

## ICME Newsletter 32, May 2002

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### SHOULD ICME BE DISSOLVED?

When such a question comes - not from a back-bencher in opposition - but from the president himself, I guess many of you think that this is a "wake-up call". But the question is to be taken both literally and seriously.

As a member of ICOM's reform task force for international committees - ICTF - I have been forced to think through how the international committees work. And it has struck me that there is one category that experiences problems: large, old committees that are not clearly thematically focused. ICME falls into this category.

By the last count ICME had 224 voting and 337 non-voting members. At our yearly conferences, the number of participants from outside the host country varies from less than 10 to less than 30. The majority of our members live in Europe, and the opportunistic choice could be to have all conferences close to a large European airport with ample opportunities for cheap air tickets from everywhere. I would never go for such a policy, and I am happy to tell you that this year's conference will be well attended by participants from outside the host country, Zambia. Most of them will come from other countries in Africa, and this is of course just as normal as a conference in Europe having most participants from Europe.

I think the generally low international attendance at ICME's yearly conferences has to do with an uncertainty connected to what ICME is really about. Our conference themes are interesting, the papers are good, but they could also be connected to CECA, ICMAH or ICR. Or to ICOFOM. Or they are of general interest to museum professionals. Now of course there will be overlaps between the committees, but what is "ethnography" really about?

My own answer to this question would first have to state that "ethnography" has to be seen as equal to "ethnology" in some countries, "folklore" in others, "anthropological" in yet others, etc, etc, etc, and my conclusion would be that most museums in the world would qualify as members.

The practical reality is that our meetings are dominated by participants from the old European "colonial" type of museums and American natural history museums, which have in common that their focus are on what might be termed "non-European" cultures (the Europe-originated American cultures seen as European cultures). Professionals from museums dealing with European types of cultures mostly go to the ICR, while quite a few from local culture museums in Africa and Asia come to ICME - and after all - our members from Europe, America, Africa and Asia do have collections from Africa and Asia - so THERE is at least a happy meeting point.

Personally, I have started to nourish anarchistic ideas of ICOM-based theme-oriented work groups that are completely independent of any specific international committee, work groups that exist almost without a formal organization (we'd need a convenor or three), without formal membership; just constituted by those active, sharing a specific interest, perhaps debating a certain theme over a few years through electronic media and meeting in a conference perhaps once or twice quite cheaply, without any other needs than a room with a table and chairs, somewhere in the world. And then be dissolved. Or be continued.

Anyway, I have questions to you, the members of ICME:

If ICME is to be continued as now, what do you see as the definition of a museum of "ethnography" and through which means should ICME reach an activity level at least somewhat closer to the number of members?

If ICME is to be discontinued, should it be divided into new international committees? If so, what should each of these new committees be about?

I look forward to your contributions to a debate about this. I have no set answers myself, but let's see where a discussion can bring us!

Per B. Rekdal

ICME President

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### **Update: ICME 2002**

The National Museums Board of Zambia (NMB)

The International Committee for Museums of Ethnography (IME) of ICOM

SADCAMM

will arrange the following workshop/conference in

**Lusaka and Livingstone, Zambia July 28 - August 2, 2002:**

**High Expectations, but Low Funding: How do poor museums meet their targets?**

Many museums in different parts of the world have for years been poorly - or even barely - funded, in spite of being in many cases important national institutions. This situation is well known in Africa, resulting in poor exhibitions, poor storage and conservation facilities, poorly organised educational programmes and lack of credible research and publications. Donor agencies have been important in dealing with short-term projects and special investments, but generally do not support the daily running of the museums.

In spite of this everyday poverty; what are the possibilities for such museums to function meaningfully, or even become more active?

The conference/workshop will bring together museum professionals who will attempt to develop strategies aimed at revamping operations in the museums.

### **Meaningful roles for museums in rapidly growing cities**

The first part of the conference will be in Lusaka, with the Lusaka Museum as our starting point. Lusaka is a city characterised by rapid growth, with a large influx of people moving to the city with the hope of a better future. The Lusaka Museum is relatively new in its present shape, situated in a large building very close to the city centre. We will learn about the Lusaka Museum's work so far, about experiences from other museums in related circumstances, and discuss the future potential for museums in this kind of rapidly growing cities.

### **Tourism, museums and "living" traditional life as a tourist attraction**

The second part of the conference will be in Livingstone, centring on the possibilities for museums in tourism. Livingstone is an old town, close to the famous Victoria Falls. Tourism has over the last almost 100 years been most developed on the Zimbabwean side of the Falls, but lately also the Zambian side has seen a tremendous growth in the tourist industry, with strong investments from international tourist corporations. The Livingstone Museum is Zambia's oldest - and richest in terms of collections.

So far tourism has concentrated on the Falls and their immediate surroundings. But the tourist industry is looking for ways to make the tourists stay longer, that is: develop new attractions. The traditional culture of the peoples of the region is one key word, the colonial charm of old Livingstone another. The challenges for the museums are many:

- How can tourism generate more income for the museum?
- *as well as* increase the use and relevance of the museums in relation to the local population?
- What are the pros and cons in using "living traditional" local culture as a tourist attraction?

These are challenges not only for the Livingstone museum, but also for other museums in related situations.

Livingstone also has a charming railway museum, and on the way to Livingstone we will visit the Tonga Museum and Craft Centre in Choma; a successful small museum. In which ways is it a success? And what can be learned from it?

### **CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS AND PAPERS**

We invite participants who would like to discuss and/or give papers on the themes mentioned above, as well as on other related themes. Please send your name, address, e-mail and title to:

[p.b.rekdal@ukm.uio.no](mailto:p.b.rekdal@ukm.uio.no)

### **Travel grants**

The NMB/SADCAMM has applied to NORAD (The Norwegian Development Agency) for covering the costs for invited guests representing each of the SADCAMM-countries as well as AFRICOM and PMDA (Programme for Museum Development in Africa). NORAD is expected to decide in mid-April.

### **Draft programme**

#### **Saturday July 27 and Sunday July 28**

10:00 - 17:00 hours: Participants Arrive in Lusaka, registration at Lusaka National Museum

#### **Monday July 29,**

Morning Session,

- Registration continues
- Adoption of Workshop programme and self introduction of participants
- Arrival of Guest of Honour
- Welcome Remarks by SADCAMM Chairman Dr. F.B. Musonda
- Remarks by ICME Chairman - Mr. Per Rekdal
- Official Opening - Guest of Honour
- Vote of Thanks - Participant
- Group Photograph
- Tea/Coffee break
- Guided Tour of Lusaka National Museum
- Presentation of Conference Objectives and Expected Outputs
- Mr. Per Rekdal (ICME)
- Dr. F.B. Musonda (SADCAMM)

Lunch Break 13:00 - 14:00 hours: Fairview Hotel

Afternoon Session 14:30 - 18:00 hours: Chairperson Mr. Per Rekdal (ICME Chairman)

Special theme: **The challenges of museums in the rapidly growing city of today**

- Presentation of Brief reports on funding and activities of Museums in the SADC countries by SADCAMM, PMDA and AFRICOM Members, as well as Western countries
- Tea/coffee Break
- Discussion

### **Tuesday July 30**

- Presentation of brief reports on funding and activities of Museums in the Western countries by international participants
- Tea/coffee Break
- Discussion

Lunch Break 13:00 - 14:00 hours: Fairview Hotel

Afternoon Session 14:30 - 18:00 hours: Local visit to be arranged

### **Wednesday July 31**

- Participants travel to Livingstone by road
- Make a stop over at Choma Museum and Craft Centre

### **Thursday August 1**

Morning Session 08:30 - 13:00 hours: Chairperson Mr Vincent Katanekwa (Livingstone Museum)

- Welcome Remarks by Director of the Livingstone Museum.
- Presentation of Day's Programme
- Guided tour of the Livingstone Museum, Field Museum, Railway Museum and the Victoria Falls

Lunch Break 13:00 - 14:00 hours

- Afternoon Session 14:30 - 18:00 hours: Chairperson Mr. Vincent Katanekwa
- Guided tour of the Mukuni village, gorges and other places of interest

### **Friday August 2**

Morning Session 08:30 - 13:00 hours: Chairperson SADCAMM Participant

- Special theme: **Museums and tourism**
- The potential relation between tourism and museums in the Livingstone area
- Presentation on the curio industry in the Livingstone area by Mr. Per Rekdal
- Other presentations

- Discussion

Lunch break 13:00 - 14:00 hours

Afternoon Session 14:30 - 16:30 hours: Chairpersons ICME/SADCAMM

- Challenges and Way Forward
- Presentations by stakeholders on issues relating to Museums in the SADC Region/Africa

16:30 hours: Conclusion

19:00 hours: Dinner and Closing of Conference

**Saturday August 3** Departure for Lusaka

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Hotels and accommodation for participants with travel grants will be taken care of by the National Museums Board of Zambia.

**Appendix on Hotels and accommodation for others, written with special consideration for participants who have not been in Zambia before.**

Here is information about accommodation in Lusaka and Livingstone. Since some participants to conferences from time to time book accommodation and then does not turn up, ICME cannot take responsibility for the booking of accommodation. Therefore each participant has to be responsible for his/her own booking. But if you meet problems, we are happy to assist you.

**First some basic data:**

Banks in Lusaka are found in Kairo Road (that is the main street downtown) and in the exclusive shopping center Mandla Hill. There used to be a Barclays in Birdcage walk (close to the Longacres Lodge, see below), catering for the embassies. It may still be there. The Barclays Bank in Livingstone is on the main road.

Taxis are far better now than a few years ago. Some taxis outside expensive hotels are even normal vehicles. Usually a taxi is a half wreck, but it will take you where you need to go. Agree on price before you go. It is normally not expensive. In downtown Lusaka pirate-taxis are everywhere. They are even cheaper, but the driver will often ask you for some of the pay in advance so that he can fill up with a couple of liters at a gas station, before he takes you to your destination. If he sees a police control, he may ask you to tell the police that you are his friend, and not a customer. Minibuses cost next to nothing and are both efficient and very social in a physical way. The minibus will take as many as can possibly fit his/her butt down on a seat. This seat may be on the dashboard, with your back at the windshield. I like it, but this may be because it is not part of my everyday life.

Economy accommodation usually give their price in Kwachas (but are happy to receive \$), while more expensive hotels usually give their prices in US\$ (and do not accept Kwachas). A few of the \$ hotels are reasonably priced, most are in a price range that is impossible for locals. A double room has a

double bed. A twin room has two single beds. In most of the economy hotels single rooms does not exist, and you pay for a double even as single.

**Now, after this long introduction, the hotels:**

The "official" conference hotel will be the Longacres Lodge in Lusaka. Here all the participants from the SADCAMM region (12 states of Southern Africa) will stay, and this is where I will stay. Longacres Lodge is simple, good accommodation, normally used by Zambian government employees from other parts of the country when staying in Lusaka. All rooms have private bathrooms. The hotel is situated at the eastern end of Birdcage Walk, where many embassies are found at the more fashionable western end.

Standard double room, executive double room, standard twin room and executive twin room 100.000 K pr. room pr. night. Suite (one bedroom, one living room) 120-130.000. I am not sure whether a continental breakfast is included. Otherwise 18.000 is what they take for a breakfast, but this may be a more inclusive one. They do not take visa/master as payment, just cash.

For those wanting more western standard, the Ndeke Hotel is fine I believe, also situated in Longacres. Single room \$ 45, suite \$ 80, are the prices I have got from the NMB. I think perhaps a double room is about \$ 70 or something. Booking to tel. 260 1 251734, fax 260 1 233264, E-mail: luschamb@zamnet.zm

The Ndeke belongs to the Garden Group that has three other hotels in Lusaka, more or less on the same level..

If you want economy and the Longacres Lodge should be fully booked, a possibility is the Mount Sinai Guesthouse (e-mail: mtsinaiguesthouse@hotmail.com, tel. 260 1 293556) which looks very nice on the net and has double rooms for \$ 50 a night.

The Pearl Haven Inn (e-mail: pearl@zamnet.zm, tel. 260 1 252412, fax 260 1 25 11 26) is not far from Longacres, but I have not found any prices on the net.

For other possibilities, see the list on [www.zambiatourism.com/travel/Listings/](http://www.zambiatourism.com/travel/Listings/) If you choose something a bit outside the central parts of Lusaka (say 4 - 8 kilometres from the center), make sure that taxis are easily available if you do not have your own vehicle. If they are, transport to town is cheap and quick, no problem. For instance Andrews Motel 8 km south of the center is very ok and very economical, but it is almost impossible to get taxis from there, so it is hard to get into town unless you pick up a minibus along the road.

Lusaka is not so much a place for strolling downtown, and after dark one moves around in taxis or stays at the hotels and restaurants.

**Then to Livingstone.**

I have booked myself into Fawltly Towers (!). It calls itself a backpackers lodge, but they do have 8 double/twin rooms with private baths, plus other types of rooms). It is centrally but peacefully situated in Livingstone town and has a swimming pool, which was important for us, since we bring children along. The rate is \$ 30 for a double/twin room with private bathroom, 20 without private bathroom. For booking they want your card number as a guarantee. They take payment by

Visa/Mastercard, but then there is a 5% addition. Otherwise cash. Telephone 260 3 323432, e-mail: [ahorizon@zamnet.zm](mailto:ahorizon@zamnet.zm)

In the center of town you also have the New Fairmount Hotel (110.000 K doubles, 99.000 singles). I stayed at the Fairmount when I first came to Livingstone in 1969 and also in 1992. Both times very pleasant experiences. Now it is rebuilt. I do not know whether they have any music in the restaurant some nights, but if they do, ask for quiet rooms a bit away from the restaurant. Probably the SADCAMM'ers will stay here too. Telephone 260 3 320726, fax 260 3 321490, e-mail: [nthe@zamnet.zm](mailto:nthe@zamnet.zm)

Outside town towards the Zambesi you have the Maramba River Lodge (\$ 30 single, \$ 55 TPL (triple?), tel./fax 260 3 324189, e-mail: [maramba@zamnet.zm](mailto:maramba@zamnet.zm)

And the Tunia Lodge (formerly Zambesi Motel) (single K 50.000, double 80.000), tel./fax 260 3 321511.

And the Ngolidge Lodge (\$ 35 single, \$ 44 double), looks very nice on the net. Tel 260 3 32 10 91/2, fax 260 3 321113, e-mail: [ngolide@zamnet.zm](mailto:ngolide@zamnet.zm)

Sun International has recently set up a 3-star hotel just nearby the Victoria Falls, called Sun Zambesi. I have not been able to find a price for that hotel. Sun does also have the Royal Sun Hotel by the Falls. Price for single room \$ 403, double \$420. No doubt the most expensive in Zambia.

If you do want to spend much money at least just for one night, I warmly recommend Songwe Point Lodge. It is formed like a beautiful tiny traditional village (with all comfort though) on a pointed cliff hanging over the Zambesi river, running in the gorge some 100 meters below. This is down the river from the Falls. Sitting by the campfire with the river far below and the fantastic starry sky above, is really something! You do pay something too: 225 \$ singles, 140 pr. person sharing. But then I believe everything is included: transport from/to Livingstone, meals and an excursion along the gorges, or even a hike down the gorge to the river if you like (I happened to be lucky enough to enjoy their free hospitality for one night. 225 is a bit outside my economy). Phone/fax 260 3 323659, e-mail: [safllodge@vfsl.gain.co.zw](mailto:safllodge@vfsl.gain.co.zw)

Again you will find plenty of hotels and lodges on [www.zambiatourism.com/travel/Listings/](http://www.zambiatourism.com/travel/Listings/) (also most of the ones I have mentioned in this mail). The places to stay are either in Livingstone itself or along the Mosi-o-Tunia Road on the way to the Falls. As in Lusaka, if you plan to stay out of town, make sure that taxis or other transport are available where you stay.

Even the centre of Livingstone goes more or less dead after dark. You can walk or take a taxi in the evenings in the center of town. Strolling along the banks of the Zambesi is not advisable after dark, due to crocodiles and hippos. Hippos go inland at nights and are the really dangerous animals you may encounter if you try for a stroll in nature close to the river (mostly the elephants prefer the Zimbabwean side of the river) at night. But nobody would even dream of doing that.

Per B. Rekdal

[p.b.rekdal@ukm.uio.no](mailto:p.b.rekdal@ukm.uio.no)

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## **From Copan, to Genoa and Back: the unlikely Story of a Mayan Lithic Skull**

The Museo Etnografico Castello D'Albertis of Genoa/ Italy, is currently facing the final step for its reopening after complete restoration and is planning its permanent display of the house-museum and of the collections gathered all over the world. The project obliges us to face many challenges in the representation of the "other" in a museum: among many issues, I am going to tell you the story of an archaeological piece that we considered safe and clear to exhibit and whose implications are now totally reviewed because of a casual encounter and a fruitful cooperation between institutions.

During a trip to Guatemala and Copan in 1993, an unexpected coincidence caught my attention: in the area near structure 10-L 16 on Copan Acropolis, under a protective shed, I noticed several volcanic tuff skulls that were very similar to a "Genoese companion" in D'Albertis museum. Our specimen was catalogued as coming from Honduras.

Barbara Fash, who had been working in Copan for 18 years with her husband William L. Fash, Bowditch Professor of Mesoamerican Archaeology at Harvard University and Co-director of the Copan Acropolis Project, introduced me to the site and their work project. On that occasion, I had the opportunity to give her copy of our museum catalogue and to show her the picture of our skull. It was my intention, upon my return to Genoa, to verify the surprising matching hypothesis between the skulls in Copan and the one in our museum.

The skull had come to Genoa in 1632 for the Four Hundredth Columbian Celebrations, and was exhibited with other ethnological and archaeological objects presented by the American Catholic Mission. In 1893, all the objects in the exhibits were donated to the city of Genoa. In 1932 they were placed in the Castello D'Albertis after the death of its owner, seaman and explorer Captain D'Albertis, who had meanwhile bequeathed to the City both the castle and the collections he had gathered all over the world.

When in "January 1997 I inquired about Barbara Fash to Katherine Jones-Garmil of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology whom I happened to meet as a lecturer in Milan, not only she was aware of what had happened in Copan a few years earlier, but she also offered to act as an intermediary with Barbara Fash who, in turn, soon afterwards sent me an exciting piece of news together with a picture: the reconstructed T shaped panel of structure 10-L 16 showed a clear "hole" among the skulls whose smooth surface seemed to fit very well with the back section of our skull.

In February 1998, Bill and Barbara Fash came to Genoa to view our collection and confirmed the matching. Among other Honduran pieces, Barbara Fash found a carved human head coming from the Copan Valley and a small sun god head, later identified in Cambridge as being a missing fragment from the upper left corner of the front Stela A in the Great Plaza. We agreed it would be best to have replicas of the Genoese pieces made in order to verify our hypotheses. Thanks to funds from Harvard University the moulds were made by conservator Axel Nielsen in Genoa.

In July (1998), I carried the moulds to Honduras, joining the Fashes in Copan who were then running their Summer Field School, and I delivered them to restorer Carlos Humberto Jacinto, employed by the Instituto Hondureno de Antropologia e Historia (.KAH) , who in turn cast them in a mixture of ground volcanic tuff (from the Copan Valley), sand, and cement.

The casts were then presented to IHAH Regional Director, Prof. Oscar Cruz Melgar, on July 10, 1998, when the cast refittings were tested and confirmed. The skull is now put on the outset panel reconstructed in the Copan Sculpture Museum opened in 1996, and the sun god fragment is displayed next to the original of Stela A in the Sculpture Museum.

This procedure represents the first reidentification of sculpture from Copan, Honduras, now dispersed around the world.

It is now up to us to make this story accessible to visitors in the display area devoted to these pieces and make them play in the museum their multiple roles as actors in a contact zone and as documents of a precolumbian civilization.

Maria Camilla De Palma,

Genova, Italy

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### **Museu dos Povos da Floresta "Padre Angelo Spadari", Juina-Mato Grosso**

The Brazilian Museu dos Povos da Floresta of Juina in Mato Grosso is celebrating its first birthday for the whole month of April during which Brazil celebrates the week of the indigenous peoples as well.

The museum was created so that the inhabitants of the region could have a place to meet one another and to discuss, a place where their different cultures could be represented and shown to the other ones in the awareness that only mutual knowledge could defeat misunderstandings and conflicts. The white population made up mainly of diamond and gold seekers (*garimpeiros*) and of cattle raisers (*fazendeiros*)<sup>st</sup> 2001, when various indigenous groups took part in the celebration, offering a juice they had just prepared in the kitchen of the museum and dancing in the courtyard before the white population, that had come astonished and suspicious. The Rikbaktsa and the Miky who joined the opening had understood everything immediately: the museum was to be their house, where they could come to sing and dance, where they could leave their musical instruments and tools for preparing their food, where they could sell their crafts and give the objects that could explain their life to us. The empty glass cases were a symbol of a necessary silence: while the collection dating back to the 50ties had to be exhibited in a traditional way with the information gathered by the missionary, the rest of the room was empty in order to be free for listening the other side of the story, that had to be narrated by themselves.

The museum is open to any group and is now getting bigger and bigger: the first part of the exhibition is only the counterpart to the real museum, that is done day by day through the involvement of the indigenous people coming with their objects and desires.

With the help of the *garimpeiros*, an area of the museum will soon be devoted to their culture and their living conditions in the forest as well, for they represent another relevant group of inhabitants of the *mato*. Schoolchildren, families and indigenous groups will have the chance to see their life from a closer distance through educational activities, videos and interviews about them and about other groups that day by day can be included through their direct participation in the life of the museum.

During the whole month of April:

- a newspaper is going to be handed out to visitors, the Journal dos Povos da Floresta, (newspaper of the indigenous people of the forest), containing texts, poems, stories and opinions by themselves.
- the people of the various groups will meet the inhabitants of Juina.

For more information

- in brazilian, contact the museum [museu@juina-fox.com.br](mailto:museu@juina-fox.com.br) (website in progress [www.juinagora.com.br](http://www.juinagora.com.br) )
- in english, german, spanish or italian, contact Maria Camilla De Palma [mcdp64@hotmail.com](mailto:mcdp64@hotmail.com), as museum planner.

Maria Camilla De Palma,

Genova, Italy

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### **CulturE-ASEF: Website on Asia-Europe Cultural Exchange**

CulturE-ASEF (<http://www.CulturE-ASEF.org>) is a new website specially dedicated to Asia-Europe Cultural Exchange.

Institutions, organisations, festivals, studies, exchange programme, exhibitions, private initiatives of artists and publications: you will find all these and others classified and described at <http://www.CulturE-ASEF.org>

This website will be continuously up-dated and enriched by our project-partners Dr Gerhard Haupt and Pat Binder who edit the excellent information and communication system Universes in Universe - Worlds of Art. Both of them originated this concept of CulturE-ASEF immediately supported by ASEF and they are now responsible for its realisation and a large part of its promotion.

So come and visit CulturE-ASEF <<http://www.CulturE-ASEF.org>>, this new spring of information on Asia-Europe Cultural Exchange!

Marie Le Sourd <[marielesourd@asef.org](mailto:marielesourd@asef.org)>

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### **The Development Gateway**

Patrick Boylan is well known to ICOM members as the president of ICTOP. However, he also acts as the Guide for Culture and Development at "The Development Gateway". The Development Gateway is a web-portal aiming to "help communities, organizations, and individuals build partnerships, share ideas, and work together to reduce poverty."

The Development Gateway contains many items of interest for ICME members. For example a paper by Cheryle Yin-Lo entitled "Culturally Diverse Audience Development: Issues & Practical Strategies".

Test the Development Gateway for yourself at <http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/130613/>

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It has just been announced that the new Director of Museum Victoria in Melbourne will be Dr Patrick Greene. Dr Greene is currently Director of the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester, UK. He will replace Dr George Macdonald who left Museum Victoria to take on the position of Director of the Burke Museum in Seattle, Washington.

Dr Gaye Sculthorpe

[gsculth@museum.vic.gov.au](mailto:gsculth@museum.vic.gov.au)

[www.museum.vic.gov.au](http://www.museum.vic.gov.au)

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## Conferences

May 2-5: Canadian Anthropology Society meeting 2002. "social justice, Culture and Power"

<http://www.casca.uwindsor.ca/>

<http://www.iwf.de/gieff.html>

May 12.-16: "The Community of Museums: Seeking the Common Good" American Association of Museums Annual Meeting 2002, Dallas, Texas, USA

May 29 - June 2: The 6th Colloquium of the International Association of Museums of History:

"Museums, Media and Tourist Attractions" will be held at Fellmann Congress Center in Lahti, Finland. <http://www.lahti.fi/kulttuuri/museot/historymeeting.htm>

<http://www.afa.msh-paris.fr/>

June 13-15: "Theory in practice". 14th Annual Conference on Ethnographic and Qualitative Research, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania USA. <http://www.education.duq.edu/leaders/EQRE>

June 22-23: Sixth Asian Studies Conference. Sophia University, Ichigaya Campus, Tokyo

June 24-27: The Power of Oral History: Memory, Healing and Development. XIIth International Oral History Conference, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

June 26-30: Islands of the world VII: New horizons in island studies. University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Canada. Organized by the International Small Islands Studies Association and the Institute of Island Studies. Contact: Islands VII Conference Secretariat, Institute of Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island, 550 University Avenue, Charlottetown, PEI, Canada C1A 4P3, tel. +1 902-566-0611, fax +1 902-566-0756, email: [islandsvii@upei.ca](mailto:islandsvii@upei.ca),

<http://www.upei.ca/islandstudies/islandsvii/>

June 27-29: Body arts and modernity: a colloquium organized by the Pitt Rivers Museum and the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Oxford. Contact [rachel.walker@prm.ox.ac.uk](mailto:rachel.walker@prm.ox.ac.uk) <http://www.prm.ox.ac.uk/BodyArts.html>

<http://www.univie.ac.at/esfo-conference/>

July 29 - August 2: NMB/ICME conference 2002. "High Expectations, but Low Funding: How do poor museums meet their targets?" Held in Lusaka and Livingstone, Zambia (detailed information above)

<http://easa.uni-miskolc.hu/>

August 14-18: International Council for Traditional Music, Study Group on Folk Musical Instruments, 15th International Meeting in Falun, Sweden.

August 30 -September 2: 13th Congress of the European Anthropological Association, Zagreb. "A quarter of a century of the European Anthropological Association: Reflections and perspectives". Contact: Institute for Anthropological Research, Amruseva 8, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia; tel.: +385 1 4816903; fax: +385 1 4813777; email: [eaacongress@luka.inantro.hr](mailto:eaacongress@luka.inantro.hr) <http://luka.inantro.hr>

September 2-4: The politics of world heritage: 30 years on from the World Heritage Convention. Organized by the International Institute for Culture, Tourism and Development, University of North London. Contact: [iictd@unl.ac.uk](mailto:iictd@unl.ac.uk) fax +44 (0)20 7753 5796

September 18-20: Strehlow Conference 2002, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia <http://www.strehlow.com.au/> The Strehlow Conference will be a forum for discussion of:

- \* Central Australian identities: Indigenous and non-Indigenous
- \* Narratives of collecting and their impact on the present
- \* The changing role of museums and the mediation of culture

September 19-21: "The Best in Heritage", Dubrovnik. Under the patronage of ICOM, supported by the Ministry of Culture of Croatia "The Best in Heritage" is an annual international event where the most outstanding achievements, mostly the prize winning projects, in the museum and heritage field are presented. Representatives of some twenty projects - from museums, sites, attractions to multimedia - will explain why they were proclaimed the best, internationally or nationally. This event is itself a heritage action aimed at helping Dubrovnik, a UNESCO World Heritage site, maintain its identity of a meeting place of differences and help it regain its vitality. Our profession is about that, isn't it? In return, DUBROVNIK offers prestigious contacts and professional information, as well as relaxed socialising in its unique environment: for three days. For more information:

<http://www.TheBestInHeritage.com>, [info@thebestinheritage.com](mailto:info@thebestinheritage.com), fax: +385 1 455 04 24, mob. phone: +385 98 468 158 or write to Dr. Tomislav Sola, Kresimirov trg 7, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia.

September 19-20: Locating European Ethnology: The Museum and Beyond. University of Glamorgan, Cardiff, Wales.

September 22-27: The human body in anthropological perspectives. IUAES Inter-Congress, Toshi Center Hall, Tokyo, Japan. c/o The Convention, 2-6-12, Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062, Japan. Tel.: +81-3-34234180; fax: +81-3-34234108, [the-conv@mxd.mesh.ne.jp](mailto:the-conv@mxd.mesh.ne.jp)

September 29- October 4: ICOM/CECA Conference "Museum Education as a Product: Who is buying?" in Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: Elizabeth Ouma or Frederick Karanja Mirara, ICOM-CECA 2002 Organising Committee, National Museums of Kenya, P.O. Box 40658, NAIROBI, Kenya. Tel:+254 [02] 742878, 742131/4, 448930/33 Fax:+245 [02] 741424 email: nmkeduc@museums.or.ke

September 30-October 6: 14'h Conference of the International Commission for Ethnological Food Research, Basel and Vevey (Lake of Geneva/Lac Lemman), Switzerland.<http://www.meertens.knaw.nl/sief/dnl/food.doc>

October 20 to 24: Museums, Intangible Heritage and Globalization. International Council of Museums (ICOM), Asia Pacific Regional Assembly, Shanghai, China. Contact: Prof. Amareswar Galla, Chair ICOM-ASPAC, PO Box 3175, Manuka, ACT 2603, Australia. Fax: +61 2 6298 3908, E-mail: A.Galla@anu.edu.au

Chinese National Committee for ICOM, Chinese Society of Museums, 29 May 4th Street, Beijing 100009 China. Phone: +86 10 65132255-666. Fax: +86 10 65123119. E-mail: museums@public3.bta.net.cn

November 20-24: American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency hotel, New Orleans, LA, USA.

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#### **ICME - International Committee for Museums and Collections of Ethnography**

<http://icom.museum/icme>

12. Frederiksholms Kanal, DK-1220 Copenhagen K, Denmark,

tel.: +4533473206/03/04, fax.: +4533473320,

e-mail: [espen.waehle@natmus.dk](mailto:espen.waehle@natmus.dk) or [papuga@c2i.net](mailto:papuga@c2i.net)