection of eleven essays describing the development and nature of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark until the mid-20th century. General subjects covered include politics and government, economic and social policies, and foreign relations.


Gjerset, Knut, *History of the Norwegian people*, New York, 1969 (NBO)

The Viking Age and the years of independence during the Middle Ages (to 1312) are covered in the first volume. Volume two contains a chronological account of Norway up to 1914.

Heinberg, Aage et al (eds.), *Scandinavia: Past and present*, København, 1959 (UBIT)

The first volume covers many aspects of modern life and culture, while the last two volumes present a detailed survey of Scandinavian history by some of its most distinguished scholars. Organization of the work is topical but it is generally subdivided into sections by country. The work contains a number of specialized articles which deal specifically with Norwegian history.


Political history is included, although Hovde emphasizes economic, social, and cultural developments. Consideration is given to agriculture, trade, religion, philosophy, literature, education, and the origins of the popular folk movements that had a considerable impact then and throughout the 19th century.

Keilhau, Wilhelm, *Norway in world history*, London, 1944 (NBO)

A survey of Norwegian history by an outstanding 20th-century economic historian. About half the work deals with the Viking and mediaeval periods while most of the remaining section is devoted to the 19th century.


Koht, Halvdan and Skard, Sigmund, *The voice of Norway*, New York, 1944 (UHS)

A collaborative work by two of Norway’s greatest scholars of the 20th century. The volume was intended to generate support for Norway in Britain and the United States during the Second World War but it also provides a summary in English of the authors’ works and views. Koht wrote the first half of the book, ‘Free men build their society,’ which is a sweeping survey of Norwegian history from the Viking Age to the 1930s. It emphasizes Norwegian respect for law and freedom. In the second half, ‘Life unfolds in literature,’ Skard provides an overview of Norwegian literature, with particular emphasis on the work of Ludvig Holberg, Henrik Wergeland, Henrik Ibsen, and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.


A well-written account covering Norwegian history up to 1945. It is particularly important for its thorough coverage of Norway during the Middle Ages and the Early Modern period.

Libæk, Ivar and Stenersen, Øivind, *A history of Norway: From the Ice Age to the age of petroleum*, Oslo, 1999 (UHS)

Midgaard, J., *A Brief History of Norway*, Oslo, 1989 (UHS)

A short survey of Norwegian history with emphasis on the Viking period, the 1814 crisis, independence in 1905, the Second World War, and the post-war reconstruction period. A useful introduction to the general development of Norway, although there is little mention of such subjects as culture and economics.

Ramsøy, Natalie R. (ed.), *Norwegian Society*, Oslo, 1974 (NOT IN BIBSYS)

Scott, Franklin D., *Scandinavia*, Cambridge, Ma., 1975 (NBO)

An excellent introduction to late 20th century Scandinavia, the volume covers its governments, economic structures, social welfare programmes, and foreign policies until the early 1970s with a final chapter on the past and present connections between Scandinavia and America.


Vanberg, Bent, *Of Norwegian ways*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1970 (UHS)
Vogt, Per (ed.), *Norway to-day: Scenery and natural resources, people and history, literature, art and science, travel, sport and exploration, economic life, regional descriptions*, Oslo, 1961 (UBB)


The Norwegian government, economy, foreign relations, and way of life is described by Fabian Society members invited to visit Norway in 1948 by the Norwegian Labour Party. The volume focuses on the positive aspects of Norwegian life perhaps for this reason, but is nevertheless an interesting examination of the country during the immediate post-war years.

_The Nordic Enigma, Daedalus_, Vol 113, No 1, 1984 (UHS)

Two issues of the journal were devoted to a discussion of contemporary Scandinavia. They were published to commemorate the observance of ‘Scandinavia Today’ in the United States during 1982 – 1984 by the American-Scandinavian Foundation and several participating organizations and firms. The first contains articles by respected scholars on a variety of economic, social, cultural, and political issues.

_Nordic voices, Daedalus_, Vol 113, No 2, 1984 (UHS)

This is the second consecutive issue of the journal devoted to Scandinavia, and consists of eight articles by leading Scandinavian scholars. The essays in this issue differ to some degree from the first by being more analytical than descriptive, more critical and reflecting a greater sense of uncertainty about Scandinavia’s future.

**Political History**


Agøy, Nils Ivar, ‘It will serve to increase our union difficulties, Norway, Sweden and the Hague Peace Conference of 1899’, _Historisk Tidsskrift_, 2000 (UHS)


_A study of the events and issues involved in Norway’s referendum of 1972 regarding application for membership of the European Economic Community (EEC), and Norway’s relationship with that body until 1977. Discusses Norway’s initial interest in EEC membership in the 1960s; the negotiations of the late 1960s to create a Nordic economic union; and the EEC debate in Norway from 1970 to 1972. The final part deals with the post-referendum period._

Angeli, Valter (ed.), *Norway facing a changing Europe: Perspectives and Options*, Oslo, 1992


Berg, R., ‘A Norwegian policy for the north before World War I?’, in Acta Borealia, Vol. 11-12, 1994/95


Bjørklund, T., ‘The Demand for Referendum: When Does It Arise and when Does It Succeed?’, in Scandinavian Political Studies, 5, 1982


Burgess, Philip M., Elite images and foreign policy outcomes: A study of Norway, Columbus, Ohio, 1968 (UHS)

A study of Norwegian foreign policy from 1940 to 1949, emphasizing the profound change in the government’s perception of Norway’s position in foreign affairs, leading to a radical change in policy.


Investigates the origins of Social Democratic parties in the Scandinavian states during the 20th century, the development of the welfare state as defined by four basic criteria, and the means by which the Scandinavian Social Democratic parties have been able to achieve their results.


Derry, T.K., A history of Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland, Minneapolis, 1991

Dunham, S.A., History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, London, 1839-1840

Dyrvik, Ståle et al. (eds.), The Satellite State in the 17th and 18th Centuries, Oslo, 1979 (Universitetsforlaget)


A study of modern politics and government in the Nordic states. The authors discuss the establishment of the ‘five party’ model for politics in these countries during the first half of the 20th century, the structure of government and the factors that threatens ‘consensual’ democracy as they define the term.

A review of the events and individuals in Norway that encouraged the growth of nationalism from Ludvig Holberg in the early 18th century to the linguist Ivar Aasen in the mid-19th century.


A study of British diplomatic and military policy during the period with respect to three issues: Revision of the treaty between Norway and Russia regarding Spitsbergen (Svalbard), the Russian occupation of Bornholm, and free Russian naval access to the Baltic. The first in particular brought them into an area where Norway clearly had different interests.

Falnes, Oscar J., National romanticism in Norway, in Studies in history, economics and public law, Columbia University, 386, New York, 1968 (NBO)

A study of Norwegian nationalism during the age of romanticism in the 19th century. It is an important treatment of the conflicting attitudes towards nationalism and Scandinavianism that developed, and particularly of the development of historical writing in Norway through the interest of ‘amateurs’ such as Jacob Aall and the work of Jakob Rudolf Keyser and Peder Andreas Munch. The work also discusses the interest in folklore that occurred because of P.C. Asbjørnsen and Jørgen Moe and the origins of Norwegian linguistic research and controversy through the studies of Ivar Aasen and others.


Galazka, Tomasz S., Polish-Norwegian political and economic relations in the interwar period (1919-1939), Hovedoppgave i historie, Universitetet i Bergen, 1998 (UHS)


Identifies three major religious arguments that developed during the debate prior to the referendum in 1972 over Norwegian membership of the EEC. The author also discusses the impact of the religious debate on the outcome of the referendum.


Studies three aspects of the ‘Scandinavian option’ of greater cooperation or integration: namely a common defence pact in the late 1940s, economic integration from 1947 to 1959, and cooperation in communications and the labour movement. All are studied in terms of the ‘costing’ process by which each state is shown to have evaluated the comparative advantages to the proposals.

Hauge, Jens Chr., *The liberation of Norway*, Oslo, 1995

Haugen, Donald Lee, *Between Scylla and Charybdis: Anglo-American war diplomacy, the Nansen mission to the United States and the maintenance of the Norwegian neutrality, 1917-1918*, Bergen, 1978


A brief survey of the party’s history with emphasis on its increasing tendency to resemble the other main parties in organization, the renewal experiences of the party while out of office, and intra-party rivalry during the mid-1970s.

Henriksen, Joan Felicia, Norwegian politics : A primer for non-Norwegians, Oslo, 1991 (UHS)


Outlines the development of the Communist party in Norway during the interwar years and discusses the impact of the Sino-Soviet split on the party from 1960 to 1965.

Jones, S. Shepard, The Scandinavian states and the League of Nations, Princeton, 1939 (UJUR)

Themes discussed include: The role of the Scandinavian states in the founding of the League; their positions in the League on questions of its structure; and their role on matters of conciliation, disarmament, and mandate and international territories.

Jorgenson, T., Norway’s Relations to Scandinavian Unionism 1815 – 1871, Northfield, Minn., 1935 (UHS)

The author weaves together the different threads that created and then destroyed in Norway the hopes for a Scandinavian union. He emphasizes the friction within the Swedish-Norwegian union, the two generations of Scandinavianists in the 19th century and the clash in Norway between those desiring a union of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden and those fearing further Swedish encroachment within the union and hoping for independence. The work also includes ten appendixes.


Keilhau, Wilhelm, King Haakon VII in the history of Norway : On the occasion of His Majesty's 70. Birthday, London, 1942 (NBO)

Kiste, John van der, *Northern crowns : The kings of modern Scandinavia*, Stroud, 1996 (NBO)

Knutsen, Jan Normann, ‘Aspects of the union between Sweden and Norway (1814 – 1905), in *Folia Scandinavica Posnaniensia*, 1997 (NBO)


Kuhnle, Stein and Selle, Per, ‘History counts, or why "voluntary organizations" means different things : The case of the Norwegian welfare state’, LOS-senter notat, 92/1, Bergen, 1992 (UHS)


Larsen, Stein Ugelvik, Myklebust, Jan Petter and Hagtvedt, Bernt (eds.), *Who were the Fascists? Social roots of European Fascism*, Bergen, 1980 (UHS)

Contains articles discussing the development of Fascism in different parts of Europe and comparative studies seeking to establish common factors in the various movements. Ten of the articles deal with the development of Fascism in Scandinavia and five of those concern the development of the Nasjonal Samling (NS) party in Norway in the 1930s and its leader, Vidkun Quisling. Emphasis is on the groups and geographical regions that gave greatest support to the NS. Extensive notes at the end of each chapter indicate further reading that can be done on the subject. The authors of the articles on Norway are Stein Ugelvik Larsen, Jan Petter Myklebust, Bernt Hagtvedt, Hans Hendriksen, Steen Spare Nilson, and Hans-Dietrich Loock.

Lauwerys, Joseph (ed.), *Scandinavian democracy: development of democratic thought and institutions in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden*, København, 1958 (UHS)

A collection of twenty-two articles by prominent Scandinavians discussing various aspects of culture and politics, generally with the goal of showing how these subjects represent or have influenced the development of democracy in the Scandinavian countries.

Leiren, Terje, I., *National monarchy and Norway, 1898-1905 : A study of the establishment of the modern Norwegian monarchy*, Avhandling (Ph.D), North Texas State University, Denton, 1978 (NBO)
Leiren, Terje I., ‘Norwegian independence and British opinion: January to August 1814’, in *Scandinavian Studies*, 47:3, Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, Urbana, 1975 (UHS)

Studies both public and private British sentiment regarding Norway’s attempt to become independent during those critical months of 1814. Failing to secure the necessary support for independence, Norway was forced to agree to the Act of Union with Sweden in November of that year.


Discusses the part played by Sigurd Ibsen in the promotion during the late 1890s, of an independent Norway governed by a ‘national’ monarchy. His major contribution was to make such an idea acceptable to a large number of Norwegians and he was therefore instrumental in the creation of such a government in 1905.

Libæk, Ivar, *A history of Norway: from the Ice Age to the age of petroleum*, Oslo, 1999


The first part of this study is of greatest interest as far as Norway is concerned because it deals with Norway’s declaration of independence in 1905 and the Integrity Treaty that it eventually negotiated with the Great Powers. The second part describes Sweden’s difficulties as it was caught between competing Russian and German interests in the Baltic during the same period.


The theme is the pressure in Norway on the union with Sweden during the 19th century and its dissolution in 1905. First printed in 1959 (this edition is available at UHS) this is the chief source in English on the subject. The final chapter considers the crisis from 1905 to 1908 over Norway’s desire for an integrity treaty from the Great Powers and Nordic co-operation from that time until the late 1950s.


A detailed narrative of US relations with Scandinavian states from the end of the Second World War until the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Much of the emphasis is on US policy and action and developments in Norway and Denmark, the two mainland Scandinavian states that joined Iceland in the alliance. The extensive endnotes are an important reading list on the subject.

Mathisen, Trygve, Svalbard in international politics 1871 – 1925: The solution of a unique international problem, in Skrifter, Norsk polarinstitutt, No 101, Oslo, 1954 (UHS)

A study of the early exploration and increasing interest over the economic exploitation of Spitsbergen by the USA and the USSR that led to the treaty of 9 February 1920 recognizing Norwegian sovereignty over the island.

Mathisen, Trygve, Svalbard in the changing Arctic, Oslo, 1954 (UHS)

A continuation of Svalbard in international politics 1871 – 1925: The solution of a unique international problem. The author studies the area from the treaty of 1920 granting Norway sovereignty over the region until about 1950. Of special interest is the last half of the book which discusses the Russian proposals of 1945 of joint Soviet-Norwegian control over parts of the archipelago and the impact of postwar economic and political developments.


Studies the results of the 1972 referendum that rejected membership of the EEC. Primarily emphasis is given to the opposition of the young and educated people who opposed membership in far greater numbers than anticipated.

Meeng, Judith C., Norway and the EEC referendum of 1972 : A discussion of Norway's history, the political developments between 1960-1972, and the presscoverage of the referendum, Hovedoppgave, Universiteit van Amsterdam, 1989 (NBO)

Midgaard, John, A brief history of Norway, Oslo, 1989

Miljan, Toivo, The reluctant Europeans: The attitudes of the Nordic countries towards European integration, London, 1977 (UHS)

A study of the specific political and economic interests of Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, including their many successful attempts to cooperate with each other, and the difficulties they have had in extending this mutual cooperation as a group to wider European economic and political associations. Extensive consideration is given to the abortive efforts to create Nordek, a Nordic free trade association, the establishment of the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) and in particular the policies each established towards the EEC in the early 1970s. In addition to specific references to Norway’s role and interests in these events throughout the book, the author devotes an entire chapter to Norway’s rejection of membership of the EEC.


Mjøset, Lars, ‘Norway : Changing the model’, ARENA særtrykk, 95/1, Oslo, 1995 (UJUR)

Briefly discusses domestic developments in the Scandinavian countries and provides a clear, detailed analysis of the military and defence policies followed by the Scandinavian states during the period. Particular emphasis is given to the discussions between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark of a neutral alliance among themselves or in conjunction with the Western powers (NATO).

Myklebust, Sissel, Søbye, Pål Espen, Stenseth, Bjørn, North Sea Oil and Gas Yearbook, Oslo 1986

Myklebust, Sissel, Byrkjeflot, Haldor, Technological Change and Human Resources in the Norwegian Service Sector, Oslo, 1991

Myklebust, Sissel (ed.), Technology and Democracy: Obstacles to Democratization – Productivism and Technocracy, Oslo, 1997


An overview of the origins and development of the Social Democratic parties in the Nordic countries (the Labour Party in Norway), the threat posed by the New Left and the New Right to their domination of politics during the 1970s, and the problems they are likely to face in the near future.


Olsen, Johan P., Norway: reluctant reformer, slow learner – or another triumph of the tortoise?, Bergen (LOS-senteret), 1993

Persson, Karl Gunnar, The Economic development of Denmark and Norway since 1870, Aldershot, Elgar, 1993


Pharo, Helge Ø., ‘Norway and the Dilemma of Joining International Organizations: The OEEC and the Stillborn Nordic Union’ (forthcoming)


Pharo, Helge Ø., ‘Norwegian Social Democrats and European Integration in the 1950s’, EUI Colloquium paper, 313/88, European University Institute, Firenze, 1988 (NOT IN BIBSYS)


Analyses the union of Sweden and Norway in 1814 with particular reference to the debate in the extraordinary Storting (Parliament) of October 1814 regarding the acceptance of the union from the standpoint of the king’s military powers.

Riste, Olav, *Norway and the founding of the United Nations*, Oslo, 1959


Riste, Olav, ‘Free ports in North Norway: A contribution to the study of FDR’s wartime policy towards the USSR’, in *Journal of Contemporary History*, 4, 1970


Riste, Olav, ‘The Historical Determinants of Norwegian Foreign Policy’, in Holst, Johan J. (ed.), *Norwegian Foreign Policy in the 1980s*, Oslo (Universitetsforlaget), 1985


Riste, Olav, ‘Postwar security – universal or regional?’ in *IFS Info*, 1, Oslo (IFS), 1992

Riste, Olav, ‘Norway, the Nordic Countries and Europe: A New Security Equation?’, in Angeli, Valter (ed.), *Norway facing a changing Europe: Perspectives and Options*, Oslo, 1992


Riste, Olav, *Norway's foreign relations : A history*, Oslo, 2001 (UHS)

Riste, Olav, Jenssen, Lars Chr., *Intelligence in the Cold War. Organisation, Role, and International Cooperation*, Oslo (IFS), 2001


A brief survey of the relationship between Norwegian foreign ministers from 1905 to 1945 and a special parliamentary committee on the establishment of Norway’s foreign policy.


A brief survey of the origins and development of the party with emphasis on the interwar and immediate postwar years.


Examines divisions in Norwegian politics and the nature of party alignment patterns. The study begins in 1814, but much of the article concentrates on the period from the 1880s to the 1960s. Special attention is given to the southern and western part of Norway and their distinctive political features that have had a profound effect on the nature of Norwegian politics.


A scholarly description of Norwegian politics, which covers the development of the Norwegian political party systems and politics, with emphasis on the period 1945 to 1965.

A comparative study of the political development of the Nordic countries. After providing a basic background from the 16th century, Rokkan discusses the processes of mass mobilization, cleavage structures, party systems, external political pressures, and ‘policy-bargaining’ structures.


A description of US policy regarding the ownership of Spitsbergen (Svalbard) from 1907 until 1935 when Russia adhered to the Spitsbergen Treaty. Also studies the influence of the American mining companies, Arctic Coal Company and Ayer and Longyear, on the formation of that policy.


The first part of the work describes the relationship of Norway and Denmark to Greenland from the Viking Age until the early 20th century when the dispute over possession of it developed between them. The rest of the volume is concerned with the legal suit on this matter, which was tried before the World Court from 1931 to 1933 and the judgement that was delivered.


Sørensen, Øystein (ed.), *Nordic paths to national identity in the nineteenth century*, in KULTs skriftserie, No 22, Oslo, 1994 (UHS)

Sørensen, Øystein (ed.), *Nationalism in Small European Nations*, 1996

Sørensen, Øystein, Stråth, Bo, *The Cultural Construction of Norden*, 1997


Describes the position of the Norwegian government and its Labour Party allies towards the Nordic nuclear-free zone proposals presented by the USSR and the Finnish President Urho Kekkonen. The changes in the party’s position from 1980 to 1982 are stressed.

Tamnes, Rolf, *Integration and screening: the two faces of Norwegian alliance policy, 1945-1986*, Oslo (Forsvarets høgskole), 1986

Tamnes, Rolf, *The United States and the Cold War in the High North*, Avhandling (doktorgrad), Universitetet i Oslo, 1991 (UHS)


Describes the origin during the Napoleonic Wars, of the ‘Norwegian question’ or the possibility of separating Norway from Denmark and uniting it with Sweden; Crown Prince Karl Johan of Sweden’s determination to achieve this goal; his activities in 1813 and 1814 that led to the Treaty of Kiel in January 1814; the apparent success of this objective; and Norwegian resistance in 1814 that complicated the British position on this matter.


An analytical examination of Norwegian foreign policy with respect to the USA, Britain and the USSR. Udgaard traces three major developments during the period: The abandonment of pre-war neutrality by commitments made early in the war to Britain and the US for cooperation not only during the war but afterwards as well; the bridgebuilding policy begun later in the war out of concern for the reestablishment of Soviet power in the North; and the reassessment of this policy in 1947 which led later to Norway's adherence to NATO. Contains an extensive bibliography.

Weibull, Jörgen, ‘Raymond E. Lindgren: Norway-Sweden, union, disunion and Scandinavian Integration’, in Historisk Tidskrift (Sverige), 1960 (UHS)


Ørvik, Nils (ed.), Fears and expectations: Norwegian attitudes toward European integration, Oslo, 1972 (UHS)

Six essays discuss aspects of the debate in Norway in the 1960s on membership of the EEC.

Ørvik, Nils (ed.), Norway’s no to Europe, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1975 (UHS)

Three articles dealing with the EEC referendum of 1972 in Norway. Daniel Heraldstveit contributed ‘The red/green alliance in Norwegian politics: A strange partnership’; Ørvik discussed ‘The Norwegian Labor Party (NLP) and the 1972 referendum’; and David L.Larson’s article was on ‘Selected foreign policy elites’.


Studies the different forms of neutrality practised during the period, offering the United States and the Scandinavian countries as contrasting studies. Norway figure prominently in the work as the country’s neutrality was tested severely during the First World War, and it was unable to remain neutral in 1940, due to the German invasion.

Ørvik, Nils (ed.), The Scandinavian allies and the European community, Kingston, Ont., 1978 (UBTØ)

Most of the study was written by Ørvik and his main contribution is ‘Norway and the European Community, 1972-1977’. It discusses the economic agreement established between Norway and the EEC in 1973 and the relationship between them afterwards as an example of the subtle changes that have occurred in Norwegian foreign policy during the 1970s.


An entire issue of the journal devoted to Scandinavianism. Articles discussing mid-19th century Scandinavianism; the relationship between the turn of the century Nordic Inter-Parliamentary Union and the post-Second World War Nordic Council; post-Second World War attempts to create a Nordic economic union; and a view of conferences of Nordic historians from 1965 to 1983

**War History**


A valuable introduction to Norway’s involvement in the Second World War by three of the country’s foremost authorities on the subject. Discusses the diplomatic and military prelude to Norway’s involvement in the war from 1939 to 1940, when both Britain and Germany became pre-occupied with Norway’s increasing strategic importance; the efforts of Vidkun Quisling and German military officials to impose the ‘New Order’ on Norway; Norway’s government-in-exile in London; the Norwegian contribution to the Allied war effort; and the post-war legal proceedings against Quisling and other collaborators.


A critical and thorough history of British military operations in Norway during the spring of 1940.

Berggrav, Eivind, *The Norwegian church in its international setting*, London, 1946 (NOT IN BIBSYS)

The Burge Memorial Lecture emphasizing the international repercussions of the German Nazi persecution of the Church of Norway and all other Norwegian churches during World War II, written by the Primate of Norway and Bishop of Oslo, who was one of the leaders of the resistance movement against the Germans.


A scholarly and detailed account of British military activities in Norway from April to June 1940 is still a basic reference work.

The chapter entitled ‘Norway: Maritime neutral’, is an excellent, brief introduction to Norwegian foreign policy from 1939 – 1940.


Describes the impact that Trygve Lie had upon Norwegian foreign policy after becoming Foreign Minister in late 1940. One of the few works to discuss this aspect of the Second World War in any detail.

Gjelsvik, Tore, Norwegian resistance, 1940 – 1945, London and Montreal, 1979 (UHS)

An account of the civil resistance movement in Norway during the Second World War, of which the author became a leader. The study is partly anecdotal in character but also contains documents issued by both sides during the war and makes reference to primary and secondary works which have been published since.


Hauge, Jens Chr., The liberation of Norway, Oslo, 1995 (UHS)

Hayes, Paul M., Quisling: The career and political ideas of Vidkun Quisling 1887-1945, Newton Abbot, 1971 (UHS)

The work emphasizes Vidkun Quisling’s career prior to the German invasion of Norway that placed him in charge of the county’s puppet government. Contains an extensive and partially annotated bibliography.

Heckscher, E. et al (eds.), Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland in the World War, New Haven, 1930 (UHS)
Keilhau’s section on Norway emphasizes the difficulties in maintaining neutrality during the First World War and the economic implications of Norway’s position.


A biography exonerating Quisling’s motives and conduct both before and during the German occupation in the Second World War. It de-emphasizes the similarity of his views with those of Hitler and their pre-war association and maintains that Quisling not only possessed the most honourable and wise policy for Norway before the war but also tried to maintain Norway’s independence within the German Reich. This is a controversial work representing an extreme position in the post-war research and discussion on Quisling.


A study of the breach that developed between Vidkun Quisling and his second-in-command, Johan B. Hjort during 1936. Hjort’s resignation from the party in the following year was a major factor in the disintegration of the small Norwegian Fascist Party.

Høye, Bjarne and Ager, Trygve, *The fight of the Norwegian church against Nazism*, New York, 1943 (NBO)

An interesting description of the conflict between Norway’s Lutheran State Church led by Bishop Eivind Berggrav and the Nazi government from 1940 until late 1942. An appendix contains several documents from the period.


Outlines Norway’s neutrality before the German invasion with the main emphasis on the invasion itself, the government’s activities while still in Norway, and its reestablishment in England during the summer of 1940. The author was Norway’s Foreign Minister during the crisis and this work offers interesting perspectives on the period. An appendix reprints relevant documents from the spring and summer of 1940.

Lehmkuhl, Herman K., *Hitler attacks Norway*, Montreal, 1943 (NBO)

An account of Germany’s invasion and conquest of Norway in 1940. Although designed to generate sympathy for Norway, it is remarkable for the degree of objectivity it possesses as a contemporary record of events.


Studies German economic policy in Norway during the Second World War, the results of their programme, and the implications of such a study on the idea of Fascism. Specific topics include a
general overview of the Norwegian economy in the 1930s, German economic objectives in
Norway, and their impact on Norwegian finance, aluminium industry, foreign trade, and fishing.

Moulton, J.L., The Norwegian Campaign of 1940: A study of warfare in three
dimensions, London, 1966 (UHS)

An analysis of the war in Norway in 1940 which was the first occasion when all three dimensions
of warfare on land, air, and sea were involved. The emphasis is on the non-Norwegian combatants,
and the successful tactics employed by the Germans in all three dimensions, and the mistakes
made by the British and French. Contains a valuable bibliography not only of Norwegian sources
but also of important British secondary sources, such as regimental histories. An interesting final
chapter on the Battle of Guadacanal in the Pacific during the Second World War serves as a
‘yardstick’ to measure the validity of the author’s thesis. The work should be particularly valuable
to those who require a detailed military history of the war in Norway.

Nansen, Odd, From day to day, New York, 1949 (UBIT)

A diary kept by the author, the son of Fridtjof Nansen, after his arrest by the Germans on 13
January 1942 until 28 April 1945. The first part of his imprisonment was spent in Norway and in
October 1943 he was transferred to Germany. An interesting portrayal of prison life during the
Nazi rule of Norway. Nansen had been a supporter of Quisling’s movement for a short time during
the 1930s although this is not considered in the book.

Nevakivi, J., The Appeal Than Was Never Made, 1976 (NOT IN BIBSYS)

A study of the links between the Winter War and the Allied operations in Norway.

Nissen, Henrik (ed.), Scandinavia during the Second World War, Minneapolis, Minn. and
Oslo, 1983 (UHS)

The work contains eight articles by Scandinavian scholars covering the region from the 1930s
until 1949. Subjects treated include an article on the 1930s background, Scandinavia as a disputed
region among the Great Powers from 1939 to 1940, Finland’s Winter War, the German invasion
and occupation of Denmark and Norway, the resistance movements, liberation in 1945, and the
unsuccessful attempts to establish a Nordic security pact after the war. Two Norwegian historians
participated in the project; Ole Kristian Grimnes contributed ‘The Beginnings of the resistance
movement’ and Berit Nøkleby wrote ‘Adjusting to Allied victory.’ A detailed and partially
annotated bibliography is particularly useful.

Petrow, Richard, The bitter years: The invasion and occupation of Denmark and Norway
April 1940 – May 1945, New York, 1974 (UHS)

A survey of the war years emphasizing the military aspect. Covers the invasion and the military
acts of resistance and sabotage in both countries with a concluding chapter on German
concentration camps and liberation in 1945. The author relied mainly on English primary and
secondary sources.

Riste, Olav, ‘Slow take-off : The pre-history of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, 1912-
1944’, FHFS notat, 1-1985, Oslo, 1985 (UHS)
Riste, Olav, *The Neutral Ally: Norway’s relations with belligerent powers in the First World War*, Oslo, 1965 (UHS)

This work, in three sections, deals primarily with the successful and prosperous neutral policy that Norway was able to carry out during the First World War, up to the autumn of 1916. Thereafter, Norway faced increasing difficulties particularly as a result of Germany’s programme of submarine warfare.


An introduction to Norway’s resistance to Nazi rule. The two main themes are the unsuccessful efforts made by Vidkun Quisling and the German military officials to force Norway into acquiescence to German rule and the development of the military resistance movement that sabotaged industrial and commercial centres and maintained ties between Norway and her government-in-exile in London.


Salmon, Patrick (ed.), *Britain and Norway in the Second World War*, London, 1995 (NBO)

Stokker, Kathleen, *Folklore fights the Nazis: Humour in occupied Norway, 1940-1945*, Madison, Wis., 1997 (UHS)


Questions previous assumptions regarding the Norwegian economy during the German occupation, and discusses other studies of the subject.

Worm-Müller, Jacob S., *Norway revolts against the Nazis*, in *Europe under the Nazis*, London, 1941 (NBO)

One of the most perceptive accounts of conditions in Norway during 1940 and 1941 by a distinguished historian and a leader of Norway’s Liberal Party. The author was in Norway for most of this period and, as a party leader, was highly aware of developments there.

Wright, Myrtle, *Norwegian diary 1940 – 1945*, London, 1974 (NBO)

Wright was an English representative of Friends Service Council of the Society of Friends in Great Britain who happened to be in Oslo on 9 April 1940 and was forced to remain there until her escape to Sweden in 1944. She provides an interesting report of daily life in Norway during the German occupation from the standpoint of an outsider who became an insider as a result of her experiences.

A narrative of German military operations in Norway and Finland during the Second World War. Ziemke first provides a detailed description of the German decision to invade Norway and the military operations there in 1940. He goes on to discuss the breakdown of German-Soviet relations in 1941 and the consequent use of German troops in Finland against the Russians. The final third of the work studies the German presence in both countries from a common perspective until the end of the war. One of the most detailed discussions of the Second World War in English highlighting German activities.

**Economic History**


Amdam, Rolv Petter, ‘Professional networks and the introduction of research in the British and Norwegian pharmaceutical industry in the inter-war years’, Reprint, BI, 1997/7, Sandvika, 1997 (BI)


Andersen, H.W., ‘Anchor and Balance; Symbols of Hope and Justice’ in *Veritasforum*, no 11, 1989


Bakka, Dag, A century of shipping: Oslo Shipbrokers Association, Oslo, 1999 (NBO)

Bakka, Dag, Höegh : Shipping through cycles : Leif Höegh & Co. 1927-1997, Oslo, 1997 (NBO)


Bent, Mike, Steamers of the fjords : Bergen shipping since 1839, London, 1989 (UBB)


Bjerkholt, O., A turning point in the development of Norwegian economics: the establishment of the University Institute of Economics, Memorandum, Department of Economics, University of Oslo, 2000


Bruland, Kristine, Johannessen, Finn Erhard, ‘Export of Norwegian Prefabricated Wooden Houses from Norway to Iceland, 1870-1920’ (Eksport av Trehus fra Norge til Island i perioden ca. 1870-1920), *Report*, University of Oslo, 2002


Ekeland, S., Norway in the Modern World, Oslo, 1976 (NOT IN BIBSYS)

An economic study with statistical tables.


Enumerates fifteen factors affecting Norwegian economic development and change from the mid-1950s until the early 1970s. Using Alice Bourneuf’s Norway: The planned revival as a basis, Erichsen emphasizes the role of governmental economic planning.


In Norwegian with an English summary.


Espelund, Arne, Iron production in Norway during two millennia : From the ancient bloomery to the early use of electric power, Trondheim, 1995 (UHS)


Fridstrøm, Lasse, Individual labour supply in Norway, in Samfunnsøkonomiske studier, 58, Statistisk sentralbyrå, Oslo, 1984 (UHS)

Galazka, T.S., Polish-Norwegian political and economic relations in the interwar period(1919-1939), Bergen, 1998

Ghani, Navid, State ownership as an element of mixed economy in post war Norway, Oslo, 2000

Grimley, O.B., Cooperatives in Norway, Oslo, 1950 (UHS)

An important study of the development of the cooperative movement from the mid-19th century until the late 1940s and the agricultural, fishing and housing cooperatives that have been created.


Grytten, Ola Honningdal, ‘Convergence in the Maritime Labour Market: Norwegian Seamen’s Wages 1820-1914’, paper to be presented to conference on «Merchants and Mariners in Northern Seas, Corner Brook, Canada, 1999


Grytten, Ola Honningdal, ‘A Comparison of the Living Standards of the Employed and Unemployed in Inter-war Norway’, paper presented to Third European Social Science History Conference, Amsterdam, 2000


Grytten, Ola Honningdal, ‘GDP and PPP for the Scandinavian Countries 1815-1913’, Heikinen, Sakari (red), 2003


Gustafsson, Bo, ‘Some theoretical problems of institutional economic history’, in *Scandinavian Economic History Review*, 46 (2), 1998

Hagemann, Gro *et al.*, ‘Between factory and home: The Garment Industry and the Process of Industrialization’ (forthcoming)

Hagen, Roar and Sivertsen, Erling, ‘Private banks in the public discourse’, Report, Det nye pengesamfunnet. No 64, The Research Council of Norway, Division of Culture and Society, Oslo, 1995 (NBO)


Hansen, Thorvald, *Offshore adventure : A pictorial history of the Norwegian petroleum industry*, Oslo, 1982 (UHS)

The industrial economies: Capital, labour, and enterprise, Part 1, Britain, France, Germany, and Scandinavia, Cambridge, 1978 (UHS)


Hodne, Fritz, Gjølberg, Ole, Market integration during the period of industrialization in Norway, Edinburgh, 1978

Hodne, Fritz, Gjølberg, Ole, Regional and international disparities in economic development since the industrial revolution, Geneve, 1978


Hodne, Fritz, Government infrastructure and economic growth, 8th International Economic History Congress, Budapest, Bergen, 1982


The author treats his subject chronologically, with a somewhat greater emphasis on the decade from 1940 to 1950


Hodne Fritz og Ola Honningdal Grytten, «Gross Domestic Product of Norway 1835-1915», Krantz, Olle (utg.), *Nordiska Historiska Nationalräkenskaper*, Umeå University, Umeå, 1994


A collection of three essays by noted Norwegian scholars on the method of Norwegian agriculture, land-holding patterns, and peasant society. Emphasis is given to 19th-century evidence but the descriptions and conclusions of the article are valid for several centuries before that as well.


Hveding, V., Hydropower development in Norway, 1992

Hult, Jan and Nyström, Bengt (eds.), Technology & industry : A Nordic heritage, Canton, Ma., 1992 (UHS)

Jackson, Eric N., A short maritime postal history of Norway : A review of the history, mainly in date order, of Norwegian shipping in near waters and its connections with postal arrangements since 1827, Surbiton, 1994 (NBO)


Considers the Industrial Revolution in Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Basic factors such as population growth, agricultural change, and industrial development are discussed by individual country and on a comparative basis.


An outline of the main trends in the economic development of Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark during the period. The authors discuss economic growth, population developments, foreign trade, agricultural and industrial development, and the role of the state in economic policy. A concise summary of developments that is enhanced by numerous tables, diagrams, and an extensive bibliography.

Keilhau, Wilhelm, Norway and the Bergen line: A centenary publication, Bergen, 1953 (NBO)
The work contains a discussion of Bergen’s role in Norwegian history until 1850 as well as a chronological account of the Bergen Line. A significant account of a major Norwegian shipping firm.


Kolltveit, Bård (ed.), Trade winds : A history of Norwegian shipping , Oslo, 1990 (UHS)
Kvendset, S.S., *Giant Discovery: A History of Ekofisk through the first 20 years*, Tananger, 1989 (NBO)


Lerøen, Bjørn Vidar, *Troll : Gas for generations*, Oslo, 1996 (UHS)


A detailed study of the industrialization process in Norway during the period. A chronological approach is used to describe developments with many tables to illustrate points made in narrative.


Three chapters discuss general trends and developments and there are also several chapters on specific parts of Europe. The section on Scandinavia includes coverage of Norway describing basic economic developments of the period. A brief bibliography of materials in English relating to Scandinavia is included.


Describes the deliberations of the Nordic states from 1945 to 1959 regarding economic cooperation. As a result of their desire to widen the zone of cooperation as far as possible, they rejected the option of a Nordic customs union in favour of EFTA (European Free trade Area) in 1959.


Myklebust, Sissel, ‘Technocracy and social engineering - Obstacles to politics?’, in Sissel Myklebust (ed.), *Technology and Democracy: Obstacles to Democratization - Productivism and Technocracy*, Oslo, Pensumtjenesten, 1997


When the fishing grounds for the spring herring were centred off Western Norway from 1808 to 1870, the old subsistence economy disappeared so completely that even when this phenomenon came to an end in 1870 the older economic system did not come back.


A historical introduction to the Norwegian shipping industry. Brief consideration is given to the period prior to the 20th century and approximately one-half of the book is devoted to a discussion of the Norwegian merchant marine during the Second World War, the problems of post-war rebuilding, and the impact of the shipping industry on the Norwegian economy.


On shipping.


Sejersted, F., ‘Information technology in its cultural setting: (Or the impact of society on information technology)’, Arbeidsnotat, TMV, Senter for teknologi og menneskelige verdier, nr. 109, Universitetet i Oslo, Oslo, 1998 (UHS)


Sejersted, Francis (red.), The Democratic Challenge to Capitalism. Management and Democracy in the Nordic Countries, Oslo, 2001


Stang, Gudmund, ‘A measure of relative development? A note on the education and
 dispersion of Scandinavian engineers 1870 – 1939’, in Basberg, B.L., Nordvik, H.W.,
 Stang, G. and Hodne, F. (eds.), I det lange løp: Essays i økonomisk historie tilegnet Fritz
 Hodne, Bergen, 1997 (UHS)

 studier, 14, Oslo, 1965 (UHS)

Examines the historical development of the importation of foreign capital to Norway from 1814 to
1864 and discusses the impact of foreign capital on Norway, particularly its benefits for the
Norwegian economy.

Stråth, Bo, Nordic industry and Nordic economic co-operation: the Nordic industrial
(UHS)

Outlines the discussions between business and governmental leaders in Denmark, Finland,
Norway, and Sweden regarding a Nordic customs union from 1947 to 1957 in the light of other
options that developed for greater Western European unity at that time. The position of each of the
national federations of industrial firms on this question is studied, particularly in the light of the
possibility of forming the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) in 1958. A final section summarizes
the position of the federations and Nordic cooperation as demonstrated during the period.

Syll, Lars Pålsson, ‘Wicksell on harmony economics: the Lausanne school vs. Wicksell’,
in Scandinavian Economic History Review, 41 (2), 1993

Sætra, Gustav, Himmel og hav : Arnt J. Mørland, Arendahl 1916-1991 = Shipping and
beyond, Arendal, 1991 (NBO)

Parallel Norwegian and English text.

Sætra, Gustav, International labour market for seamen 1600-1900 : Norway and
Norwegian participation, in Forskningsserien, Agder College, No 1, Kristiansand, 1996
(HIA)

Sømme, A., ‘Two rural communities at the eastern border of Hardangervidda’, in Norsk
Geografisk Tidsskrift, 1976 (UHS)

A study of resources, 1668 – 1975.

Thowsen, Atle, The underwriters follow the fleet : From Norwegian Underwriters’

Thue, L., ‘Electricity rules: The formation and development of the Nordic electricity
regimes’, in Kajser, A. and Heden, M. (eds.), Nordic energy systems: Historical and
current issues, New York, 1995 (UHS – ESST)
Tønnessen, Johannes N. and Johnsen, Arne Odd, *The history of modern whaling*, London, 1982 (UHS)

Given the importance of whaling to Norway, the country’s role in the industry is emphasized.


Østby, Per, ‘Creating a Network. Advanced Technology or Primitive Needs?’, STS-Working Paper, 6/90, Senter for teknologi og samfunn, Universitetet i Trondheim, Dragvoll, 1990 (NBO)


An extended discussion of the theoretical framework of the book is followed by a detailed description of the agrarian structure of society, landholding and the transformations that took place in it through enclosure and other forms of agricultural change during the 19th century. The work concludes with a discussion of the nature of peasant participation in politics in each of the Scandinavian countries during the 19th century and the peasant movements that arose during the same period.
**Social History**


Bull, Edvard, *The Norwegian trade union movement*, Brussels, 1956 (NOT IN BIBSYS)

Most of the book discusses the development and growth of the trade union movement from the very late 19th century until the immediate post-Second World war period. The last three chapters, however, discuss various services which were available by the 1890s to trade union members, the unions that developed during the period and the organizational structure of the Landsorganisasjon (Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions).

Dorfman, Herbert, *Labor relations in Norway*, Oslo, 1958 (UHS)

Surveys the trade union movement and worker management relations in Norway until the late 1950s. Dorfman describes the origins of the union movement, its organization, and that of Norway’s association of employers. Subsequent chapters discuss relations between the two groups, the processes followed during labour disputes, Norway’s Labour Court, and working conditions in the late 1950s.


Fischer, L.R. and Nordvik, H.W., ‘Regional Wages in the Age of the Sail’, Norsk Sjøfartsmuseums Årsberetning 1987 (NOT IN BIBSYS)


Surveys the origins and development of the labour movements in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden and discusses union organization and structure, collective bargaining, labour ideology, and the relationship of the unions to the labour parties in these countries, until the late 1950s.


Holter, Harriet, *Industrial relations in Norway: a brief survey of history, institutions, organizations and legislations: lectures for the International Summer School, University of Oslo*, University of Oslo, Oslo, 1959


Kuhnle, Stein, Selle, Per, *History counts, or why ”voluntary organizations” means different things: the case of the Norwegian welfare state*, Bergen (LOS-senteret), 1992


Part one discusses industrial development in Scandinavia during the 19th century and the second section describes the response of labour, with a historical overview of pre-19th century developments and a more detailed examination of the late 19th and 20th centuries on a country-by-country basis. The final more theoretical section discusses the determinants of party ideology.


Ericsson, Tom, Fink, Jørgen and Myhre, Jan Eivind (eds.), *The Nordic Middle Classes 1840 – 1940* (Oslo 2004, forthcoming)


Examines the impact of German economic and social thought on the Norwegian medical profession, popular movements advocating health, and politicians to produce health reform legislation in Norway chiefly in the period 1870 – 1920.


Concentrates on the elimination of mercantalist legislation during the 19th century that had provided powerful leverage to towns and merchants in the past, agricultural reform, and the degree of social mobility in Norway at the time.


Westin, S., *Unemployment and health: Medical and social consequences of a factory closing in a ten-year controlled follow-up study: A study from general practice*, Trondheim, 1990 (NOT IN BIBSYS)

**Business History**


Amdam, Rolv Petter and Yttri, Gunnar, ‘The European Productivity Agency, the Norwegian Productivity Institute and management education’, Arbeidsnotat, TMV, Senter for kultur og menneskelige verdier, No 96, Universitetet i Oslo, 1996 (UHS)


Basberg, B.L., Ringstad, J.E., Wexelsen, E. (eds.), Whaling and History. Perspectives on the evolution of the industry, publication no. 29, Sandefjord (Kommandør Chr. Christensens Hvalfangstmuseum), 1993


Espeli, Harald, ‘Protectionism, lobbying and innovation: Perspectives on the development of the Norwegian textile industry, especially since 1940’, in *Scandinavian Economic History Review*, 45 (3), 1997

Espelund, Arne, Evenstad, Ole, *Iron production in Norway during two millennia: from the ancient bloomery to the early use of electric power: a presentation with many questions and some answers: with Ole Evenstad’s manuscript from 1782 on the bloomery process*, Trondheim, 1995


Sogner, K., An innovative culture: Nyegaard & co, Norway and environments of business, Oslo, 1996


**Demography**


A statistical overview of migration to and from Norway with many tables and charts. The text is in Norwegian but the tables and charts have English translations and a brief English summary of the text is also provided.


Includes discussions of such topics as the historical records available for demographic study and their reliability, and the diet, health, and marriage patterns of Norway’s people.


Gjerde, Jon, *From Peasants to Farmers. The Migration from Balestrand; Norway, to the Upper Middle West*, Cambridge, 1985 (UHS)


A description of recent population trends in Norway and projections until 2000 AD. The article analyses demographic developments from 1960 to 1980 in terms of mortality, fertility, family formation and migration and the implications of the developments in terms of age, marital status, economic activity, and others.


Contains data on fertility rates, death rates, and other indices that Norway did not conform to the traditional pre-industrial population model during the period.

Moe, Thorvald, Demographic developments and economic growth in Norway, 1740-1940: An economic study, Ph.D-Thesis, Stanford University, Ann Arbor, 1972 (UHS)


A demographic study of North Norway since the mid-19th century discussing changes in the region’s population and variations in population patterns.

Riis, C. and Thonstad, T., ‘Did Emigration from Norway Promote Economic Growth?’, Memorandum from Department of Economics, University of Oslo, 26, Oslo, 1988 (UHS)


Øyen, Ørjar, ‘Norway’s population’, in Ramsøy, Natalie Rogoff (ed.), Norwegian society, Scandia books, 18, Oslo, 1974 (UHS)

A basic demographic study of Norway’s population, examining the long-term growth rate, its present composition, fertility and mortality rates, and migration patterns.

**History of Norwegian Emigration to America**


Aarek, Hans Eirik, ‘Quakers from the North of Norway and their Emigration to the United States’ in Daatland, Dan Dyrli, Aarek, Hans Eirik, Migrasjon som kultur, Stavanger (Rogaland Forlag), 2003.


Ager, Waldemar, *Colonel Heg and his boys: a Norwegian regiment in the American Civil War*, Northfield, 2000


Blegen, Theodore C. (ed.), *Land of their choice: The immigrants write home*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1955 (UHS)
A collection of letters written by Norwegian-American immigrants during the 19th century, reflecting immigrant life in some states, for example, Illinois and Wisconsin, and illustrating basic aspects of their life, such as religion.

Blegen, Theodore C., *Norwegian migration to America: The American transition*, Northfield, Minn., 1940 (UHS)

A discussion of Norwegian immigration after 1860, focusing particularly on their institutions in the New World such as the immigrant press and educational forms during the last half of the 19th century.


An important study of the entire phenomenon and of the first wave of migration in particular. Topics discussed include the reasons for emigration and the Norwegian government’s response to it; the places in the United States where settlement by Norwegian-Americans was greatest; and the immigrants’ songs, poems, and letters home.


A study of the ‘father of Norwegian immigration,’ who assisted the first large-scale migration from Norwegians in America in 1825. The article discusses in particular his possible communitarian views as they may have been revealed in land purchases for members of the group in 1824 and 1826.

Dinsmore, Harold, *Spanning the century : The history of Ulen, Minnesota : 1886-1986*, Ulen, Minn., 1985 (NBO)


Gjerset, Knut, *Norwegian sailors on the Great Lakes: a study in the history of American inland transportation*, Northfield, 1928

This study goes back to the Vikings but concentrates particularly on the Norwegian sailors and captains who served in the maritime occupations along the East Coast of the United States from about 1825 until the 1920s.

Hagen, Per, *On both sides of the ocean: A part of Per Hagen's journey*, Norwegian-American Historical Association, Northfield, Minn., 1984 (UHS)


Describes the efforts of a Norwegian association that attempted from 1907 to 1914 to prevent the emigration from Norway of skilled workmen or of labourers from areas with labour shortages.

Haugen, Einar I., *The Norwegians in America 1825-1875*


Lovoll, Odd S. (ed.), *Nordics in America: The future of their past*, Norwegian-American Historical Association, Northfield, Minn., 1993 (UHS)

Lovoll, Odd S., *The promise fulfilled: A portrait of Norwegian Americans today*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1998 (UHS)


A richly illustrated survey of the Norwegians who migrated to America from 1825 until after the First World War and their descendants in the New Land. Lovoll considers all aspects of their development in America: their settlements, customs, language, religion, education, and eventual assimilation into mainstream America.
Mauk, David C., *The colony that rose from the sea: Norwegian maritime migration and community in Brooklyn, 1850-1910*,

Mulder, William, *Homeward to Zion: The Mormon migration from Scandinavia*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1957 (UHS)


A detailed history of Lutheranism among Norwegian-Americans. The first volume covers the period 1825 to 1890 and the second volume discusses events from 1890 to 1959. It is a study of the Norwegian-American assimilation process, of the religious disputes among the Norwegian immigrants that led to schisms as often as to consolidation, and of the significant role of the Norwegians, not only in religion but also in such fields as higher education in America.


Norlie, Olaf Morgan, *History of the Norwegian people in America*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1925 (UHS)


A detailed study of some of the reasons for migration and an account of Norwegian settlement of each of the states of the Upper Middle West: Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Michigan. An appendix provides census data relating to Scandinavian immigration for the period 1850 to 1900.


Søren Jaabæk, a Norwegian radical peasant politician (1814-1894), and the editor of the newspaper *Folketidende* reluctantly supported emigration and used the United States as a model for the social and political forms that Norway should possess. If Norway influenced America through emigration, then Jaabæk’s work is an example of the reverse also being true.

A study of the entire migration experience: The periods of migration, the factors involved, individuals who contributed to the immigration process and the process of assimilation necessary for Norwegians to become Americans.


Tysdal, Olav, 'The Skudenes Database: A tool for Shedding Light on Emigration from Karmøy to North America', in *Norwegian-American Essays 2001*


Zempel, Solveig (ed.), *In their own words : Letters from Norwegian immigrants*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1991 (UHS)


**Local and Urban History**


Fasting, Lars, *Trondheim - gullalder 1760-1860 = The golden age of Trondheim*, Oslo, 1997 (UHS)


Evjen, Bjørg, ‘Women in polar research – exotic elements, intruders or equals?’, in *Ottar* nr.3, Tromsø (English version), 1999


Greve, Tim, *Svalbard: Norway in the Arctic Ocean*, Oslo, 1975 (NBO)


Johansen, Øystein Kock, *Norwegian maritime explorers and expeditions: over the past thousand years*, Oslo, 1999


Kulseng, Bodil, ‘Røkenes in Trondenes : One chapter of the cultural history of Northern Norway’, Hålogaland historielag, Harstad, 1998 (NBO)


Myhre, Jan Eivind, ‘If Trondheim were all Norway – on local history in national history’, in Suphellen, S. (ed.), Urban history. The Norwegian tradition in a European context: A report from the conference in urban history held in Trondheim 21.-22.11.1997, in Trondheim studies in history, No 25, Department of History, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, 1998 (UHS)


Myhre, Jan Eivind, Oslo’s millennium – the story of a city, Oslo, 2000 (NOT IN BIBSYS)


Sars. G.O., Den norske Nordhavs-Expedition 1876-1878 = The Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition 1876-1878, Christiania, 1880-1901


Stagg, Frank N., South Norway, London, 1958 (UBB)

Firstly, Stagg discusses the province of Vestfold and the two counties of Jarlsberg and Larvik that were independent for much of Norway’s history. After short treatments of Buskerud and Telemark, he provides an extensive account of the counties of Aust and Vest-Agder, and of Rogaland and its centre, Stavanger.

The development of Trondheim is traced from the coming of the ‘trønders’ in about 400 AD until after 1814. Lesser consideration is given to the character of the counties outside Trondheim, such as Sør-Trøndelag, Nord-Trøndelag, Nordmøre, and Romsdal.


Most of this work studies the city of Bergen, taking an extensive look at its history and the influence it has had on the surrounding area and on Norway as a whole. The final portion of the book describes the provinces of Hordaland, Sogn-og-Fjordane, and Sunnmøre.


**History of Minorities**


Bjørklund, Ivar, *Sápmi : Becoming a nation : The emergence of a Sami national community*, Tromsø, 2000 (UHS)


Broadbent, Noel D. (ed.), *Readings in Saami history, culture and language I*, in *Miscellaneous publications*, Center for Arctic Cultural Research, Umeå University, No 7, Umeå, 1992 (UHS)

Gaski, Harald (ed.), *Sam culture in a new era : The Norwegian Sami experience*, Karasjok, 1997 (UHS)


Kvist, Roger (ed.), *Readings in Saami history, culture and language II*, in *Miscellaneous publications*, Centre for Arctic Cultural Research, Umeå University, No 12, Umeå, 1991 (UHS)
Kvist, Roger (ed.), *Readings in Saami history, culture and language III*, in *Miscellaneous publications*, Centre for Arctic Cultural Research, Umeå University, No 14, Umeå, 1992 (UHS)


Vorren, Ørnulv, *Saami, reindeer, and gold in Alaska: The emigration of Saami from Norway to Alaska*, Prospect Heights, Ill., 1994 (UHS)


**Gender History**


Blom, I., ‘Women’s History – no Longer a Neglected Field of Study?’, in Research in Norway, Norwegian Research Council, Oslo, 1976 (UHS)


Hagemann, Gro, ‘Citizenship and social order: Gender politics in 20th century Scandinavia’, in Women’s History Review (forthcoming)


Hagemann, Gro, ‘Feminism and Sexual Division of Labour’, in Scandinavian Journal of History, No 2, 1985 (UHS)

Hagemann, Gro, ‘Housewife or citizen? The Dilemma of Twentieth-Century Gender Politics’ (forthcoming)


**Cultural History**


A survey of Norwegian architectural history.


Outlines Norwegian painting from the Middle Ages to the 1960s. Most of the work deals with the period after 1814, much of it being on recent or contemporary artists.

Christensen, Olav, ‘The Nationalization of Winter and Skiing in Norway’ in: *ARV* (Nordic Yearbook of Folklore) Åbo, 1994,


Bryn, Steinar, *The Americanization of Norwegian culture*, Avhandling (Ph.D.), University of Minnesota, 1993 (NBO)

Gjerset, Knut, *History of the Norwegian people*, New York, 1932


  The work is divided into two chronological periods: 1920-50, and 1950-80 and provides equal coverage of each. The second section covers jazz, composers of the 1950s and 1960s and provides a brief commentary on the last decade.

Gripsrud, Jostein and Skretting, Kathrine (eds.), *History of moving images : Reports from a Norwegian project*, in *Levende bilder*, Oslo, 1994 (UHS)


  Catalogue, Norwegian Museum of Architecture.


Gustavsson, Anders, ‘Folk Religion as a Field of Research’, in *ARV. Nordic Yearbook of Folklore 2000*

Gustavsson, Anders, ‘Gravestones in Norway and Sweden considered in their symbolical perspective. Cultural differences between the two countries during the 1990s’, in *ARV. Nordic Yearbook of Folklore 2003*


Norwegian and English text.

Tangen, Kirsten and Valebrokk, Eva, *Norwegian heritage: Interior styles and decorations*, Oslo, 1997 (UHS)


**History of Media**


**Legal History**


Developments in each country are treated separately in this work. The chapter on Norway outlines the history of the country, emphasizing legal and administrative developments and goes on to discuss many aspects of Norway’s court system and the legal implications of post Second World War governmental policy. A useful general introduction to Norwegian law. The bibliography includes works in English on Norway.


An overview of the administration of justice in Norway. The introduction provides a historical background to modern legal procedures; two chapters discuss court procedures for civil and criminal cases; and a brief concluding chapter deals with the status of the courts, judges, and lawyers.

**History of Medicine**

Larsen, Øivind, *Epidemic diseases in Norway in a period of change: An atlas of some selected infectious diseases and the attitudes towards them 1868-1900*, in Perspektiv: 17 x 24, No 4/2000, Oslo, 2000 (NBO)

History of Science

Collett, John Peter (ed.), *Making sense of space: The history of Norwegian space activities*, Oslo, 1995 (UHS)

Johansen, Øystein Kock, *Norwegian maritime explorers and expeditions: Over the past thousand years*, Oslo, 1999 (UHS)

Khorkina, Svetlana A., *Russia and Norway in the arctic 1890-1917: A comparative study of Russian and Norwegian traditions of polar exploration and research*, Hovedoppgave i historie, Universitetet i Tromsø, 1999 (UHS)

The history of IFE : 50 years of research, Institutt for energiteknikk, Kjeller, 1998 (NBO)

History of Religion


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The work concentrates on the theological strife that developed within the church from Hans Nielsen Hauge’s time until Berggrav emerged as bishop and war-time leader to consolidate the church’s position in the face of the German invader.


Includes a lengthy discussion of the first Baptist groups in Norway during the early 18th century and an account of the modern Baptist church in Norway as it developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Emphasis is given to the church’s leaders, places of growth and organization, and relationship to the state.


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The work surveys Norway’s literature from the Vikings to the mid 20th century. About half the book is devoted to Henrik Ibsen, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, and 20th century authors.


This survey of Norwegian literature focuses particularly on the work of Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. Other notable authors such as Alexander Kielland, Arne Garborg, Gunnar Heiberg, and Knut Hamsun are also discussed.


Discusses the efforts of the Norwegian government to provide financial assistance to writers through its purchasing programme.


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