

A Centennial

THROUGH THE YEARS WITH THE MANY

CHRO

LED TO THE 100-YEAR SUCCESS OF THE

1911

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PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS THAT HAVE

NICLE

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

-2011

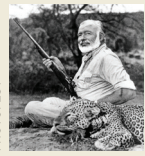
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IN THE WORLD

1961



PHOTOFEEST

John F. Kennedy was inaugurated as the 35th President of the United States. The invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs failed. Yuri Gagarin became the first man to orbit the earth. **Ernest Hemingway** committed suicide. U.N. Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld was killed in an air crash in Africa.

1962



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

John Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize in literature and Linus Pauling won the Nobel Prize for peace. Norway's great Wagnerian soprano, Kirsten Flagstad, died. Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* was released. Eleanor Roosevelt died. Marilyn Monroe died. John Glenn became the first American in space.

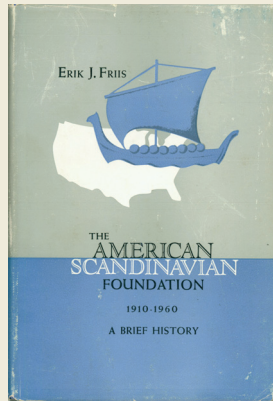
1963



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

President John F. Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald. The White House and the Kremlin set up a "hot line." 250,000 supporters marched on Washington to urge an end to racial segregation. **The Beatles** released their first album, *Please Please Me*.

•1961•

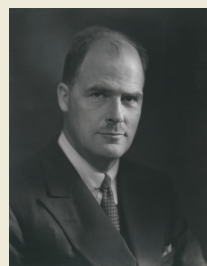


In continued recognition of the formal inclusion of Finland in the work of the ASF, and as part of its 50th anniversary, the ASF hosted a reception in honor of President Urho Kekkonen. The first copy of **Erik J. Friis's *The American-Scandinavian Foundation 1910-1960: A Brief History*** was presented to President Kekkonen who had also agreed to serve as the first ASF Patron from Finland.

•1962•

C. Peter Strong, ASF Secretary since 1959, was elected 11th president, succeeding Lithgow Osborne who had served for two years. Mr. Osborne continued as Chairman and the Lithgow Osborne Fund was established in honor of his 70th birthday. The Alice and Corrin Strong Fund to underwrite exchange in the arts between the U.S. and Norway, was established by President Strong and his brothers. The total number of Foundation associates and subscribers was 4,300, up from 2,700 the year before, following a major membership campaign.

•1963•



This year fellowships and grants were awarded to eight Americans and nine Scandinavians for research or study programs abroad, while more than 85 individuals received the designation of Honorary Fellow, and over 150 trainees gained practical work experience under ASF auspices. A national lecture series was begun with the recently established **Lithgow Osborne Fund**. Ultimately more than 30 scholars and experts on various aspects of Scandinavian culture participated in speaking tours across the U.S. The number of associates and subscribers rose to 5,000.

•1964•

In what will be remembered as the year of the Thord-Gray Fund, the ASF received more than \$2.3 million, the proceeds of the estate of the late Winnifred Thord-Gray, to be used primarily for exchange between the U.S. and Sweden. The bequest honored Mrs. Thord-Gray's husband, General Ivar Thord-Gray, né Hallström, of Sweden and was held in trust for him during his lifetime.

An unrestricted bequest of more than \$100,000 was received from the estate of Nels G. Nelson, prominent archeologist and friend of the ASF.

•1965•

The first major fund for exchange with Iceland was established in memory of Thor Thors, who was for many years Iceland's Ambassador to the United States. A Former Fellows Fund was also established to encourage previous grant recipients to provide funding for the next generation of students and scholars.

The eminent American historian Henry Steele Com-mager was elected to the ASF Board of Trustees.

•1966•

The first full year of fellowships and grants from the Thord-Gray Fund allowed the ASF to make awards to more than 25 American and Swedish candidates. A lecturer exchange program with Sweden was also established, and funds were committed to support junior scholars. At the same time, there was a dramatic 50 percent increase in the number of Scandinavian participants in the training program, with more than 300 during 1966.

The ASF published the translation from the Icelandic of *In Search of My Beloved*, by Þórbergur Þórðarson inaugurating the Library of Scandiavian Literature series, published in collaboration with Twayne Publishers. Participation in this project was made possible by a bequest the year before from John Motley Moorhead. Ultimately, 21 books were published in the series, which ran through 1975.

1964



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Martin Luther King won the Nobel Peace Prize. New York's **Verrazano-Narrows Bridge** became the world's longest suspension bridge. Lyndon B. Johnson was elected U.S. president. Actress Elizabeth Taylor first married actor Richard Burton. The Watusi, Frug, Monkey, Funky Chicken and other varieties of the Twist started driving people to discotheques.

1965

Rhodesia declared its independence. The American Northeast and parts of Canada suffered a massive power failure affecting 25 million people. Malcom X was murdered. The first flight around the worlds over both poles was made.

1966



PHOTOFEEST

Three best-selling books appeared: **Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood***, Jacqueline Susann's *Valley of the Dolls* and William Manchester's *The Death of a President*. *The New York Herald Tribune* ceased publication. Miniskirts came into fashion. The new Metropolitan Opera House opened in New York's Lincoln Center.

1967

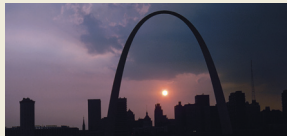
THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



Christiaan N. Barnard performed the first human heart transplant. **Ernesto "Che" Guevara**, Cuban revolutionary leader, died. Other notable deaths include those of actors Vivien Leigh, Claude Rains, Basil Rathbone, and Spencer Tracy, and authors André Maurois, Carson McCullers, Dorothy Parker and Carl Sandburg.

1968

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



Martin Luther King was assassinated, as was Robert F. Kennedy immediately after securing victory in California's Democratic primary. **Eero Saarinen's Gateway Arch** in St. Louis was dedicated. Jacqueline Kennedy married Aristotle Onassis. Egypt completed the Aswan Dam.

1969

America's Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the moon. New York police raided New York's Stonewall Inn in what was perceived as an attack on gay people. Big movies of the year were *Easy Rider*, *Midnight Cowboy* and *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*.

•1967•

Two new funds for exchange with Finland were established: The Finnish Fund and the Martha and Jack K. McFall Fund. McFall, an ASF trustee, was U.S. Ambassador to Finland from 1952 to 1955.

At the November trustees meeting, four generations of ASF executives were present—Henry Goddard Leach, Lithgow Osborne, C. Peter Strong and Gene Gage.

•1968•



Hans Christian Sonne, who had been active in the work of the ASF for 40 years, including 25 as treasurer, was elected Chairman. Described as the first "non-Yankee" to serve in that capacity, he succeeded Lithgow Osborne, and a brief tenure by Charles S. Haight, Jr., son of founding trustee who passed away only months after assuming the office.

Glenn T. Seaborg, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1951 and chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was named an ASF trustee.

ASF was selected as the American organization to administer a new Danish fellowship fund for American students, the George C. Marshall Memorial Fund, established on the 20th anniversary of the Marshall Plan through which Western European countries were aided following WWII.

•1969•

ASF funds awarded in fellowships and grants broke the quarter million mark for the first time. This included grants totaling \$75,000 that the ASF administered under the Thanks to Scandinavia program commemorating the 25th anniversary of the rescue of the Danish Jews.

The ASF received a tax ruling from the IRS, identifying it as a "publicly supported institution," and thereby providing favorable tax deductibility for donors.

A popular membership benefit, the Foundation's charter flight program, which began offering low cost travel to Scandinavia in 1960, was expanded this year to two summer flights.

•1970•

The end of an era came to the ASF with the death of Henry Goddard Leach in November. Dr. Leach had been associated with the ASF throughout its history, serving 16 years as the first Secretary, and 20 years as President. He was also the long-time editor of the *Scandinavian Review*. Without doubt, he was the Foundation's most significant and influential figure during its first 60 years.

•1971•

Four experts in aspects of Scandinavian culture, including music, art and literature, toured ASF chapters presenting lectures under the auspices of the Lithgow Osborne Fund. The ASF also supported a tour to Scandinavia by The National Theatre of the Deaf and presented exhibitions of works by craftsmen, a tapestry artist, and photographers at its headquarters.

For the 20th consecutive year, the ASF offered Scandinavian language classes.

•1972•



Queen Margrethe II of Denmark ascended to the throne on the death of her father King Frederik IX, and agreed to serve as the Danish Patron of the ASF.

Fundraising began for The King Olav V 70th Birthday Fund to support exchange with Norway, established by the ASF in honor of the king's upcoming birthday the next year. By that time, the goal of \$200,000 had been reached.

1970

The U.S. voting age was reduced from 21 to 18. The Beatles announced that they would disband and released their last album, *Let It Be*. The U.S. National Guard fired on students demonstrating against the Vietnam War at Kent State University, killing four.

1971



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Norway started North Sea oil production. The supersonic airliner **Concorde**

made its first test flight. About 500,000 people marched against the war in Vietnam in Washington, D.C. Igor Stravinsky and Louis Armstrong died. Cigarette ads were banned on American Television. Audie Murphy, America's most decorated WWII hero, died.

1972



Five men were arrested breaking into the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate complex, the start of an era that was to culminate in the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon. American **Bobby Fischer** defeated Russia's Boris Spassky for the world's chess title. The U.S. phased out the military draft, resulting in all-volunteer armed services.

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

1973

The 36th U.S. president Lyndon B. Johnson died. Other notable deaths included those of Pablo Picasso, Edward Steichen, Charles A. Lindbergh, Duke Ellington, Betty Grable and Pablo Casals. World Trade Center's (the Twin Towers) was officially opened. Australia's Sydney Opera House was completed after 14 years under construction.

1974

Richard M. Nixon resigned in disgrace as U. S. president. The universal product code (barcode) was first scanned. Sweden's **ABBA** won the Eurovision Song Contest with "Waterloo". Co-winner of the Nobel Prize in economics was Sweden's Gunnar Myrdal. While Nobel laureate Pär Lagerkvist passed away, two other Swedes, Harry Martinson and Eyvind Johnson were co-winners of the Nobel Prize in Literature.

1975

Egypt reopened the Suez Canal after an eight-year closure. Denmark's Aage N. Bohr (son of Nobel laureate Niels Bohr) shared the Nobel Prize in physics. The film *Jaws* was released. The reign in Spain of General Francisco Franco ended and Juan Carlos was declared king.

•1973•

A History of Finnish Literature was published by the ASF, completing the series of histories of the five national literatures begun in 1956.

Following a major volcanic eruption in Iceland, the ASF helped raise more than \$300,000 for the Westman Islands Fund, which was subsequently donated to the Icelandic Red Cross.

•1974•

King Carl XVI Gustaf, ascended to the Swedish throne and agreed to serve as the ASF Patron from Sweden.

The number of associate members and subscribers exceeded 6,600, and in a member survey, *Scandinavian Review* was identified as the most valued benefit of membership.

•1975•

Gene G. Gage, who had served as Secretary since 1967 and Director since 1974, was elected President of the ASF.

A major grant from the Independence Foundation made it possible for the ASF to establish an Icelandic Leaders Program that would enable young Icelanders at the middle-management level to visit the U.S. for professional visits. More than

\$235,000 was ultimately received for this program, and 26 Icelandic leaders, in fields such as public health, glaciology, book publishing, museum planning, and community medicine, participated over the next four years.

The *Review*, which had been published since 1913, was modernised through editorial and design changes and the name formally changed from *The American-Scandinavian Review* to *Scandinavian Review*. A series of special-focus issues began with one that looked at health care in the Nordic countries.

•1976•

During the year of the American Bicentennial, the ASF was honored by visits by two of its Patrons. Queen Margrethe II of Denmark visited ASF headquarters and attended a gala performance of the Royal Danish Ballet that raised funds for the ASF.

King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden was guest of honor at a reception hosted by the ASF at the New York Historical Society.

As part of its publications program, the ASF issued *Scandinavian Design: Objects of a Lifestyle*, by Eileene Harrison Beer, a handsome illustrated volume.

•1977•

David Swickard was elected the 13th ASF president. ASF fellowships were awarded to 34 Americans for study and research in Scandinavian and 39 Scandinavians for programs in the U.S. in fields as diverse as journalism, glaciology, the American legal system, management science, petrochemical engineering and violin studies.

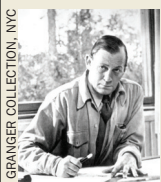
ASF members supported the work of the ASF through participation in 24 chapters (now known as Associate groups) across the country, with the majority of chapter members found in the large cosmopolitan cities of Boston, NY, Washington DC and Los Angeles.

ASF was a major participant in the Scanpresence II conference in Minneapolis that brought together people representing a wide range of organizations with ties to the Nordic countries.

•1978•

ASF grants reached a new high with more than \$250,000 to 15 American scholars, 35 Scandinavian scholars, two visiting lecturers, six Icelandic professionals and special institutional projects. More than 200 trainees were in the U.S. receiving practical on-the-job experience under ASF auspices.

Erik J. Friis, Editor Emeritus of *Scandinavian Review*, formally retired after thirty-two years of service. Special theme issues of the *Review* published this year focused on minorities in Scandinavia and energy.

1976

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

The United States of America celebrated its bicentennial, and "tall ships" from

31 nations sailed up the Hudson River. The world's first supersonic passenger service was inaugurated. The first *Star Wars* film was screened. Finnish architect **Alvar Aalto** died. Jimmy Carter was elected the 39th U.S. president. Milton Friedman won the Nobel Prize for Economics.

1977

PHOTOFEST

England's Queen Elizabeth commemorated her silver jubilee as monarch. President Carter

granted a pardon to almost all American draft evaders of the Vietnam War era. Sweden's Bertil Ohlin shared the Nobel Prize in economics. The following famous people all died: Charlie Chaplin, Elvis Presley, Anais Nin, **Groucho Marx**, Bing Crosby and Maria Callas.

1978

Sweden became the first country to ban aerosol sprays. The world's first "test tube" baby was born. Anthropologist Margaret Mead died. Sweden's Karl M.G. Siegbahn won the Nobel Prize in Physics. 914 died in the religious massacre at Jonestown, Guyana.

1979

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



Iran declared itself a republic and the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini returned to the country. The partial meltdown of the "Three Mile Island" reactor became the most serious nuclear civilian accident in the U.S. Rhodesia was renamed Zimbabwe. Saddam Hussein became the president of Iraq. **Mother Teresa** won the Nobel Peace Prize.

1980

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



Sweden's **Bjorn Borg** won his fifth consecutive victory at Wimbledon. John Lennon was killed outside his apartment in New York. Mt. St. Helens in the U.S. Cascade Mountains erupted. The U.S. boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow in protest at the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

1981

Britain's Prince Charles married Lady Diana Spencer. Ronald Reagan was inaugurated President of the United States and was the victim of an assassination attempt. The first cases of AIDS were announced.

•1979•

The first ASF Cultural Award was presented to Liv Ullmann on the occasion of her Broadway musical debut in *I Remember Mama* about a Norwegian immigrant family.

To encourage the translation of Scandinavian literature into English, the ASF Translation Prize was established, with the first winners to be selected in 1980.

The ASF was notified that it would receive the residual estate of G. Norman Wigeland of Chicago. This gift of more than \$2.4 million resulted in the establishment of the largest of ASF's funds, the Andrew E. and G. Norman Wigeland Fund, which primarily supports students and scholars from Norway in the U.S.

•1980•

The ASF was a major sponsor of the Viking Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and hosted a gala preview of the exhibition. The ASF also sponsored a number of related programs and projects, including a series of lectures about the Vikings by distinguished scholars at 26 venues throughout the U.S.

This was the first year of a continuing collaboration with Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg, Sweden, to provide a short-term training program in the U.S. for engineering students.

The last formal book publication by the ASF was *Index Nordicus*, was co-published by the ASF and G.K. Hall of Boston. This cumulative guide to articles and book reviews in six major publications about Scandinavia, including *Scandinavian Review*, was made possible by a grant from the Nordic Cultural Fund.

•1981•

The ASF sponsored a *Great Music from Scandinavia* series at Lincoln Center. American pianist Michael Rogers performed works by Nielsen and Stenhammer, and the renowned Guarneri String Quartet performed works by Grieg, Nielsen, Sibelius. A third concert was held the following year.

•1982•

Scandinavia Today, a national American celebration of contemporary Scandinavian culture and thought was launched in September in New York City, Washington D.C. and Minneapolis, with ASF as the National Sponsor. More than 450 events took place in 72 cities in 32 states.

In May, Patricia A. McFate was elected 14th President of the ASF.

1982 was also the final year of the fifteen-year George C. Marshall Memorial Fund scholarship program, with funds raised in Denmark to acknowledge American assistance to that country after World War II. Administered by the ASF on the American side, the fund provided close to \$1 million in support for nearly 250 Americans for study or research in Denmark.

•1983•

Scandinavia Today continued throughout the U.S. with an additional emphasis on programs in Los Angeles. Five of the six major exhibitions continued to travel in the U.S. and two were presented in Scandinavia, including *Northern Light*, which opened at the Gothenburg Museum of Art.

The ASF Gallery space in its 73rd Street building was renovated and was the site of five exhibitions of work by Nordic artists. The ASF also presented a series of lectures, readings, and musical presentations, including a concert at Lincoln Center featuring Swedish mezzo-soprano Sylvia Lindenstrand, Finnish baritone Jorma Hynninen, and Finnish pianist Rolf Gothoni.

•1984•

Two issues of *Daedalus*, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, were devoted to the Nordic counties, as the conclusion of the two-year Scandinavia Today program. Six exhibitions by Nordic artists were presented in the ASF Gallery. Lectures hosted by the ASF included presentations by the Director of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, and the Chairman of the Swedish delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

1982



PHOTOFEST

Argentina invaded the British-controlled (since 1833) Falkland islands in the South Atlantic. Steven Spielberg's *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* became a smash hit. The first commercial C.D.s were released to the public. Princess Grace of Monaco died of injuries suffered in a car crash.

1983

A Communist coup on the Caribbean island of Grenada was put down by U.S. forces. The U.S. sent the first woman into space.

1984



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Apple introduced its Macintosh computer. India's **Indira Gandhi** was killed. Actor Richard

Burton died. The Soviet Union and 13 other countries boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics on the grounds that the U.S. was using them for political purposes.

1985

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



The U.S. Discovery Channel was launched. The Microsoft Corporation released

Windows 1.0. Rock Hudson and **Orson Welles** died.

1986

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



The world's most disastrous nuclear accident occurred at Chernobyl, Ukraine,

killing 28 people outright and massive repercussions even up to the present. The first inductees into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame were Chuck Berry, **Elvis Presley** and Buddy Holly. Nicorette chewing gum, designed in Sweden to help smokers kick the habit, was put on the market. Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated on the street on his way home from a movie visit.

1987

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



An international agreement to protect the ozone layer was signed.

Aretha Franklin became the first woman inducted into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame. Mikhail Gorbachev began reform in the Soviet Union. Notable deaths included those of Andy Warhol, Fred Astaire and Rudolf Hess.

•1985•

ASF began its 75th anniversary celebrations in September with *Northern Lights Shine at Lincoln Center*, a gala tribute to the performing arts in Scandinavia, and the premiere of *Northern Stars*, a documentary film celebrating Nordic performing artists. A cultural award was conferred upon renowned Swedish film and theater director Ingmar Bergman, and accepted on his behalf by his daughter Lin Ullmann. The first of five exhibitions in a series entitled *Nordic Quintessence*, opened in the ASF Gallery.



•1986•

The ASF's 75th anniversary celebrations continued with a variety of cultural programs. These included four *Nordic Quintessence* art exhibitions, a Nordic Film Festival organized in collaboration with the Nordic film institutes and the Nordic Consulates General in New York, a program on Iceland's unique strategic position between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., and a national lecture tour by filmmaker Jørgen Leth.

ASF staff plus representatives from eleven Associate groups met in Portland, Oregon for a weekend of discussion and shared ideas.

•1987•

Fellowships and grants awarded by the ASF passed the one-half-million-dollar-mark for the first time. Recipients included 80 fellows from the Nordic countries, 43 American fellows, and 14 special institutional projects. In addition, more than 400 young Scandinavian trainees arrived in the U.S. for practical work experience while 125 young Americans undertook training programs in the Nordic countries, with one half of these in Finland.

•1988•

The Queen, the Shepherdess, and the Chimney Sweep, an exhibition of set and costume design by H.M. Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, was presented in the ASF Gallery. A gala dinner celebrated Scandinavian culture and the 75th anniversary of *Scandinavian Review*, with the participation of Victor Borge, Celeste Holm, and Garrison Keillor.

•1989•

Lena Biörk Kaplan was elected President of the ASF, the first Scandinavian to hold this office. A decision was made to begin the process of establishing a Nordic cultural center (ultimately Scandinavia House) by selling the 73rd Street building. A month-long Scandinavian holiday celebration, inaugurated by Princess Christina of Sweden and N.Y.C. Mayor-elect David Dinkins, was held while arrangements were made for interim office space.



TINA BUCKMAN

The ASF collaborated with the Museum of Modern Art in New York on a retrospective of the work of legendary Danish filmmaker Carl Theodor Dreyer and presented an exhibition of still photographs from Dreyer's films in the ASF Gallery.

•1990•

The move to new offices at 725 Park Avenue early in the year brought with it an emphasis on cooperative events and the use of alternative sites in the N.Y. area. These included a Nordic exhibition at the City Gallery at Columbus Circle, a lecture at the Cooper Hewitt Museum, and benefit events held at Sotheby's and Christie's in conjunction with Nordic art auctions.

The timeline will continue in the Autumn issue.

1988

George H. W. Bush was elected U.S. president. Australia celebrated its bicentennial. Celine Dion won the European Song Contest, gaining instant fame. Pan American flight 103 exploded in midair over Lockerbie, Scotland, with 243 passengers aboard.

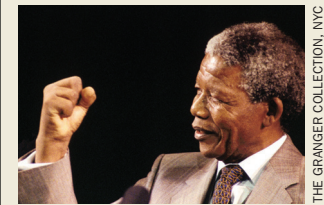
1989



The Cold War was declared ended when the **Berlin Wall** was torn down. Soviet troops left Afghanistan. A San Francisco earthquake killed 63 people. The TV show *Seinfeld* was first shown. Ted Bundy, said to have killed 30 women, was electrocuted in Florida.

1990

South Africa's **Nelson Mandela** was released after 27 years in prison. Germany was reunified as Communist East Germany joined the Federal Republic of Germany. Britain's Margaret Thatcher left office after 11 years as prime minister. Iraq invaded Kuwait. A McDonald's restaurant opened in Moscow.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

In the Spring 2011 issue of Scandinavian Review, we covered the origins and early years of the ASF. We now look at the history from the years of World War II through 1990. The two most recent decades of ASF history will be covered in the Autumn issue.

The Story of The American- Scandinavian Foundation

The 1940s and World War II
International Conflict Brings New Challenges

THE ONSET OF WAR IN EUROPE,

including the occupation of Denmark and Norway in the spring of 1940, led to great changes in ASF activities.

In 1939, the number of ASF traveling fellows had reached 95, a new record, including 23 Americans who began programs in Scandinavia. By the following spring, when Denmark and Norway were invaded by Hitler's forces, half were still in Scandinavia: two in Copenhagen, two in Oslo and eight in Stockholm. (All subsequently safely returned home except for one who stayed to continue research in Sweden.) At the same time, more than 65 Scandinavian fellows were stranded in the U.S., some without regular means of support, and an emergency loan fund was established.

In May 1940, the ASF Board of Trustees voted to suspend awards to Americans for study in the Scandinavian countries until further notice. And the ASF's cooperating organizations in Denmark, Norway and Sweden

ceased sending fellows to the ASF for the duration of the war.

At the same time, a new exchange program began with Iceland, with the formation of an Icelandic-American Society in Reykjavík in early 1940. It was an important step in Iceland's expanding relations with the U.S. when the first seven Icelandic fellows began studies at American colleges and universities under ASF auspices. Completely cut off from Denmark during the war, Iceland in 1944 established a fully independent republic.

Earlier in 1940, the ASF also set up a Special Lecture Bureau in cooperation with the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., organized by former U.S. President Herbert Hoover, following the Winter War. The Bureau sent 17 lecturers across the U.S. to speak about Finland and its cause.

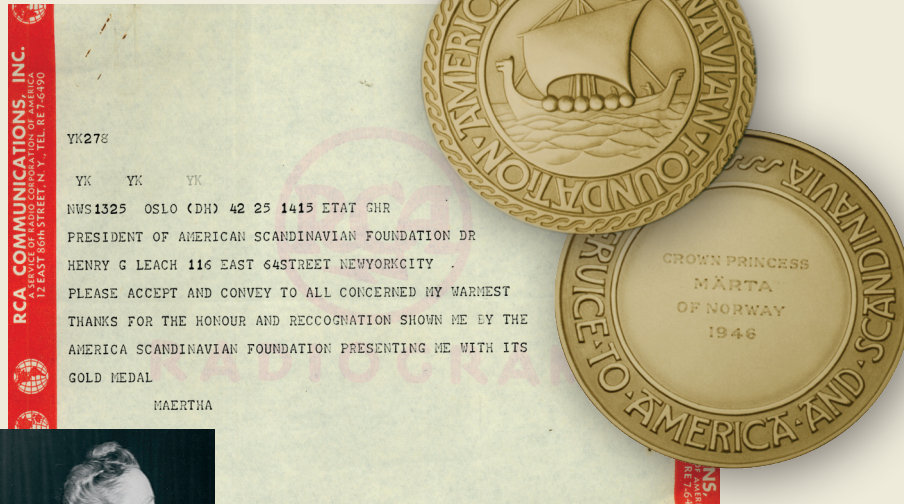
The Danish and Norwegian occupation brought with it a serious curtailment in ASF activities related to those countries and the Foundation faced the formidable task of distributing information about Scandinavia; they helped in preparing broadcasts, recommending personnel to government offices and distributing war information. The *Review* continued to appear as before the war, but made perhaps an even more intensive effort to acquaint Americans about the Scandinavian nations and about news leaked out from the occupied countries.

In 1941, the Norwegian writer and Nobel laureate Sigrid Undset, who spent the war years in the U.S., was the guest of honor at an ASF luncheon and concluded her remarks with these kind words about the Foundation:

"I am certainly fully aware that this honor is not for me personally, but is a homage to the realm of Norwegian letters that I am proud to belong to. I thank you with all my heart, and I thank the American-Scandinavian Foundation for the work it has done for years and years to make the Northern world of science, scholarship and letters known over here, to foster the relations between the American and Scandinavian mind. At present this work is hampered, it must needs be one-sided, but I beg you, try with all your might to keep it up as much as you can. We do not know what the future has in store for any of our nations, but it may very well happen, when this period of destruction of our spiritual values some day is past, all we Scandinavian people will have to go to you to recover the treasures of the Northern mind, which you have had in custody during the barbarian's attempt to destroy our heritage and take away our birthright in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland. May The American-Scandinavian Foundation live and grow and thrive forever."



Norway's Sigrid Undset, winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1928, spent World War II in the U.S.



Norway's Crown Princess Märtha, recipient of the ASF's first Gold Medal in 1946, is seen with her medal and the thank-you cable she sent to the Foundation.

In 1943, the ASF acted as co-sponsor with the American Federation of Arts of an exhibition of the paintings of the Swedish artist Nils Dardel. The following year the Foundation cooperated with the Office of War Information and the Museum of Modern Art in

New York in sending a photographic exhibition on American architecture to Sweden. It was later shown in Finland, Denmark and Norway.

On December 10, 1944, at the request of the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, the Foundation arranged a luncheon and ceremony in New York at which Nobel prizes were bestowed on five Americans, two Danes and one Hungarian working in Sweden. The prizes were for the years 1943 and 1944. This was the first and only time the Nobel ceremonies were held outside Sweden and Norway.

With the end of World War II the ASF's education activities were soon in full swing again. In 1945, with special funding provided by governments, private donors and university scholarships supplementing its own resources, the Foundation appointed more than 125 fellows and honorary fellows from Scandinavia and made plans to resume sending American fellows abroad the next year. The previous year, a new scholarship fund had been established as a result of a donation of \$25,000 by Hans Christian Sonne, ASF Treasurer, and Mrs. Sonne, to be used to send American fellows to Denmark and Norway.

The year 1946 marked the greatest student activity in ASF history, with the appointment of 27 American fellows and 407 Scandinavians. Funding for

these fellows came from a combination of ASF funds, support from the Nordic cooperating organizations, direct scholarships and fellowships from universities, governments, educational funds, and private sources. At a dinner arranged by the Foundation at the Museum of Natural History in New York, the first ASF Gold Medal was awarded to Crown Princess Märtha of Norway. The medal is awarded from time to time to an individual or institution for outstanding achievement in the promotion of the objectives of the Foundation. The Crown Princess had spent the war years in this country.

FOLLOWING THE 1947 DEATH OF DENMARK'S BELOVED KING Christian X, who had reigned since 1912 and also served as ASF patron, he was succeeded by Frederik IX. He, too, graciously consented to serve as Foundation patron. Other notable ASF events during the year included the resignation of Henry Goddard Leach, Foundation president from 1926 to 1937 and again since 1939; the election as president of Lithgow Osborne, former U.S. Ambassador to Norway, and an address by Norway's Trygve Lie, newly sworn in as the first Secretary General of the United Nations, at the Foundation's annual dinner, which also hosted 10 Nobel laureates.

At the request of the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C., the Foundation undertook in 1947 the annual task of processing and screening American students for the special courses given at the University of Stockholm.

The war years, and the Great Depression that preceded them, brought the industrial fellows training program to a complete halt from 1936-1945. In 1946, the U.S. Department of State authorized temporary visas for 276 young



Princeton University President Harold W. Dodds congratulates Denmark's Henrik C.P. Dam on winning the 1943 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine at ceremonies held in New York in 1944. This was the first time Nobel Prizes were formally presented outside Scandinavia. Dam was an ASF fellow from 1940 to 1941.

Scandinavians for practical training between 1946 and 1948. The Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 formally recognized the importance of educational exchange under the auspices of both governmental and private organizations as an important instrument of American foreign relations. Accordingly, the Departments of State and Justice formally approved the Exchange Visitor (J visa) program and in 1949 the ASF became the first private sector organization authorized to conduct exchange-of-persons programs. That year, the first 205 Scandinavians arrived under the new program.

A special trainee committee was formed, composed of leading American business executives with an interest in U.S.–Scandinavian exchange and chaired by Arthur W. Watson, President of IBM World Trade Corporation and an ASF Trustee. It actively recruited training positions among American firms and as a result, participation in the program reached a new high in 1957 with 489 trainees.

As the 1940s drew to an end, the Foundation sold its 64th Street headquarters in New York and prepared to move into a townhouse on 127 East 73rd Street, a townhouse that had been the former home of American artist Charles Dana Gibson, of Gibson Girl fame.

The 1950s

Years of Expansion

DURING THE 1950S, THE ASF broadened its cultural and educational outreach with the establishment of a music center as well as a number of lectures by distinguished speakers, sponsorship of traveling exhibitions, and the first years of offering language classes. The ASF also established a young leaders exchange program between the U.S. and Finland and expanded its training program to include Finnish participants, as it prepared for the inclusion of Finland as a full partner in its activities, which culminated on the eve of its 50th anniversary celebrations at the end of the decade.

In 1950, the Foundation established the ASF Music Center on the strength of a long-perceived need for enlightening American audiences about the state of contemporary classical music in Scandinavia. Who had followed the old giants Grieg, Sibelius and Nielsen? Under the direction of David Hall, well-known expert on classical recordings, the center soon amassed music scores, recordings, books and pamphlets and acquired its own recording



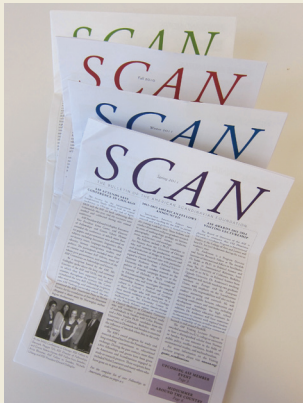
Former secretary and president of the ASF Henry Goddard Leach (right) and Mrs. Leach were presented with the ASF's fourth Gold Medal in 1952 by President Lithgow Osborne.

facilities. A major part of its energies was devoted to working on behalf of performances in concert, over the radio and television and of recordings of principally contemporary composers.

One of the first fruits of the Music Center's labors, a concert was arranged at Carnegie Hall on April 2, 1951, featuring the Philadelphia Orchestra under the baton of Eugene Ormandy with Swedish tenor Set Svanholm and American pianist Simon Barere as guest soloists in a performance of Scandinavian music. The concert became a tragic part of New York music history when Barere suddenly died while playing the Grieg Piano Concerto.

With time, financial support both from Scandinavia and the U.S. began to wane and it was noted in the 1956 Annual Report that "the Music Center has now reached the point where it must either expand its staff, scope of activity and budget or else contract its work to the strictly reference field with little or no further attempt being made to function on a cultural public relations level." At Hall's suggestion, the entire collection of scores, tapes and records comprising the ASF Music Center was given to Augsburg College in Minnesota.

Erik J. Friis, associate editor and director of the publication division, took over the editorship of the *American-Scandinavian Review* from longtime editor Henry Goddard Leach in 1952. The same year the Foundation launched *SCAN*. This was a four-page monthly bulletin covering activities of the Foundation and sent to associates, donors, trustees, training firms and the press. It now appears quarterly.



SCAN, launched in 1952, is the Foundation's quarterly membership bulletin.

The 1950s witnessed a succession of distinguished speakers from Scandinavia, among them prime ministers Tage Erlander of Sweden and Oscar Torp of Norway. Others included Paal Berg, former Chief Justice of Norway's Supreme Court and leader of the Norwegian underground during WWII, Sweden's renowned composer Karl-Birger Blomdahl, leading Norwegian stage actress Tore Segelcke and Iceland's Nobel laureate Halldór Laxness.

Aided by their governments, the industrial-arts societies of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden put together in 1954 an exhibition of handmade and toolmade objects under the title "Design in Scandinavia." The ASF arranged for

it to be shown in 16 major American and Canadian museums where it met with unprecedented success. And under ASF auspices Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, delivered lectures on "The American Negro in the Last Half Century" in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Coming to the U.S. from Norway was Professor Francis Bull, chairman of the department of literature at the University of Oslo, who had been appointed a King Haakon Fellow. His lectures in the U.S. were hugely popular.

In the spring of 1954 the Foundation initiated a series of Danish, Norwegian and Swedish language courses arranged in cooperation with the College of the City of New York and later, New York University. Scandinavian language instruction has continued at the Foundation headquarters up to the present day.

In 1956 Raymond Dennett, former director of the World Peace Foundation, became the 9th president of the Foundation on the resignation of Lithgow Osborne, who remained as board chairman.

New York's Central Park became a focal point for story-telling enthusiasts when a nine-foot-tall statue of Denmark's Hans Christian Andersen was erected there in 1956, partially with ASF funding.

That same year a major fellowship fund was established in memory of Norway's Crown Princess Märtha, who passed away in Norway in 1954, a little more than 3 years before her husband Olav V became king. Known as the Crown Princess Märtha Friendship Fund, it provided for scholarships for young Americans to study in Norway and young Norwegians to pursue studies in the U.S.

In 1957, the ASF received a grant of \$140,000 from the Ford Foundation for a four-year program that would support study visits to the U.S. by young Finnish leaders and similar visits to Finland by 24 Americans. It is interesting



ASF students from Sweden arrive in New York in 1952 aboard the M.S. Gripsholm.

to note that Adlai E. Stevenson, former governor of Illinois and two-time U.S. presidential candidate, was a Foundation Fellow to Finland for public policy in 1958 under this program.

In November of 1959, after President Dennett had resigned because of failing health, the Foundation board elected Lithgow Osborne to that position for the second time. He would serve for two more years. C. Peter Strong was named president in 1962. The same year, Hans Christian Sonne, an ASF trustee since 1928, retired as Foundation treasurer and was awarded the Scandinavian Gold Medal in recognition of his many years of service.

Among ASF's Honorary Fellows that year were poet Carl Sandburg, writer Harold Clurman, newsman Edward R. Murrow and photographer Edward Steichen.



In 1959, Hans Christian Sonne, long-serving ASF trustee and treasurer, was awarded the Foundation's sixth Gold Medal.

On the eve of its 50th birthday, as the scope of Foundation activities was formally extended to include exchange with Finland, the Foundation celebrated with three autumn receptions, each attended by members of the Scandinavian royal families. At one of these occasions, U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter asserted: "The Foundation's work as a pioneer in educational and cultural exchange and its record over the last half century stand as proof of the effectiveness of private initiative in the international field."

The 1960s and 1970s

Growth and Consolidation

THE ASF ENTERED ITS SIXTH decade with a strong emphasis on continued program development, and on raising funds to support the long-term viability of its exchange programs, including the first funds to support exchange with Finland and Iceland.

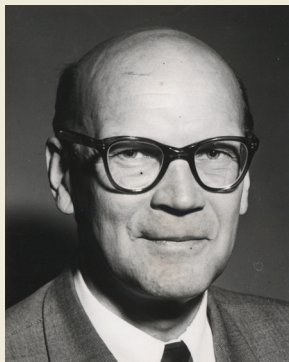
The decade started off with three celebratory receptions honoring the 50th anniversary of the Foundation. Each was attended by members of the Scandinavian royal families. The following year Urhu Kekkonen, President of Finland, and Mrs. Kekkonen were ASF guests at a reception held in their honor at New York's Metropolitan Club. President Kekkonen was presented with the first copy of *The American-Scandinavian Foundation 1910-1960: A Brief History*, written by Eric J. Friis.

When Lithgow Osborne stepped down as ASF president he was awarded the Foundation's Gold Medal and a \$50,000 fund was established in his name. The next year the Foundation started a series of national lecture tours using the Lithgow Osborne Fund. By the end of 1963, following a nationwide membership drive, approximately 5,000 persons were listed as paid associates of the Foundation or subscribers to ASF publications.

The early 1960s also saw the completion of the four-year ASF-sponsored Scandinavian tour of a presentation incorporating 1,800 color slides featuring "The Arts of America," covering all fields of American art over two centuries.

In honor of his 85th birthday in 1965, the Foundation held a reception for Henry Goddard Leach, President Emeritus. Dr. Leach was presented with the first copy of *Scandinavian Studies*, which the Foundation published in his honor. It contains 36 essays and articles on Scandinavian mythology, sagas, literature and history.

In 1966, fruitful cooperation was initiated with the U.S. National Science Foundation, which involved recommending Scandinavian participants to attend summer institutes on NSF scholarships. Held on several hundred U.S. campuses, the institutes were to provide American teachers in the sciences and mathematics with opportunities to increase their technical backgrounds.



Urhu Kekkonen, President of Finland, was a 50th-anniversary guest of the Foundation and new ASF patron from Finland.



Discerning readers will note that there has been a Charles S. Haight on the ASF Board continually from 1911 up to the present. And they will be sufficiently astute to realize that this cannot be the same person. The original Charles Sherman Haight (left) was a founding trustee and in 1938 served briefly as president. His son (middle) with the same name was elected trustee in 1955 and served briefly as chairman in 1968. Charles S. Haight III (right) has been a trustee since 1969, and served as chairman from 1971-1976.

The Thor Thors Memorial Fund for exchange with Iceland, established in 1965, reached its initial goal of \$100,000 in 1967 when Iceland's President presented the ASF with a check for \$50,000 at a reception honoring the 20th anniversary of the Marshall Plan. The check included contributions from Icelandic industries that had benefitted most from Marshall Plan aid, and also from the government of Iceland. The fund honors the man who had been Iceland's ambassador to the United States for many years.

In 1968 the Foundation arranged for the underwriting of a tour by the Scandinavian Theater Company. The tour was the first of its kind by a theater group indigenous to Scandinavia performing an American classic in English. The play was Thornton Wilder's *The Skin of Our Teeth*. The same year the ASF began administering the Danish George C. Marshall Memorial Fund.

AFTER 20 YEARS AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ASF BOARD, LITHGOW Osborne retired from that position. Charles S. Haight, whose father had been a founding trustee, replaced Osborne. Sadly, Haight died two months later and was himself succeeded by Hans Christian Sonne.

Both Norge-Amerika Foreningen and Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen marked their 50th anniversaries in 1969 but because of strained relations between Sweden and the United States over the Vietnam War, SAS chose not to hold any official commemoration ceremonies. However, ASF was represented at NAF's celebrations by Chairman Sonne, Secretary Gene Gage and Literary Secretary Erik J. Friis.

In the minds of many people the ASF and Henry Goddard Leach were synonymous.

Also in 1969, the ASF board unanimously elected the world-famous Danish comedian and musician Victor Borge a trustee. And, for the first time, the board elected a third-generation trustee, Charles S. Haight III.

The Foundation recognized the end of an era when the seemingly ubiquitous grand old man of the ASF, Henry Goddard Leach, passed away in 1970 at the age of 90. Not only was he indispensable to the Foundation but he played a leadership role unique in the history of international exchange. Here are some excerpts from President Osborne's tribute to Leach from the Summer 1971 issue of the *Review*:

"In the minds of many people for many years the American-Scandinavian Foundation and Henry Goddard Leach were synonymous. This view came close to being the truth. Henry Leach did not actually participate in the birth of the Foundation in 1911, but the next year he became its executive officer and general secretary. And from that moment until his last illness and death on November 11, 1970, he was either its presiding genius or highly influential in its various activities."

"Henry Leach was not strictly a pioneer in bringing a greater appreciation of the various aspects of Scandinavian culture and civilization to the American consciousness. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and William Henry Schofield and one or two more had been before him; but through the Foundation and through his own labors he has, in my opinion, done more than any other individual to make permanent that appreciation which has obviously continued to burgeon in recent years."

"His was indeed a life wholly devoted to learning, to advancing and to spreading knowledge among peoples near and far, and to cementing friendly relations among nations."

The ASF joined in the mourning for two Scandinavian monarchs early in 1970s. Denmark's King Frederik IX died in 1972 at the age of 72. Queen Margrethe II consented to become an ASF Patron as her father and grandfather had been. In 1973, Sweden's King Gustaf VI Adolf died at the age of 90. He had been an ASF Patron since 1950. The following year King Carl XVI Gustaf agreed to become the third Foundation patron from Sweden.

When a volcanic eruption on Iceland's island of Heimaey left 5,000 Icelanders homeless, the Foundation, for the first time in its history, sponsored a fund-raising campaign to provide disaster relief for a Nordic country. Through the establishment of the Westman Islands Fund, more than



One of Iceland's most severe volcanic eruptions occurred on the island of Heimaey in 1973 and left 5,000 Icelanders homeless. The ASF sponsored a fund-raising campaign to provide disaster relief and the funds were contributed to the Icelandic Red Cross.



Erik J. Friis, editor emeritus of the *Scandinavian Review* and 32-year veteran of the ASF, is seen here with his wife and daughter at the ASF reception in his honor.

in 1975. That year, at an ASF reception for Denmark's Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik, the queen announced Denmark's Bicentennial gift to the States, the establishment of a fund valued at one million Danish kroner. It was to be used to further the study of Danish language and literature at American institutions. The royal visitors also attended the gala opening-night performance of the Royal Danish Ballet at New York's Lincoln Center, the company's first visit after a 10-year hiatus. The renowned Danish dancers Peter Martins and Flemming Flindt performed for the benefit of the Foundation.

In 1977, the ASF presented an exhibition on Swedish emigration to the U.S. entitled "The Dream of America." Produced by the Emigrant Museum in Växjö, Sweden and the Swedish Institute in Stockholm, the exhibit circulated in the U.S. under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

WHEN DAVID A. SWICKARD SUCCEEDED GENE G. GAGE AS ASF President in 1977 he asserted in the Annual Report that there were two basic lessons for the ASF in the present condition in the world. "First, both the Scandinavian countries and the United States are now 'post-industrial societies' characterized by an increase in individual leisure time, an increase in available goods and services and a growing concern with the quality of life. At the same time, inflation, unemployment and worldwide recession have created a milieu in which non-profit organizations are caught in a squeeze between higher costs and less income from donations and investments. Moreover, the competition for shrinking sources of funds is fierce. To summarize ASF's situation: our potential constituency is larger than ever before, but it is increasingly difficult to reach it. To do so successfully, the American-Scandinavian Foundation must strengthen its unique role as the principal conduit for the exchange of people, ideas and culture

\$325,000 were collected.

In 1975, the Icelandic Leaders Fund was set up through a grant from the Independence Foundation of Philadelphia that over a five-year period brought 25 young Icelandic leaders to the U.S. for short visits to observe American planning and activity in their field of management.

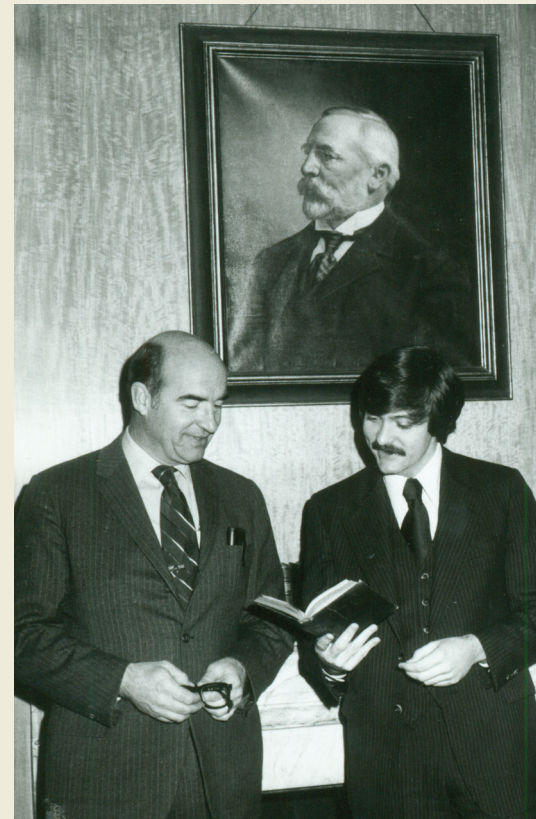
Gene G. Gage succeeded C. Peter Strong as Foundation president

between the United States and Scandinavia."

Swickard declared that 1977 had been an excellent year for contributions from individuals, corporations and trainer firms. For the first time in history, he said, the corporate giving program exceeded \$40,000. The firms supporting the trainee program contributed over \$25,000, nearly a 60-percent increase over 1976. Also, although individual membership declined in 1977, contributions from individuals showed an increase.

After 32 years of service to the Foundation, Erik J. Friis, Editor Emeritus of *Scandinavian Review*, retired and was honored at a reception in April, 1978. Friis had been director of publishing and literary secretary in addition to *Review* editor.

On the occasion of her Broadway debut in *I Remember Mama*, the celebrated Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann received in 1979 ASF's first cultural award for achievement in the arts. More than 400 guests of the ASF attended a reception at the Majestic Theater.



Two former ASF presidents, C. Peter Strong (left) and David A. Swickard, confer in 1979 beneath a portrait of Foundation benefactor Niels Poulson.

The 1980s

New Cultural Initiatives

AS THE DECADE BEGAN, THE ASF was informed that it had been named the residual legatee of an estate of more than \$3 million. This resulted in the establishment of the Andrew E. and G. Norman Wigeland Fund, the Foundation's largest endowment, which supports exchange from Norway to the United States. On the cultural front, the Foundation helped introduce American performers and audiences to composers like Sweden's Wilhelm Stenhammer and Denmark's Carl Nielsen. And for the first time the ASF sponsored a lecture and film tour by the acclaimed Danish filmmaker Jørgen Leth, considered his country's most important documentarian, especially of ballet and sports. Leth visited 17 Foundation chapters during a nationwide tour.

1980 was the year of the Viking for New Yorkers. The ASF-sponsored Viking exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art attracted more than 375,000 visitors and the lectures, symposia and other related activities presented by the Foundation won new audiences for Scandinavian culture among the American public. *The Vikings* involved complex negotiations with 44 lending institutions in Scandinavia, Great Britain and Germany and was the most comprehensive exhibition about the Vikings ever assembled. The achievements of the Vikings as traders, settlers, mythmakers and craftsmen were all prominently recognized. The show consisted of 500 items, including rare objects of bronze, delicate carvings in wood, stone and ivory, and intricate gold and silver jewelry.

IT WAS ORIGINALLY EXPECTED THAT THE SHOW WOULD BE dispersed and returned to the lending museums when it closed in January of 1981. However, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts received permission to host the exhibition for two months in the spring and ASF's board of trustees approved a special grant to the institute, thus enabling an additional 200,000 people to enjoy the exhibition.

Also in 1980, two Gold Medals, the 13th and 14th, were bestowed on Walter Johnson, Professor Emeritus of Scandinavian languages and literature at the University of Washington in Seattle, and C. Peter Strong, former ASF President and Board Chairman. Johnson's more than 40-year record of service to Scandinavian literature was unsurpassed by any American scholar.



Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, President of Iceland, greets the renowned Finnish bass Martii Talvela after the gala concert "Tonight Scandinavia," in Minneapolis's Orchestra Hall. The event was one of hundreds held throughout the country as part of the "Scandinavia Today" celebration. Looking on is comedian/musician Victor Borge, Sweden's Princess Lilian and legendary soprano Birgit Nilsson.

In 1982, Patricia McFate succeeded David A. Swickard as Foundation president and, as such, was in office during one of the ASF's most exciting periods, namely the launch and duration of an unprecedented display of Nordic culture that had been nearly six years in the making—*Scandinavia Today*.

In a sense it could be argued that the spirit of *Scandinavia Today* continued, indeed continues, long after its 15-month duration with the expansion of ASF's cultural programming. Already in 1984, the Foundation sponsored its first Scandinavian film series that brought to the U.S. films never before seen here. The festival was organized in cooperation with New Yorker Films, Inc. and the film institutes and/or foundations of the five Nordic governments.

To celebrate its 75th anniversary year the ASF held a gala tribute to the Scandinavian performing arts. Called the "Northern Lights Shine at Lincoln Center," the benefit presented for the first time a documentary film, *Northern Stars*, especially created for the occasion, that highlighted the impact of Scandinavians on the performing arts in America. Narrated by actor Max von Sydow, the film included rare archival footage, documentary and television coverage and feature-film footage. The Foundation presented its second Nordic Film Festival the following year to a week-long audience of more than 3,000.

In 1985–86, the ASF presented five solo exhibitions in *A Nordic*

Scandinavia Today

The Nordic Cultural Festival of the Century

SCANDINAVIA TODAY WAS AMBITIOUSLY CONCEIVED, meticulously planned and brilliantly executed. Public and critical reception of all its facets elicited nothing but superlatives. *Scandinavia Today* was a 15-month, \$4.5 million celebration honoring the cultural and intellectual life of modern Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. It was sponsored and administered by the ASF, with support from the Nordic Council of Ministers, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts, as well as Nordic and American corporations, including Volvo and the Atlantic Richfield Company.

The project incorporated 450 events in 72 cities in 32 states, including exhibitions of design, photography, contemporary and turn-of-the-century painting, graphics and textiles, as well as ballet, opera and theater, lectures and symposia, radio and television programs and film. *Daedalus*, the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, devoted two issues to *Scandinavia Today*. It was the most extensive celebration of Nordic culture ever to take place in the United States and was overwhelmingly accepted and praised.

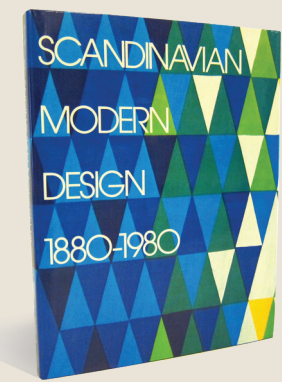
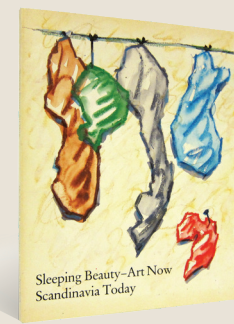
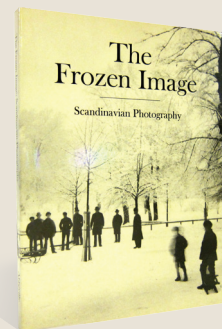
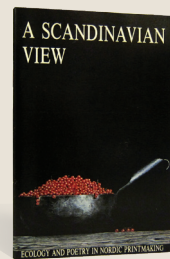
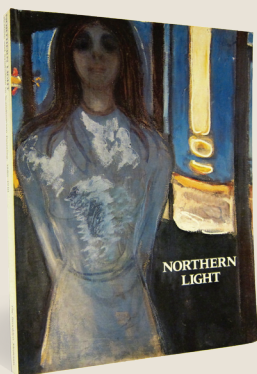
Scandinavia Today opened in Washington, D.C., Minneapolis/St. Paul and New York City in September 1982. The highly acclaimed celebration was attended by Prince Henrik of Denmark, Finland's Minister for

Foreign Affairs Pär Stenback, the President of Iceland Vigdis Finnbogadóttir, Crown Prince Harald and Crown Princess Sonja of Norway, Prince Bertil and Princess Lilian of Sweden and Elsi Hetermäki-Olander, President of the Nordic Council.

Three months after *Scandinavia Today* had opened, the national program office had already gathered 1,300 pages of magazine and newspaper clippings and radio and television transcripts from national and local media. An example of the enthusiastic response to *Scandinavia Today*, specifically to *Northern Light*, was the following review by Paul Richard of the *Washington Post*:

"Nothing has prepared us for [this] astonishing exhibit . . . 'Northern Light: Realism and Symbolism in Scandinavian Painting 1880-1910' is so good it is scary. It will leave the viewer shaken. It will shake his insular, comfortable assumption about early modern painting. . . . Why have Americans never before been shown the paintings of Prince Eugen, a brother of a Swedish king, whose landscapes predict Mondrian's? Why have we not been shown the art of Norway's Christian Krogh, who helped teach the great Edvard Munch of Norway how to portray death? How have our museums, dealers and historians so long overlooked Denmark's Wilhelm Hammershøi, an extraordinary artist whose enigmatic paintings are as intimate as Vuillard's and as strange as those of Balthus? . . . Half of this show could go tomorrow into the permanent collection of the National Gallery, the Metropolitan or any other great American museum. It is as fine as that. And yet such institutions hardly seem to know that these works of art exist. This is sure to change. This will make a difference. It will readjust our reading not just of Scandinavia, but of the rise of modern art."

Catalogs of the six Pan-Nordic exhibitions of *Scandinavia Today*.



Scandinavia Today: 1982–83

The Six Touring Pan-Nordic Exhibitions

Northern Light: Realism & Symbolism in Scandinavian Painting 1880–1910

Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, DC
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, MN
 The Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, NY

Scandinavian Modern Design: 1880–1980

Cooper-Hewitt Museum, New York, NY
 The Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of Art, Washington, DC
 Minnesota Museum of Art at Landmark Center, St. Paul, MN

Sleeping Beauty: Art Now

Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York, NY
 Port of History Museum, Philadelphia, PA
 Municipal Art Gallery, Los Angeles, CA

The Frozen Image: Scandinavian Photography

Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, MN
 International Center for Photography, New York, NY
 Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago, IL
 Frederick S. Wight Art Gallery, Los Angeles, CA
 Tacoma Art Museum, Tacoma, WA

The Scandinavian Touch: Scandinavian Textiles

Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, NY
 Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, Chicago, IL
 Science Museum of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN
 The Textile Museum, Washington, DC
 Craft & Folk Art Museum, Los Angeles, CA

A Scandinavian View: Ecology & Poetry in Nordic Printmaking

National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC
 National Academy of Design, New York, NY
 Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, MN
 American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York, NY
 Tacoma Art Museum, Tacoma, WA

But perhaps the most popular show of 1988 was an exhibition of set and costume design by Queen Margrethe II of Denmark.

Quintessence. One artist from each of the five Nordic countries was chosen to participate in a group show and, later, in solo exhibitions. And at a benefit for the 1998 Nordic Film Festival, the Foundation hosted a festive opening night for the Swedish film *The Mozart Brothers*, an award-winning Swedish comedy. The annual ASF Christmas party included “A Family Christmas with Celeste Holm.” But perhaps the most popular show of 1988 was an exhibition of set and costume design by Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, including actual props and costumes used in a Danish television special based on a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale.

In that same year, the total number of ASF trainees reached an historic high of 536 (430 Scandinavians to the U.S. and 106 Americans to Scandinavia).

The year 1989 began with the election of Lena Biörck Kaplan as the 15th president of the ASF, the first Scandinavian to hold that post and the second woman. She succeeded Patricia McFate. This was also the year that the ASF decided to sell its 73rd Street townhouse headquarters and thereby took the first major step towards the establishment of a new cultural center, Scandinavia House, the Nordic Center in America, which opened in 2000. As a farewell gesture, ASF arranged a month-long Christmas event that attracted more than 1,000 visitors. The Foundation was named the recipient of a new fund honoring the Swedish soprano Birgit Nilsson donated by the New Sweden '88 New York Committee.

In 1990, with the co-sponsorship of the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs, the Foundation organized a group exhibit for two contemporary painters from each of the Scandinavian countries and produced a full-color catalogue with an essay by Steven Henry Madoff, editor of *ArtNews*.

The story of the ASF will continue in the Autumn issue.

ASF Recognizes Outstanding Achievement

Since the first ASF Gold Medal was bestowed upon Crown Princess Märtha of Norway in 1946, the ASF has recognized those who have made outstanding contributions toward strengthening ties between the U.S. and Scandinavia. To this end, the ASF has awarded 24 Gold Medals, 29 Cultural Awards, and 8 Awards for Distinguished Public Service.

ASF Gold Medal Recipients

The American-Scandinavian Foundation's Gold Medal recognizes persons or institutions for outstanding achievement in the promotion of the objectives of the Foundation.

1946 Crown Princess Märtha of Norway

1948 William Hovgaard
one of the founding Trustees of ASF

1949 J. Sigfried Edström
President of The Sweden-America Foundation

1952 Henry Goddard Leach and Agnes Leach
ASF President and Secretary of ASF; Editor of *Scandinavian Review*

1953 Harold S. Deming
ASF Vice President and Trustee

1959 Hans Christian Sonne
ASF Treasurer; 25 years of service

1962 Lithgow Osborne
ASF President and Chairman of the Board

1967 Helen Nelson Englund
Executive Secretary of Chicago Chapter, 25 years of service

1969 Adele Heilborn
long-time director of The Sweden-America Foundation

1975 Einar Haugenm, Ph.D.
long-time Professor of Scandinavian Studies at Harvard

Erik Wahlgren, Ph.D.
long-time professor of Scandinavian Studies at U.C.L.A.

1977 Gunnar W. E. Nicholson
ASF Trustee, Chairman of the Finance Committee and fellowship donor

1980 Walter Johnson, Ph.D.
long-time Professor of Scandinavian Studies at the University of Washington

C. Peter Strong
ASF President and Chairman of the Board

1986 Pehr G. Gyllenhammar
CEO of Volvo, National Sponsor of *Scandinavia Today*

Robert O. Anderson
CEO of Atlantic Richfield, National Sponsor of *Scandinavia Today*

1992 Mærsk McKinney Møller
Chairman, A.P. Møller

1994 H.E. Vigdís Finnbogadóttir
President of Iceland

2001 The Nobel Foundation
On the occasion of the Centennial of the Nobel Prizes

2004 Peter Wallenberg
Swedish industrialist and philanthropist

2006 H.E. Martti Ahtisaari
President of Finland, Nobel Peace Prize laureate

2008 Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland
Prime Minister of Norway; Director General of the World Health Organization

Jorma Ollila
Chairman of the Board of Nokia

ASF Cultural Award Recipients

The American-Scandinavian Foundation's Cultural Award pays tribute to individuals or organizations whose achievement in the fields of art and culture has significantly furthered understanding between the United States and the Scandinavian countries.

- 1979 Liv Ullmann**
Norwegian actor and director
- 1985 Ingmar Bergman**
Swedish film and theater director
- 1988 Elisabeth Söderström**
Swedish opera singer
- Victor Borge**
Danish humorist and concert pianist
- 1991 Sven Nykvist**
Swedish cinematographer
- 1992 Niels Bjørn Larsen**
Danish dancer and choreographer
- Marshall M. Fredericks**
Danish-American sculptor, Honorary Consul for Denmark
- 1994 Erik J. Friis**
Norwegian-American editor of *Scandinavian Review*, translator, author, publisher
- Gerhard Heiberg**
Norwegian president of the Lillehammer Olympic Organizing Committee
- Peter Martins**
Danish ballet master-in-chief of the New York City Ballet, dancer, choreographer
- Richard E. Oldenburg**
Swedish-American director of the Museum of Modern Art, NY
- Jorma Hynninen**
Finnish baritone, artistic director of the Finnish National Opera
- Esa-Pekka Salonen**
Finnish music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, composer

- 1995 Birgit Nilsson**
Swedish opera singer
- Helgi Tomasson**
Icelandic artistic director of the San Francisco Ballet, choreographer, dancer
- Bjørn Wiinblad**
Danish designer and illustrator
- 1996 Tove Jansson**
Finnish author of children's books
- Louisa Matthíasdóttir**
Icelandic painter
- 1997 Halldór Laxness**
Icelandic author, Nobel Literature laureate
- 1998 Princess Christina**
Swedish humanitarian
- Thor Heyerdahl**
Norwegian explorer
- 2001 Gunnar Sønsteby**
Norwegian World War II resistance hero and historian
- 2003 Astrid Lindgren (posthumous award)**
Swedish author of children's books
- 2004 Ingrid Bergman (posthumous award)**
Swedish actor
- 2008 Lasse Hallström**
Swedish director
- Lena Olin,**
Swedish actor
- 2009 Nikolaj Hubbe**
Danish dancer, Artistic Director of the Royal Danish Ballet
- 2010 Karita Mattila**
Finnish opera singer
- Ólafur Elíasson**
Icelandic-Danish artist

Recipients of the ASF Award For Distinguished Public Service

The American-Scandinavian Foundation Award for Distinguished Public Service recognizes individuals or organizations whose leadership in public or humanitarian service has significantly furthered understanding between the United States and the Nordic countries.

2006 Hon. Robin Chandler Duke

U.S. Ambassador to Norway, Director of the United Nations Association of the United States and Worldwatch Institute, and Vice Chairman of the Institute for International Education.

2007 His Excellency Jan Eliasson

Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Darfur, President of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister of Sweden, Ambassador from Sweden to the U.S.

Jan Egeland

Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General for Conflict Resolution, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

2008 Hon. William McC. Blair, Jr.

Diplomat and cultural leader; Chairman of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; U.S. Ambassador to Denmark.

Mrs. Catherine Blair

Advocate on behalf of funding for medical research, Vice President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, Co-Chairman of the Harvard AIDS Initiative International Advisory Council

2010 H.R.H. Princess Benedikte of Denmark

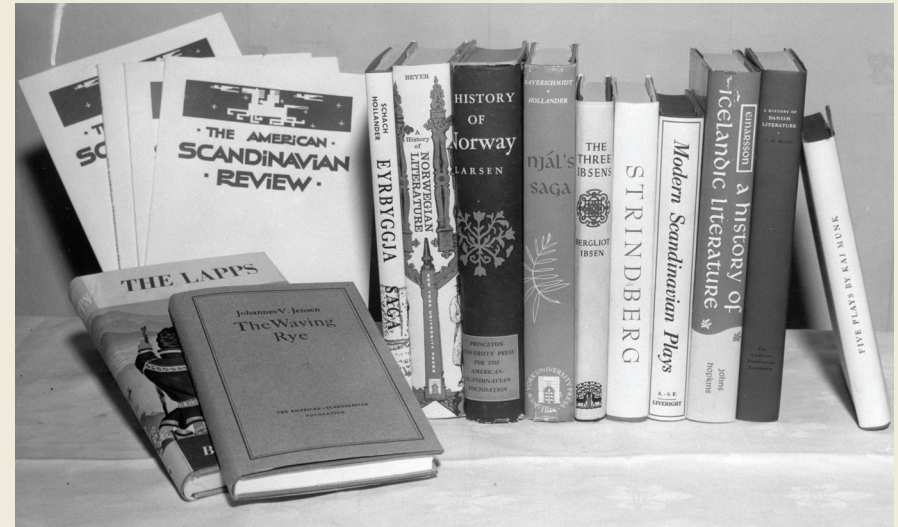
Supporter of Danish-American exchange, lifelong commitment to international civic and humanitarian causes including the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and the Jacob Riis Neighborhood Settlement House, Inc.

Mr. Martin E. Segal

Leader in the field of arts and culture, Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, Founder of the New York International Festival of the Arts

Barbro Osher, Philanthropist

Philanthropist, President of the Barbro Osher Pro Suecia Foundation; Honorary Swedish Consul General in San Francisco



An ASF Treasury of Nordic Books

THE FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED BY The American-Scandinavian Foundation, in 1914, was *Poems by Tegnér*, including the poetry of Esaias Tegner, considered the standard bearer of cultural idealism. It is interesting to note that one of the translators was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The last book published by the Foundation was *Index Nordicus*, in 1980, an index of articles and book reviews in six major publications about Scandinavia, including the *Scandinavian Review*. In the intervening 66 years, some 130 other books were to follow, covering a broad sampling of the finest works of Nordic literature as well as important contributions in the fields of non-fiction, history, politics and art. Together, they admirably fulfilled a vital activity of the Foundation—enlightening an American public about the Scandinavian heritage and contemporary life and fostering understanding among the five Scandinavian nations and the United States.

Today, these volumes may be found in many libraries throughout the country, including the Haldór Laxness Library at Scandinavia House. There, too, are found bound volumes of 98 years of the *Scandinavian Review* and its precursor the *American-Scandinavian Review*. The list of ASF publications that follows forms an excellent guide to captivating reading for those unable to read the books in their original languages.

ASF Books

America of the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer edited by Adolph Burnett Benson, 1924

American Scandinavian Studies by Adolph Burnett Benson; edited by Marshall W.S. Swan, 1952

The American-Scandinavian Foundation 1910-1960: A Brief History by Erik J. Friis, 1961

Anthology of Norwegian Lyrics translated by Charles Wharton Stork; with Princeton University Press, 1942

Anthology of Swedish Lyrics from 1750-1915 translated by Charles Wharton Stork; with Oxford University Press, 1917

Arnlfot Gelline by Björnstjerne Björnson; translated by William Morton Payne, 1917

Ballad Criticism in Scandinavia and 1750-1915 by Sigurd Bernhard Hustvedt; with Oxford University Press, 1916

The Book About Little Brother by Gustaf af Geijerstam; translated by Edwin Björkman; with Oxford University Press, 1921

A Book of Danish Ballads by Axel Olrik; translated by E.M. Smith-Dampier; with Princeton University Press, 1939

A Book of Danish Verse translated by S.Foster Damon and Robert Silliman Hillyer; with Oxford University Press, 1922

The Charles Men I-II by Verner Von Heidenstam; translated by Charles Wharton Stork, 1920, 1961

Comedies by Holberg by Ludvig Holberg; translated by Oscar James Campbell and Frederic Schenck; with Oxford University Press, 1915

Concluding Unscientific Postscript by Søren Kierkegaard; translated by David F. Swenson and Walter Lowrie; with Princeton University Press, 1941

Danish Ballads and Folk Songs edited by Erik Dal and Henry Meyer; with Rosenkilda & Bagger, 1967

Denmark's Best Stories edited by Hanna Astrup Larsen; with W.W. Norton, 1928

Early Plays by Henrik Ibsen; translated by Anders Orbeck; with Oxford University Press, 1921

Egil's Saga translated by Gwyn Jones; with Twayne, 1960

Eyrbyggja Saga translated by Paul Schach and Lee M. Hollander; with University of Nebraska Press, 1959

The Family at Gilje by Jonas Lie; translated by Samuel Coffin Eastmann; with Oxford University Press, 1920

Faroese Short Stories edited by Hedin Brønner; with Twayne, 1972

Five Modern Scandinavian plays by Carl Erik Soya, Walentin Chorell, David Steffansson, Nordahl Grieg and Pär Lagerkvist; translated by Barbara Knudson, Tina Morduch, G.M. Gathorne-Hardy, Walter W. Gustafsson; with Twayne, 1971

Five Plays by Kaj Munk translated by R.P. Keigwin, 1953

Floodtide of Fate by Olav Dunn; translated by R.G. Popperwell, 1961

Four Icelandic Sagas translated by Gwyn Jones; with Princeton University Press, 1935

Four Plays by Hjalmar Bergman edited by Walter Johnson; with University of Washington Press, 1968

Four Plays by Holberg by Ludvig Holberg; translated by Henry Alexander; with Princeton University Press, 1946

Gösta Berling's Saga I-II by Selma Lagerlöf; translated by Lillie Tudeer, 1918, 1960

The Government of Labor Relations in Sweden by James J. Robbins, 1942

Great Norwegian Expeditions by Thor Heyerdahl, Soren Richter and Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, 1956

Edvard Grieg by David Monrad-Johansen; translated by Madge Robertson, 1938

Gustav Adolf by August Strindberg; translated by Walter Johnson; with University of Washington Press, 1957

Gustav Adolph the Great by Nils Ahnlund; translated by Michael Roberts, 1940

Heimskringla—A History of the Kings of Norway by Snorri Sturlson; translated by Lee M. Hollander; with University of Texas Press, 1964

The Heroic Legends of Denmark by Axel Olrik; translated by Lee M. Hollander; with Oxford University Press, 1919, 1971

A History of Danish Architecture by Robias Faber; translated by Frederic R. Stevenson; with the Danish Institute, 1963

A History of Danish Literature by Phillip M. Mitchell, 1958, 1971

A History of Finland by John H. Wuorinen; with Columbia University Press, 1965

A History of Finnish Literature by Jaakko Ahokas, 1973

A History of Icelandic Literature by Stefán Einarsson; with Johns Hopkins Press, 1957

A History of Norway by Karen Larsen; with Princeton University Press, 1948

A History of Norwegian Literature by Harold Beyer; edited and translated by Einar Haugen; NYU Press, 1956

A History of Scandinavia by T.K. Derry; with University of Minnesota Press, 1979

A History of Swedish Literature by Alrik Gustafson; with University of Minnesota Press, 1961

Iceland, A Land of Contrasts by Hjalmar Lindroth; translated by Adolph Burnett Benson; with Princeton University Press, 1937

Icelandic Poems and Stories edited by Richard Beck; with Princeton University Press, 1943

ASF Books

Icelandic Short Stories edited by Evelyn Scherabon Firchow; Twayne, 1974

In Search of My Beloved by Thorbergur Thordarson; translated by Kenneth G. Chapman; with Twayne, 1967

In the Days of the Councillor by Trygve Andersen; translated by Beatrice H. Stroup and Stein Mathisen; with Twayne, 1969

Index Nordicus compiled by Janet Kvamme; with GK Hall and Company, 1980

An Interrupted Passage by Terje Stigen; translated by Amanda Langemo; with Twayne, 1974

The King's Mirror translated by Laurence Marcellus Larson; with Twayne, 1917

The Lapps by Björn Collinder; with Princeton University Press, 1949

Laxdoela Saga translated by A. Margaret Arent; with University of Washington Press, 1964

The Liar by Martin A. Hansen; translated by John Jepson Egglisshaw; with Twayne, 1969

Life and Songs of Carl Michael by Paul Britten Austin; with Allhem, 1967
Bellman

Life and Times of Tycho Brahe by John Allyn Gade; with Princeton University Press, 1947

The Life of Ibsen I-II by Halvdan Koht; translated by Ruth Lima McMahon and Hanna Astrup Larsen; with W.W. Norton and Co., 1931

The Life of Ole Bull by Mortimer Smith; with Princeton University Press, 1943

The Lost Musicians by William Heinesen; translated by Erik J. Friis; with Twayne, 1971

Lucky Kristoffer by Martin A Hansen; translated by John Jepson Egglisshaw; with Twayne, 1974

Marie Grubbe by J.P. Jacobsen; translated by Hanna Astrup Larsen; with Oxford University Press, 1917, 1952

Master Olof by August Strindberg; translated by Edwin Björkman; with Oxford University Press, 1915

Modern Icelandic Plays by Jóhann Sigurjónsson; translated by Hennige K. Schanche; with Oxford University Press, 1916

Modern Scandinavian Plays by August Strindberg, Kaj Munk, Tryggvi Sveinbjörnsson, Trygve Kielland; translated by Arvid Paulson, Llewellyn Jones, Lee M. Hollander and Constance Malleson, 1954

The Natives of Hemso by August Strindberg; translated by Arvid Paulsen, 1965

Niels Lyhne by J.P. Jacobsen; translated by Hanna Astrup Larsen; 1919, 1946, 1960

Njal's Saga translated by Carl F. Bayer-schmidt and Lee M. Hollander; with Twayne, 1955

The Nordic Council by Stanley V. Anderson; with University of Washington Press, 1967

Norse Mythology: Legends of Gods and Heroes by Peter A. Munch and Magnus Olsen; translated by Sigurd Bernhard Hustvedt; with Oxford University Press, 1926

Norwegian Fairy Tales by Peter Chr. Asbjørnsen and Jørgen Moe; translated by Helen and John Gade; with Oxford University Press, 1924

The Old Norse Sagas by Halvdan Koht; with W.W. Norton and Co., 1931

A Pageant of Old Scandinavia edited by Henry Goddard Leach; with Princeton University Press, 1946

Peace by Arne Garborg; translated by Phillip D. Carleton; with W.W. Norton and Co., 1929

Peder Paars by Ludvig Holberg; translated by Bergliot Stromsoe; with University of Nebraska Press, 1962

Philosophical Fragments by Søren Kierkegaard; translated by David F. Swenson; with Princeton University Press, 1936

Poems and Songs by Björnstjerne Björnson translated by Arthur Hubbell Palmer, 1915

Poems by Tegnér by Esaias Tegnér; translated by W.L. Blackley; H.W. Longfellow, 1914

The Poetic Edda I-II translated by Henry Adams Bellows; with Oxford University Press, 1923

The Prose Edda by Sturluson Snorri; translated by Arthur Gilchrist Brodeur; with Oxford University Press, 1916, 1929

Romance in Iceland by Margaret Schlauch; with Princeton University Press, 1934

The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen Brothers by Jon Sorensen; translated by J.B.C. Watkins, 1932

The Saga of Kormak and the Sworn Brothers translated by Lee M. Hollander; with Princeton University Press, 1949

The Saga of the Volsungs translated by Margaret Schlauch; with W.W. Norton and Co., 1930

Sara Videbeck and The Chapel by C.J.L. Almquist; translated by Adolph Burnett Benson; with Twayne, 1919, 1972

Scandinavian Art by Carl Laurin and Emil Hannover and Jens Thiis; with Oxford University Press, 1922

Scandinavian Democracy edited by J.A. Lauwerys; with The Danish Institute, The Norwegian Office of Cultural Relations and The Swedish Institute, 1958

Scandinavian Design by Eileen Harrison Beer; with Farrar-Straus Giroux, 1976

Scandinavian Literature from Brandes to Your Day by H.G. Topsøe-Jensen; translated by Isaac Anderson; with W.W. Norton and Co., 1929

ASF Books

Scandinavian Plays of the Twentieth Century—First Series by Runar Schildt, Hjalmar Bergman, Pär Lagerkvist, and Ragnar Josephson; translated by Henry Alexander; Helge Kökeritz; Holger Lundbergh; with Princeton University Press, 1944

Scandinavian Plays of the Twentieth Century—Second Series by Nordahl Grieg, Helge Krog, Kaj Munk and Kjeld Abell; translated by J.B.C. Watkins, Roy Campbell and Hanna Astrup Larsen; with Princeton University Press, 1944

Scandinavian Plays of the Twentieth Century—Third Series by Hjalmar Bergman, Pär Lagerkvist; and Stig Dagerman; translated by Henry Alexander and Llewellyn Jones; with Princeton University Press, 1951

The Scandinavian States and the League of Nations by S. Shepard Jones; with Princeton University Press, 1939

Scandinavian Studies edited by Carl F. Bayerschmidt and Erik J. Friis; with University of Washington Press, 1965

A Second Book of Danish Verse translated by Charles Wharton Stork; with Princeton University Press, 1947

The Seed and Spring Night by Tarjei Vesaas; translated by Kenneth B. Chapman; with University of Oslo Press, 1964

Selected Short Stories by Per Hallström; translated by F.J. Fielden; with Oxford University Press, 1922

Selected Short Stories by Hjalmar Söderberg; translated by Charles Wharton Stork; with Princeton University Press, 1935

Seven Brothers by Aleksis Kivi; translated by Alex Matson, 1962

Seven Icelandic Short Stories edited by Asgeir Petursson and Steingrímur Thorsteinsson; 1961

Seven One-Act Plays by Holberg by Ludvig Holberg; translated by Henry Alexander; with Princeton University Press, 1950

Six Scandinavian Novelists by Alrik Gustafson; with Princeton University Press, 1940

The Skalds by Lee M. Hollander; with Princeton University Press, 1945

Sturlunga Saga, Vol. 1 translated by Julia McGrew and R.G. Thomas; with Twayne, 1971

Sturlunga Saga, Vol. 2 translated by Julia McGrew and R.G. Thomas; with Twayne, 1974

Sweden: The Nation's History by Franklin D. Scott; with University of Minnesota Press, 1977

Sweden's Best Stories edited by Hanna Astrup Larsen; translated by Charles Wharton Stork, 1928

The Swedes and Their Chieftans by Verner Von Heidenstam; translated by Charles Wharton Stork, 1925

Swedo-Finnish Short Stories translated by George C. Schoolfield; with Twayne, 1974

The Sword by Agnar Thórdarson; translated by Paul Schach; with Twayne, 1970

The Tales of Ensign Stål by J.L. Runeberg; translated by Charles Wharton Stork, 1938, 1970

The Three Ibsens by Bergliot Ibsen; translated by Gerik Schelderup, 1952

Three Icelandic Sagas translated by Margaret Schlauch; with Princeton University Press, 1950

Told in Norway edited by Hanna Astrup Larsen; translated by Anders Orbeck; with Oxford University Press, 1927

The True Story of My Life by Hans Christian Andersen; translated by Mary Howitt, 1926

Twelve Stories by Steen Steensen Blicher; translated by Hanna Astrup Larsen; with Princeton University Press, 1945

Vatndaler's Saga translated by Gwyn Jones; with Princeton University Press, 1944

Viga-Glum's Saga and The Story of Ögmund Dytt translated by Lee M. Hollander; with Twayne, 1972

Viking Civilization by Axel Olrik; translated by Jacob W. Hartmann and Hanna Astrup Larsen; with W.W. Norton & Co., 1930

The Voyages of the Norsemen to America by William Hovgaard, 1914

A Walk to an Ant Hill and Other Essays by Franz G. Bengtsson; translated by Michael Roberts and Elspeth H. Schubert, 1951

The Waving Rye by Johannes V. Jensen; translated by Ronald Bathgate, C.A. Bodelson, and Lydia Cranfield; with the Council of Europe, 1959

What You See in Denmark by James Creese, 1924

What You See in Norway by Ben Blessum, 1924

What You See in Sweden by James Creese, 1924

Woman Power by Gustaf af Geijerstam; translated by Esther Rapp; with Oxford University Press, 1927

World Historical Plays by August Strindberg; translated by Arvid Paulsen; with Twayne, 1970

Note: In 1991, The American-Scandinavian Foundation provided major underwriting to the University of Nebraska Press for copublication of a new five-volume history of the literatures of the Nordic countries:

A History of Danish Literature edited by Sven H. Rossel, 1992

A History of Finland's Literature edited by George Schoolfield, 1998

A History of Norwegian Literature edited by Harald S. Naess, 1993

A History of Swedish Literature edited by Lars G. Warme, 1996

A History of Icelandic Literature edited by Daisy Neijmann, 2007

The American-Scandinavian Foundation Translation Prizes

Winners of the ASF Translation Prize

1980 Anselm Hollo, from Finnish, poetry by Pentti Saarokoski from *Collected Poems* (1978) and other works. Subsequently published by Toothpaste Press, 1983.

Jack Brondum, from Danish, short stories from *Complete Freedom* (1944) by Tove Ditlevsen. Subsequently published by Curbstone Press, 1982.

1981 Kathleen Osgood Dana, from Finnish, excerpt from the trilogy *Here Beneath the Northern Star* (1959-62) by Väino Linna.

Lucia Moberg, from Swedish, lyrics from *Frida's Book* (1922) by Birger Sjöberg.

1982 Kjersti Board, from Swedish, excerpt from *The Plough and the Sword* (1975), a novel by Theodor Kallifatides.

Susanna Nied, from Danish, poem, 'Alfabet', (1981) by Inger Christensen. Subsequently published by New Directions Press, 2001.

1983 Not Awarded

1984 Tiina Nunnally, from Danish, excerpt from *Childhood* (1967), a novel by Tove Ditlevsen. Subsequently published by Seal Press, 1985, under the title *Early Spring*.

1985 John F. West, from Danish, excerpt from *The Good Hope* (1983), a novel by William Heinesen. Subsequently published by New Amsterdam Books, 1991.

1986 Stephen Klass and Leif Sjöberg, from Swedish, the first 29 poems of *Aniara: A Review of Man in Time and Space* (1974) by Harri Martinson. Subsequently published by Story Line Press, 1999.

1987 Robert Bjork, from Swedish, excerpts from *Land of Wooden Gods* (1940), a historical trilogy by Jan Fridegård. Subsequently published by the University of Nebraska Press, 1989.

1988 Frankie Shackelford, from Norwegian (*nynorsk*), excerpt from *The Ferry Crossing* (1974), a novel by Edvard Hoem. Subsequently published by Garland Publishers, 1990.

1989 Anselm Hollo, from Finnish, excerpt from *Selected Poems by Paavo Haavikko* (1949-1987). Subsequently published by Carcanet Press, 1991.

1990 Roger Greenwald, from Norwegian, poetry from *Through Naked Branches* (1946-1970) by Tarjei Vesaas. Subsequently published by Princeton University Press, 2000.

1991 Roger Greenwald, from Swedish, excerpt from *Modus Vivendi: Selected Prose of Gunnar Ekelöf*. Subsequently published by Norvik Press.

1992 Rika Lesser, from Swedish, excerpt from *A Child is Not a Knife: Selected Poems of Göran Sonnevi*. Subsequently published by Princeton University Press, 1993.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation Translation Prizes recognize the best translations of poetry, fiction, drama, or literary prose written by Scandinavian authors born after 1800. Awarded annually since 1980, the major prize is the **ASF Translation Prize**. The **Leif and Inger Sjöberg Prize**, established in 1992, is currently given to an individual whose literature translations have not previously been published.

1993 Ritva Poom, from Finnish, selected short stories by Raija Siekkinen.

1994 Kirsten Seaver, from Norwegian, excerpt from *Love's Comedy*, a play by Henrik Ibsen.

1995 Sonia Wichmann, from Finland Swedish, excerpt from *Chitambo*, a novel by Hagar Olsson.

1996 Roger Greenwald, from Danish, selected lyric poems by Pia Tafdrup.

1997 Rose-Marie Oster, from Swedish, excerpt from *The Knifethrower's Wife*, a narrative poem by Kerstin Ekman.

1998 Thom Satterlee, from Danish, selected poems by Henrik Nordbrandt. Subsequently published by Green Integer 95, 2003, under the title *The Hangman's Lament: Poems*.

1999 Pétur Knútsson, from Icelandic selected poems by Árni Ibsen. Subsequently published by Harwood Academic Publishers, 2001, under the title, *A Different Silence: Selected Poems* (Poet's Voices).

2000 Lotte M. Löfgren, from Swedish, *Selected Poems of August Strindberg*. Subsequently published by Southern Illinois University Press 2002.

2001 Philip Roughton, from Icelandic, excerpt from *Iceland's Bell*, by Halldor Laxness. Subsequently published by Vintage, 2003.

2002 Rika Lesser, from Swedish, excerpt from *Mozart's Third Brain*, a narrative poem by Goran Sonnevi. Subsequently published by Yale University Press, 2009.

2003 Katarina Tucker, from Swedish, excerpt from the novel *Jerusalem's Night*, by Sven Delblanc.

2004 Paul Norlen, from Swedish, excerpt from *A Toast to Your Ashes: The Life of the Poet Bellman from Beginning to End* by Ernst Brunner.

2005 Marilyn Nelson, from Danish, *The Thirteenth Month*, a collection of poems by Inge Pedersen. Subsequently published by Oberlin College Press, 2005.

2006 Victoria Häggblom-Arrias, from Swedish, selected poems from *The Fog of Everything* by Bruno K. Öijer

2007 Michele Simeon, from Finnish, excerpt from *The Position of the Sun*, a novel by Ranya Paasonen

2008 Patrick Phillips, from Danish, selected poems from *KATEDRAL*, a collection of poems by Henrik Nordbrandt

2009 Tara Chace, from Norwegian, excerpt from *All Children are Made of Fire*, a collection of short stories by Nicolai Houm.

2010 Steven Finney, from Norwegian, a short story from *Into the Mountain* by Ingvar Ambjørnsen.

Winners of the Leif and Inger Sjöberg Prize

1992 Aili and Austin Flint, from Finnish, excerpts from: *A Congregation of Birds* by Marja-Liisa Vartio. Subsequently published by Dalkey Archive Press under the title *The Parson's Widow*, 2008.

1993 Richard Impola, from Finnish, excerpt from *Mathematical Beings*, a novel by Leena Krohn.

1994 William Halverson, from Norwegian, excerpt from *The New Water* (1987), a novel by Roy Jacobsen. Subsequently published by Peer Gynt Press, 1997.

1995 Roger Greenwald, from New Norwegian, poems by Paal-Helge Haugen. Subsequently published by the Sun & Moon Press, 1997, under the title *Wintering With The Light*.

1996 Sverre Lyngstad, from Dano-Norwegian, excerpt from *Tired Men* (1891), a novel by Arne Garborg. Subsequently published by Northwestern University Press, 1999, under the title *Weary Men*.

1997 Verne Moberg, from Swedish, excerpt from *Aunt Blossom* (1993), a play by Kristina Lugn.

1998 Joel Tompkins, from Swedish, excerpts from *The Hunters* (1957) by Per Olof Sundman.

1999 Anastazia Little, from Danish, excerpt from *Autobiography* (1831) by Hans Christian Andersen. Subsequently published by Green Integer, 1999, under the title *Travels*.

2000 Jon Stewart, from Danish, selected autobiographical and philosophical texts (1833-39) by Johan Ludvig Heiberg.

2001 Patrick Phillips, from Danish, selected poems by Paul la Cour.

2002 Stina Katchadourian, from Swedish, selected poems from *After Spending a Night Among Horses*, by Tua Forsstrom. Subsequently published by Green Integer, 2003.

2003 Britt Tippins, from Danish, excerpt from *Bonsai*, a novel by Kirsten Thorup.

2004 Ingrid Lansford, from Danish, *Love Stories from Many Lands* by Meir Aron Goldschmidt.

2005 Margareta Horiba, from Swedish, excerpt from *The Girl in Tails* by Hjalmar Bergman.

2006 Eva Allison, from Swedish, excerpt from *Splendorville*, a novel by Ellen Mattson.

2007 Naomi Lebowitz, from Danish, excerpts from *Lucky Per/Lykke Per* by Henrik Pontoppidan. Subsequently published by Peter Lang Publishers, 2010.

2008 Not Awarded

2009 Sean Hughes, from Danish, excerpt from *Cars and Animals: Short Stories* by Helle Helle.

2010 Not Awarded



ENTERTAIN IN MODERN ELEGANCE

Scandinavia House's Volvo Hall provides a dramatic backdrop for your corporate or private holiday party, board meeting, or wedding reception. Parties of up to 120 can be served seated meals and as many as 200 guests can be accommodated for cocktail receptions. Catering can be arranged through Smörgås Chef or another caterer of your choice.

Other facilities at Scandinavia House include Victor Borge Hall (a 168 seat auditorium) and smaller conference rooms for up to 26 guests.

Scandinavia House: The Nordic Center in America, 58 Park Avenue at 38th Street, New York, NY 10016. contact: Events Department, 212.779.3587 or rentals@amscan.org