

## Norway

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Throughout the pre-1945 period Norway is a parliamentary democracy with proportional representation. Consequently, single party majority governments are rare in Norway. Minority governments have been common which may explain the relatively short government durations. The main parties within the Norwegian political landscape are: the Liberal Party (LP or Venstre (V)); the Liberal Left party (LL or Frisinnede Venstre (FV)); the Conservative party (CP or Høyre (H)); the Farmers' Party (FP or Bondepartiet (Bp)); and the Labour Party (LP or Norske Arbeiderparti (DNA)). The 1920s in Norway are characterized by Liberal party governments and Conservative party and Liberal Left coalition governments exchanging power in relatively rapid succession, whereas the 1930's are characterized by more stable governments of the Farmer's party, the Liberal party, and the Labour party (Government.no 2011). (Note: We use English party names in this narrative. But, following WSM, we use Norwegian party alleviations in our spreadsheet.)

At the start date of the dataset Norway has a Liberal government under Gunnar Knudsen. In 1920, the Knudsen government resigned and was replaced by a coalition of the CP and LL under Otto Bahr Halvorsen, which is a SOLS change. The Halvorsen government served for only a year and would then be replaced by a Liberal government under Otto Blehr (SOLS change). Blehr, in turn, governs for a period of almost two years until we see Halvorsen's combination of the CP and LL return in March of 1923 (SOLS change). However, following the death of Prime Minister Halvorsen, Abraham Berge of the Liberal Left party takes over the coalition, which is coded as yet another SOLS change (Government.no 2011; worldstatesmen.org).

It would take roughly a year before the Liberal party returned to government under Mowinckel (SOLS change) in 1924. Mowinckel liberal government governs for two years and is replaced by a Conservative - Liberal Left coalition under Ivar Lykke in 1926 (SOLS change). 1928 saw the establishment of the first Labour Party government under Hornsrud; this first Labour success was short-lived, however, as the government fell within 18 days. Mowinckel of the Liberal party would thereafter return to government for over three years (Government.no 2011, worldstatesmen.org). This means this is an ABC scenario from the codebook.

In May 1931 the Farmers' Party takes over from the Liberals under Peder Kolstad, which is a SOLS change. Following the death of Kolstad in March 1932<sup>1</sup>, first Braadland and then Hundseid take over as Prime Ministers of the FP government and governs until he is replaced by the third Liberal government under Mowinckel in 1933 (SOLS change). The Liberals would govern until 1935 after which we see a relatively lengthy Labour government under Prime Minister Nygaardsvold, which is the final SOLS change in the dataset before the German invasion in 1940 (Government.no 2011, worldstatesmen.org).

Norway is considered a parliamentary democracy from 1945 until 2008. Vidkun Quisling of the fascist National Unity party (NS) served as Minister-President from 1942 until 1945, during Norway's occupation. In May 1945 Johan Nygaardsvold of the Norwegian Labor Party (AP) became PM from his exile in London when the country was returned to Norwegian rule after World War II. This is not a SOLS change because he was in office prior to the occupation. Nygaardsvold resigned in June and Einar Gerhardsen, AP, became PM (Bellquist 1946, 379). This is not a SOLS change. In 1951 Oscar Torp, AP, became PM. This is not a SOLS change. In

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<sup>1</sup> Braadland and Treadal of the FP shortly serve as interim PMs during Kolstad's absence from February till his death.

1955 Gerhardsen, AP, once again became PM. This is not a SOLS change. In 1963 John Lyng of the Høyre party (H) (referred to as CON, i.e. conservative by Woldendorp et al.) became PM in coalition with the Centre Party (CP), the Christian People's Party (CPP), and the Liberal Party (LIB). Less than a month later Gerhardsen, AP, once again became PM. This is an ABA scenario. In 1965 Per Borten, CP, became PM in coalition with the CPP, CON, and LIB. This is a SOLS change. In 1971 Trygve Bratteli, AP, became PM. This is a SOLS change. In 1972 Lars Korvald, CPP, became PM in coalition with the CP and LIB. This is a SOLS change. In 1973 Bratteli, AP, once again became PM. This is a SOLS change. In 1976 Odvar Nordli, AP became PM. This is not a SOLS change. In 1981 Gro Harlem Brundtland, AP, became PM. This is not a SOLS change. Later that year Kåre Willoch, CON, became PM. This is a SOLS change. In 1983 CP and CPP joined in coalition with H. This is a minor SOLS change (June 8 1983). In 1986 Brundtland, AP, once again became PM. This is a SOLS change. In 1989 Jan Syse, CON, became PM in coalition with CP and CPP. This is a SOLS change. In 1990 Brundtland, AP, once again became PM. This is a SOLS change. In 1996 Thorbjørn Jagland, AP, became PM. This is not a SOLS change. In 1997 Kjell Magne Bondevik, CPP, became PM in coalition with CP and LIB. This is a SOLS change. In 1998 Lahnstein (CP) briefly took over as acting PM before Bondevik returned from his sick leave. In 2000 Jens Stoltenberg, AP, became PM. This is a SOLS change. In 2001 Bondevik, CPP, once again became PM in coalition with CON and LIB (Allberg 2001, 1049). This is a SOLS change. In 2005 Stoltenberg, AP, once again became PM in coalition with the Socialist Left (SV) and the CP (Allberg and Brekken 2006, 1224). This is a SOLS change.

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