she finally reaches in the theater, even though the goal itself proves an illusion. She wants to marry, to have a nice home, to get a position where she will be accepted by society. She is not so different from Mrs. Hurstwood in that sense, although fate has another course lined up for her.

Jennie is subject to the same duality. She comes to suffer because of the clash between her disorderly instincts of compassion and consideration and her wish to follow the rules and become a good girl. She wants to do all the things required by society, but the rules are too narrow for her altruistic heart. She breaks the order, but only to establish another order in her revolt. As Richard Lehan has pointed out, her years together with Lester are ironically the most conventional in her life, for here she finds the home and the family that she most desires.

This battle for supremacy goes on in all Dreiser’s central characters. Even in such a gigantic rebel as Cowperwood there is a core of moralism and order. Eugene Witla’s rebellious artist’s soul is opposed by his keen desire to become part of the establishment. Clyde Griffiths rebels against the order of his father only to adopt another order, that reigning in the upper strata of Lycurgus.

On whatever level order and disorder are at war, the outcome is always a synthesis of the two. Nature, society, and man are indissoluble compounds of both forces, and if we had the power to eradicate one of them, the other would necessarily also cease to exist. There is no real opposition between them, no visible boundary. These elements are nothing but expressions of the same unifying power, which in the end is orderly. From a detached point of view, disorder is only a more complex form of order.

And in this process of the inevitable equation no ethical values are involved. Order, or good, is not “better” than disorder, or evil; they are just expressions of a disinterested creative force. Dreiser does not condemn his rebellious characters for their sinful conduct; nor in the end does he condemn the conformists. They all have their parts to play, regardless of man-made morals, and no role is more commendable than the other. Everyone is a puppet in the hands of a non-moral Creator, who intends, it seems, to create dramatic tension in every phase of existence.

Kungälv ’71: A Retrospect

By E. Kielland-Lund, University of Oslo

The fourth Conference of the Nordic Association for American Studies convened at Kungälv near Gothenburg, Sweden, on the 23rd of June for four busy and rewarding days of intellectual and social stimulus. The planning of the Conference, originally scheduled for 1970 but postponed a year because of unforeseen difficulties, had been in the hands of the Danish chapter of the N.A.A.S., with Professor Eric Jacobsen as chairman. The choice of Nordens Folkliga Akademi at Kungälv as the site of the Conference seemed thoroughly felicitous, providing the participants with excellent facilities for academic, social, and personal needs. With a geographical location worthy of a separate panegyric (on a rocky hill overlooking the Gotha River and Bohus Castle) and a list of speakers equally notable for uniformity of excellence and diversity of subject matter, it became clear from the start that the Danish hosts had managed to provide the raw materials for a truly memorable Conference. The active response of the individual members of the N.A.A.S. further ensured the success of the Conference, the general subject of which was “The U.S.A. in the 70’s: Roles and Realities.”

Because of the limited capacity of the Kungälv Academy (combined with some overlapping with another conference the first day), the number of participants had to be cut down to approximately 55. The bulk of the Kungälv assembly was fairly evenly divided between Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, with representatives from Iceland and American scholars in Europe completing the picture.

The lecture program seemed designed to furnish a broad view of current “roles and realities” afflicting and challenging present-day American society. Professor K. E. Svendsen of Copenhagen, political economist and personal adviser to President Nyerere of
Tanzania, opened the lecture series with a talk on "The U.S.A. and the Third World." During the marathon question-and-answer session that followed the lecture, the audience made it abundantly clear that it appreciated the opportunity of having their questions answered by an authority with first-hand knowledge of the multifarious problems facing an underdeveloped country in the 1970's. Professor Peter I. Rose of Smith College, Mass., in two lectures entitled "The U.S.A. and the problems of Race," provided his audience with both a historical perspective on the development of the "Negro Movement" in the U.S. and a comprehensive survey of the ramifications of the racial problems encountered on the contemporary American scene. In the final lecture, entitled "U.S. Literature: America and its Discontents," Professor Larzer Ziff of Berkeley took his audience on a spirited and sprightly tour of the contemporary literary landscape in America. Quoting extensively from writers like Lowell, Mailer, Brautigan, and others, Professor Ziff evoked the spirit of a disillusioned post-technological literature on the move from Reason towards Intuition, from the confines of rational, scientific thought towards the free-floating irrationality of "Mind at Large."

After each lecture, the assembly divided into six permanent subgroups for further discussion of lecture topics, and for the formulation of additional questions for the lecturers to answer in a final session. Thus, each individual was given a chance to play a more active role in the proceedings. On the whole the system of alternating lectures/group discussions seemed to work quite effectively, as proved by the reduction of actual group discussion time to about half of what had been proposed in the original schedule.

On the 25th of June the General Assembly of the N.A.A.S. met, and proceeded to elect Harald Elovin as its chairman. In the discussion of the present situation of the Association, general satisfaction was expressed regarding the new dispensation according to which the American Council of Learned Societies replaces the U.S. government as the most important non-Scandinavian source of financial support for the Association and its conferences. For the future, it was felt that it would be wise to keep the present general and relatively "popular" scope of the N.A.A.S. Conference. But to meet the demands of those members who felt that a greater degree of specialization is desirable, it was suggested that one could add a day or two to the general conference for those interested in discussions on a more scholarly level. To further enlarge the scope of the Association's activities, it was proposed that specialized symposia or panels be arranged between conferences, largely on a national basis, but with invited specialists from other countries as well. The possibility of a conference on the general problem of Area Studies, paid for by the universities, was also suggested.

Generally, the Assembly felt skeptical about the creation of separate National Committees within the N.A.A.S. It was decided, however, that one participating Board Deputy (substitute, "suppleant") and one member of a Newsletter Editorial Committee be elected from each country. If need be, the ordinary Board Member, the Board Deputy, and the Member of the Editorial Committee could serve as an ad hoc National Committee.

At the elections a strong desire for a rejuvenation of the Executive Board was expressed by its present members. Professor Sigmund Skard, who had been serving as Acting Chairman of the Association since Professor Åhnebrink's death in 1967, was elected Chairman, but only until the next Conference. The other Board Members were re-elected: Dr. Suné Åkerman (Secretary-Treasurer and Member from Sweden), Professor Ian Kirby (until he leaves Iceland in 1972, then to be succeeded by Dr. Jóhann S. Hannesson, Reykjavik), Professor Eric Jacobsen (Denmark), and Professor Ole Reuter (Finland). The Members from Denmark and Finland accepted re-election with the provision that younger substitutes for them be found as soon as possible. As Norwegian Deputy to the Board was elected Dosent Brita Seyersted, while Dosent Orm Øverland was elected Norwegian Member of the Editorial Committee. For the other countries, election to these offices was postponed and the Board authorized to approve subsequent nominees.

It was decided to hold the next N.A.A.S. Conference in 1973, to make up for the year lost in the planning of the present Conference. The planning of the '73 Conference was entrusted to the Swedish members of the Association, and the present Kungälv location was deemed so satisfactory as to deserve an encore in two year's time.
No account of this year’s Conference would be complete without a few words about the “extracurricular activities” that provided the participants with the happy balance of work and play that made the four days at Kungälv such an enriching experience. The Midsummer Night celebration in the country (complete with maypoles, fiddlers, and folk dancers) and the boat trip to Marstrand were thoroughly enjoyable breaks in the Conference routine. Furthermore, the daily work schedule was never so crowded that it did not give a decent opportunity for the informal exchange of views on all and sundry topics that characterized the many groups that dotted the Conference landscape. Although a certain clannishness was observable among the national groups, the connections made and the fellowship enjoyed may well prove to be the single most important aspect of a conference of this kind. Certainly it made the reality of the N.A.A.S. much more palpable for this member, and I have a distinct feeling that this was a reaction shared by rookies and veterans alike.

Finally, a word of thanks to Lektor Ove Elvekjer and his staff at the Academy, who contributed in large measure towards the smooth operation and pleasant atmosphere that characterized the Conference. To them and to the members of the N.A.A.S. it but remains to say: “See you soon in ’73!”

The European Association for American Studies announces its next international study conference to be held in the Villa Rigot of the University of Geneva (situated opposite the United Nations Palace), on April 27—29, 1972. The general theme of the conference will be:

The Impact of American Dissent on European Political, Social and Cultural Thought

The Program

26 Apr.
9 a.m., Meetings of the Executive Committee of the EAAS
3 p.m., 8 p.m. (Villa Rigot)

27 Apr.
8.30—9.30 Registration of participants
9.30—9.45 Welcome and Introduction
9.45—10.30 Lecture: American Influence on European Decolonization
10.30—10.45 Coffee break
10.45—11.45 Discussion
11.45—12.30 Lecture: Wilsonian Ideas and European Politics
13.30—16.30 Discussion of Dr. Spillmann’s lecture
16.30—17.15 Lecture: The Impact of American Political Ideas in 18th Century Italy
17.15—18.15 Discussion

28 Apr.
9.15—10.00 Lecture: American Dissent and the French Left
10.00—11.00 Discussion
11.00—11.15 Coffee break
11.15—12.00 Lecture: The American Impact on the German New Left
12.00—13.00 Discussion of Prof. Shell’s lecture
13.00—15.00 Lecture: The Influence of American Dissent on the New Left in Dutch Political Life
15.15—18.15 Discussion

29 Apr.
9.15—10.00 Lecture: The Influence of American Jewish Trade Unionism on Jewish Europe
10.00—10.15 Coffee break
10.15—11.15 Discussion
11.15—12.00 Lecture: The Influence of Ezra Pound on European Poetry
12.00—13.00 Discussion
13.00—15.45 Lecture (?): American Feminism and Its Influence on the Emancipation of Women in Europe
15.45—16.45 Discussion (?)
16.45 Closing of the Conference