

= Carl Joachim Hambro (philologist) =

Carl Joachim Hambro (7 June 1914 ? 19 February 1985) was a Norwegian novelist , journalist , essayist , translator and Romance philologist . The son of the Conservative politician C. J. Hambro , he embarked on a philological career , graduating in 1939 . During the Second World War he taught at Oslo Commerce School and the Norwegian College in Uppsala . After the war , he taught Norwegian at Sorbonne , whilst also working as Paris correspondent for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation and a few Norwegian daily newspapers .

Born into a well @-@ read and educated family , Hambro developed a penchant for French literature , marking an incongruity to the literary taste of his parents ? they had been readers of English literature in the Anglo @-@ American tradition . Making his debut in 1960 with the satirical novel *De frafalnes klubb* , Hambro published trilogies and other novels for the next two decades . He had a keen interest in linguistics ; in the 1969 book *Ting , tanke , tale* he problematized linguistic questions in a popular scientific way . A translator of French literature , he chaired the Norwegian Association of Literary Translators in the early 1960s .

= = Personal life = =

Hambro was born in Kristiania (now Oslo) , capital of Norway . He was the third of four sons born to Carl Joachim Hambro (1885 ? 1964) , the President of Parliament and long @-@ time leader of the Conservative Party , and his first wife , Gudrun " Dudu " Grieg (1881 ? 1943) . On his date of birth , 7 June 1914 , his father , for whom he was named , made a speech at the Jubilee Exhibition commemorating the 1814 constitution in the Frogner Park . The twins Edvard and Cato were his elder brothers ; his younger brother , Johan , biographised their father . Living in the Uranienborg neighbourhood of Western Oslo , the Hambro family belonged to the upper @-@ class society of early 20th @-@ century Norway , and was , according to the biographer Tormod Petter Svennevig , intellectually engaged ; its forebears included both businesspeople and women 's rights activists , of whom many were active in politics .

On 15 July 1939 , Hambro married Wenche Rynning @-@ Koren (born 1916) ; They had one son together . Upon his divorce from Rynning Koren , Hambro married Christine Holter (born 1931) . They had two daughters , one of them Ellen Hambro , who would later become director of Norway 's Climate and Pollution Agency . Carl Joachim Hambro died on 20 February 1985 and was buried in Grefsen .

= = Career = =

Hambro finished his secondary education in 1932 when taking the examen artium at Fagerborg Upper Secondary School . He had attended the Latin class , together with writer Niels Christian Brøgger and future Nazi politician Kaare Martin , among others .

Having made study trips to London and Paris in the mid @-@ 1930s , Hambro graduated from university with a cand.philol. degree in 1939 . At the outbreak of war , he was employed at the Oslo Commerce School , where he lectured until 1943 . Hambro spent the latter part of the war in Uppsala , Sweden , where he taught at the Norwegian College and chaired the local Norwegian Society (1943 ? 1944) . After the war he returned to Oslo , teaching at the Commerce School until 1946 . He lectured in French literature at the Norwegian Library College in two spells , during and after the war : from 1940 to 1941 and from 1945 to 1946 . For the rest of the decade he taught Norwegian at Sorbonne , France . He also worked as a correspondent for the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation (1946 ? 1948) , *Dagbladet* (1946 ? 1948) , *Verdens Gang* (1948 ? 1949) and *Arbeiderbladet* (1949 ? 1951) . From 1951 to 1952 he was a press worker for the Research Councils in Norway and for the Norwegian delegation to the United Nations . In that decade he mainly acted as cultural counsellor at the Norwegian embassy in London . Employed in 1952 , he acted in that position for seven years , whereupon he returned to Oslo . He was assistant teacher in French at the University of Oslo from 1963 to 1965 ; in that position he bemoaned the

competence of his students in their own mother tongue , maintaining that the Norwegian language should be used more in foreign @-@ language education .

In 1958 , influenced by the country of his early adulthood , Hambro released a non @-@ fiction book titled Frankrike (" France ") . His love for France was not inherited from his parents : the elder Carl Joachim and Dudu were fervent anglophiles , the former having both written and translated English @-@ language works , and the latter having been a voracious reader of Anglo @-@ American novelists from Rudyard Kipling to Aldous Huxley .

His debut novel , the satirical *De frafalnes klubb* (" The Club of the Estranged ") , was published in 1960 . It tells a story of some fatigued cynics in France who create a new philosophical and literary " -ism " , which gains worldwide popularity . According to Brikt Jensen , Hambro critiques " the modern human being [which embraces] the first philosophical system that comes to sight " . In his review for *Verdens Gang* , Jensen commended Hambro for his " un @-@ Norwegian " perspective , calling him a " distinct European " . The literary scholar Willy Dahl opined that the novel denotes Hambro 's declared scepticism towards " every sort of intellectual or political pigeonholing " , a scepticism that he shared with his father C. J. Hambro , whose disdain for radical and totalitarian ideologies was well known . The elder Hambro was also , according to the literary scholar Per Thomas Andersen , vital for the next literary work of the younger Hambro : he provided biographical content to a trilogy comprising the novels *Frels oss fra det gode* (1963) , *Utfor stryket* (1964) and *Vi vil oss en drøm* (1966) , which delineate the adolescence of a young man named Nico Dietmeyer in the West End of Oslo . The first of them was favourably reviewed by Brikt Jensen in *Verdens Gang* , who called it " a declaration of love for Oslo " ; reviewing for the same newspaper , Ragnhild Lorentzen gave the next novel a laudatory review , commending Hambro for having taken an important task upon his shoulders , whilst also criticising him for blurring the line between adolescence and adulthood . Dahl argues that these novels constitute an unpretentious , yet perspicacious criticism of the necessity of conformity in that milieu , whilst Andersen considers them to be stories about double standards and liberation from one 's father . In September 1966 Hambro delivered a vehement critique of the Norwegian education system in the pamphlet *Er gymnasiaster mennesker ?* . The last novel of his trilogy about Nico Dietmeyer was released in November of the same year ; Lorentzen considered the first part of the book to be somewhat verbose and anticipative , concluding her review by calling the novel an unoriginal yet well written book . Hambro continued with *Bjørnen sover* (" The Bear Is Sleeping ") in 1967 , a marriage novel that disappointed the critics , before releasing his semantic and psycholinguistic study *Ting , tanke , tale* in 1969 . The journalist Iver Tore Svenning recognizes this work as one of the very few successful attempts at a popular scientific treatment of structural linguistics , a view supported by Dahl . Hambro 's last novels were *Nødhavn* and *Lekkasje* , released in 1971 and 1974 . The former book is about a love affair between an erstwhile cultural radical and a young woman with aggressive political opinions . The affair makes , according to Dahl , the cultural radical think about his nonconformist past , yet he abandons it , and seeks safety in the bourgeoisie class .

He nevertheless continued his writings , albeit in the non @-@ fiction genre : in the 1970s he penned numerous articles on political and literary topics for Norwegian newspapers and periodicals . He especially contributed to the periodicals *Vinduet* and *Samtiden* . In 1972 he resumed his endeavour to popularise linguistics : together with Erik Rudeng and Knut Svortdal he released *Språket i funksjon* (" Language in Operation ") , an introductory book to improve language comprehension and essay writing . Rudeng later recalled that it cited philosophers and linguists hitherto unknown in Norwegian public discourse , amongst them Michel Foucault (1926 ? 1984) . Hambro 's obituarist Finn Jor describes him as a man fond of debate with a keen interest in societal issues , yet who was no front person in public dialogue , not possessing the eloquence of his father . In the latter part of his life he wrote books on the Norwegian authors Jens Bjørneboe and Arnulf Øverland . He was active in the Norwegian Authors ' Union , becoming known as " a man of compromises " after having calmed a linguistic debate in the union .

A renowned translator of French prose , Hambro was awarded the Bastian Prize in 1963 for his translation of Claude Simon 's *The Flanders Road* . He chaired the Norwegian Association of Literary Translators from 1961 to 1965 .

