

served and represented to the community at large and within the universities themselves. One way forward may be to replace the traditional sectional structure of conferences by a more thematic one which will straddle the boundaries now seen as old-fashioned or obstructive. Further, the current executive will need to continue and increase the efforts made in the past to encourage membership among the relevant departments of the newer universities which tend to be poorly represented. At a time when international links are seen as important, AULLA's profile will be enhanced by a continuing close relationship with FILLM and it is hoped that the 2005 FILLM congress will be held in conjunction with AULLA in one of the Australian universities. Such a congress is likely to enjoy widespread support from the tertiary sector and attract much needed media attention. It could have a considerable impact on policy-makers, advertise the value of both the old and new humanities and show that they have much to gain from a catholic organization like AULLA which has strong international links and which they can together help to shape and strengthen.

<http://emsah.uq.edu.au/journals/aumla>

## International Association of Hungarian Studies (IAHS)

*Nemetsközi Magyar Filológiai Társaság*

*József Jankovics*

The International Association of Hungarian Studies was born out of the recognition that Hungarian philology – or, more broadly speaking, Hungarian studies in general – had already come to represent an international scholarly discipline in the same way as the study of other languages, literatures and national civilizations had developed into coherent disciplines like *Germanistik*, Turkology or any other. Each individual national civilization represents an autonomous, yet constitutive part of our universal human culture. It also embodies its own individual colour and value, the cultivation and study of which lie in the general human interest. It was with this idea in mind that international scholarly organizations for the promotion of Hungarian studies were established in the widest possible range of countries throughout the world.

After repeated recommendations from scholars involved in Hungarian studies worldwide, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences took the first steps towards the foundation of the Association in 1977. At the Academy's invitation, approximately 100 Hungarian and non-Hungarian specialists came together in Ny íregyháza and the provisional general assembly held on 25 August 1977 agreed upon the foundation of the International Association of Hungarian Studies, set down its constitution and elected as its principal officers Bo Wickman (President), Tibor Klaniczay (Secretary-General), and Miklós Béládi (Deputy Secretary-General). Thus an international organization was born which, following the principles of similar well-established associations, would bring together scholars of various nationalities on a global basis, united by their interest in Hungarian studies.

The Association facilitates the regular exchange of information between the scholars of the

various countries involved and in this way promotes wide-ranging research into Hungarian language, literature, ethnography and culture, free from any national bias.

Through this still relatively young organization, Hungarian studies has been able to assert itself as an integral part of international scholarship and to secure representation within the scholarly organizational structure of UNESCO. After its foundation, the IAHS applied for membership of the FILLM, the highest-ranked organizational body of international philological societies. After the Bureau of FILLM had established that the Association conformed to the requirements for international scholarly associations stipulated by UNESCO, the Association was registered as the then 20th member-association of FILLM in 1979. Thus the IAHS took its place among similar UNESCO-recognized and registered international scholarly organizations.

According to articles II and III of the Association's rules, its aims are to support scholarly or public-interest activity in the fields of Hungarian language, literature, ethnography and cultural history, to assist scholars, teachers and other specialists working in these fields, and to encourage mutual cooperation. Towards the achievement of its aims, the Association will establish contacts with institutions and individuals interested in Hungarian studies; hold scholarly lectures, discussions, conferences and congresses; contribute to the support of the specialized work of scholars and teachers in the specified disciplines through the involvement of Hungarian higher education institutions and research centres; report on international achievements in the specified disciplines in periodical publications which appear regularly; and maintain contact with international organizations as a member of the FILLM.

There were 162 members of the IAHS at its foundation. By 1 January 2000 the membership had risen to 1010, from 35 different countries. The IAHS organizes international congresses of Hungarian studies every five years, holding its General Assemblies at the same time. The First Congress was held at Budapest, 10–14 August 1981, under the auspices of the Linguistic and Literary Department of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with 330 participants and 125 papers, on the teaching of Hungarian philology outside Hungary, and Hungarian versification. The Second Congress took place in Vienna, 1–5 September 1986, organized by the Österreichisches Ost- und Südosteuropa-Institut and the Institut für Finno-Ugristik der Universität Wien, with 360 participants and 168 papers, on mutual influences between the cultures of the peoples of the Danube basin and the Hungarian language, history, literature and ethnography, with particular attention to the turn of the 18th–19th and 19th–20th centuries.

The Third Congress was held at Szeged, 12–16 August 1991, organized by József Attila University, with 530 participants and 249 papers, on peregrination, old and new, and Hungarians abroad and foreigners in Hungary. The Fourth Congress took place in Rome and Naples, 9–14 September 1996; it was organized jointly by the Centro Interuniversitario per gli Studi Ungheresi, the Università di Roma 'La Sapienza', and the Istituto Orientale dell'Università di Napoli. There were 586 participants and 245 papers, on the general theme of Hungarian Culture and Christianity. The Fifth Congress was held at Jyväskylä, 6–10 August 2001, organized by Jyväskylän Yliopisto, with about 450 participants and a general theme of Power and Culture. Besides the main scholarly purpose of the meeting the participants worked on a new and up-to-date definition of Hungarian Studies and a redefinition of the aims of the Association.

The Association publishes two periodicals. *Hungarológiai Értesítő* [Hungarian Studies Bulletin] was founded as a quarterly publication in 1979. It publishes annual bibliographical material on Hungarian literary history, linguistics and ethnography, and also reviews scholarly works in these disciplines. In addition to publishing 300–400 book reviews each year, the journal carries other news concerning Hungarian studies. It introduces creative and teaching workshops, provides accounts of scholarly conferences, offers an insight into the organizational life of the Association and, to promote the development of individual personal

contacts, it also publishes a complete list of members each year. The current Editor-in-Chief is József Jankovics and the Editor of the World Wide Web edition is István Monok. The second periodical, *Hungarian Studies*, was founded in 1985. It is an internationally edited scholarly journal appearing biannually and carrying articles in English, French and German on subjects relating to the history of Hungarian literature, linguistics, ethnography, the visual arts and Hungarian cultural history in general. *Hungarian Studies* is a forum both for the publication of new research and for the exchange and discussion of ideas and opinions. The journal is published by Akadémiai Kiadó. The current Editor-in-Chief is Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (Budapest).

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## The International Association for Neo-Latin Studies (IANLS)

*Stella Revard*

The International Association for Neo-Latin Studies (IANLS) is a cross-disciplinary international organization devoted to propagating Latin as a living discipline. Founded about 30 years ago to promote Neo-Latin as a discipline, it holds congresses every 3 years devoted to many different aspects of Neo-Latin studies. It brings together scholars from all parts of Europe and the Americas, who represent such diverse disciplines as literature, history, science, art, philosophy, law, theology. IANLS differs from associations that promote Classical Latin in that it looks at Latin as a living language, one revived by humanists in the 14th century which continues to be used in different disciplines into our present era. From its beginnings Neo-Latin was interdisciplinary and international. It was the language of Europe that enabled communication between the different nations and was used by philosophers, scientists, humanists, those in art and music and letters as a universal language.

About 30 years ago a group of scholars led by Josef Ijsewijn (Universiteit Leuven) assembled to found an organization for the study of Neo-Latin. The first congress was held in Louvain in 1971. In 1974, the second congress was held in Amsterdam and the organization was officially founded. Congresses have followed every three years since then: in Tours, Bologna, Saint Andrews, Wolfenbüttel, Toronto, Copenhagen, Bari, Ávila, and Cambridge. The meeting for 2003 will be held in Bonn, Germany.

When the organization was founded it had several specific goals which were outlined at the first two conferences in Louvain and Amsterdam. The association affirmed that too often Latin as an idiom has been neglected. During the Renaissance scholars, political leaders, writers throughout Europe communicated in Latin and wrote many of their major works in Latin. Yet these important works are often overlooked simply because they are in Latin rather than in the vernaculars. Further, Latin has continued as a living language up to the present. In order to furnish scholars with a guide to Neo-Latin studies, Professor Ijsewijn published in 1974 *The Companion to Neo-Latin Studies*, a work which he updated in 1998. The journal *Humanistica Lovaniensia* was founded for the propagation of Neo-Latin as a discipline.

One of the founding principles of the organization was that it should be truly international. Current members come from Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, France,