

A Cent

THROUGH THE YEARS WITH THE MANY

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LED TO THE 100-YEAR SUCCESS OF THE

1911-2011

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ennial

PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS THAT HAVE

NICLE

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

2011

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IN THE WORLD

1911



Norway's **Roald Amundsen** became the first man to reach the South Pole, the Andean village of Machu Picchu was

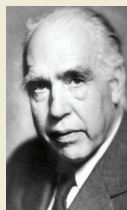
rediscovered and the main branch of the New York Public Library was opened by President William Howard Taft.

1912



The fifth summer **Olympic Games** (the first to include athletes from all five continents) were held in Stockholm, the R.M.S. *Titanic* hit an iceberg and sank with a loss of 1,500 lives and Woodrow Wilson became the 28th president of the United States.

1913



Denmark's **Niels Bohr** formulated his theory of atomic structure, and Ivar Kreuger founded the Swedish Match Company.

•1911•

The Act of Incorporation for The American-Scandinavian Foundation was signed by New York Governor John A. Dix on March 16, 1911.

•1912•



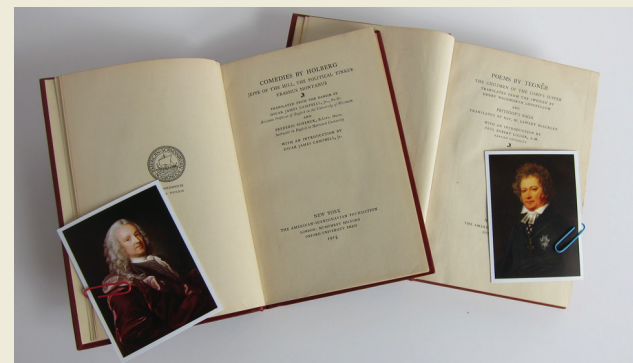
As its first president, the Foundation named Frederick Lynch, an educator and former Congregational minister. Their Majesties **King Haakon VII** (Norway), **King Gustav V** (Sweden) and **King Christian X** (Denmark) graciously consented to become patrons of the Foundation. The trustees established the *American-Scandinavian Review* as a bimonthly publication. (The name has since been changed to the *Scandinavian Review* and now appears three times a year.) The ASF sponsored the Scandinavian Art Exhibition—150 works of art that toured five U.S. cities. Among the artists was Edvard Munch, whose paintings were shown for the first time in the U.S.

•1913•

Foundation offices were moved to larger quarters at 25 West 45th Street in New York City. The bequest of the late Niels Poulsen, the value of which was estimated to exceed \$500,000, was formally given over to the trustees.

In Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Their Majesties appointed advisory committees to the ASF to identify fellows of the Foundation—two from each country—for stipends in support of their advanced studies at American universities. The trustees established Associate Members of the ASF for those interested in supporting its work, with annual dues set at \$1.00.

•1914•



The Foundation now had 2,734 associate members in 47 states and territories and 12 foreign countries. Moreover, ASF published its first two books, the first two volumes of its Scandinavian Classics series: *Comedies by Holberg* (left) and *Poems by Tegner*.

•1915•

Noting that the war had not yet interfered with Foundation activities in any appreciable way, the Annual Report described a seven-week tour of the Midwest by Foundation secretary Henry Goddard Leach during which he lectured at 24 institutions primarily about Viking voyages and Swedish Lapps.

The report also stated that the ASF had been able to devote nearly half of its net income to stipends for students.

•1916•

The Foundation now had more than 50 former fellows “who may be regarded as alumni.” This figure did not include more than 500 financially independent Scandinavian students, teachers and instructors the ASF had introduced to American institutions.

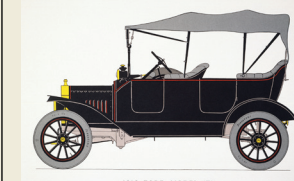
The Annual Report lamented that “at present we cannot do full justice to any of our activities. Fifty students apply for traveling fellowships where two are appointed. There are manuscripts of five books on Scandinavian subjects ready when we can print but one.”

1914



World War I broke out, the Panama Canal was opened and the last passenger pigeon (once one of the most abundant bird species in North America) died.

1915



Henry Ford produced his millionth car, the first transcontinental phone call was made and a German U-boat torpedoed the R.A.S. *Lusitania* with 1,959 passengers aboard.

1916

The U.S. purchased the **Danish West Indies**.



1917



The U.S. entered WWI, the Finnish Republic was proclaimed and Norwegian **Knut Hamsun** published *Growth of Soil*.

1918

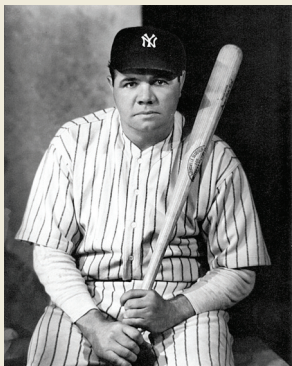


Norwegian **Knut Rockne** was appointed head football coach at the University of Notre Dame, and the flu pandemic swept the world, leaving 25 million victims.

CORBIS

1919

WWI officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, Woodrow Wilson won the Nobel Peace Prize, and the Boston Red Sox sold **Babe Ruth** to the New York Yankees for a reported \$125,000.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

•1917•

The year was characterized chiefly by the extraordinary personal service ASF officers were called upon to perform in offering international courtesy to various commissioners who had come to the country to discuss the unusual trade conditions brought about by the U.S. entry into WWI. At the same time the ASF assisted the U.S. government in an unofficial capacity in maintaining friendly relations with the northern neutrals. Performances of *Eyvind of the Hills*, a play by Johann Sigurjonsson, were presented in Boston under ASF auspices, the first time an Icelandic play had been seen in the U.S.

•1918•

Four of the regular fellows named by the foreign advisory committees for study in the U.S. during 1918-1919 were unable to fill their appointment because of war conditions, which also meant that no scholarships were awarded to American students for study in Scandinavia. The board voted to increase the regular Associate dues and subscription fee to \$2.00 a year and trustee Charles S. Haight, who introduced the motion, guaranteed to make good "any loss that might be thereby incurred."

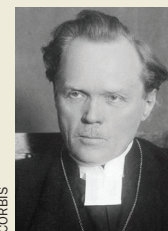
•1919•

Two Nordic sister societies were established: The Sweden-America Foundation and The Norway-America Association, complementing the work of the American Committee of Denmark (subsequently The Denmark-America Foundation) established five years earlier. The three organizations collaborate with the ASF in the administration of exchange scholarships. Through the financial support of donors on both sides of the Atlantic, 40 fellowships of at least \$1,000 each were pledged for a period of five years. During the year, the Foundation's Information Bureau sent out more than 85,000 formal communications and 15,000 personal letters. Kemp Malone, the noted philologist, was the Foundation's first recipient of a fellowship to Iceland.

•1920•

Foundation president William Henry Schofield died after three-and-one-half years in office, prompting the board to declare that "he never allowed his vision of a calm, enduring and expanding policy to be clouded for a moment by consideration of temporary expediency. Whatever he altered he improved. His inspiring personality cannot be replaced." Schofield "left behind him two great thoughts for the Foundation unfulfilled, the series of popular biographies and a building."

•1921•

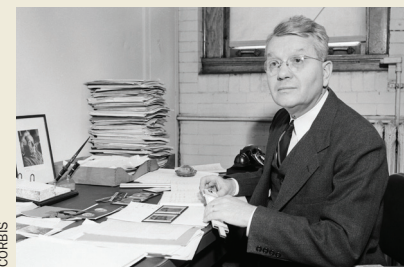


CORBIS

Lectures before American audiences to be delivered early in 1922 were arranged for professor Christian Collin of the University of Christiania [now Oslo] and Dr. Morten P. Porsild, Director of the Danish Arctic Station at Disko, Greenland. In conjunction with the Augustana Synod and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Foundation invited **Archbishop Nathan Söderblom** of Sweden to visit the United States in 1922.

A List of Five Hundred Books by Scandinavians and About Scandinavia was published and was so popular that all 1,000 copies were distributed by year end.

•1922•



CORBIS

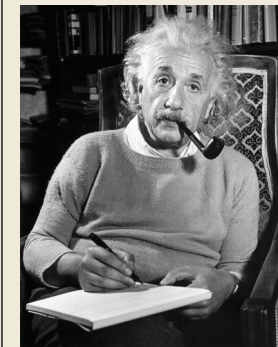
The Foundation published *Scandinavian Art*, an English-language volume of 662 pages and 375 illustrations as the fifth Scandinavian monograph. This was

the first comprehensive treatment of the subject in any language. American chemist **Harold Urey**, who was to become a Nobel laureate in 1934, studied theoretical physics with Niels Bohr in Copenhagen as an ASF fellow. Urey served as an ASF trustee from 1947 to 1972 and from 1973 to 1976.

1920

The League of Nations was established, women's suffrage was introduced in the U.S. and Knut Hamsun won the Nobel Prize for Literature.

1921



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Capital punishment was abolished in Sweden, Sweden's Hjalmar Branting and Norway's Christian Lange won the Nobel Peace Prize, **Albert Einstein** earned the Nobel Prize in Physics, insulin hormone was discovered, and Ernest Beaux created Chanel No. 5 perfume.

1922

Nobel Prizes went to Niels Bohr for chemistry and Norway's Fridtjof Nansen for peace, the Lincoln Monument was unveiled in Washington, D.C., a 20-ton meteorite hit Blackstone, Virginia, the American cocktail became popular in Europe and the Ku Klux Klan gained political power in the U.S.

1923

Sicily's Mt. Etna erupted leaving 60,000 homeless, *Time* magazine was launched and Swedish chemist Theodor Svedberg developed the ultracentrifuge.

1924

The first Winter Olympics were held in Chamonix, France, Ernst Alexanderson sent the first facsimile message across the Atlantic (to his Swedish father), Lenin died, Danish



explorer **Knud Rasmussen** (foreground right) completed the longest dogsled journey ever made across top of North America, Sweden's Karl M.G. Siegbahn received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his work in x-ray spectroscopy, Clarence Birdseye discovered a method of flash freezing food and Henry Ford built his 10 millionth car.

1925

Norway annexed the Spitsbergen archipelago (now Svalbard), the Great Sphinx of Giza was uncovered, Adolf Hitler published *Mein Kampf*, the Chrysler Motor Company was founded, F. Scott Fitzgerald published *The Great Gatsby*, *The New Yorker* magazine appeared, the Charleston became a fashionable dance, and crossword puzzles became popular.



Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of *The New York Times* and former Commissioner of Education of New York, was named by the trustees to be the exchange lecturer of the Foundation to Denmark, Norway and Sweden for the year 1923-1924. The same year, the Foundation and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches invited Norway's **Fridtjof Nansen** to bring a message of gratitude for America's relief to Europe and to describe the work of reconstruction he had carried on since World War I. The ASF published *The Poetic Edda*, containing 35 poems and ballads, the greatest collection of popular lays from the Middle Ages, now made available in English for the first time.

•1924•

The Immigration Act of 1924 created certain temporary difficulties for ASF students. The Secretary of Labor removed these difficulties when he authorized the recognition of the Foundation as an institution of learning qualified, as were universities and colleges, for the supervision of the work of foreign students. ASF fellows and appointees were now admitted without question as "non-quota immigrants" when they presented the certificates issued by the Foundation.

•1925•

The Foundation paid tribute to the organizers of the **Norse-American Centennial** held in Minnesota from June



6 to 9, a national commemoration of the arrival of the first group of Norwegian immigrants. The first 20 Scandinavian Industrial Fellows were appointed and began their practical internships in the U.S. as student-workers.

•1923•

•1926•



"In recent years," states the annual report, "no events have attracted more public interest to the Scandinavian countries than the visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden and the unveiling of the John Ericsson statue in Washington . . . in the presence of the President of the United States [**Calvin Coolidge**]." Subsequently, in New York, 600 guests welcomed the **Crown Prince** [later **King Gustaf VI Adolf**] and his party at a reception and tea on June 9. The following day he accepted election as an Honorary Member of the board of trustees. Princeton, Yale, Clark and the University of Chicago all conferred honorary degrees on the scholar prince.

•1927•

It was decided to issue a trade edition of the introduction to Norwegian fiction over the joint signature of the Foundation and W. W. Norton & Company. The intention was to relieve the Foundation of the actual work of manufacture of the new books as they are issued and to increase circulation through the book trade.

ASF's university fellows of 1927 and 1928 included the first in several years to be sent to Iceland to study Old Norse and the very first to be sent to Greenland.

•1928•

James Creese, Foundation secretary since 1921, resigned to become vice president of the Stevens Institute of Technology. The first two American Industrial Fellows were appointed to assignments in Sweden.

1926



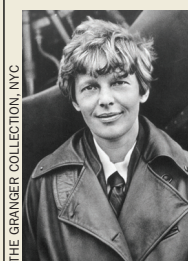
WALT DISNEY PICTURES/PHOTOFEST

The Mercedes Car Company was founded, America's Gertrude Ederle became the first woman to swim the English Channel, the first television system was demonstrated, Roald Amundsen and his team successfully flew over the North Pole, Sweden's Theodor Svedberg earned the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and A.A. Milne's **Winnie the Pooh** appeared

1927

Charles Lindbergh became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, Babe Ruth hit 60 home runs for the New York Yankees and carving started on the presidential faces on Mt. Rushmore by Danish-American Gutzon Borglum. *The Jazz Singer* became the first feature-length sound film and the Holland Tunnel, with Norwegian Ole Singstad as chief engineer, opened as the first vehicular tunnel linking New York and New Jersey.

1928



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic, Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin and Jacob Schick patented the first electric shaver.

1929

PHOTOFEST



The Wall Street crash heralded the Great Depression, Vatican City was established as an independent state, cartoons *Tintin* and *Popeye* made their debut and the first Motion Picture Academy Awards were handed out.

1930

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



New York's **Chrysler Building** opened, the first Soccer World Cup was held and Amy Johnson flew solo from England to Australia.

1931

"The Star-Spangled Banner" became America's national anthem, New Delhi became India's capital city, the **Empire State Building** was opened, Thomas Edison died and the electron microscope was invented.

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



•1929•

The sale of Poulson's Hecla Iron Works was recorded. "The regret felt at the final severing of the Foundation's ties with our founder's business has been mitigated by the re-establishment of a fixed income from the Poulson fund. For the first time in a long period the Foundation ends the year with no financial deficiency."

The Foundation organized a retrospective exhibition of American painting and architecture to be exhibited at the Royal Academy in Stockholm the following year. At the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York, the Foundation presented a lecture by explorer/humanitarian Fridtjof Nansen. The Schofield Memorial Library, honoring the ASF's second president, opened in the spring.

•1930•

The Foundation was instrumental in arranging an exhibition of stained-glass panels by the eminent Norwegian artist Emanuel Vigeland at the Architectural League in New York.

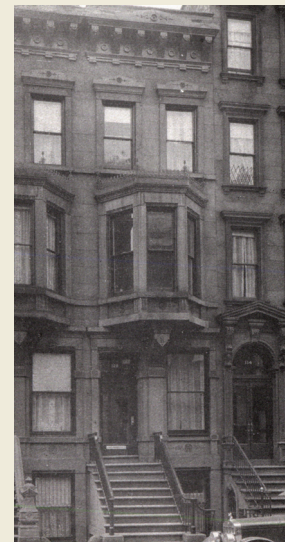
•1931•



The 1930s—a decade starting with an economic depression and ending in a world war—had a profound effect on ASF activities; donations and subscriptions waned but there was no serious curtailment in income from endowment. However, the Foundation was saddened by the death this year of Sweden's

Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, who served as president of ASF's sister organization The Sweden-America Foundation. The Swedish king conferred the Vasa Medal on **Hanne Astrup Larsen**, literary secretary of The Foundation and editor of the *American-Scandinavian Review* in recognition of her services to Swedish literature in the U.S. An exhibition of modern Swedish architecture that was sent to the U.S. by The Sweden-America Foundation, was presented in New York City in collaboration with the Architectural League and then toured the U.S.

•1932•



The Foundation purchased a building at **116 East 64th Street** in Manhattan. It would serve as the headquarters of the ASF and would include the Schofield Library, meeting rooms and space for small exhibitions and gatherings.

The ASF published *The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen* and began a publishing relationship with Princeton University Press.

•1933•

"It is pleasant to state that the financial statement prepared by the auditors shows a surplus in our books for the year 1933," said the Annual Report, "yet this should not cause us to slacken in our efforts to provide more adequate funds for fellowships."

The *American-Scandinavian Review* became a quarterly publication.

•1934•

"The general public is learning more and more to look upon the Foundation as a repository where accurate information on the Scandinavian countries may be obtained and where help is willingly given in the planning of programs and studies dealing with Scandinavian subjects," stated the Annual Report. Two former ASF fellows received prestigious awards: Robert Hillyer (U.S. to Denmark, 1923) of Harvard University won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry and Harald C. Urey (U.S. to Denmark, 1920) of Columbia University received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

1932



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected 32nd President of the U.S., vitamin C was isolated, Charles Lindbergh's baby was kidnapped and later found dead, polaroid photography and the parking meter were invented and the first gasoline tax (one cent per gallon) was introduced in the U.S.

1933



CORBIS

The first Nazi concentration camp was established in Dachau, Germany, **Wiley Post** became the first man to fly solo around the world, the FM radio was invented and prohibition ended in the U.S.

1934



Canada's Dionne quintuplets were born (the first quint to survive infancy), **Donald Duck** made his debut, the Monopoly game was launched by Parker Bros., Bonnie and Clyde were shot dead in Louisiana and Adolf Hitler was named Führer of Germany.

1935

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



Shirley Temple, age 7, became the youngest person to win an Oscar. Penguin published

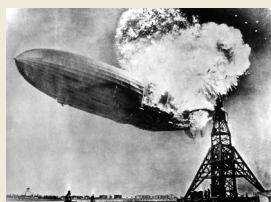
the first paperback, Lawrence of Arabia died, Persia became Iran, airplanes were banned from flying over the White House and Moscow got its first subway.

1936

England's Edward VIII abdicated the British throne and was succeeded by his brother George VI, the BBC launched the first regular television broadcasts, the first issue of *Life* magazine appeared, the summer Olympics in Berlin became the first sports event to be televised, and the new Hoover (formerly Boulder) Dam created the world's largest reservoir (Lake Mead).

1937

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



The Golden Gate Bridge opened in San Francisco, the airship **Hindenburg** exploded on landing in New Jersey, nylon was invented to become the first successful synthetic fiber and Amelia Earhart disappeared in the Pacific on her second attempt to fly around the world.

•1935•

The ASF extended invitations to **C. J. Hambro**, Speaker of the Parliament of Norway and delegate to the League of Nations, to lecture at Princeton, Columbia, Harvard and a half dozen other major American universities.



SCANPIX/SIPA PRESS

•1936•

The 25th anniversary of the incorporation of the Foundation was celebrated at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on April 4, 1936. The event was an auspicious opening to ASF's second quarter-century and speakers emphasized the part the Foundation had played in binding the U.S. and Scandinavia together. It was pointed out that the Foundation and its sister societies had through 25 years disbursed in fellowships a sum greater than the original endowment. The Foundation issued the first English translation of a work by the great Danish philosopher Søren Kierkegaard.

•1937•

To celebrate the upcoming 300th anniversary of Swedish immigration to the U.S. an exhibition of Swedish art was opened in New York under the auspices of the Foundation, the Swedish-American Tercentenary Association and a group of American museums. Among objects included were examples of early Swedish art, antique peasant art and oil paintings from the mid-17th to late 19th centuries. In November, Henry Goddard Leach resigned as president and was succeeded the following February by Charles S. Haight.

•1938•

The newly elected president, Charles S. Haight, died suddenly and was succeeded in May by James Creese, who became the 6th ASF president. In November, following Creese's resignation, Henry Goddard Leach was again elected president in order that he might visit the "northern democracies with the full power of the board and consult with sister foundations there." Leach assumed the dual role of president and secretary.

The Foundation sponsored a lecture tour by 10 Swedish scholars to American universities. A total of 263 lectures were delivered in universities and institutions from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

•1939•

The Foundation lecture program was limited to three this year, down from 11 in 1938. One of the speakers was Dr. Edward Hambro, director of the Christian Michelsen Institute in Bergen, who gave 85 lectures to universities and Foreign Policy Association groups on international relations and Scandinavian neutrality. He had this to say when he left for home: "Before I leave the country I wish to thank you for the splendid work done by the lecture bureau of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. My gratitude is mixed with admiration for the efficiency of this newly established branch of your activities."

•1940•

When Denmark and Norway were invaded, there were 12 American fellows and exchange students of the Foundation in Scandinavia—2 in Copenhagen, 2 in Oslo and 8 in Stockholm. By the end of August all had returned home safely save one, who decided to continue his research in Sweden. At the same time there were 65 Scandinavian students still in the U.S.—18 from Denmark, 5 from Iceland, 12 from Norway and 30 from Sweden. Early in the year the Foundation established a special lecture bureau in cooperation with the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., organized by former U.S. President Herbert Hoover. The Bureau sent out 17 lecturers to aid the Finnish Relief Fund in various parts of the country. In January The Icelandic-America Society was formed in Reykjavík.

1938

Nazi troops invaded Austria, about 7,000 Jewish businesses and 300 synagogues were destroyed during Germany's Kristallnacht, the first oil was exported from Saudi Arabia, Nestlé launched instant coffee, *Action Comics* published the first cartoon featuring *Superman*, aviator "Wrong Way" Corrigan took off from New York for California but landed in Ireland instead, and Orson Welles's adaptation of H.G. Wells's *War of the Worlds* caused widespread panic in eastern America, where people thought the country was being invaded by Martians.

1939



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

Both Germany and the Soviet Union invaded Poland, Britain declared war on Germany, Igor Sikorsky made the first successful helicopter, DDT pesticide was invented, General Electric made the first fridge with a freezing compartment and *Gone With the Wind* was released.

1940

Norway surrendered to Germany after two months of desperate resistance, Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky was assassinated in Mexico, British troops evacuated from Dunkirk, the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union and the Auschwitz concentration camp was opened in Poland.

1941

The British sank the *Bismark* (pride of the German navy), the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, causing the U.S. to enter WWII, **Frank Sinatra** made his film debut, *Citizen Kane* premiered and freeze-drying was commercially developed.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

1942

Twenty-six nations signed the Declaration of United Nations in Washington, D.C., the world's first nuclear reactor was built in Chicago and the first nuclear chain reaction was achieved, Mahatma Gandhi appointed Jawaharlal Nehru as his successor in India, and the Nazis decided the final solution to the Jewish problem was to move them into camps and exterminate them.

1943

The Pentagon was dedicated and became the world's largest office building, Mussolini stepped down in Italy, the Big Three (Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin) met in Tehran, Iran, and Frank Sinatra officially started his solo career by leaving Harry James's band and signing with Columbia Records.

•1941•



When Norwegian writer and Nobel laureate **Sigrid Undset** was the guest of honor at an ASF luncheon she said: "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."

•1942•

By 1942, more than 1,000 fellows and scholars (250 Americans, 392 Swedes, 222 Danes, 159 Norwegians and 54 Icelanders) had participated in the ASF's educational exchange programs. No new fellows were sent to the U.S. from Denmark, Norway or Sweden because of the war, but scholars from Iceland, who had traditionally studied in the other Nordic countries, began coming to American colleges and universities.

The King Haakon Birthday Fund of \$50,000 was presented to the ASF at His Majesty's suggestion by the American Friends of Norway.

•1943•

As one example of the cooperation of alumni with the cause of freedom, ASF sent the applications of more than 100 American former fellows willing to volunteer for rehabilitation work in Europe to Herbert H. Lehman, director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, as well as a banker, politician and former governor of New York State.

•1944•

The Foundation arranged, in New York, the first Nobel Prize ceremonies held outside Sweden and Norway. They were held, according to tradition, on December 10th, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The awards were for the years 1943 and 1944. The ceremonies were held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on invitation of the Nobel Foundation. Prizes went to five Americans, two Danes and one Hungarian working in Sweden. Messages were read from the President of the United States and the King of Sweden. Among nearly 700 persons present were scientists from all parts of the country, including about 100 who came as guests of honor of the Nobel Foundation, 16 of whom were Nobel laureates. The event was broadcast in four languages to several countries.

•1945•

The ASF's Annual Report recorded that "our offices in four Scandinavian countries burst into renewed activity after the end of the war. They are sending us students on every plane and ship and letters and radiograms nearly every day."

The Foundation appointed 52 fellows from Sweden, 41 from Norway, 33 from Denmark and sent two American fellows to Scandinavia.

•1946•

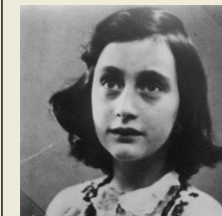


CORBIS

This year saw the greatest student activity in the history of The American-Scandinavian Foundation—434 fellows were appointed, 27 to Scandinavia and 407 to the U.S. Estimating that it requires an average of \$2,000 for a student to go overseas for an academic year, this means that about \$1 million were involved in the interchange of students conducted by the Foundation this year. At the

Foundation's annual dinner the first ASF Gold Medal was bestowed on **Crown Princess Märtha of Norway**.

1944



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

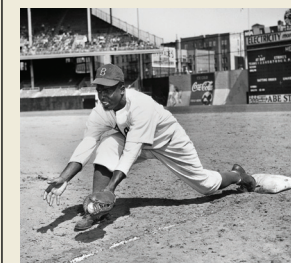
Iceland declared its independence, the U.S. launched the USS *Missouri* as the world's largest warship, **Anne Frank** was found in Amsterdam and Glenn Miller's plane disappeared on the way from England to Paris.

1945

Roosevelt died, Mussolini was executed, Hitler committed suicide, VE Day ended the war in Europe, the United Nations was established, Alexander Fleming won the Nobel Prize in medicine for the discovery of penicillin and France gave women the right to vote.

1946

Churchill coined the term "Iron Curtain," the League of Nations died, Juan Peron was elected Argentine president, the Brooklyn Dodgers signed **Jackie Robinson** as the first black player in big-league baseball, and Japan and Italy extended the right to vote to women.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

1947

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



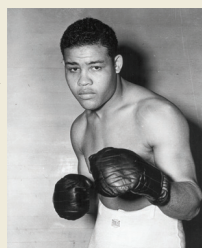
India won independence, the Dead Sea scrolls were found, Princess Elizabeth married Philip Mountbatten, the Marshall Plan aided Europe's recovery and Thor Heyerdahl's **Kon-Tiki** raft crossed the Pacific and showed that South Americans could have migrated west to the South Pacific.

1948

Columbia Records introduced the first long-playing records, Soviets blockaded West Berlin and the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1949

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC



The German Democratic Republic was established, **Joe Louis** retired after 11 years and 11 months as world heavyweight boxing champion, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed creating NATO and Eire left the British Commonwealth to become the Republic of Ireland.

•1947•

Denmark's King Christian X, a royal patron of the Foundation since 1912, died. He was succeeded by King Frederick IX, who also became an ASF patron. Dr. Henry Goddard Leach submitted his resignation as president of the ASF. He was succeeded by Lithgow Osborne immediately upon the latter's return from serving as U.S. ambassador to Norway. Dr. Leach consented to become President Emeritus and to act as editor of the *American-Scandinavian Review* and of books. During the year, Leach gave 95 lectures in the U.S. and 46 in Canada. The Foundation held its fourth commemorative Nobel dinner at the Starlight Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, with 518 in attendance. Speeches were given by Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Observatory and Allen W. Dulles, President of the Council on Foreign Relations, acting as toastmaster.

•1948•

It was emphasized that the strategic position of the Scandinavian countries in any war, cold or atomic, is only too obvious—"We must understand even more clearly than hitherto the ways of thought of the Scandinavian people; and they, ours," said president Osborne. "We must also provide them with the maximum amount of spiritual aid and encouragement to steel them in their gallant stand against the tirade, invective and slander which pours over them from the East." For the first time, the ASF assisted in the administration of two special projects for American students—the course at the University of Stockholm, then in its third year, and the new American Graduate School in Denmark.

•1949•

The practical training program, set up in the 1920s for Industrial Fellows and revived after WWII with U.S. Department of State authorization to provide temporary visas for trainees and specialists, took a giant leap forward. Implementing the Immigration and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the U.S. State and Justice departments approved a new Exchange Visitor Visa, and in 1949 the ASF became the first private-sector organization authorized to conduct exchange-of-people programs.

•1950•

The Foundation lost a good friend and royal patron with the death of Sweden's King Gustaf V.

Foundation efforts to obtain American students for the Stockholm Graduate School for English Speaking Students were highly successful; 89 applicants were obtained from 26 states. A total of 32 were admitted despite unsettled world conditions that caused many to withdraw because of recall to the armed services.

A new ASF headquarters building was purchased at 127 East 73rd Street in New York on January 30.

The Foundation celebrated its 40th anniversary with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Norway's Crown Prince and Crown Princess Märtha were special guests of honor. Speakers included Hamilton Holt, President Emeritus of Rollins College and the only original ASF trustee still active, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The ASF Music Center was established through the cooperation of music performing-rights societies in the individual Nordic countries. Under the supervision of David Hall, it was to continue for several years to interest American conductors, musicians and record manufacturers in Scandinavian music.

ASF expanded its trainee program by sending American trainees to the Scandinavian countries for the first time.

•1951•

King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden consented to succeed his late father as ASF Patron.

As one of the first fruits of the Music Center's labors, a concert was arranged at Carnegie Hall April 2, 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 part of New York music history because of the tragic sudden death of Mr. Barere while playing the Grieg Piano Concerto.

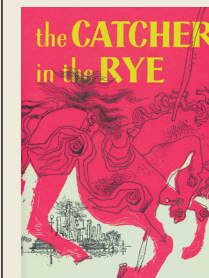
Henry Goddard Leach resigned as editor of the *American-Scandinavian Review* and the ASF book publications. He was succeeded by Erik J. Friis, associate editor and director of the publication division.

1950



NATIONAL GENERAL PICTURES/PHOTOFEST

The Soviets developed a nuclear bomb, the Indian Republic was formed, an assassination attempt was made on President Truman and the **Peanuts** comic strip was introduced.



1951

The peace treaty was signed with Japan, the world's first nuclear power opened in Idaho, Libya gained independence from Italy and J. D. Salinger's **The Catcher in the Rye** was published.

1952

Britain tested its first nuclear bomb, Dwight Eisenhower won the election to become U.S. president, the first open-heart surgery was a success and Helsinki, Finland, hosted the 15th Summer Olympics.

1953

Elizabeth II was crowned Britain's new queen, **Sir Edmund Hillary**, left, (with Tenzing Norgay) conquered Mt. Everest, the Soviets got the hydrogen bomb and the first Kinsey Report on human sexual behavior was published.



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

•1952•

Edgar Bergen, the American ventriloquist/comedian of Swedish descent, donated funds to bring three Scandinavian humorists to study American humor.

The Foundation was honored by visits to its headquarters of two Scandinavian prime ministers—Tage Erlander of Sweden and Oscar Torp of

Norway. Another distinguished visitor was Paal Berg, former Chief Justice of Norway's Supreme Court and leader of the Norwegian underground during WWII.

•1953•

Norway's **Trygve Lie** (right) stepped down as Secretary General of the United Nations. He had served in that post with great distinction since the U.N. was established. Sweden's **Dag Hammarskjöld** (left) was unanimously elected to succeed him.

**•1954•**

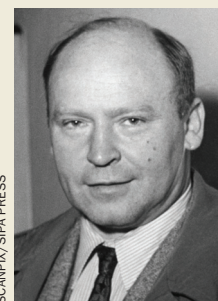
An exhibition of a collection of paintings in gouache by the late Prince Eugen of Sweden was held at ASF headquarters. Only a few works by Prince Eugen had ever been shown in the U.S. before (including two in the landmark 1912 Scandinavian Art Exhibition sponsored by the ASF). The Foundation initiated Danish, Norwegian and Swedish language courses, arranged in cooperation with the College of the City of New York.

Sweden's world-famous composer Karl-Birger Blomdahl arrived in the U.S. on a visit arranged by the Music Center under the terms of an ASF fellowship.

•1955•

A new scholarship fund, honoring Henrik Kauffmann, Danish ambassador to the U.S., widened the scope of the Foundation's exchange program between the U.S. and Denmark, and the formation of a committee to establish the Crown Princess Märtha Friendship Fund gave promise of a similar extension in regard to Norway.

Under ASF auspices, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, delivered lectures in Denmark, Norway and Sweden on "The American Negro in the Last Half Century."

•1956•

SCANPIX/SIPA PRESS

In terms both of expanded program and of increased financial resources, this year was considered one of the Foundation's most successful. One important step was the expansion of the Foundation's trainee program to include Finland.

Two new funds were received in support of exchange with Norway: The Crown Princess Märtha Friendship Fund,

contributed by many individuals, and the Haakon Styri Fund, established by a bequest from the late trustee.

Time magazine chose as "Man of the Year" the prominent Swedish meteorologist **Gustav Rossby**, an ASF fellow to the U.S. Weather Bureau in 1926. A nine-foot statue of Hans Christian Andersen and a two-foot-tall "ugly duckling" were placed in New York's Central Park, partly with ASF funding.

1954

The U.S. tested the first hydrogen bomb (1,000 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima), Texas Instruments made the first transistor radio, the U.S. Senate condemned Senator Joe McCarthy and Elvis Presley performed on the radio for the first time.

1955

Actor James Dean and artist Jackson Pollock died in separate car crashes. West Germany became a member of NATO. *Guinness Book of World Records* was published for the first time. The U.S. Immigration Center on Ellis Island in New York was closed. Graham Greene's *The Quiet American* was published. The Brooklyn Dodgers won the World Series of Baseball. The AFL and CIO merged.

1956

CORBIS

Eero Saarinen designed the U.S. Embassy in London, Jorn Utzon designed the Sydney Opera House and Prince Rainier married actress Grace Kelly. The *Andrea Doria* sank in the Atlantic after colliding with the *Stockholm*. The Red Army invaded Hungary to put down an anti-Soviet revolution.

1957

The Soviets launched Sputnik I, the first artificial earth satellite. Norway's **King Haakon VII** died and was succeeded by his son Olav V. Jack Kerouac's *On the Road*



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

and Dr. Seuss's *The Cat in the Hat* appeared. Notable deaths included those of composer Jean Sibelius, conductor Arturo Toscanini and Senator Joseph M. McCarthy. The International Geophysical Year was proclaimed by 67 cooperating nations.

1958

Alaska became the 49th state of the Union. Brazil beat Sweden to take the World (soccer) Cup. The U.S. established NASA. Van Cliburn won the Tchaikovsky Piano Competition in Moscow. Truman Capote's *Breakfast at Tiffany's* appeared.

•1957•



A generous grant made it possible to send two speakers, Dr. John R. Dunning, Dean of the Columbia University School of Engineering (speaking on the peaceful uses of atomic energy), and Colonel **Bernt Balchen** (lecturing on the strategic importance of the Arctic to Iceland). It also enabled Halldór Laxness, Icelandic winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, to make an extensive lecture tour of the United States.

As the Foundation continued to expand programs involving Finland, it received a grant of \$140,000 from the Ford Foundation for a four-year program that would support study visits in the U.S. by 50 young Finnish leaders and similar visits to Finland by 24 Americans.

•1958•



Thor Heyerdahl (left, with Lithgow Osborne), noted Norwegian explorer and author of *Kon-Tiki* fame, was guest of honor at a reception in the headquarters building in connection with the publication of his most recent book *Aku-Aku*.

At another ASF reception, to which all Finnish trainees in the New York area had been invited, Foundation President Raymond Dennett declared that "the Foundation is now entering a new era in beginning extended cooperation with yet another Northern country."

The Foundation acted as co-sponsor of the second U.S. tour of the Danish National Orchestra of the State Radio. Forty concerts were given throughout the country.

Adlai E. Stevenson, former governor of Illinois and two-time U.S. presidential candidate, was a honorary Foundation fellow to Finland for public policy.

•1959•

The Finnish Exchange Program, financed by the Ford Foundation, completed its third year of activity. At the close of the year, 30 Finnish leaders had visited the U.S. and returned to Finland and two more were still traveling in this country.

Hans Christian Sonne, an ASF trustee since 1928, retired as Foundation treasurer and was awarded the Scandinavian Gold Medal.

•1960•



The Bernadotte Fund was established, and at year end, the ASF received word that it would be the recipient of a bequest of nearly \$2 million from Winifred Thord-Gray. These additions subsequently enabled the ASF to significantly expand its

exchange activities, particularly between the U.S. and Sweden.

In celebration of the Foundation's 50th anniversary, a program of festivities and projects was carried out involving royal visits and a new program of financing, fund-raising and membership drives. Also, the scope of ASF activities was formally extended to include Finland. In September, Norway's Crown Prince Harald attended a reception at which Eleanor Roosevelt related some charming experiences she had shared with the Crown Prince during his stay in the U.S. during World War II. In October, **King Frederik IX** and **Queen Ingrid** of Denmark attended another reception at which the guest speaker was **Adlai E. Stevenson**, appearing as a representative of the Foundation's fellows.

Commenting on ASF accomplishments during its first half-century, U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter had this to say: "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."

1959

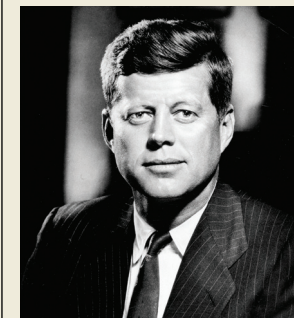
Fidel Castro became premier of Cuba. Hawaii became the 50th U.S. state. New York's Guggenheim Museum was opened and architect Frank Lloyd Wright, tenor Mario Lanza and singer Billie Holiday died. **Ingemar Johansson**



AP IMAGES

defeated Floyd Patterson to win the world heavyweight boxing championship. Twelve countries, including the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., signed a treaty to preserve Antarctica. A Swiss referendum denied women the right to vote. The U.S. Postmaster-General barred D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* from the U.S. mail.

1960



THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NYC

John F. Kennedy was elected president. OPEC (the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) was established in Baghdad. Movie actor Clark Gable died.



The ASF Emblem

The Viking ship emblem has been with the Foundation almost since the beginning. According to Bruce Kennett, a New Hampshire designer who is writing a biography of the well-known graphic artist William Addison Dwiggins, the latter drew the emblem (in two versions) in July of 1914. The order came from the eminent Boston printer and typographer Daniel Berkeley Updike, who had a select group of artists he turned to to illustrate his many books, sheet music and diplomas. Dwiggins was a great favorite from 1906 to about 1920. Exactly who initiated the order from the Foundation remains unknown.

Dwiggins (1880-1956) was one of the foremost graphic designers of his day and established the look and feel of more than 350 books for Alfred A. Knopf books from 1926-1956. He designed eight books by the Norwegian Nobel Prize winner Sigrid Undset and single books for other famous Scandinavian authors such as Olav Duun, Aksel Sandemose, Johannes V. Jensen, Knut Hamsun and Frans Bengtsson. He also designed a dozen typefaces, including Caledonia and Electra. He created the original logo for General Motors and is said to be the one who coined the term “graphic designer.”

Kennett admires the “power and life force,” the “coherence of spirit” and the “evocative lettering” in Dwiggins’s Foundation emblem.



The Story of The American- Scandinavian Foundation

A number of factors prevailing at the onset of the 20th century created a natural spawning ground for the creation of idealistic organizations. Earlier, bodies devoted to binational or international cultural cooperation were almost non-existent. However, the zeal that normally attends entry into a new century and the excitement of rapidly expanding technology helped to foster widespread optimism. Before that decade had ended, for example, the Carnegie Endowment for World Peace and the World Peace Foundation had been established and there was a growing enthusiasm for what was widely described as a world peace movement on both sides of the Atlantic. But the idea of creating a non-governmental organization devoted to cultural exchange between the United States and

a group of foreign countries at that time was completely new and untried.

This was when a group of visionary Scandinavian immigrants, each successful in their own pursuits in their adopted country, banded together in the cause of promoting greater understanding between their respective Scandinavian countries and the U.S. They were idealistic, firm in their convictions, and together with a group of like-minded Americans, determined to establish a private organization to realize their ambitions. This was the genesis of what became, first, the American-Scandinavian Society and, subsequently, the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

The following pages describe the origins of the ASF followed by a chronological capsule history of its first 100 years.

The Origins

BETWEEN THE SUMMER OF 1907 and Christmas 1913 a group of Scandinavian-Americans and Americans with a strong interest in Scandinavia organized, first, an educational exchange program between the United States and the Scandinavian countries (then Norway, Denmark and Sweden) and, finally, The American-Scandinavian Foundation.

During those formative years the organizers developed the programmatic, financial and institutional guidelines within which the ASF has since operated. The Foundation, of course, has modified and expanded its work throughout the decades, reflecting in part the history of the U.S. and the Scandinavian countries. Nevertheless, the Foundation remains remarkably similar to its structure and work from its first decade. By 1914, the Foundation had established its exchange program, its publications division, its distinctive membership concepts, its funding procedures, its cooperation with Scandinavian

officials and its sponsorship of exhibitions, lectures and performing artists. The Foundation rests on footings laid early and well.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation superseded and eventually incorporated the American-Scandinavian Society. New York University professor Carl Lorentzen, the founding father of the Society was, therefore, the organizational founding father of the Foundation. In the summer of 1907, Lorentzen, influenced by an exchange of professors between the U.S. and Germany, contacted C.A. Hageman, director of the Technical High School of Denmark, about the possibility of establishing a similar exchange between the U.S. and Denmark.

The three men agreed that the exchange program should include Norway and Sweden.

Encouraged by Hageman's positive response, Lorentzen enlisted the aid of Frederick Lynch, former pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, associate editor of *Christian Work*, and, like Lorentzen, an active member of the Danish-American Society. Together, Lynch and Lorentzen asked another member of the Danish-American Society, Niels Poulson, a native Dane and founder of the Hecla Iron Works, to join in the project. Significantly, the three men agreed that the exchange program should include Norway and Sweden. By Christmas 1907, the three had completed arrangements for the exchange and raised the money to finance a lecture series by Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

In April 1908, MacCracken lectured at the universities of Lund, Christiania (now Oslo) and Copenhagen. King Frederick VIII of Denmark and King Haakon VII of Norway gave audiences to MacCracken. Five months later, Butler lectured at the University of Copenhagen and invited the faculty to select one of its members for a guest professorship at Columbia University for the academic year 1909-1910, with the host university paying the expenses. Therefore, despite their participation in the Danish-American Society, Lorentzen, Lynch and Poulson established the principle of an exchange that included all the Scandinavian countries, raised funds from several sources, obtained recognition from the Scandinavian kings and established ties with the academic community.

Encouraged by obvious success, Lorentzen hosted a meeting on November 6, 1908, at his home on 125 East 30th Street to discuss the formation of an American-Scandinavian Society. All 14 persons present favored the idea: an organization to promote and administer an educational exchange program. Lynch agreed to chair a temporary committee of five persons. Lorentzen

sent out invitations for a founding luncheon scheduled for November 21 at the Hotel Astor. He sent a special invitation to Niels Poulson, who had not attended the meeting in Lorentzen's home.

At the luncheon, Reverend Lynch presided and Lorentzen presented the first speech on behalf of organizing a society. Following other speeches and discussion, the group adopted the constitution and slate of officers the temporary committee had prepared. The newly formed American-Scandinavian Society elected Nicholas Murray Butler as president; Poulson, Lynch and Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor William Hovgaard as vice presidents, and Lorentzen as secretary and treasurer. Other officers included two auditors, 18 trustees and 15 members of an advisory council, including persons from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California.

Quickly and ambitiously the Society acted to implement its founding objectives.

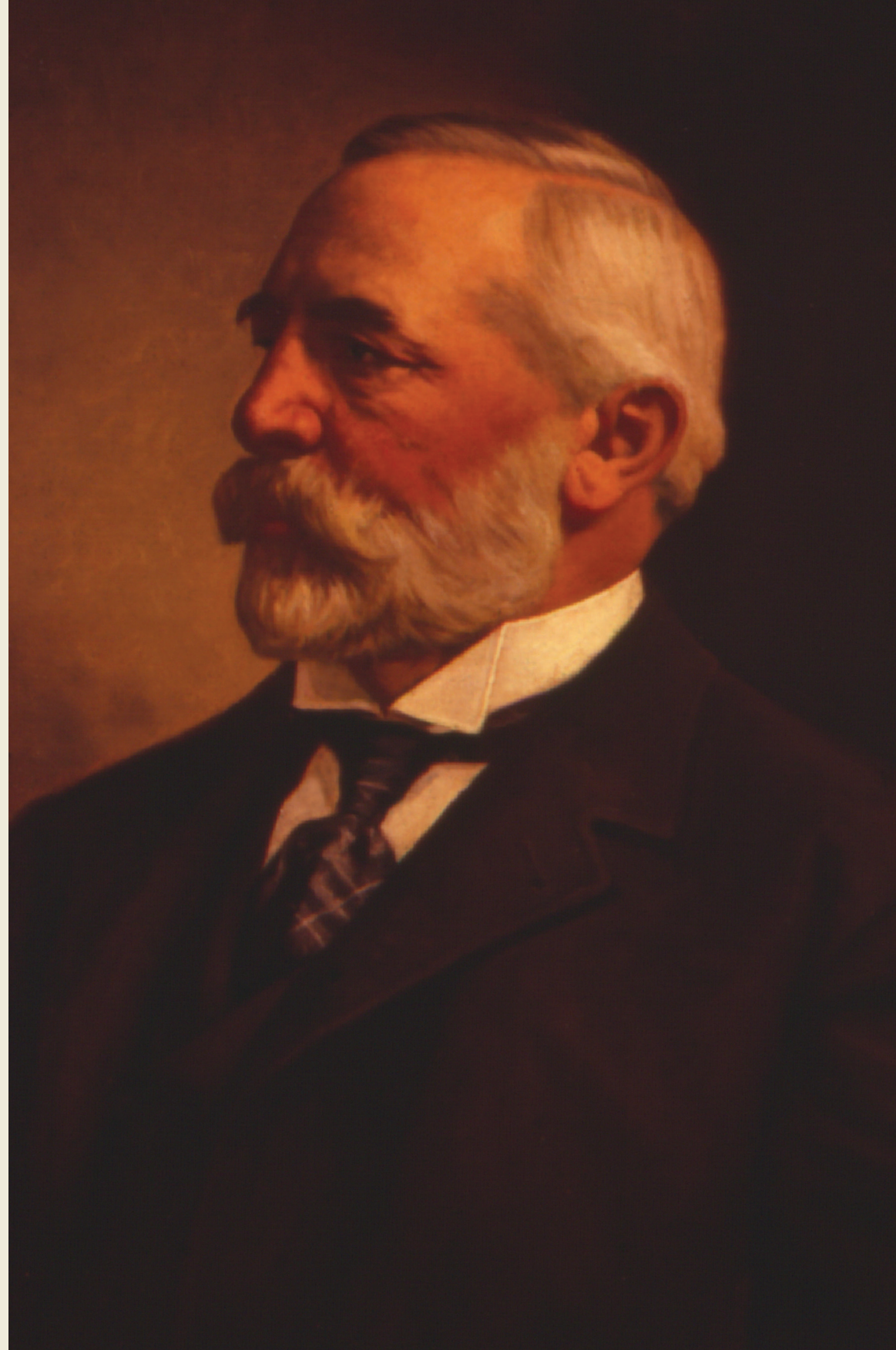
The Society pursued the cultivation of closer relations between the Scandinavian countries and the U.S. and the strengthening of bonds among Scandinavian Americans. The founders believed these activities would result in a wider knowledge of Scandinavian culture among Americans, improved relations between Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the U.S. and an enhanced prospect for world peace.

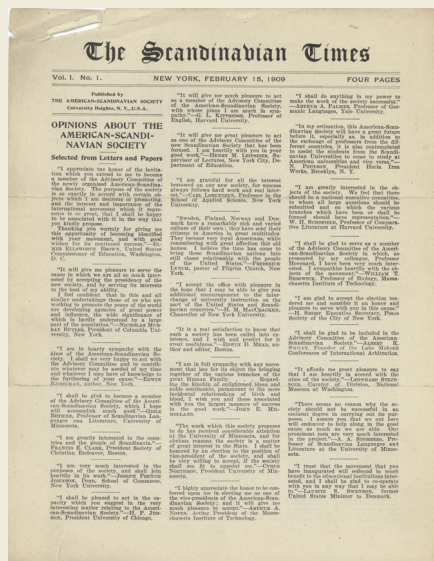
Many of the founders of the Society viewed their work as a supplement to the international peace movement, which in 1907 enjoyed a wide support and attention in the Western World. Both Lorentzen and Lynch were active members of the Peace Society of New York, the latter serving as president. Lorentzen believed that "the aims of the American-Scandinavian Society are identical with those principles of Peace and Arbitration that every year are put forth by the famous Lake Mohonk Conferences."

Emil F. Jonson, president of the United Swedish Societies of New York and one of 14 persons present at the first organizational meeting of the Society, later declared: "I was associated with the movement from the very beginning . . . hence it is of my own knowledge that I state that the Society was formed as an ally of the Peace Society." The third vice president of the newly established Society, after Poulson and Lynch, was Hovgaard, a professor of warship construction and design and a former captain in the Danish navy.

Nicholas Murray Butler exhibited a significant interest in international movements for peace and better understanding among the peoples of the

Although he died within a year, Niels Poulson is considered the principal founder of the ASF.



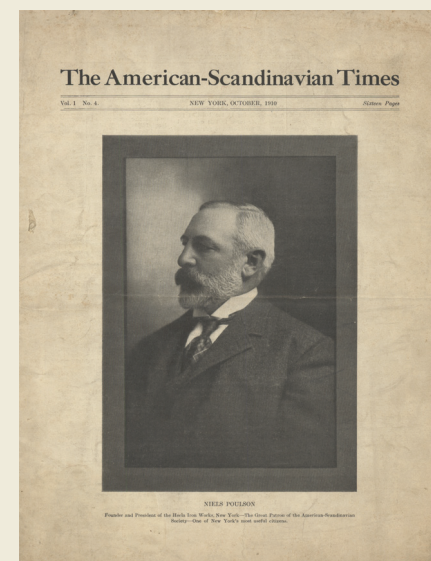
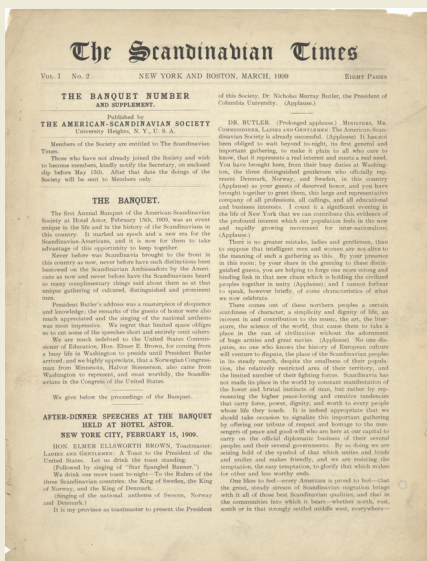


The American-Scandinavian Society published its first issue of *The Scandinavian Times*

world. He was a past president of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration and of the American branch of the Conciliation Society and, in 1907, served as president of the Peace Congress that met at Carnegie Hall. In his written acceptance of the Society presidency he expressed this sentiment: "I feel confident that in this and all similar undertakings those of us who are working to promote the peace of the world are developing agencies of great power and influence."

QUICKLY AND AMBITIOUSLY THE SOCIETY ACTED TO implement its founding objectives. Trustee Emil F. Johnson proposed a program to bring Scandinavian students to the U.S. for post-graduate training; the board of trustees endorsed the idea enthusiastically. In January 1909, Niels Poulson donated money to bring a Danish technical student to the U.S. His Norwegian-born business partner, Charles M. Eger, offered to finance a Norwegian student, and seven Swedish-Americans underwrote the expenses of a Swedish student. Because Poulson suggested that the students enroll at the Carnegie Technical Schools in Pittsburgh, Society vice president Lynch contacted Andrew Carnegie.

As a result, the Carnegie Technical Schools invited the three Scandinavians to be guest students for the coming year, a status that carried a remission of tuition fees. In April, Professor Otto Jespersen of the University of Copenhagen wrote to Butler asking for assistance from the Society to enable a Danish graduate student to study comparative literature at Columbia University.



(soon changed to *The American-Scandinavian Times*) on February 15, 1909.

Butler spoke to Poulson, who agreed to subsidize the student for a year. In September 1909, therefore, four students arrived in the U.S. from Scandinavia and inaugurated the Society's student exchange program.

The founder of the Hecla Iron Works, Niels Poulson was known for his generosity.

Also in September, Jespersen, a distinguished philologist and phonetician, landed in New York to spend the academic year 1909-1910 at Columbia, according to Butler's previous arrangements. Jespersen also presented guest lectures at the universities of California, Chicago and Harvard and at Wellesley College. Meanwhile, Columbia professor S.T. Dutton lectured at the universities of Christiania and Lund during September and October 1909. Sponsored by the Society, Dutton met the king of Norway and dined with the Danish royal family.

In addition to developing its faculty and student exchange programs, the Society started publication of a newsletter, *The Scandinavian Times*, on February 15, 1909. The first issue carried opinions about the Society, excerpts from letters and newspapers, a two-part article by Hovgaard on Society programs and peace-movement relations, and a page of general information about Scandinavia. Coinciding with the date of publication, the Society held its first annual banquet, at the Hotel Astor. Four hundred persons attended.



Coinciding with the first publication of *The Scandinavian Times*, the Society held its first

annual banquet at New York's Hotel Astor, on February 15, 1909, with 400 attendees.

Meanwhile two Society members from Boston, Hovgaard and William Henry Schofield, professor of comparative literature at Harvard and member of the Society's first board of trustees, had organized a chapter of the Society in Boston. The second issue of *The Scandinavian Times* listed both New York and Boston under the Society's name.

At its May meeting, the Society announced that Poulson had offered to underwrite for one year the salary of its secretary and that Lorentzen had agreed to take leave of absence from his professorship at N.Y.U. to serve as secretary. The Society also announced that it had rented office space in the offices of the Peace Society at 507 Fifth Avenue, and that it would send Lorentzen as representative to the international peace congress scheduled to meet in Stockholm in August.

By its first anniversary in November 1909 the Society enjoyed recognition and support for its programs from the Scandinavian monarchs, the universities and press in Scandinavia and the U.S. and from hundreds of individuals in the U.S. The Society had an office and a full-time executive secretary. It had viable programs and a promising future. Two months later, Poulson added a permanent financial base to the Society by donating \$100,000 worth of bonds that paid five percent annual interest until maturing in 1924.

IN JANUARY 1910, POULSON WAS A MONTH AWAY FROM HIS 67TH birthday and known for his success as founder of the Hecla Iron Works in Brooklyn, New York. He also enjoyed a reputation for generosity.



Frederick Lynch, an American educator, former pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, associate editor of *Christian Work* and an active member of the American-Scandinavian Society, became the first president of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. He served in that post until 1916 and was succeeded by William Henry Schofield. He was also a charter board member.

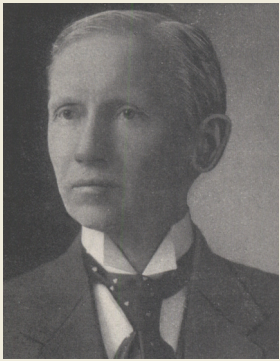


In 1909 money had been donated to enable three technical students (from Denmark, Sweden and Norway) to study in the U.S. Poulson suggested the Carnegie Technical Schools in Pittsburgh, so Frederick Lynch conferred with Andrew Carnegie, with the result that the three students were invited there, tuition free, for the coming year.

Born near Horsens, Denmark, he emigrated to the U.S. at the age of 21 after obtaining training in architecture and construction. The first four years in his adopted country he worked in Washington, D.C.—two years as a mason and another two years as a draftsman in an architectural office. Next, he moved to New York City and spent eight years with the Architectural Iron Works, heading its architectural and engineering department for seven years. During this period he was chief engineer for building Grand Central Station. In 1876, he started a small firm of his own. After it grew, he formed a partnership with Charles M. Eger, a Norwegian immigrant. Finally, in 1897, the partners incorporated as the Hecla Iron Works.

Poulson's firm specialized in high-quality ornamental ironwork and pioneered in electro-plating, plastic pattern work and galvano-plastic. Examples of the firm's work include the kiosks above subway entrances on New York streets and the ironwork on the Hotel St. Regis and the old Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

Poulson's business success provided him with a fine all-metal house, servants and sufficient income to encourage Scandinavian-American cultural efforts, an activity in which he believed deeply. Despite his Danish origins and loyalty, he maintained a pan-Scandinavian perspective, as did many Danes, Norwegians and Swedes at that time. Danes, Norwegians and Swedes,



William Hovgaard, a native of Aarhus, Denmark, and a designer of warships, resigned his commission in the Danish navy in 1901 to come to the U.S. to become professor of naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to direct American naval construction. When the U.S. entered World War I, he was called to Washington to be technical adviser to the Navy department, where a staff member later stated that Professor Hovgaard contributed more than any other man to the efficiency of the American navy during WWI.

Hovgaard served as Foundation charter trustee from 1911 to 1949 and became a close personal friend of Henry Goddard Leach over a 40-year span until his death. He was the author of the first monograph published by the Foundation, a treatise on the early Norse voyages to America. In 1948, some months after his 90th birthday, He received the Gold Medal of the ASF "for services to America and Scandinavia."

of course, shared common cultural and political values and spoke languages that were mutually comprehensible. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, moreover, the emphasis in the U.S. toward immigrants was one of assimilation, not a cultivation of national heritage. For years Poulson worked with a Norwegian partner; some of his friends, including Butler, were Americans with an interest in all the Scandinavian countries; and during the previous decade, a Swede, Alfred Nobel, had willed his fortune to establish prizes for excellence regardless of the recipients' nationality.

Poulson's endowment insured the permanence of the nation's first organization committed to an international exchange program. His gift, plus the examples set by Columbia University and the Carnegie Technical Schools, influenced other universities to take similar action. Harvard professor Schofield, a member of the Society's original board of trustees, arranged a 10-year agreement for his university annually to exempt from tuition fees three advanced Scandinavian students. The Society would recommend the students from among nominees selected by Scandinavian universities. Hovgaard of M.I.T. and Arthur Hubbell Palmer of Yale, also original Society trustees, helped their universities establish policies similar to Harvard's. Butler committed Columbia to a similar policy. In 1909 and again in 1911, the Lowell Institute of Boston invited a distinguished Swedish scholar to present lectures. Johns Hopkins University invited a Finnish professor.

The fates of both the Society and the Foundation were now at a cross-roads. Poulson's gift presented a legal problem for the Society. Under New York State law only an incorporated society could hold property valued at more than \$10,000. Poulson and the Society's board decided, therefore, to create a foundation with a self-perpetuating board of trustees to direct and

manage the endowment and any future contributions. Under this arrangement the Society would be an advisory body to the Foundation, which, in turn, would grant money to the Society to carry out programs deemed worthy. Everyone involved intended the two organizations to be integrally related. The governor of New York signed the act of incorporation on March 16, 1911, and a month later Poulson transferred the \$100,000 trust fund from the Society to the Foundation.

Shortly thereafter, on May 3, Poulson died of heart failure at the Norwegian Hospital in Brooklyn; he had been in poor health all winter and spring.

Cooperation and integration of activities characterized the two organizations.

At the time of his death he had been a widower for several years. He had no children and only three living relatives. By the will he had made the previous August, he bequeathed \$60,000 to his relatives and more than \$200,000 to servants, employees, friends and charitable institutions in Brooklyn. Poulson willed the remainder of his estate, valued at \$400,000, to The American-Scandinavian Foundation.

THE CREATION OF THE FOUNDATION CHANGED THE STATUS of the Society. At its annual meeting in December 1911, the Society consequently amended its constitution. After restating its objectives, the Society added: "the above aims and purposes to be pursued in cooperation with the American-Scandinavian Foundation." Under Article III, the document listed its "methods," which consisted of making recommendations to the Foundation regarding publications, exchanges, exhibits and lectures.

While it no longer enjoyed an endowment, the Society still maintained its membership and anticipated an increase. In its amended constitution, Article VII stated that "The principal office of the Society shall be in the city of New York." Article VIII made provision for other American-Scandinavian organizations as well as societies in Scandinavia to affiliate with the Society. When established, The American-Scandinavian Foundation consisted solely of a board of trustees. Membership and chapters remained with the American-Scandinavian Society.

For the next two years, cooperation and integration of activities characterized the two organizations. Officers of the Society became officers in the Foundation; some held dual positions. Frederick Lynch, trustee of the Society and an original vice president, became the first president of the Foundation. Carl Lorentzen, secretary of the Society became the Foundation's first secretary. The majority of the charter members of the board of trustees of

the Foundation also served as trustees of the Society. Initially, the Foundation board met jointly with the Society board. The Foundation, furthermore, committed itself to the publication of the *American-Scandinavian Review* only after the Society agreed to subscribe for its members, at a dollar a year per member.

In January, 1913, when the first issue of the *American-Scandinavian Review* appeared, the Foundation and the Society shared the title page, with the Foundation designated as publisher. The Society, on the other hand, defined itself as “an international organization to promote intellectual relations between Americans and the peoples of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.” The title page included an application for membership in the Society. At the time, the Society counted more than 700 members and presented monthly programs. In March, 1913, the Council of the Swedish Historical Society of America voted to affiliate with the American-Scandinavian Society. As an

Shortly thereafter . . . members of the Society thereby became Associates of the Foundation.

affiliate of the Society, each member of the Swedish Historical Society also received a copy of the *American-Scandinavian Review*. For 1913-1914 the Society and the Foundation distributed a joint pamphlet.

Most importantly, the Foundation supported the Society financially. From its incorporation in March 1911, the Foundation paid the Society's office rent, telephone and lighting bills. Both the secretary of the Foundation and his assistant devoted half their time to the Society's affairs. In addition, the Foundation made special grants to the Society for certain of its programs. The most notable example was \$5,000 for the Scandinavian Art Exhibition that the Society sponsored in several cities during 1912-1913.

The existence of two organizations, however, proved awkward, despite a deep mutual sympathy and duplication of officers. One organization consisted of a board of trustees, an office and an endowment fund; the other consisted of more than 1,300 members who volunteered to arrange programs and hospitality, and who purchased publications about Scandinavia. At its May, 1913, meeting, therefore, the Foundation board voted to have the president appoint a committee to discuss with a committee from the Society the future relations of the organizations. The special joint committee concluded that “there appears to be great need of a large international organization through which the Scandinavian Foundation can work more efficiently to promote widespread interest for Scandinavia in America and for America in Scandinavia. . . .” Eventually, the Society's board approved affiliation of the Society with the Foundation; members of the Society thereby became Associates of



William Henry Schofield, a Canadian and a passionate student of international relations, became the second president of the ASF, serving from 1916 until his death in 1920. Prior to his presidency, in his capacity of chairman of the Foundation's committee on foreign relations, he had persuaded the kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden to become patrons of the Foundation, and their foreign ministers to appoint governmental committees to choose annually two students to study in the U.S. as fellows, with stipends from the Foundation.

the Foundation.

To satisfy that need, the joint committee recommended that the Foundation invite anyone who sympathized with its work to become an Associate of the Foundation, at an annual fee of one dollar. The joint committee believed this type of association would attract to the Foundation members from most parts of the U.S. as well as from the Scandinavian countries. The committee report also encouraged “any Scandinavian society in any place in the United States or abroad . . . to affiliate itself with the Foundation” by having its members become Associates. The joint committee recommended further that the Foundation send its *Review* to all Associates free of charge and sell them all other publications at reduced prices.

Thereafter, the Society confined its activity to New York City and vicinity, while the Foundation restricted its activity in the same area and urged prospective Associates from New York to join the Society. The local emphasis of the Society led eventually to its dissolution in February 1919; its members immediately reorganized as the New York chapter of the Foundation. In all but name, of course, the Society had functioned as a chapter of the Foundation since 1913.

By the close of 1913, therefore, the Foundation had fashioned chapters and memberships that, along with its exchange program and sponsorship of occasional lectures and exhibits, set the guidelines for the Foundation's future. Also, in 1913, the Foundation's board authorized publication of two books to inaugurate a program of presenting translations of distinguished Scandinavian

authors and scholarly works about Scandinavia. The book series, combined with *The American-Scandinavian Review*, constituted a publication division that the Foundation continued for many decades. The same continuity proved true regarding support from the Scandinavian monarchs. With the establishment of the Foundation the three countries maintained advisory committees to select candidates for the Society's exchange program. By 1913, Kings Christian X of Denmark, Haakon VII of Norway, and Gustav V of Sweden accepted the Foundation's invitation to become patrons, thus formalizing

I *Founders conceptualized a non-governmental organization to promote a cultural exchange.*

their support. While in Scandinavia for three months late in 1913, Henry Goddard Leach, the Foundation's secretary, helped to form the American Society of Denmark in order to assist the national advisory committee and the work of the Foundation in general.

SINCE 1914, THE FOUNDATION HAS EXPANDED ITS ACTIVITIES, increased its endowments and modified its procedures, but the expansion and changes remain within the structure the founding fathers erected between 1907 and 1913.

The formative years of the Foundation were few. In little more than half a dozen years a small group of persons transformed an interest in Scandinavia into an exchange program, organized a society and established a foundation with support from institutions and corporations as well as additional encouragement from Scandinavia, notably the willingness of monarchs and presidents to serve as patrons. All of this activity had the objective of promoting closer cultural ties between the U.S. and Scandinavia. The founders pioneered in the concept of a non-governmental organization to promote cultural exchange. A century later, the Foundation still embodies the principles, functions and dedication of the formative years.

The writer of the foregoing essay, the eminent historian **Keith Waldemar Olson**, is the author of several books, including the widely admired *Watergate: The Presidential Scandal that Shook America*, published in 2003 by the University of Kansas Press. Olson received his B.A. and M.A. from the State University of New York in Albany and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. In 1986-87, 1993-94 and 2004 he served as Fulbright Professor in Finland and he is an honorary member of the Finnish Historical Society. In May of 2000 the University of Tampere, Finland, awarded him an honorary Ph.D. Olson is professor emeritus at the University of Maryland.

The Early Years

IN HIS BOOK OF MEMOIR ESSAYS, written more than 50 years ago, Henry Goddard Leach, the man who was to so dominate the growth of The American-Scandinavian Foundation during its first half-century that his name became virtually synonymous with the Foundation, had this to say about his recruitment.

"In the autumn of 1911 my professor in Old Norse, William Henry Schofield, returned to Harvard from lecturing at European universities and resumed his intimate friendship with me. He was one of the charter trustees of the newly endowed American-Scandinavian Foundation, and was asked to find a man to come to New York and direct the operation as secretary of the Foundation. As I had already decided that my chief life work was to advance the good relations of America and the Northern lands, I was chosen for this job and became Secretary of the Foundation in September, 1912. Schofield was chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations."

What followed were 10 years of creative service as secretary, which were later followed by 20 years (in two periods) as Foundation president.

Leach was a scandophile able to spread the gospel like few others. His lectures alone, and they numbered in the many hundreds throughout the U.S., Canada and the five Scandinavian countries, were zealous espousals of U.S.-Scandinavian understanding. Whether it was the intention of the founding fathers or Leach took it upon himself to establish administrative leadership we do not know. At any rate, he was an indefatigable driving force from the day he took over the secretary position from Carl Lorentzen, who had been so active in the American-Scandinavian Society.

During 1912 a major ASF undertaking was the appropriation of \$5,000 to support an exhibition of Scandinavian art organized by the American-Scandinavian Society. Thanks particularly to the untiring efforts of Society president John A. Gade the exhibition was a huge success, opening in New York and eventually traveling to a number of other U.S. cities. It included 150 works of art, some of which, like those of Edvard Munch, were shown for first time in the U.S.

In January, 1913, the Foundation published the first issue of its *American-Scandinavian Review*, which was established by the trustees the year before. It is now approaching its own centennial under its current name, the *Scandinavian Review*, appearing three times a year. At the same time the groundwork



It is difficult to imagine that this man, so at ease in his formal elegance, was an avid hiker and mountain climber. As 10-year chairman of the Adirondack Trail Improvement Association **Henry Goddard Leach** climbed 41 of the range's 46 peaks over 4,000 feet in height and wrote affectionately of climbing experiences in the U. S., Canada and Europe. "When afflicted by any malady my surest cure has always been to take to the hills whence cometh my salvation," he once declared.

Of pure English extraction, Leach was often asked what explained his interest in Scandinavia. Apparently, it was an early encounter with Selma Lagerlöf's *A Swedish Country House* and Harvard graduate studies in medieval languages and literature.

After he received his doctoral degree Harvard awarded Leach its largest traveling fellowship to study unpublished medieval manuscripts in Oslo, Copenhagen and Uppsala. His feet first touched Scandinavian soil in August of 1908.

When his two-year sojourn came to an end Leach returned to Harvard, which is where he was teaching when approached for the ASF position. In the words of his colleague James Creese, "Whether a medievalist or a magazine editor, a diplomat without portfolio, a scholar with a green bag of Harvard, or a Park Avenue executive with a heavy attaché case, whether with a pack on his back on an Adirondack trail or beset with decorations at a banquet table, he [Leach] is a man big enough to be seen and heard.

was laid for the regular publication of two series of books—the *Scandinavian Classics*, to embody translations of the best of Scandinavian fiction, and *Scandinavian Monographs*, to be made up of scholarly publications about Scandinavian history, arts, life and letters.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR ALSO MADE ITS mark on the ASF. A long-time editor of the *Review*, Erik J. Friis, described it as follows in his book devoted to the first half-century of the Foundation: "During the First World War the Scandinavian countries were in a difficult position and were indeed fortunate to be allowed to remain neutral. Due to their disrupted trade, however, their populations were in great need of imports of food and other commodities. Trade commissioners were therefore sent from Scandinavia to the United States, and various services to help them in their work were from time to time provided by The American-Scandinavian Foundation. The Foundation also assumed the task of informing and enlightening American readers of the very real contributions made to the Allied cause by Scandinavian shipping firms and other enterprises. In spite of the war the Scandinavian advisory committees continued functioning and appointed scholars for study in America and, similarly, young Americans continued to go to Scandinavia under ASF auspices."

In January, 1917, President Lynch resigned and was succeeded by Professor William Henry Schofield. By that time a great number of Associates had been

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
 H. G. LEACH
 10 RUSSELL HALL
 TEL. CAMB. 1965
 CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

May 14, 1912.

Rev. Frederick Lynch,
 New York.

My dear Dr. Lynch,

I have received your letter of May 13th in which you confirm my appointment by the Trustees of the American Scandinavian Foundation as Secretary for the year ending Dec. 31st 1912, my term of office to begin

This is the letter Henry Goddard Leach sent to Foundation President Frederick Lynch

enrolled, the student exchange program had proven highly successful and the *Review* and the book publications had been firmly established.

With Schofield's death in 1920, the Foundation was deprived of one of its most enthusiastic supporters. His successor, the third ASF president, was the educator Hamilton Holt. Also in that year the *American-Scandinavian Review* became a monthly (having been a bimonthly). The following year the editorship was turned over to Hanna Astrup Larsen, who remained in that

September 1, and salary to be at the rate of \$2500.00 per annum, it being understood that the office is to be permanent if at the end of the year everything is satisfactory to the Trustees and myself.

I accept this appointment because it enables me to devote all my energies to a work which has long been my chief interest, — to aid in promoting the cultural relations between America and Scandinavia. Please accept my thanks both to yourself and to the Trustees.

I shall be in New York to enter upon my duties, September 1st. Meanwhile I hope that you will call upon me if I can be of any service in connection with the work of the Foundation. Looking forward to the pleasure of co-operating with you, I am

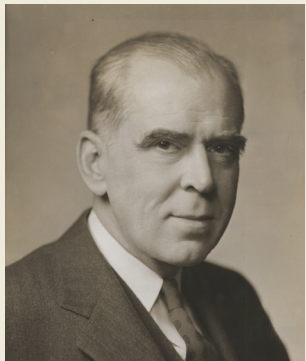
very sincerely yours,
 Henry Goddard Leach

Rev. Frederick Lynch,
 507 Fifth Avenue,
 New York.

accepting his appointment as ASF secretary. Note the impressive starting salary.

position until 1945, having established the *Review's* reputation for literary and cultural quality. Another noteworthy development around this time was the expansion of the ASF Bureau of Information, which had many important tasks during the war years. It had been led by James Creese until his appointment as Foundation secretary, when Anna C. Reque took over.

In 1921 the Foundation enabled an exhibition of works by American artists of Swedish descent to be shown in New York, Stockholm, Malmö,



James Creese served seven years as ASF secretary, terminating with his resignation on February 2, 1929. On that very day he was elected a Foundation trustee, and in 1938 he served a brief term as president, following the unexpected death of Charles S. Haight and prior to the return to the post by the man who probably admired him the most, Henry Goddard Leach. In a tribute to Creese in the *Scandinavian Review* in 1929 Leach said: "We of the Foundation believe, and disinterested experts have told us, that for effectiveness in proportion to its limited financial resources our foundation is not being surpassed by any other international cultural

organizations. Mr. Creese has provided every dollar placed at his disposal with two wings, one of intelligence and one of goodwill. He has made every Foundation dollar do the work of any five political dollars. But we have not had the time or the money to blazon our merits abroad. Someday a sensational journalist is going to discover that an institution which provides \$70,000 a year in stipends for students on an income of \$23,000 is an economic miracle."

Gothenburg and Chicago. The following year *Scandinavian Art* was published as the fifth volume in the series of *Scandinavian Monographs*. There was also a heavy concentration on lectures in the early 1920s. For example, the Foundation enabled Frederik Lynch, Henry Noble MacCracken, the president of Vassar College, and Hamilton Holt to address audiences in Scandinavia and arranged a successful Scandinavian tour for John H. Finley, an editor of *The New York Times* and former Commissioner of Education in New York State. In cooperation with the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the ASF also sponsored a U.S. lecture tour by Norway's famed explorer, statesman and humanitarian Fridtjof Nansen.

What, in a way, was the forerunner of the ASF trainee program, the ASF Industrial Fellowships Program, was established in 1925. Again, as described by Erik J. Friis: "Industrial Fellows were student workers, young men having completed their theoretical training in their homelands and coming over as "interns" in American industry. Actually, the Foundation had, ever since 1920-21, placed a number of young Scandinavians in U.S. business and manufacturing firms, but the new Industrial Fellowships formalized this procedure as an independent program. Nineteen Industrial Fellows from Denmark, Norway and Sweden were named the first year, together with the usual quota of Exchange Fellows and Honorary Fellows. By 1925 the total number of Fellows in all categories had reached a grand total of 400!"

A major Scandinavian event in 1925 in America was the Norse-American Centennial, celebrating 100 years of Norwegian immigration to the U.S. The Foundation participated by entertaining Norway's official representatives.

Festivities were centered in Minnesota and the event was visited by President Calvin Coolidge. The U.S. Post Office commemorated the occasion with the issuance of a five-cent stamp.

In his Annual Report for 1925, President Holt asked the question: "What have we accomplished in these 14 years?" With obvious pride, he answered: "We might say that we have been pioneers in a movement to establish international good-will by educational interchange; for we were the first of the international societies to have that as their sole purpose. But our accomplishment may be stated in more specific terms. We have given to 400 students the means for a year of professional or technical education and foreign experience. It is estimated that two thousand other students, not Fellows of the Foundation, have come to the Foundation for aid and advice in their studies. For these, for public lectures, for journalists, publishers and librarians, we have established a Bureau of Information. . . ."

Founders conceptualized a non-governmental organization to promote a cultural exchange.

With the resignation of Hamilton Holt in 1925 the Foundation once again turned to its stalwart, Henry Goddard Leach, who since his retirement as secretary in 1921 had been editor of *The Forum*, "the magazine of controversy." Among his many immediate tasks was to partake in the unveiling of the John Ericsson monument in Washington, D.C., which was attended by Sweden's Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf in his first U.S. visit. While in New York, the Crown Prince participated in social functions arranged by the Foundation and accepted election as ASF's first Honorary Trustee. Later, in 1929, Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and Crown Prince Olav of Norway also accepted designation as Honorary Trustees.

In the midst of the Depression, president Leach reflected on the financial problems of the times, saying that "it is scarcely needed to state that the report for 1932 will be no exception. Nevertheless, the Foundation has weathered these difficult years and is carrying on all departments of its work although both income and expenditure have been severely curtailed. The drop in voluntary contributions to the Fellowship Fund has been a particularly sharp one, and one which can be viewed with least equanimity."

Despite the tight times, the Foundation was able to make progress in achieving a long envisioned goal—acquisition of its own building to house its office and library. In July of 1932 the choice fell on the residence of Daniel Bacon Esq. at 116 East 64th Street as the one most suited in size and situation to ASF needs. It was able to house the William Henry Schofield Memorial Library, containing about 5,000 volumes. *(continued on page 72)*

Foundation Patrons and Officers 1911-2011

PATRONS

Denmark

1912-1947	His Majesty King Christian X
1947-1972	His Majesty King Frederik IX
1972-present	Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II

Norway

1912-1958	His Majesty King Haakon VII
1958-1990	His Majesty King Olav V
1991-present	His Majesty King Harald V

Sweden

1912-1950	His Majesty King Gustaf V
1950-1974	His Majesty King Gustaf VI Adolf
1975-present	His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf

Finland

1961-1981	His Excellency Urho Kekkonen, President
1982-1994	His Excellency Mauno Koivisto, President
1994-2000	His Excellency Martti Ahtisaari, President
2000-present	Her Excellency Tarja Halonen, President

Iceland

1950-1952	His Excellency Svein Björnsson, President
1952-1968	His Excellency Ásgeir Ásgerisson, President
1968-1980	His Excellency Kristján Eldjárn, President
1980-1996	Her Excellency Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, President
1996-present	His Excellency Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, President

CHAIRMAN

1948-1967	Lithgow Osborne
1968	Charles S. Haight, Jr.
1968-1970	Hans Christian Sonne
1970	Thomas K. Roche
1971-1976	Charles S. Haight, III
1977-1980	C. Peter Strong
1980-1983	Leiv A. Arntzen
1983-1985	Göran F. Holmquist
1985-1988	John R. Nelson
1988-1991	Øivind Lorentzen, Jr.
1991-1995	James K. Howard
1995-2000	Albert R. Dowden
2000-2003	Kristján T. Ragnarsson, M.D.
2003-2006	Christian R. Sonne
2006-2009	Bård E. Bunaes
2009-present	Richard E. Oldenburg and Bernt Reitan

PRESIDENT

1911-1915	Frederick Lynch
1916-1920	William Henry Schofield
1921-1925	Hamilton Holt
1926-1937	Henry Goddard Leach
1938	Charles S. Haight
	James Creese
1939-1946	Henry Goddard Leach
1947-1955	Lithgow Osborne
1956-1959	Raymond Dennett
1960-1961	Lithgow Osborne
1962-1975	C. Peter Strong
1975-1977	Gene G. Gage
1977-1982	David A. Swickard
1982-1988	Patricia A. McFate
1989-1996	Lena Biörck Kaplan
1997-Present	Edward P. Gallagher

SECRETARY

1911	Carl Lorentzen
1912-1921	Henry Goddard Leach
1922-1928	James Creese
1929-1938	Neilson Abeel
1939-1944	Henry Goddard Leach
1945	John B. C. Watkins
1948-1949	Ruth C. Bruce
1950-1953	Richard H. Andrews
1953	Robert A. Hunter
1955-1958	Ruth C. Bruce
1959-1961	C. Peter Strong
1967-1971	Gene G. Gage
1972-1975	Donald E. Askey
1976	Lynn Carter
1977-1978	Stephen Dhondt
1979-present	Lynn Carter

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

1954-1957	Raymond Dennett
1959-1972	C. Peter Strong
1973-1977	Gene G. Gage
1977-1999	Lynn Carter

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

1999-present	Lynn Carter
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Note that the positions of Chairman and Director were introduced in 1948 and 1954, respectively, and that the position of Director was discontinued in 1999 and replaced by Executive Vice President.

The year 1928 marked an innovation in ASF publishing. Until then Foundation books had been issued with the ASF and various university presses as publisher: an arrangement was now initiated with the W. W. Norton & Company whereby it would act as co-publisher of future ASF publications.

Art, publications, student exchange and lecture tours continued to be the four cornerstones of Foundation activities during the 1930s, a decade beginning with a depression and ending with a war. In 1931 the Foundation sponsored an American tour of an exhibition of Swedish architecture that toured the U.S. under the patronage of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf.

In 1933, the *American-Scandinavian Review* became a quarterly, having been a monthly from 1920 to 1931 and then a bimonthly, with a two-year period of appearing 10 times a year.

THE TERCENTENARY OF SWEDISH IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S. was celebrated in 1938. The Foundation had participated in preparations during the previous year when an exhibition of Swedish art sent to the U.S. by the Swedish government opened in New York in late 1937 under the joint auspices of the ASF, the Swedish-American Tercentenary Association and several American museums. Lectures by outstanding Swedish scholars were also delivered at leading American universities and colleges. These were arranged by the ASF.

In 1937, Henry Goddard Leach resigned as Foundation president and was succeeded in 1938 by Charles S. Haight. However, following the latter's sudden death only a few weeks later, James Creese was elected to the office, becoming ASF's sixth president. Even this administration was to be short-lived with Creese's resignation to pursue educational administration. Again, a situation in which Leach was summoned to help, resulting in his second term as president of the Foundation and, typically, he also served as secretary.

In October 1938, J. Sigfrid Edström, the president of the Sweden-America Foundation (who was also president of the International Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the International Olympic Committee) visited the U.S. and worked with Leach in soliciting funds for fellowships to be granted American students for study in Sweden. In November and December, Edström assisted Leach on a similar mission to Sweden, resulting in 11 new fellowships for Swedes in America being added to the original 10.

When a Foundation vice president and trustee died in 1938, his widow, Grace Cummings Bergquist, presented the ASF with the largest single contribution received since the death of Niels Poulson. The amount of the gift was \$10,000, to be used to establish fellowships in memory of her late husband John G. Bergquist.

The Story of the ASF will continue in the Summer issue.

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