

<b>M26</b>	<b>THE CULTURE OF ASSOCIATIONS: TRANSNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES, 1600-2010</b>
<b>Organisers:</b>	Prof.dr. R.J. Morris (Edinburgh University) Prof.dr. Jörg Hackmann (University of Szczecin) Prof.dr. Norbert Götz (Södertörn University) Jan Hein Furnée (University of Amsterdam)
<b>Period:</b>	All periods
<b>Date:</b>	Friday, 31 August 2012
<b>Time:</b>	14:00-17:30
<b>Room:</b>	18

**Description**

Work done in the last 30 years has demonstrated the close links between towns and associational culture. Such cultures have been shown to have distinctive national characteristics. Simplistic theories of associational culture leading to an open, pluralistic, democratic society able to negotiate difference have also been questioned. In this session we invite papers which examine the manner in which associational culture crossed national borders and the part which European towns played in such transmission.

We invite an examination and charting of the flows of influences on three levels: 1. the growing/changing range of sorts of associations (gentlemen’s clubs, mechanics institutes, consumer leagues etc), 2. the establishment and spread of some basic types of associations (sociable associations, subscriber associations, professional and scientific associations, national/international leagues etc), 3. the rules/practices/methods that crossed borders (rules/practices with respect to administration, in/exclusion of members etc). How narrow were the practices which crossed borders?

In the second place we focus on various types of explanations/factors that helped to spread associational models: 1) various actors that helped to spread the associational models, such as foreign diplomats, merchants, professionals, cultural entrepreneurs, workers etc. who migrated to other countries and established new models of association; 2) the role of the media, esp. press; 3) the role of national/local government; 4) the impact of imperialism. Associational models were not only key agents in imposing European culture, as in the case of missionary societies, but also such models were appropriated by ‘native’ society as forms of resistance and self assertion.

A third set of key questions involves the extent to which foreign models were merely copied or subject of appropriation to the local context? Which were the factors and actors that limited/restricted the transfer/adaptation of foreign associational models (politics, church, religion etc)?

## Scientific Programme

- 1035 THE TRANSFER OF ANTI-SOCIETIES: EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1900**  
*Maartje Janse* (Leiden University, Department of History, Leiden, The Netherlands)
- 896 TRANSNATIONAL TENDENCIES IN A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK? THE EARLY GERMAN LABOUR MOVEMENT AS CIVIL SOCIETY ACTOR, 1830s TO 1860s**  
*Juergen Schmidt* (Humboldt University Berlin, IGK "Work and Life Cycle in Global History, Berlin, Germany)
- 841 PERIPATETIC CULTURES OF SOCIAL INTERNATIONALISM (1850-1870). TRANSNATIONAL AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONAL CULTURES IN BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS, SWITZERLAND & ITALY**  
*Carmen Van Praet; Christophe Verbruggen* (University of Ghent, Department of History, Ghent, Belgium); *Christoph Müller* (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Germany)
- 1491 ASSOCIATIONS AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTALITY IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS UNDER BRITISH RULE**  
*Sakis Gekas* (York University, Department of History, Toronto, Canada)
- 1014 NETWORKS ACROSS THE IRON CURTAIN: THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS (UIA) AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIALIST URBANISM AND EAST-GERMAN ARCHITECTS, 1949-89**  
*Andreas Butter; Christoph Bernhardt* (Leibniz-Institute for regional development and structural planning (IRS), Erkner, Germany)
- 904 ASSOCIATIONS IN TIMES OF POLITICAL TURMOIL: SCIENCE SOCIETIES AND THE BOLSHEVIK REGIME, 1917-1921**  
*Joseph Bradley* (University of Tulsa, Department of History, Tulsa, USA)
- 969 FREEMASONRY AND ITS BALTIC LINKS: THE UNION BETWEEN GERMAN STRICT OBSERVANCE AND THE SWEDISH SYSTEM 1778-1782**  
*David Matzek* (Rostock, Maritime Systems, Rostock, Germany)