

Norway

Rice

Norway is a parliamentary democracy under constitutional monarchy. Executive power is exercised by the cabinet (which is known as the King's council or the Council of Ministers), led by the Prime Minister of Norway. The functions of the King are mainly ceremonial. The prime minister, the head of government, is selected by the majority in the parliament (the Storting in Norwegian) and is only formally appointed by the king (U.S. Department of State). The prime minister appoints his cabinet, composed of 18 ministers.

Since January 31, 1913 to June 21, 1920, Gunnar Knudsen returned to power as prime minister. He was a member of the Liberal Party (V: Venstre in Norwegian). He formed a single party government. State finance was in disorder after the war, and a conflict on a smaller allocation came to topple the Government in late June 1920. He resigned office over an issue of government spending. Otto B. Halvorsen, a leader of the Conservative Party (H: Høyre in Norwegian), was called upon to form a government as prime minister on June 21, 1920 (a SOLS change). He formed a coalition government with Liberal Left Party (FV). When the government was defeated in the parliament on the issue of a new school system, Halvorsen chose to resign on June 22, 1921.

Otto A. Blehr was called upon to form a government on June 22, 1921. He was a member of the Liberal Party (V). He formed a single party government (a SOLS change). His government was defeated by a large margin in 1923 (Lentz 1999, 323). Otto B. Halvorsen, a leader of the Conservative Party (H: Høyre in Norwegian) again formed a government on March 5, 1923 (a SOLS change) and remained prime minister until his death on May 23, 1923. In his second government, he made a coalition with the Liberal Left Party (FV) as in his first government.

Abraham T. Berge was selected to serve as prime minister on May 30, 1923 following Halvorsen's death. Berge retained office until July 25, 1924. He was a member of the Liberal Left Party (FV) and made his coalition government with the Conservative Party (H) (a SOLS change). Johan L. Mowinckel was called upon to head the government as prime minister on July 25, 1924. He was a leader of Liberal Party (V). He formed a single party government (a SOLS change). He retained office until March 3, 1926 when he resigned over a financial issue. Ivar Lykke formed a government on March 4, 1926. He was a leader of the Conservative Party (H) and made a coalition with the Liberal Left Party (FV) (a SOLS change). The harsh economic policies instituted by his government led to the Conservative Party's failure in the 1927 elections. He stepped down on January 20, 1928.

Christopher A. Hornsrud formed a Labor government on January 20, 1928 (DNA: Norwegian Labor Party in Norwegian). He was the first Prime Minister to come from the DNA. He formed a single party government. He resigned office on February 15, 1928 when a financial crisis brought down the government. Although his government was not a caretaker government, it lasted less than 30 days. Therefore, we code his government as a SOLSChange30.

Johan Mowinckel, a leader of the Liberal Party (V) again headed the government from February 15, 1928 (a SOLS change) until May 9, 1931, when the cabinet's inability to solve economic difficulties brought on by the worldwide depression forced his resignation (Lentz 1999, 326). He led a single party government. Peder Kolstad led the first Agrarian government (Bp) when he was elected prime minister on May 14, 1931 (a SOLS change). He led a single party government. He suffered from diseases and died in office on March 3, 1932. Birger Braadland, a political for the Agrarian Party (Bp), served as an acting prime minister for a month

when Prime Minister Kolstad fell ill in the winter of 1932. He was acting Prime Minister 1-29 February 1932 and 10-12 March 1932 (“Jens Hundseid”).

Following the death of Kolstad, Jens Hundseid, a leader of the Agrarian Party (Bp), led the Agrarian government until March 3, 1933. Hundseid’s most difficult period came and he had to take over the leadership of a government consisting of ministers he had not chosen. Also the Government’s basis in the parliament was very weak. None of the other non-socialist parties wanted to take over, but neither would they let the Labor Party come to power (“Jens Hundseid”). Johan Mowinckel, a leader of the Liberal Party (V) again served as prime minister from March 3, 1933 (a SOLS change) until March 19, 1935. He rejected the forming of non-socialist alliances against the Labor Party (DNA) and led a single party government. However, his agricultural policy concentrating on productivity measures, led to sharp controversies between Mowinckel and the Agrarian Party (Bp). In 1935 this caused the Bp to join forces with the DNA to oust Mowinckel’s government.

Johan Nygaardsvold, a political from the Labor Party (DNA) was chose as prime minister on March 19, 1935 (a SOLS change). He formed a single party government until 22 April 1940. Following the German invasion of Norway on 9 April 40, Nyaardsovld escaped to London where he headed the Norwegian government-in-exile. He remained prime minister until after the liberation and returned on June 25, 1945. Since 22 April 1940, the Government was enlarged with four advisory ministers, representing the Liberal Party (V), the Agrarian Party (Bp), the Conservative Party (H) and Home Front (HF).

Vidkun Quisling seized power in a Nazi-backed coup d'etat. He came to power on April 9, 1940, the date of the German invasion. According to COW, Norway loses independence on April 30, 1940. From 1940 to 1945 Quisling served as Minister-President, working with the occupying forces. His government was dominated by ministers from National Unity (Nasjonal Samling: the party that Quisling had founded in 1933). Following the coding rules specified in paragraph 2 on page 16 in the codebook, we do not code a leadership transition from Nygaardsvod (regular government) to Quisling (government under German occupation) as a SOLS change, since the country lost its independence at this time and Quisling was supported by the occupation government. Quisling was convicted and executed by firing squad at Oslo, on 24 October 1945 (Goemans et al. 2005, 430).

After the German capitulation on 8 May 1945, Nygaardsvold returned to Oslo on 31 May. However, Nygaardsvold hardly had any wish to continue as head of a new government. The Government tendered its resignation on 20 June and on 25 June Einar Gerhardsen’s Coalition Government was appointed (“Johan Nygaardsvold”). With regard to the leadership transition from Quisling to Nyaardsvold on May 7, 1945, we do not code as a SOLS change since the country regained its independence as a result of the end of German occupation.

Einar Gerhardsen formed a coalition government as prime minister on June 26, 1945. He was a leader of Labor Party. His first government was an interim government that sat from the end of the occupation until the elections held in October 8, 1945. This Gerhardsen’s First Government included the Liberal Party (LP), the Conservative Party (H), the Agrarian Party (AP), the Home Front (HF) and the Communist Party (Com) as coalition partners. Following the elections, which gave Labor an absolute majority in Parliament, he led a Labor Party single government. This second government lasted from November 5, 1945 to November 19, 1951.

Since Nygaardvold and Gerhardsen belonged to the same party, we do not code a leadership transition on June 26, 1945 as a SOLS change. In addition, since Gerhardsen’s First Government was an interim coalition, we do not code a change in the coalition membership from

Nygaardvold to Gerhardsen on June 26, 1945 as a minor SOLS change. Instead, we code a transition from Nygaardvold's government to Gerhardsen's Second Government on November 5, 1945 as a minor SOLS change.

On November 13, 1951, Oscar Fredrik Torp of the AP party replaced Gerhardsen as PM, however, we do not code this as a major SOLS change since they were of the same party (Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005). On January 22, 1955, Torp and Gerhardsen once again exchanged office when Gerhardsen once again became PM. We code no major SOLS change for this leadership transition since both politicians were of the same party.

Following accusations of incompetence on the part of the AP government, a vote of no confidence led to John Lyng of the Høyre (CON) party becoming the first non-AP PM in the post war period ((*"Norway"* [The Columbia Encyclopedia]; *"Norway"* [Encyclopedia Britannica])). We code a SOLS change for August 27, 1963 since Høyre and Gerhardsen were of two different parties. However, the coalition formed by Lyng consisting of the CP, CPP, CON, and LIB only lasted a few weeks (Woldendorp et al. 2000, 421). On September 25, after the coalition fell apart, Gerhardsen of the AP once again regained the premiership. This is also a SOLS change, but both the transition to Lyng and the transition to Gerhardsen are coded as SOLSchange30 since the non-AP coalition lasted less than 30 days.

Gerhardsen would serve as PM until 1965 when, following the majority gained in the 1965 election, Per Borten of the Senterparti (SP) became PM (Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005; *"Per Borten"*). We code a major SOLS change for October 12, 1965. In 1971, the coalition of which brought Borten to power fell apart and the AP once again came to power with Trygve Martin Bratteli serving as PM (Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005; *"Per Borten"*). We code a major SOLS change for 1971. Upon Bratteli's resignation, Lars Korvald of the Kristelig Folkeparti (CPP) became PM on December 17, 1972 (Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005). We code a major SOLS change for 1972. However, the following year, the AP once again occupied the premiership when Bratteli once again became PM on December 15, 1973 (Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005). We code a major SOLS change for 1973.

On January 1, 1976, Bratteli once again resigned his post, this time with it falling to fellow AP party member Odvar Nordli (Cahoon 2000; *"Trygve Martin Bratteli"*; Goemans et al. 2005). Since both men were of the same political party, we code no major SOLS change for 1976. In 1981, Gro Harlem Brundtland of the AP took over party leadership and the premiership from Nordli (*"Odvar Nordli"*; United Nations). We code no major SOLS change for this leadership transition since both politicians were of the same party. When the AP lost 1981 elections, Brundtland was replaced by Kåre Isaachsen Willoch of CON as PM on December 14, 1981. We code a major SOLS change for this leadership transition.

A minor SOLS change occurred in 1983 when a coalition government consisting of the CP, CPP, and CON was formed (Woldendorp et al. 2000, 421). We code a minor SOLS change for June 8, 1983.

Brundtland of the AP returned to the premiership on May 9, 1986, so we code a major SOLS change (*"Gro Harlem Brundtland"*). Brundtland served as PM until 1989 when she was replaced by Jan Peder Syse of the CON party (Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005). We code a major SOLS change for October 16, 1989. Brundtland would return for her final stint as PM in 1990 when she replaced Syse (*"Gro Harlem Brundtland"*). We code a major SOLS change for November 3 1991.

In 1996, fellow AP party member Thorbjørn Jagland succeeded Brundtland as PM (Cahoon 2000). We code no major SOLS change for this leadership transition since both

politicians were of the same party. However, the next, Kjell Magne Bondevik of the CPP would takeover the office of PM; a post he would hold until 2000 (“Kjell Magne Bondevik”). We code a major SOLS change for this leadership transition on December 17, 1997 since former and latter PM were not of the same party. An interruption occurred in Bondevik’s premiership when, in 1998, Anne Enger Lahnstein of the CP party, we do not code this leadership transition as a major SOLS change since Lahnstein only served in an acting capacity for less than 30 days. In 2000, the AP party once again took over the office of PM when Jens Stoltenberg replaced Bondevik (“Jens Stoltenberg”). We code a major SOLS change for March 17, 2000 since Stoltenberg and Bondevik were not of the same party. In 2001, Bondevik returned to the premiership when his a coalition led by his CPP party took over government (Álvarez-Rivera; “Kjell Magne Bondevik”). We code a major SOLS change for October 19, 2001.

One final political event occurred prior to the termination of this projects temporal domain. In 2005, Stoltenberg and the AP party returned to majority, thus making Stoltenberg the new and final PM (“Jens Stoltenberg”; Cahoon 2000; Goemans et al. 2005). We code a major SOLS change for this leadership transition since Stoltenberg and Bondevik were of two different parties.

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