

OSLO, Febr. 19th  
1949

To whom it may concern !

Referring to the International Bill of Rights (the rights of mankind) accepted by United Nations on the general-meeting in Paris December 10th 1948, your attention is hereby drawn to the fact that several of the articles of the Bill mentioned have been most recklessly violated by the Norwegian authorities since May 1945.

Art. 5 forbids torture and dishonorable treatment and punishment.

The Norwegian authorities who had totally neglected the defence of our country, fled from the country in 1940 and returned May 1945, had to sacrifice a very great scape-goat in order that the people should forget their blunders up to 1940.

Ten-thousands of fellow-citizens - members of the legal political party Nasjonal Samling (NS.) were therefore illegally thrown into concentration camps, forced to penal labor.

They were cruelly tortured and ~~ill-treated~~ sentenced to many years of imprisonment.

Art. 7 proclaims that all people shall be subject to similar rights before the law.

These rights have been violated to an unbelievable degree, the Norwegian people has been betrayed through false propaganda and the illegal actions of the authorities have been perpetrated with an impertinence, unknown in a civilized society.

Art. 19 proclaims the freedom of speech, and even this point will, most surely, be of interest.

We still have an article in our Constitution concerning the liberty of utterance: "Frank utterances on the management of the State and any other matter is allowed anyone".

But, as a matter of fact, utterances, which do not coincide with the opinion of the authorities, are forbidden in Norway today. That is to say: the Oslo-papers reject to publish such matters, - and it seems that these papers act under control of the authorities.

If anyone ventures to raise his voice in defence of, or to set right the motives, statements and explanations of the 80.000 scape-goats of Norway, or against abuse of power, the illegality and the hypocrisy, then the unfortunate instantly gets the whole leach over himself, with the press as wirepuller.

The Oslo papers even rejects articles written by the most prominent persons in Norway, when the action against NS.-folks is criticized.

Furthermore the Oslo papers reject advertisements concerning books written on the same theme, - even when such books are recommended by persons, whose honesty can not be disputed.

Mr. Dybwad Brochmann, leader of the legal political party "Samfunnspartiet" (the social Party) and co-operator of the paper "Samfunnsliv", was arrested and sentenced to 3½ years imprisonment owing to some warning articles against the politics of the authorities.

On Febr. 8th 1947 the Norwegian Typographers Union passed the following resolution, which has not until this day been objected to by the authorities: "The General-Management of the N.T.U. resolves that none of the members of the Union must hereafter have any connection whatever with the production of the paper

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"Samfunnsliv". when one has not taken action before, the reason is that one expected the authorities to forbid the publication of this paper".

"Samfunnsliv" - which appeared 1929 - was stopped until it got its own printing office some months ago.

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The authorities announce that there is very little unemployment in Norway today.

The fact is, however, that thousands of NS.-folks, punished for treason and released from prison find it hopeless to apply to the official engagement-offices in order to obtain some work. They are too proud to be "spitted" on.

Engineers, technical trained men, farmers etc. are forced to live on help from their families, or if they see a chance they emigrate.

It is easily understandable that the capacity of Norwegian production has got to be seriously hampered under such circumstances.

Just now it has, f.ex., been impossible to obtain medical doctors for Lofoten, where thousands of fishermen are assembled and stand without medical help. This in spite of the fact that NS.-doctors - now free - are willing to take the job. They are refused.

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On December 31st 1948 the political party "Samfunnspartiet" (the Social Party) handed an open letter to the members of the Norwegian Storting (the Parliament).

This letter, which follows enclosed, will give you an idea of some of the political blunders since May 1945, blunders which have brought horror to hundred thousands of Norwegian citizens and disaster to the whole country.

The letter will show you some deplorable facts in contrast to the sunshine-stories, which will be impressed upon you during your visit in this country.

P.S.

20-30.000 political prisoners were on the point of starving in the Norwegian peace-time concentration camps during the summer 1945. They got for some time less than 800 calories per day, thereafter for several months from 1200 to 1500 calories and yet they were forced to work as slaves. More than 70 % of the prisoners got Beri-Beri on account of insufficient food. Such facts can easily be proved by several doctors, who were prisoners themselves.

The conditions have lately been somewhat improved, but still the food is below critic, - except when foreign visitors are expected to visit the camps.

Rumours today tell that the food has been extraordinarily much better during the last few days. The reason is supposed to be an expected visit by American newspaper-men.

SAMFUNNSPARTIET (THE SOCIAL PARTY)  
Landsstyret (The executive committee)

To STORTINGET (The Norwegian Parliament)

The members of the Samfunnsparti have in dismay been watching the trend of things in this country after the war. Our people has undergone a process of spiritual disintegration, which has most clearly manifested itself through the "settlement of treason" (landssvikoppgjøret). That is the reason why this application has been written.

I.

Soon after we had got the statutory provisions about the "landssvikoppgjør", in 1945, very strong demurrers were put in at the hands of responsible juridical quarters, principally Professor Skeie, against the laws that were intended to be applied in connection with the judicial settlement. It was pointed out that these were contrary to law and Constitution, and that on the whole they did not possess any validity in law, in so far as they exceeded our previously existing laws. The warnings were paid no heed to, and the "landssvikoppgjør" took its course in the atmosphere of hatred, created by the war.

The passings of sentence were what might be expected. It was as prophesied: "Never was such lawlessness seen in Norway".

II.

We mention briefly some groups of cases, whose decision - according to the majority of the Norwegian people - appears to be obviously wrong. The courts of justice have established: that membership in NS (the legal political party Nasjonal Samling) after April 8th 1940 was liable to punishment in pursuance of section 86 of the penal law (the § of treason). This in spite of the fact that our highest juridical authorities, represented by the Association of Judges (dommerforeningen), the Association of Legal Practitioners (saksførerforeningen), the Department of Justice (justisdepartementet), and the Lord Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature - in the autumn of 1940 - came out with deliverances, which after an objective interpretation could only be understood in such a manner that membership was not liable to punishment. In spite of this, and similar misleading circumstances, members of this category have consistently been sentenced without any regard having been paid to the objections raised by the defendant, which - in a civilized society - must result in acquittal by reason of the subjective conditions of punishment being deficient.

III.

Another group is the young "landssvikere" (persons indicated for treason). According to our religion these are in duty bound to render obedience to their parents. Our laws enforce this duty of obedience and decree them unfit to manage their own affairs until they are 21 years old. Our penal law contains a provision that imposes a penalty on those who try to deprive the authority of parents from the superiors of infants. In spite of this the law-courts have sentenced such youths to long imprisonment. In our opinion this treatment is equally outrageous, whether one looks at it from a moral or from a juridical point of view.

Youths, who in time of distress and obscurity are adopting the advice of their superiors, and without thinking of personal gain are jeopardizing their all - even their life - for the sake of their ideals, do not deserve punishment. They are also lacking the subjective conditions required for being punishable, as they meant to serve - not to prejudice - their country.

#### IV.

Neither has due regard been had to the Law of Nations. In spite of our obligations pursuant to international agreements, Red Cross-sisters, whose only crime was that they had nursed the sick, have been sentenced to up to 3 years compulsory labour. This is outrageous and ought not to occur in a democratic society. To nurse the sick is according to the constitutive principles of the Red Cross a Christian duty that extends beyond the limits of empires.

A law has also been passed in this country decreeing that all property belonging to German citizens living here may be confiscated. This also applies to such as have been living here since before the war, and who neither before nor during or after the war have come unpleasantly across the criminal law. What has here been introduced is organized depredation, highly at variance with the provisions of the Law of Nations, according to which private property is to be respected.

On a class with this, it is that such Germans have been threatened with expulsion and have also, in some cases, been expelled, in spite of their having got a family about themselves in this country. What has here occurred is also at direct variance with the declaration of rights of mankind that have recently been passed - also with the adherence of Norway and of U.N.

#### V.

We also mention the unequal treatment, which the NS.-folks have been exposed to as compared with others, with regard to duress and judicial error. Through the tracts which more or less illegally have been published after the war, we have got it established that also people, who are still considered as "good Norwegians", were obliged to do things during the war, that is considered disgraceful. These are free from punishment. But, - if the same act has been perpetrated by an NS.-man, the same grounds for acquittal are not accepted. In this case it is punishable assistance to the enemy.

As an example of many, we mention "Hirdens Bedriftsvern" (The work's protection of the "Hird"), into which, amongst others, NS.-folks were forced under severe denunciations. In spite of this total duress many of them have been sentenced to long years of imprisonment.

But in the case of the lawyers, who enforced the decrees of the Germans and of the NS.-authorities, nothing was done, provided the person was not a member of NS.-

#### VI.

We have little faith in the benefit of punishment in general Society, as well as the individual, is a loser by too rigorous punishments. We believe that education is a far better means by which to prevent the recurrence of a punishable action than the punishment of the person in question.

Taking our departure from this psychological point of view, the "treason settlement" is totally vicious. Love, and not retaliation, is also the highest commandment in our Christianity.

The "treason settlement" takes its stand on a wholly different basis. As a matter of fact we find in it some of the worst traits of the Hitler-system:

Political opponents are turned into criminals every one of them!

We also notice it in externals, where it manifests itself in that - instead of our national law-courts: the jury system - special tribunals have been introduced, in strict accordance with totalitarian recipe.

But even the object of the "settlement" appears - in any case

to a certain extent - to be similar to that which led to Hitlers persecutions of the Jews and the clergy: the scape-goat idea.

It is not implied that the persons concerned have been conscious of this object. The exasperation against NS. had grown great during the war. But it is a familiar psychological phenomenon that the one who is himself unchallengeable, will more readily understand and forgive people who have erred, and the one who has himself done wrong, would fain forget this, and that he imagines he can do best by being severe against others.

We on our part maintain that the theological as well as the juridical system of the past do not solve modern problems of justice like the case before us. Psychology per contra has the future on its side. The "settlement of treason" is a proof of the inadequacy of law and theology.

#### VII.

Simultaneously with the dissolution in criminal law a moral decay has set in. People have availed themselves of the "settlement" to grind their own axe. The NS.-folks have been robbed of their property, whilst it was under the administration of the Crown. Possessions and businesses have been destroyed without compelling reasons, and no one thinks of affording indemnification.

Morality and the reputation enjoyed by law and justice have steadily been declining and continues to do so. The "settlement" has drawn after itself an infinitude of sorrow, wretchedness and economic ruin.

It is full time that we have a change in the matter. We must have it for the sake of the people, and we must have it for the sake of the party concerned.

The law-suits are still in progress,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years after the conclusion of the occupation.

Let us have them stopped!

They are in conflict with the fundamentals of our criminal law and its explicit order: that the case is to be brought forward without unnecessary delay.

Let us get out of the prisons those who are there!

Particularly appalling it is that the young ones, who are of that age when they should be building up the foundation of their life, are to have that foundation laid in prison. The result cannot be otherwise than bad, and not only the one who atones, but also - and particularly - society will come off a loser in the long run. -

Another - in our opinion - outrageous matter is that of the SICK. A series of the convicted are seriously ill, in some cases illness induced in prison. In spite of this they are not set at liberty. It must not be forgotten, that not common criminals are involved, but people who are atoning because they have held an other political view and an other view of what served Norways interests, and who were of opinion that they were secured the possession of this conviction of liberty and freedom of thought!

#### IX.

The "Samfunnspartiet" has been desirous of laying this matter before the Storting. We do so with an appeal to the Storting: that the lawlessness which has been got up may be put an end to!

It is profoundly degrading for the whole Norwegian people. It is not merely law and Constitution that - in our opinion - have been trespassed against, but also the fundamental rights of man have met with the same fate.

The liberty of free thought and speech has been trampled on.

The Law of Nations has been invaded, the rights of man in like manner.

The Norwegian judicial system is seriously threatened!

we are in a state of stagnation as to the spiritual domain. The destinies of human beings do not seem to have interested us.

without any necessity whatever, people have been killed, mentally and physically debilitated and exposed to mental and economic distress.

We must carve our way out of this, and we appeal to the Storting to find a way out of this, through a large-scale re-arrangement of the remaining "treason settlement" and an extended grant of amnesty, and ample amends given the innocently convicted.

A great Statesman has said: Vengeance is the most costly and long-drawn of all satisfactions, and retaliation the most baneful policy imaginable.

Let us forget our hatred and vengeance!

Let us make use of the new potentialities of psychology for elucidation! The one who learns to understand, also learns to forgive.

Let us not forget that we are one people, and let not this fact: that a large group among us had another view than the majority, of what could best serve the interests of our country, occasion that we repel these from a co-operation with the rest of the people.

The Storting now sitting can settle this matter. Let it be settled extraneously to party politics. The people, the convicted and those who are being convicted, are bleeding until the wound has been healed.

Fair minded people can not and will not be silent until the matter has been settled.

The most dignified will be to settle the matter now.

If not: the people at the polls will have to settle it.

December 31th 1948

Gunnar Larssen  
Chairman of the executive committee

Gert Edvard Bonde, siv. ing.  
Trustee of the party

When you meet my friends here today I wish to say that all of us feel that we are running a great risk. We are in fact living behind an iron curtain, which can not be denied.

Nevertheless, we are taking the risk to speak with you. If anyone should be arrested after this meeting, you will hear from us. But please do not publish any names if you should find it right to mention any of our facts in your papers.

You meet here today the type of men who since 1945 are accused of being "traitors" or more correctly: men who are accused of having forsaken their country during the German occupation - because we were members of a legal political party: National Samling. Through laws given in London by our Government - but unknown to us in Norway until autumn 1945, this party was declared to be illegal.

We are called "nazistz". I assure you, we have spiritually nothing whatever in common with the German Nazi Organization. Our main object was to build up our military organisation in order to be able to defend our country. Just on this question the N. S. party came in hard conflict with the labour party.

The labour party and the Government had to find a "SCAPE-GOAT" for all their political blunders from 1932 up to 1940. They had neglected our defence to an unbelievable extent. Their emblem was: "The Broken Gun". Such a sign was worn even by a member of the 1939/Government - Mr. Monsen who was in charge of the war office.

When the Labour Party was in a minority their leading members were opposed to military training. Our present Prime Minister, Mr. Gerhardsen, was one of the hardest "NUTS" in this agitation.

The Labour Party is today conducted by the same men, who in the years after 1930 accepted financial help from Russia for their unnational agitation. This fact was denied in the Storting (our Parliament), but the excuse was that this financial help was not received from the Russian Government, but from the Kommintern. For such financial help even Trygve Lie has given receipt - according

to official Stortings documents.

The "scape goat" was easily found. The members of the legal political party : National Samling - were all treated as traitors, and the men who escaped to England in 1940 after having neglected our defence for years - returned as heroes.

Men like Knut Hamsun, Erling Bjørnson, David Monrad Johansen (our most famous composer) and thousands of our most prominent farmers, industrial and shipping men - have been thrown into prison and concentration camps and forced to hard labour - just because they have been members of a legal political party.

Their farms, factories and business have been unscrupulously administrated by Lawyers and hundreds of million kroners have been wasted in a way not to be described. Farms, factories and business , which during peacetime had a good surplus have been brought to ruin during the years after 1945.

Personally I had a mountain farm (about 20,000 acres). I had planned to build up a large sheep farm and had bought valuable breeding sheep. In the autumn 1945 these valuable sheep were killed - and the whole plan wasted.

My friends here can give you still more drastic examples of how the authorities have acted to ruin our country in hatred of all men who were just as good patriots as the others but had one aim and that was to make our dear country better and richer.

I could give you hundreds of examples which would show you the destructive political blunders which have been the logical result of the attempt to obtain a scape-goat, in order that the people should forget the real traitors, who were in action in our country up to 1940. The same men who in 1932 were Moska minded and who today ask for Marshall-help.

I am not exaggerating when I say that at least 250.000 of my country men directly or indirectly are under press of the so called " rettsoppgjør" that is: the law suits against people who have been members of the legal political party: National Samling, or firms who have been induced by our legal authorities to do business with the Germans.

The great and powerful firms such as Norsk Hydro and Borregaard who gave the Germans the most valuable

assistance have not been attacked. But the small men and firms have been punished.

Just as Hitler made all Jews collectively responsible for what some Jews may have done, the Norwegian Authorities have made every member of National Samling responsible for the faults of the leaders of the party. We must admit that several members of the party were criminals or undertook actions for which they can be reproached, but the overwhelming members of the party were good patriots and honest men.

According to our old laws no man can be punished for another man's crime, but the Norwegian Government made new laws in London. These laws were not known in Norway during the occupation. According to these laws the Government has established the right to punish the N.S. members and collaborators with the Germans. If someone tried to become a member of N.S. and the following day recalled his application - he has been punished. One well known gentleman got 3 years imprisonment for such "treacherous" action.

These men protest against being stamped as "Nazi-minded." They have been fighting for the rights of mankind - for a true democracy. They have not been standing with one leg in both camps. They are the people you can rely upon.

As an example to show that we live behind an iron curtain I may mention that it has been impossible for me to get the Oslo Newspapers to insert an advertisement for my book: "Utrolig men sant" ("Not to believe"). The Oslo newspapers have rejected to take articles from our best solicitors and barristers (not members of N.S.) which attack the law suits against the N.S. members.

Furthermore I may mention: During a discussion in the Liberal Student Society I frankly stated the fact that we live behind an iron curtain (October 1948). A few days later I was arrested for 16 days.

Our famous Bishop Berggrav, who in 1940 challenged the young Norwegians not to assist the Germans, prohibited in 1945 N. S. people to raise a monument on the graves of deceased people, who had been members of National Samling. This prohibition has been in force up till the end of January 1949

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I may mention that the program of the four political parties in Norway in 1945 was more or less the same programme which National Samling had set forth in 1933. 4.

According to the budgets the very "settlement of treason" has up to this day cost about 200 million kroner, without having brought the end within reach. It surely has to be expensive to maintain uncountable "investigators" in the treason offices - and departements, uncountable special prosecutors and extra judges in lots of special courts of "Justice" with the organisations required therefore.

It is expensive to confine ten-thousands in concentration camps, even in the summer of 1948, about 20 to 25 such camps decorate our fatherland, all richly provided with guardians and administration, mostly much poorer with food for the prisoners. In one instance 300 - 350 guardians are watching about 450 prisoners.

And yet these expences are the lesser. Even today summer 1948, one has to count with ab. 20.000 unemployed NS members. If the daily worth of production per man is estimated at krone 40, which is very low as an average, one arrives at a figure of lost production (the final standard of value) of about 800 million kroner for the first three years.

To this must be added that many of the NS folks have not got, and will not for years get jobs where they are able to render their best. Thousands of the most capable are still unemployed, many waiting for the "sentence", they are so to say suspended in midair with regard to income, employment and future.

All NS-folks in leading positions, as industrial managers and the like, are today without employment. And they were not a few. In 1942 on a meeting 220 NS industrials met together.

Norway must deem herself fortunate if she can get through with a sum of 2 billion kroner before the madness has been somewhat cured.

Considering an American workman gets ab. 50-60 kr. a day, whereas a Norwegian makes ab. 20 - 25 kroner according to the price index in our country, the fact would be that the amount, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in USA compared with Norway would foot up to ab. fifteen billion dollars for the first three years.


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The problem today in Norway is to find a way to stop the madness of having a controversy between 1/4 million "scape-goats" and the rest of the nation - just in order to cover those responsible people who were the real traitors. In fact this problem is of far greater importance than the Marshall plan.

No country can in the long run live on help from others. It must help itself. The power of harmony is the only power that can save the country from ruin. Today a controversy is going on that is of far greater importance than you can imagine.

Hatred and punishment against ten thousands of women and men who do not feel any guilt will bring our country to ruin whatever the Marshall can achieve.

Yours truly



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I have been asked to say something about the condition of political affairs in Norway. I can here only mention a few things, which I consider it to be of importance to know, if one is to try to understand what is termed "rettsoppgjøret" or the "settlement of treason". Those of us who were active in politics as early as in the nineteen could not but feel deep disappointment at the political developments after 1905. The dissolution of the Union with Sweden represented, in my opinion the culmination of a sound political development - the most promising in my life-time. Upon this followed a sharp reaction. The Norwegian people did not draw the proper conclusions of their newly won political liberty. Our military preparedness deteriorated rapidly. Materialism gained around and spread into all classes: spiritual values were more and more disregarded by politicians and others Marxistic viros were propagated with increasing force and became part of the Labor Party's programme. The military preparedness of our country was openly counteracted by the Labor Party and but weakly supported by the Left, conjointly with this the Labor Party was aiming at the Dictatorship of the working classes and at turning Norway into a Russian Sovjet; if necessary, through a bloody revolution. On the background of these facts one must contemplate the foundation of the political movement and lawful party the Nasjonal Samling. Its founder was V. Q., who had been the right hand of F.N. in his relief work in Russia.

He knew Russia and Bolshevism better than any other Norwegian. The main features the program of N.S. were drawn up by V.Q. as early as in 1918 i.e. before any of us knew anything about Hitler and German National Socialism. N.S. was founded in 1933.-100% Norwegian, without any connection with Germany. The likeness, which one may find between the two movements can only be due to the need of the times requiring solutions of a somewhat similar kind. On 7 - 4 32 V.Q., as minister of the war-department, made a speech in the Storting, in which - amongst other things - proved that the Labor Party had taken money from Russia to promote a revolution in Norway with a view to turning our Country into a Sovjet-republic. Our Parliament supported V.Q.; but nothing came of it.

N.S. policy was to strengthen the military preparedness of Norway; to further the development of our best traditions; work for social justice; safeguard of the fundamental religious truths; reintroduction of the leader principle, which our historic experience has proved to be a far better principle than the modern irresponsibility. The leader principle is not synonymous with dictatorship. Years before our country was occupied, V.Q. had warned our public that our country was highly exposed to the danger of being drawn into war by reason of our insufficient military preparedness, and our party-politics. N.S. wanted to do away with parties and to introduce a guild system, in order that the active forces of our country might be represented by their best exponents, chosen by their co-workers, as against the present political party system, which is foreign to our best traditions, and has caused a lot of harm to the true interests of Norway.

This is an absolute fact in spite of all assertions to the contrary on the part of our Law Courts and opponents. These feel in duty bound to insist on Norway being at war with Germany till May 1945, as otherwise they can not convict those who after 9.-6.-40 joined N.S.- About 90 000 of us have been indicated for high treason etc., because we were members of or had applied for membership in N.S. Such collective responsibility is otherwise unknown in our jurisprudence. In order to get all these persons convicted, special laws were enacted by our exile government, and these laws were given retroactive force, of variance with our constitution. In my own case I did not know anything about the existence of such laws till May 21 st 1945. Even if I had known about their existence, I was debarred from acting on them by reason of the Hague convention, which our country had signed. All the same I was convicted to 7 years compulsory labor. When I am here now it is

due to a medical certificate obtained in consequence of troubles contracted during 6 month's imprisonment in concentration camp under conditions unworthy of a civilized country. This characteristic is that of the highest police authority of the district where the camp was located. - This so-called "landssvik-oppgjør" - settlement of treason - has nothing to do with justice. It is a psychological reaction on the part of people who feel themselves guilty and are badly in want of scape-goats on whom to unload their own iniquities. It is the old fable about the wolf and the lamb. It has been fairly successful so far, but our universe is happily so constituted that truth will out eventually, and it is gradually dawning on more and more of our opponents. Our Constitution, of which we have justly always been so proud, has repeatedly been infringed in order to get us convicted. Practically all of those convicted have lost their civil rights. A paria-class has been created of people of whom many are of a very high standing - morally and intellectually, among these a great number of capable business leaders, who have got their business ruined by reason of the action brought against them.

When La Bastille was stormed La Fayette sent its keys to Washington, whereby the New World was called a witness to this historic act, by which it constituted itself the guardian of the liberties conquered by the Old World . You will all be aware that the persons imprisoned in La Bastille did not belong to the common people, they were principally men of the intellectual classes. The coming of spirit, security, human dignity, was what this event involved. And the whole moral and intellectual world understood this. They admired the people who, moved by a superior spirit, revenged as a personal insult, all the wrongs done to reason. From that moment reason felt itself free. There was not one thinker who did not understand that they had fought for him. This is that which gained for the Revolution the heart of Europa. The taking of the Bastille was the deliverance of the human spirit. Strong forces are busily at work trying to create a new Bastille. All friend of spiritual values should be up and doing, in order to make life still worth living for free men and women. We will not be slaves.

Oslo, February 26th 1949.

The prosecution of the intellectual NS members.

Many of the most prominent scientist, authors and artist of Norway have been struck by the settlement of treason ( the law suit against NS members ).

KNUT HAMSUN - the greatest living author of Norway - a Nobel-price winner - 90 years old. He was arrested and kept in internment in a psychiatric clinic for 4 months and subsequently appr. 2 years in a public old people's home and deprived of the greater part of his fortune. His books have been removed from the bookstalls.

WILHELM RASMUSSEN - the most celebrated sculpter of Norway - creator of the national monument that should have been erected this year outside the Storting. It is now put away in a store, and will not be erected in this generation - as to the newspapers in Oslo. He was condemned to 3-4 years of prison. His address is today : Ilebu Prison, pr. Oslo.

DAVID MONRAD JOHANSEN, the composer, one of the greatest in north Europe. His works may not be played in this country. He was also condemned to 3 or 4 years of prison.

CHRISTIAN SINDING - a composer of world -wide fame - died during the occupation. He was after his death expelled from the Composers Union and his works are now not played in Norway.

ADOLF HOEL - polar explorer of international rank - professor in the geography of the Polar regions, organizer and leader of the Norwegian Polar exploration in the last 40 years and creator of the Governments Polar Institut. He has been in prison for one year and afterwards been obliged to report himself every day to the police. After four years of suffering (1945/49 ) his case is still under inquiry by the police.

TRYGVE GRAN : prominent aviator and polar explorer. He was the first to cross the Northsee ( in 1914 ) and was the companion to Scott on his last expedition to the Antarctic. He has also been in prison for more than 1.1/2 year.

Many of our best musicians and actors have also been condemned to many years of prison and have lost their situations. As an example of the treatment of scientists may be named the following : GUNNAR HIORTH, 47 years old, was professor of plant breeding at the Agricultural University of Norway. His scientific and practical works had made him known all over the world.

He was member of the NS -party, but only for a short time.

Immediately after the end of the occupation the so-called "Hjemmestyrker" ( Home forces ) came to the Agricultural University and destroyed all the plants ( about 35.000 ) that Mr. Hiorth had cultivated for years and thus also the results of his breeding experiments, that had been looked forward to with the keenest interest by the farmers in this country. Mr. Hiorth himself was arrested and was imprisoned for a short time. But his case came never before the court, it was laid aside but not before last summer. He was dismissed from his position and was fined 1000 kroner.

He had <sup>no</sup> possibility of getting something to do in Norway, and therefore he tried to get a position abroad, which for a long time was prevented by his colleagues.

But through the aid of the world-renowned American plantbreeder Goodspeed ( University of California ) dr. Hiorth was charged with the honourable task to conduct the foundation of all the plant breeding work in Argentine. It turns upon a gigantic plan with mighty economic perspectives, for instance the breeding of species of cultivated plants that can support severe drought.

By means of such plants regions that now are uninhabitable can be cultivated to the benefit of mankind. Mr. Hiorth is now professor at the University of Tucuman and has a great staff of specialists at his disposal. In Gunnar Hiorth Norway has lost one of its most eminent scientists, a man that could have been of great importance for the recovery of our country.

Also scientists of other scientific branches have been punished with many years prison and loss of their positions. Some of them have not been members of the NS party. Their only guilt has been that they have sympatized with NS, written articles, criticized the Government and the like. They have been expelled from the Academy of Sciences. This fate has struck professor of law, international law, history, zoology, inheritance biology and polar explorers.

A great number of physicians and dentist have been punished and lost their right to practice their profession for a number of years. Many members of these profession left the country and are now residing in Argentine. Many hundred of teachers in the higher and board schools have also been in prison for a short or a long time and they have all lost their situation for ever. Also the government officials

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are treated in similar manner. The same is true of all the journalist that were members of the NS party. The union of journalist last year agreed to the resolution that all these people should be forbidden to work in the Norwegian press in the future.

The NS students at the University and Highschools have been punished by the court and a great deal of them have in addition to this been relegated by these institutions. Many of them have studied up to 4 - 6 years and had thus nearly finished their studies. They are thus forced to take up other work.

All these people have been obliged to try to support themselves and their families by work that has no relation to their education and former work. Also their wives are often compelled to take over hard work. One of our best musicians and his wife were for a long time newsmen - selling newspapers. - A physician is now mending mattresses. Such cases can be counted in thousands.

Other try to earn money as assistants to craftsmen and many of them have emigrated to Latin Amerika. Some who have not expiated their penalty have fled in small boats, like many people from the Baltic States and other countries in East Europe.

One of these boats called at Brazil. Under the pretext of that these people were criminals, the Norwegian Government demanded the extradition of them. But the Supreme Court of Brazil resolved that they were political refugees and they were allowed to leave the country and proceeded to Argentine. The same thing happened a boat that had called at Tanger.

All these members of NS are - in addition to the penalty, deprived of a great - often the greatest part of their fortune and they have lost their rights as fellow citizens: right of voting, right to have official situations or situations that require general regard etc.

In this connection should also be mentioned another insult against the NS members. The government had forbidden to erect sepulchral columns or wooden crosses with epitaphs on the graves of NS members. The interdiction was repealed only a week or two ago. The NS members suffer under an opinion of hatred and aversion, created by the press, broadcasting and last but not least by the Church through its primate, the Bishop Berggrav of Oslo. They are expelled from the community and in most cases reduced to have intercourse only with former NS members

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For a small nation like the norwegian this state of things is a very serious one. It has lost many of its citizens of the highest mark. Some of them cannot be replaced and in any case it is a heavy loss to our country that so many of its intellectual have been compelled to pass the rest of their life in situations where their faculties and their education cannot show to advantage, not to speak of the cruel destiny of all these unhappy men, their wives and their children. The bitterness that all of them and their relations feel against the community represents in the long run a danger to our little nation.

The same feelings naturally prevail also in other NS members, but it admits of no doubt that it is the intellectuals who have suffered most severely from the action of the community against the members of the NS party.