



H.M. KING HAAKON VII.

NORWAY

A HANDBOOK

Compiled by the
ROYAL NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT

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deavoured to resign, and the underground newspaper, *Fri Fagbevegelse*, reported that on the 4th September 110 members of the Norwegian S.S., the so-called "elite corps," personally visited Quisling and handed in their resignations. So widespread was the dissatisfaction and lack of discipline that the quislings were afraid to hold their Annual Party Rally in Oslo on the 25th September and contented themselves with local demonstrations. In an effort to stem the tide of dissolution the German Reichskommissar Terboven announced on the 25th September that he had received a "written declaration" from Hitler that after Germany's victory Norway would again become "free and independent." This "pledge" was made the subject of a big propaganda campaign, but it is doubtful whether even Quisling's deluded followers could now be rallied by the German Fuehrer's paper promises.

A SOLID UNITED FRONT.—The series of staggering defeats inflicted on the Nazis by the various sections of the Norwegian resistance movement, culminating in the teachers' struggle and the workers' action against the "National Assembly," sounded the death-knell of Hitler's and Quisling's attempt to turn Norway into a nazi state. What nazi structure has been built up remains a mere shell without the semblance of a mass basis. All hope of effective collaboration with the Norwegian people has vanished, and the Nazis have been compelled more and more to use violence in order to achieve their objects. On the other side, the Norwegian Home Front has been built up in the course of the struggle into a solid front of resistance embracing all classes of society and 98 per cent. of the population. The people are firmly resolved to continue the unarmed struggle as long as need be and, at the same time, are preparing in various ways to give active assistance to the liberating forces of the Allies when they arrive.

FREE NORWAY

HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.—Since 7th June, 1940, when the King and Government had to leave Norway, London has been the capital of Free Norway. A new central administration was immediately organised and the struggle for the recovery of Norway's freedom was begun. Like other allied governments in Great Britain, the Norwegian Government, by special legislation, was given jurisdiction over its own nationals serving in the Norwegian armed forces and merchant navy; their position was further strengthened by the recognition accorded them by foreign powers, including the U.S.A. Many of the best men in the Norwegian Civil Service have gradually made their way to London, and a very effective official administration has been built up.

NATIONAL HERO AND SYMBOL OF FREEDOM.—Professor Koht, former foreign minister, who was with King Haakon during the campaign in Norway, and for some time afterwards, wrote of His Majesty:—

"It was a great and important matter to keep up such a symbol of the national independence, and, just as in ancient times, the national consciousness and the national hopes centred around the King. He became the hero of the nation, and he made himself worthy of the love and admiration that flowed towards him. The crisis enhanced the qualities of courage and firmness that were inherent in his soul. His profound sense of duty, his absolute willingness to sacrifice himself for the cause of his people were put to the ultimate test, and they proved unflinching."

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS.—During the war in Norway, Crown Prince Olav shared the struggles and dangers of the King and Government. He has since taken part both in Canada and in Great Britain in building up the Norwegian defence forces, and, like King Haakon, his courage, his democratic spirit and his self-sacrifice have been a source of strength and inspiration. Crown Princess Märtha, together with the little Prince and Princesses, succeeded in escaping to Sweden during the war in Norway, and

from there, with Mrs. Harriman, the American Minister in Norway, they went via Petsamo to the U.S.A., arriving on 28th August, 1940, as guests of President Roosevelt.

THE GOVERNMENT.—The present composition is as follows:—

Prime Minister, Johan Nygaardsvold.
 Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trygve Lie.
 Minister of Defence, Oscar Torp.
 Minister of Church and Education, Nils Hjelmtveit.
 Minister of Justice and Police, Terje Wold.
 Minister of Finance, Paul Hartmann.
 Minister of Agriculture, Hans Ystgaard.
 Minister of Social Welfare, Sverre Stöstad.
 Minister of Public Works and Acting Minister of Commerce, Olav Hindahl.
 Minister of Supply and Reconstruction, Anders Frihagen.
 Minister of Shipping, Arne Sunde.
 Minister without Portfolio, Sven Nielsen.

Certain changes were made during the first three years. Hr. Trygve Lie took over the Foreign Ministry on the resignation, owing to ill-health, of Professor Halfdan Koht, in February, 1941; and Hr. Oscar Torp was made Defence Minister when Col. Ljungberg resigned in March, 1942. Hr. Paul Hartmann, the Burgomaster of Oslo, who left Norway in the autumn of 1941, took over the Ministry of Finance after Hr. Torp. Hr. John Ludwig Mowinckel, who joined the Government as Minister without Portfolio when the Germans invaded Norway and took up his residence in Stockholm, resigned in May, 1942, to take over the chairmanship of the Consultative Committee of the New York office of the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission. On October 1, 1942, the Ministry of Supply and Shipping, which had been established in September, 1939, was divided into two separate departments—a Ministry of Shipping and a Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction. Hr. Arne Sunde, the Minister of Supply and Shipping, became Minister of Shipping. The Minister of Commerce, Hr. Anders Frihagen, took over the new Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction, and the present Minister of Public Works also temporarily took over the Ministry of Commerce. Hr. Anders

Fjelstad, Minister without Portfolio since June, 1940, resigned on 8th October, 1943, when appointed Norwegian Delegate for Agricultural Affairs in the U.S.A., and representative on the Interim Commission set up after the Hot Springs Conference.

FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY.—The Norwegian Government is financially entirely self-supporting. Norway pays not only all the expenses of her administration, her social welfare, and of her ever-growing contribution to the Allied war effort on land, at sea, and in the air, but she also pays all interest on, and amortisation of, her foreign State loans and part of the communal loans. She also continues to support the considerable Norwegian Christian mission activities in foreign countries. The main source of income is the Norwegian Merchant Fleet.

STATE BUDGET.—This is balanced half-yearly. The expenditure voted for the half-year from 1st January to 30th June, 1943, amounted to £8,375,000, which is slightly in excess of the calculated tax revenue from the merchant fleet. Of this sum, £3,830,245 was voted for defence purposes and £862,860 was allocated to the Ministry of Social Welfare, chiefly for social purposes. In addition to the normal annual grant for defence, an extraordinary allocation of £5,000,000 was made in 1942 for the purchase of war material.

THE BANK OF NORWAY (Norges Bank).—On the night of the invasion the total gold stock in the vaults of the bank was taken out of Oslo in lorries and stored at the small town of Lillehammer. Later it was brought by rail to the coast, and, in spite of heavy German bombardments on several occasions, carried on board British warships. It is now partly in the U.S.A., partly in Canada, and partly in England. The total value of the gold and foreign assets rescued from the Germans is 28½ million pounds. A new Board of Directors was appointed on April 26, 1940, and during the campaign the Bank of Norway carried out its activities to begin with from Molde, later on from Tromsø. In July, 1940, the Bank was registered in London as a Norwegian Corporation in accordance with The Companies Act, 1929. It does not conduct any commercial banking business in Great Britain, but serves as bank of

deposit for Norwegian subjects., looks after Norwegian economic interests abroad, is financial adviser of the Government, and partakes in the preparation of Norwegian post-war reconstruction. Governor is Dr. Arnold Raestad.

The Bank of Norway dates back to 1816. It was in that year established by law as the country's sole bank of issue. Formally it is a private institution, being owned by shareholders, but its governor and deputy governor are appointed by the King, whilst three other directors and a Supervisory Council are elected by the Storting. The Capital, fully paid up, amounts to 35 million Kroner, the reserve funds to 47 millions.

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT INFORMATION OFFICE.—This was set up under the control of the Prime Minister, Hr. Nygaardsvold, at Kingston House, Princes Gate, London, S.W.7. It has British and Norwegian Departments and sections for photographs and films. There are corresponding offices in other countries, the most important being those in U.S.A., Canada and Sweden. The Offices have issued several books and pamphlets about Norwegian affairs.

NORWEGIAN BROADCASTING FROM LONDON AND BOSTON.—In co-operation with the B.B.C., the Norwegian State Broadcasting Service has established a service in Norwegian from London. Talks and programmes are given as well as news, and several prominent Norwegian broadcasters are now working in London. There are five daily transmissions, 105 minutes in all. Subsequently a daily news transmission was organised over the station at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. This political weapon is of inestimable value in keeping the Government in contact with the Norwegian people. The Germans realised its value when they seized all the Norwegians' wireless sets in September, 1941.

PUBLICATIONS.—"Norsk Tidend." A twice-weekly newspaper in Norwegian, started in August, 1940, for Norwegians in Great Britain and for the seamen. Circulation about 10,500 copies. "Fram." A twice-monthly magazine in Norwegian, principally for the seamen and the members of the Forces.

"Norsk Lovtidend." A legal gazette in Norwegian containing decrees passed by the Free Norwegian Government. Issued at irregular intervals. "The Norseman." An independent literary and political review in English. It appears six times a year and is edited by Dr. Jac S. Worm-Müller assisted by an editorial board.

BRITISH-NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE.—The British-Norwegian Institute was set up in London in September, 1942, to promote cultural relations with Britain and other allied countries. During the war it will function as a club and a centre for lectures and meetings. After the war it will become a scientific and cultural institute for Norwegian and British students.

NORWEGIAN RED CROSS.—The British Branch of the Norwegian Red Cross and the Norway Relief Depot function from their headquarters in London. They handle Red Cross messages sent to and from Norway, maintain contact with Norwegian prisoners of war in Germany, look after Norwegian patients in British hospitals, and collect and make clothing and comforts for prisoners of war, members of the Forces and needy civilians, and arrange for their despatch. Reserves of clothing are being built up for the immediate relief of the Norwegian people in case of an invasion.

TRADE UNIONS.—The Norwegian Trades Union Confederation, the Norwegian Seamen's Union, and Unions of masters, engineers and Merchant Navy officers, are operating from temporary headquarters in London. Norwegian trade unionists outside Norway are registered, and close contact is maintained with workers in Norway. The Norwegian Trade Union Centre in London has been recognised by the International Federation of Trade Unions as one of its affiliated bodies.

HOTELS AND SEAMEN'S HOMES.—In order to ensure a Norwegian atmosphere and healthy recreation for the seamen when on shore, hotels have been taken over in London, Liverpool, Newcastle and Cardiff, and seamen's homes and reading rooms set up

in a number of ports in Britain, America, Australia, India, Egypt, and South Africa. A number of recreation homes have also been set up by the Norwegian authorities.

SCHOOLS.—To ensure the supply of trained crews for the Merchant Navy, schools have been set up in London for courses for officers, engineers, radio-telegraphists, and cooks. There is also a correspondence course in English. Schools for Norwegian children have been set up in London and in an old converted castle in Scotland. There are also correspondence courses for the members of the Forces, enabling those who have had to interrupt their studies to complete them and take examinations.

MARITIME COURTS.—In pursuance of a decree of 29th July, 1941, made in accordance with the Allied Powers (Maritime Courts) Act, Norwegian Maritime Courts were set up in London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Glasgow, and Newcastle, to judge cases concerning Norwegian seamen.

REGISTRATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.—In accordance with a decree of 12th July, 1940, all Norwegian nationals abroad over 18 years of age had to register for national service. This decree was revised on the 12th December, 1941, when, amongst other things, the registration age was lowered to 16 years.

CONSCRIPTION.—Norwegians in Great Britain between 21 and 35 years of age were called up for military service in June, 1940. Further age groups have subsequently been called up, and now Norwegian men between 18 and 55 are called up for military service. In May, 1941, a decree was passed under which the conscription was extended to include all Norwegians in countries other than Great Britain. The Ministry of Defence decides in which countries and to what extent this decree shall apply. Norwegian women in Great Britain between 18 and 40 years of age inclusive became liable for military service under a decree of July, 1942. Women with children under 16 years of age are exempted.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.—According to Norwegian law, Norwegian seamen on Norwegian ships

are insured against sickness and accident. In the case of sickness their rights have been extended during the war, and they can now obtain free treatment over a period of one year. For accidents they have a right to free treatment over an unlimited period. If disabled they get an annuity from the Norwegian State, and in the event of death an annuity is paid to the family. For war injuries the injured person receives in addition, a lump-sum compensation, which is paid to his family if he dies. All Norwegian citizens abroad, not in the Merchant Navy or Armed Forces, are insured against sickness by a separate scheme set up by the Norwegian Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—The Norwegian Government has built up a Norwegian health service outside Norway. Norwegian hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, dental clinics and surgeries for the seamen, all staffed by Norwegians, have been set up in England, Scotland, U.S.A., and Iceland.

TAXATION.—All Norwegian seamen and officials pay taxes to the Norwegian State. Taxation offices were set up on 3rd July, 1940, in London, and on 3rd August, 1940, in New York.

NAZI IRREGULARITIES TO BE RECTIFIED.—In January, 1941, the Government announced from London that all unlawful dismissals or appointments in the Civil Service during the German occupation were invalid, and would be annulled. Similarly any persons who had had their property or possessions seized would have the right to demand their return after the war. On 29th July, 1941, the Government issued a decree laying down that all judicial and administrative decisions rendered under the German occupation would be subject to reconsideration and revision. This applies particularly to all judgments and resolutions where Nazi judges had concurred, and to all cases in which the new unlawful conditions had influenced the decision. On 3rd October, 1941, the Government, in order to prevent the Germans gaining control by buying up shares, issued a decree forbidding the purchase of rights in Norwegian companies.

A decree of 18th December, 1942, lays down that private contracts, etc., made under duress under

certain conditions may be invalidated or revised after the liberation of Norway.

MEMBERSHIP OF NASJONAL SAMLING MADE ILLEGAL.—On 22nd January, 1942, the Norwegian Government issued a decree providing that "any person who maintains, seeks or consents to membership of the Nasjonal Samling, the nazi Hird, or any other organisation which aids and abets the enemy shall be punished with loss of 'public trust' for life or for a fixed period of years." A fine of up to one million Kroner may be imposed as an additional punishment. According to the decree, loss of public trust entails loss of any public office which the guilty person may hold, loss of the right to vote in public affairs, loss of the right to serve in the armed forces of the State, loss of the right to carry on any trade, profession or business for which public authorisation is required, and loss of the right to hold any position, whether paid or unpaid, as head or high official in companies, friendly societies, financial institutions, etc. By virtue of a provision of this decree, the right to impose loss of public trust (a punitive measure hitherto unknown to Norwegian criminal legislation) is extended to also embrace crimes against the treachery provisions of the ordinary Civil Penal Code and against the articles of war of the Military Penal Code.

DEATH PENALTY.—According to Norwegian law, the death penalty could originally only be imposed under military law for treason, etc., in war time. According to supplementary decrees issued on 3rd October, 1941, and 22nd January, 1942, the death penalty can also be imposed after the war, and not merely under military law.

FOREIGN POLICY.—Hr. Trygve Lie, the Foreign Minister, in a speech on 15th December, 1940, outlined the Norwegian Government's foreign policy. Norway must first and foremost co-operate with her western neighbours, the British Empire and the United States, he said, and secondly she must co-operate with those countries which had lost their freedom:—

"This is a mighty alliance, which our allies and all progressive powers in the world are working

to build up and strengthen. Thereby we are also laying the foundations for a co-operation which can and will last after the war: a political co-operation which will ensure our national freedom, so that we shall not risk attack from tyrannical aggressors, and an economic co-operation which will give us social security and prevent crises from destroying our economic life or halting social progress."

In an article published in *The Times* on November 14, 1941, from which it became clear that Norway did not intend to return to the pre-war policy of neutrality, the future shape of international co-operation was further outlined. In this article Hr. Lie states:—

"It is essential that the new international co-operation should be built upon firm and safe ground. Since we are at war it would be natural to start with military collaboration. After the war the Allied countries will have important policing duties to perform in common, especially in relation to Germany, though much will depend on what sort of Germany we shall have to deal with. The Atlantic Charter, which has been approved by all the Allied Governments, lays down that unilateral disarmament of Germany shall be enforced during the period immediately following the war, but that the German people shall not be starved. For a shorter or a longer period it will, in any case, be necessary to keep Germany under military occupation, and here the Allied forces will have a common task.

"Such military co-operation, however, should be developed to continue in the future. An agreement should be reached for all the Allied countries to take over certain duties. As far as the smaller States are concerned, these duties should be primarily regional. For Norway it seems natural to think of the defence of the Atlantic and strongly to emphasise our desire to see the United States participating in this task. Military and political questions being closely connected, we must also work together in the political tasks which will have to be

tackled after the war, not least in connection with the peace settlement."

MILITARY PACT WITH BRITAIN.—On 28th May, 1941, a military agreement was signed between Norway and Great Britain. The Agreement provides that the Norwegian Army, Navy, and Air Forces shall fight in the common struggle against Nazi Germany under the free Norwegian flag and under Norwegian leadership. At the same time, it was agreed between the Governments that one of the objects of the war is the re-establishment of the freedom and independence of Norway through its complete liberation from German domination.

FREE NORWAY'S WAR EFFORT

THE MERCHANT FLEET.—In April, 1940, the Norwegian Merchant Fleet amounted to 4,850,000 gross tons, thereof 4,588,688 g.r.t. made up by 1,182 merchant vessels of more than 500 g.r.t. each. Immediately after the German invasion on April 9th, 1940, the Germans attempted to gain control of this fleet, certainly Norway's most valuable war asset. They sent out orders in the name of the owners and of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association to induce the captains to take their vessels to neutral or Norwegian ports. But every captain took heed of the warnings sent out by Norwegian Legations overseas not to depend upon communications through occupied Norwegian radio and telegraph stations, and, without exception, showed themselves loyal to the Norwegian authorities.

NORTRASHIP.—On April 22nd, 1940, at a Cabinet meeting on the farmstead Stuguflaaten, accompanied by the constant music of falling bombs, the Government requisitioned for use all Norwegian ships outside enemy and enemy-occupied territory. In London at the same time the Norwegian Ambassador and the representative of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association were co-operating with the British authorities to ensure the best use of these ships; while the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, London, had taken the first steps to organise the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission (Nortraship) to take over the management of the fleet. In less than two weeks after the German invasion the main

offices were established at 144, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, and later also at 80, Broad Street New York City. Besides the two main offices in London and New York, there is an important office in Montreal. Nortraship has now forty-eight branch offices in nineteen countries in five continents, ranging from Reykjavik to Cape Town, from San Francisco to Suez, from Santos to Bombay, from Casablanca to Wellington.

Of the 1,182 merchant vessels over 500 g.r.t., 881 totalling 3,902,000 g.r.t. were immediately available for trading under Nortraship management. Another 26 such ships of 110,000 g.r.t. were temporarily bottled up in Swedish and Finnish ports, but a number of these have later run the German blockade and joined the Free Norwegian Fleet on the seven seas. Only one-eighth of the tonnage, 275 vessels totalling 576,000 g.r.t., came under German control. Including more than 100 whale-catchers and a number of smaller merchantmen, Nortraship from the outset managed a fleet of more than 1,000 vessels of over 4,000,000 g.r.t. manned by 25,000 Norwegian sailors. Several thousand Norwegian seamen and whalers were also engaged in the British whaling industry.

SHIPPING AGREEMENTS.—In the autumn of 1939 an agreement was signed between the Norwegian Shipowners' Association and the British Government. By this agreement the Norwegian owners promised to keep on charter to the Allies a number of ships equal in tonnage to the Norwegian vessels normally chartered by Great Britain and France in peace time. After the establishment of Nortraship more and more tonnage has been chartered by the British Ministry of War Transport (Ministry of Shipping). In October, 1941, a new agreement was signed with the British Government whereby the Norwegian Government guaranteed to reserve the merchant fleet for the transport of essential supplies for the war effort. Since U.S.A.'s entry into the war a large block of Norwegian vessels has been chartered to the American War Shipping Administration.

THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.—Mr. Noel Baker, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, said at a reception on April 17th, 1942, given by the Town Council of Edinburgh for the

Norwegian sailors who had braved the "Hell Passage" from Gothenburg:—

"Norwegian tankers are to the Battle of the Atlantic what the Spitfires were in the Battle of Britain in 1940."

In a B.B.C. broadcast on 19th February, 1942, Admiral Sir Gerald Dickens said:—

"Norway's merchant Navy is indeed a remarkable contribution. Overrun by the Germans, she might have submitted or given up her Merchant Navy. Norway did not submit, but produced her nearly 1,000 ships and over 25,000 splendid seamen to man them. Not only were these ships among the fastest and most modern in the world, but they included several hundred of the finest tankers, of which we are short. Losses of ships and men have been heavy. So Norway's contribution, it would hardly be an exaggeration to say, has been indispensable."

MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES.—During the seven months when Norway was neutral, 54 vessels of 119,000 g.r.t. were sunk with a loss of 377 sailors' lives. From April 9th, 1940, until the end of 1941 Nortraship has lost more than 200 merchant vessels of almost 900,000 g.r.t. Later losses have not been published, but they have been very considerable. By the summer of 1943 more than 2,200 Norwegian seamen had lost their lives as a result of enemy action.

REPLACEMENTS.—In order partly to restore the tonnage losses, an agreement has been made with the British authorities whereby Norway has obtained a share in the British 1941 shipbuilding programme. Under this arrangement, the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission has taken over 13 new merchant vessels (6 tankers, 5 large motor cargo boats, and 2 smaller steamers), as well as 6 of the old American steamers bought by the British Government in 1940. In connection with the Lease-Lend Agreement between U.S.A. and Norway, signed July 11th, 1942, an arrangement has been made under which, during the spring, 1943, 8 American vessels were transferred to Norwegian flag and management, while U.S.A. retains the ownership. More transfers may be made under this arrangement in the future.

"THE FISHING FLEET."—There is a small Norwegian "fishing village" on the east coast of Scotland. It consists of some of the fishing vessels which have escaped across the North Sea and fishermen who are too old or otherwise exempt from military service. The Norwegians have their own slipway and repair shop for maintaining the fishing craft.

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN ARMY.—The first military training camp for Norwegians was established in Scotland whilst the fighting was still going on in Norway. There are now a number of Norwegian camps in Scotland.

The Norwegian Army is composed of units of Infantry, Artillery, Reconnaissance, Signals, etc., and of Medical and Ordnance services. Parachutists and "Commandos" are organised in special units, and Norwegian officers and soldiers are assisting Allied units training for winter warfare in Iceland. There is also a Norwegian Women's Auxiliary Corps. Norwegian troops have taken part in various raids.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Norwegian Army is Major-General Johan Beichmann, who was appointed in February, 1942, in succession to Major-General Carl Fleischer, who had been in command of the Norwegian Army since June, 1940.

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN NAVY.—The Royal Norwegian Navy consisted of about 60 naval units and about 60 auxiliary craft at the time of the German invasion. After the occupation of Norway only two destroyers, one submarine, ten fishing protection ships, and other auxiliary vessels reached British ports.

To-day (1943), the Royal Norwegian Navy consists of 25 warships—destroyers, submarines, corvettes, torpedo boats, and motor launches—and about 30 auxiliary vessels—converted Norwegian whalecatchers and trawlers, which are used as mine-sweepers and escort and patrol vessels. These ships are now fighting side by side with other Allied warships and are under the operational command of the British Admiralty. Eleven Norwegian warships have been lost between the summer of 1940 and March, 1943.

The personnel of the Royal Norwegian Navy totals

about 600 officers and about 4,600 petty officers and ratings, of whom about 150 officers and 1,500 petty officers and ratings are in the Norwegian Merchant Marine Defence. There is also a Norwegian Women's Auxiliary Naval Service.

Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Norwegian Navy is Rear-Admiral Elias Corneliusen, who was appointed in November, 1941, in succession to Rear-Admiral Edward Diesen. Second-in-Command and Chief-of-Staff is Rear-Admiral Edward Danielsen.

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S REPORT:—

"The efficiency of the Norwegian vessels operating under me is of the very highest standard, and equivalent to other ships in my command. Their morale, discipline, and utility is excellent. They show great keenness and willingness to meet the enemy at all times. Also, they are fine seamen. I am very proud indeed to command such loyal Allies."

THE ROYAL NORWEGIAN AIR FORCES.—

After the campaign in Norway a few pilots of the Norwegian Army and Naval Air Forces managed to escape to England. Later they went to Canada, where, under the command of Admiral Riiser-Larsen, the well-known Arctic explorer, they founded the new Norwegian Air Forces by establishing the training centre—"Little Norway"—at Toronto.

The training centre expanded rapidly, and within six months the first all-Norwegian squadron left for operational coastal service, quickly followed by all-Norwegian Fighter Squadrons. At the present time (1943) two Fighter and two Coastal Squadrons are serving with the Royal Air Force. Numerous Norwegian pilots are also serving with the Royal Air Force, some flying in R.A.F. Squadrons and others ferrying bombers across the Atlantic.

The Royal Norwegian Air Forces work under the operational command of the R.A.F., but are otherwise directed and administered from their own headquarters in London.

UNIFIED COMMAND.—A Supreme Command of the Norwegian Armed Forces, placing the Army, Navy and Air Forces under a unified command, was

re-established on 12th April, 1942. Major-General Wilhelm Hansteen, formerly Military Attaché in Finland, was appointed Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Björn Christophersen is Chief-of-Staff.

A similar unified command existed temporarily during the campaign in Norway, when, in April, 1940, General Ruge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and now a prisoner of war in Germany, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Norwegian Armed Forces.