

as a discipline in these countries. From the beginning IANLS has had members from Eastern bloc countries. We have received funding from UNESCO that has helped us to invite scholars from Eastern Europe and from the Far East to our meetings, and we would like to strengthen ties with these countries. We would also like to continue the association with UNESCO and with the FILLM.

(d) *Recruitment: the future in Europe, Canada, and the United States.* IANLS is an ageing organization. Its survival depends on its success in recruiting younger members. We would like to consider what measures we might take to bring younger members into the association. As a cross-disciplinary organization we face the problem of seeking members in our respective disciplines.

(e) *The function of the Advisory Board.* The advisory board was instituted by the original statutes of IANLS and was retained in the recent revision of the statutes. The principle behind instituting such a board was to have a board to advise the executive committee. The advisory board has a wider geographical distribution than the executive committee. It is also designed to represent the respective disciplines that make up IANLS: Philosophy, Law, Art, Music, History, Literature, Modern Languages, and so forth. The advisory board meets once every 3 years and is chaired by the vice-president of the organization. The executive committee feels that the advisory board has yet to fulfil its potential as an advisory group. We would like to discuss how we might make the advisory board a more effective part of the organization. When we revised the statutes, we decided unanimously to retain the board as part of the organization. The executive committee also agreed at that time that we must find ways to permit the board to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed.

(f) IANLS has several allied groups that send representatives to our triennial congresses: Neo-Latin organizations from Mexico, Spain, Poland, France, and the United States. In one sense, they share a status similar to the advisory board in that they can give advice to IANLS on matters that concern Neo-Latin studies. But to the extent that they are independent organizations, they have a different relationship to IANLS. We would like to discuss ways to coordinate the activities of these smaller groups with those of the larger organization.

The aim of the expanded meeting envisaged earlier would be to help IANLS function better as an international organization. Our congresses bring together scholars from many nations and from a wide range of disciplines. IANLS attempts to facilitate better understanding between them. It fosters cultural exchange by allowing a cross-section of scholars from the Americas and from Europe and from parts of the third world to meet and to exchange ideas. Neo-Latin Studies are a means to an end. Part of our ultimate aim for IANLS is to foster better international understanding.

<http://fuzzy.arts.kuleuven.ac.be/ianls>

International Association for Scandinavian Studies (IASS)

Elias Bredsdorff, Janet Garton, Anker Gemzøe and David A. Wells

In 1986 Elias Bredsdorff published an early history of the IASS. As this work, *The History of IASS* (Göteborgs universitet, ISBN 91-86270-13-3), graphically illustrates, the history of the IASS is in fact a history of its Study Conferences which preceded the formal establishment of

the Association. This survey of developments until the mid-1980s is substantially indebted to Bredsdorff's work, which contains careful and detailed documentation of the attendance at the conferences and the academic and social events which accompanied them.

The initiative to establish a forum for the growing discipline reflects the postwar optimism of the 1950s which preceded the unprecedented worldwide expansion of the university system reflected in the rapid rise in numbers of participants at the Study Conferences of the 1970s. But the meetings which anticipated the foundation of the IASS seem, in contrast to the later growth of global international conferences, to have all the hallmarks of more exclusive, homely and collegial gatherings of the earlier part of the 20th century. The First International Conference on Scandinavian Studies took place in the University of Cambridge, England, 2–7 July 1956. Invitations had been sent out by the Department of Scandinavian Studies, whose members were Brian W. Downs, Brita Mortensen, Ronald G. Popperwell and Elias Bredsdorff. Harold J. Knight (former head of department) was also a member of the organizing committee, and Ronald Popperwell, who acted as secretary to the conference, deserves mention as the person who took the initiative to organize such a conference. His later commitment to the IASS as its secretary, together with his active engagement in the FILLM, is reflected in his organization of the 1972 International FILLM Congress in Cambridge, England, and his services to another FILLM member-association, the Modern Humanities Research Association, mark him out as a major figure in the raising of the international profile of Scandinavian Studies.

Altogether 65 scholars took part in the 1956 conference, and 13 papers were read, including state-of-the-art reports on the discipline and current writing and perennial topics relating to major authors and the influence of Scandinavian literature on larger subject-areas. The participants included most of the scholars then prominent in the subject. The visitors were accommodated in Trinity College, and the hospitality included a reception at Christ's College by the Master of the College, Brian W. Downs, in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

At a meeting in the Norwegian Kulturkontoret on 18 September 1957 it was decided that a Second International Study Conference should be held under the auspices of the University of Oslo at Nansenskolen in Lillehammer in July 1958, and eight members of the university were invited to act as an organizing committee. The event took place at Lillehammer, Norway, 7–12 July 1958. Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet in the University of Oslo acted as hosts, and in the organizing committee the University of Bergen and Lærerhøgskolen in Trondheim were also represented. The general theme of the conference was 'Eksperiment og fornyelse i nordisk litteratur i det 20. århundre'. Altogether 55 members took part in the conference, including 22 from Norway, 6 from Sweden, and 12 from Great Britain. Ten papers are recorded as having been delivered, broadly related to the conference theme. On the last day it was decided that the next conference should be held in the Netherlands in 1960, and the principle, adhered to ever since, was established that future conferences should alternate between a Scandinavian and a non-Scandinavian country. The Third, Oosterbeek, Conference was held 15–20 August 1960, on the theme of 'Impresjonismen (seinnaturalismen og nyromantikken) i nordisk litteratur 1880–1900 i europeisk lys', attended by 43 participants with a similar background to those at previous conferences but augmented by local Dutch scholars.

By the time of the Fourth Study Conference (University of Århus, Denmark, 14–19 August 1962), on the general theme of 'Revaluations', participation had risen to a total of 99 members from 13 countries, although the number of papers was notably still contained at little over a dozen. But this meeting was chiefly remarkable for the fact that, at the suggestion of Ronald Popperwell, it was agreed to formalize the now well-established International Study Conferences by founding an organization called The International Association for Scandinavian Studies (IASS), and a written Constitution was agreed upon. Following this decision IASS constituted itself with the following International Committee: president: A. H. Smith (University

of London); treasurer: Harald Noreng (University of Bergen); secretary: R. G. Popperwell (University of Cambridge); committee members: Gustav Albeck (University of Århus), Otto Oberholzer (University of Zürich) and Gunnar Tideström (University of Uppsala). The Constitution maintains the pragmatic brevity of its foundation, the Association promotes the development and encouragement of the scholarly discipline at an international level, especially by promoting the regular international conference, preferably alternating between a Scandinavian and a non-Scandinavian country.

The Fifth Conference returned to Great Britain (University College London, 6–10 July 1964). The theme was 'Literary Influence', and participation was maintained at around 80 even for an event outside Scandinavia. The following biennial events showed a rapid rise in participation, with 129 attending the Uppsala Conference (August 1966, on 'Växelverkan mellan skönlitteraturen och andra konstarter'); 154 the Paris Conference (July 1968, on 'Rencontres et courants littéraire franco-scandinaves'); 145 the Bergen Conference (August 1970, on 'Den moderne roman og romanforskning i Norden'); 154 the Kiel Conference (July 1972, on 'Skandinavische Lyrik der Gegenwart'); and 209 the Reykjavík Conference (July 1974, on 'Ideas and Ideologies in Scandinavian Literature since the First World War'). The latter event marked a significant departure from the traditional plenary format with the introduction, in addition to the 17 plenary papers, of six working groups on topics such as Existentialism, Ideas and Ideologies in Children's Literature, the Debate of the Sexes in Literature, Der Marxismus-Leninismus und die Entwicklung der nordeuropäischen Literaturen, Freudianism, and Religious Ideas. Excursions and similar social and cultural events continued to be an important dimension of the organization, and each successive Conference saw a renewal of the committee membership of the IASS with continuity provided by the offices of Treasurer and Secretary.

From the Eleventh Conference (Ghent, August 1976) onwards the need to accommodate the increasing number of academics in the field with their ever greater specialization led to an increasing focus on sectional communications taking place simultaneously, with a choice of offerings on one or more topics. At Espoo, Finland (1978) there were, according to Bredsdorff, 'usually three at a time in three different lecture rooms', but by August 1980 in Greifswald, GDR, the record shows, in addition to 15 plenary communications, eight papers being read simultaneously in eight different lecture rooms, with an elaborately planned choice of partly overlapping excursions reflecting the fragmentation of the conference and indeed of international conferences in general. Such a trend is, however, a significant consequence of the success of an event which in the course of a generation had established itself as the major global representation of Scandinavian Studies.

As the conference has grown and diversified, the relative unanimity of the early days has not always prevailed. There have been clashes about methodology and about topics – most memorably a debate in 1976 about the marginalization of women's writing, at which a resolution to hold a conference on that topic was narrowly defeated. And there was a 'palace revolution' in Greifswald in 1980, in which a new secretary and treasurer were elected: Janet Garton (University of East Anglia) and Leif Mæhle (University of Oslo). Janet Garton remained secretary until 1998, when Malan Marnersdóttir (University of Tórshavn) took over; the post of treasurer was discontinued in 1998.

The biennial pattern has remained uninterrupted with Study Conferences, sometimes coordinated with other colloquia and symposia on Scandinavian topics, in Odense (1982, on 'Kortprosaen som genre i nordisk litteratur fra H. C. Andersens eventyr til den moderne novelle'), Seattle (1984, on 'Scandinavian Literature in a Transnational Context: Reception, Translation, Migration'), Gothenburg (1986, on 'The Modern Breakthrough in Scandinavian Literature 1870–1905'), Zurich and Basel (1988, on 'Nordische Romantik'), Trondheim (1990, on 'Modernismen i skandinavisk litteratur som historisk fenomen og teoretisk problem'),

Budapest (1992, on 'Literature as Resistance and Counter-Culture'), Reykjavík (1994, on 'Litteratur og kjønn i Norden'), Bonn (1996, on 'Opplysning i Norden'), 1998 (Tórshavn, Faroe Islands, on 'Nordisk litteratur og mentalitet'), and 2000 (Norwich, on 'Begynnelser og avslutninger i nordisk litteratur'). Normally held in August, these events are expected to be followed by the 24th Study Conference in Ålborg in 2002 and the 25th in Vienna in 2004. If some recent conference themes show a degree of specialization probably not envisaged by the founders of the conference, the health and stability of the IASS today are reflected by the sheer size of the discipline, the large numbers of participants at conferences, and, since the 1970s, the regular publication of substantial volumes of proceedings of each conference which ensure that the event plays a crucial role in the scholarly development of the subject.

The International Association of University Professors of English (IAUPE)

Ian J. Kirby

The International Association of University Professors of English (IAUPE) is at the time of writing in the middle of preparations for the celebration of its Jubilee. In 1948, the then editors of *English Studies* wrote to colleagues in British universities suggesting the institution of international conferences for professors of English. Two of these editors, Professors Zandvoort from Holland and Simonne d'Ardenne from Belgium, attended the 1949 annual meeting of British professors, where it was agreed that Professor C. L. Wrenn should organize a conference at Magdalen College, Oxford, in the summer of 1950. This was highly successful, and in 1951 IAUPE was formally constituted and affiliated to FILLM. A second conference was scheduled for 1953, to be held in Paris; and the Association quickly adopted a regular pattern of triennial meetings which has persisted until the present day, whereby they are held alternately in an English-speaking and a non-English-speaking country. In principle, they can be held anywhere in the world; in practice, they have so far been held in Europe and North America. Each succeeding venue is chosen by members present at the Business Meeting of a conference.

The 50th anniversary of the first conference in 2000 was followed in 2001 by a celebration, at Bamberg, of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Association. And this was done in some style. One of the keynote addresses was given by the distinguished author Nuruddin Farah, the other by Patrick Spottiswoode on the new Globe Theatre. In addition to our usual academic programme, which had papers on all aspects of English studies, there were special plenary sessions, one on the Rise of English in the world, the other on Global Aspects of English in the 21st century. A Jubilee volume, with refereed essays by members of the Association; was distributed at the conference, and on 15 August our last remaining founder member was honoured.

The Association currently publishes, 2 years in 3, a *Bulletin* whose principal aim is to disseminate information about the situation of English and English teaching around the world; it also contains one or two learned essays, and general information. We are, however, considering modifying this so that more emphasis is given to papers on any and all aspects of English studies, so that it will become more like a learned journal. We are of course well aware of the