

# ICOFOM

International Committee for Museology. Comité International Pour La Muséologie. Comité Internacional Para La Museología.

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## NEWSLETTER 33

(Munich/Germany – Krasnoyarsk/Russian Federation – Barnaul/Russian Federation, April 2003)

### XXV Annual Symposium of ICOFOM

#### Museology as a Basis for Unity and Cultural Diversity

- Museology and Indigenous Cultures -
- Transition Project - From Oppression to Democracy -

#### Dear ICOFOM Family, dear Friends,

the ICOFOM Meeting in Cuenca/Ecuador in October 2002 was very exciting because of the nice place – Museo de los Metales with its director Lucia Astudillo -, the excellent contributions and the various help by ICOFOM Board, ICOFOM LAM, Museo de Banco Central, Servicios Culturales and the City of Cuenca. I am grateful to all of you who supported the meeting individually.

Thanks the active participation there were living and very interesting discussions, speeches, workshops, case studies that made some points clear:

- the many angles and perspectives from which the topic “Museology – Original/Real or Virtual?” can be dealt with

- the on the one hand more traditional wing, and on the other hand progressive wing of museologists.

Nevertheless, both are convinced that the museum, the objects, the context and the visitors are in the focus of consideration and reflection. They also agree that a on-way-presentation is not up-to-date, rather interactivity between the audience and the objects should be promoted.

Concerning the “Virtual” most of the participants felt it had to be applied in an adequate way and according methods which are in close relationship to the core tasks of the museum and to the education of the audience.

On its business-meeting the ICOFOM Board discussed and decided the topic of the Annual Meeting 2003: “Museology as a Basis for Unity and Cultural Diversity”. After a little complicated pre-discussions – when, how and where the ICOFOM Annual Meeting can be exactly prepared in Russia, and the negotiations excellently done by Vinos Sofka, we have now also the place and date. The Meeting will start on the 6<sup>th</sup> of September, 2003 in Krasnoyarsk/Siberia/Russian Federation (Museum Centre) (arrival on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September). There we'll stay up to the 9<sup>th</sup> in the morning. The 9<sup>th</sup> is the day for the journey to Barnaul. In Barnaul/Siberia we continue the Meeting in the Centre of Culture/University up to the 12<sup>th</sup> of September 2003. On 13/15<sup>th</sup> is the possibility to go to an excursion to Altayi, to Moscow – or to return home.

**Part I: September 06 – 08, 2003 in Krasnoyarsk/Siberia/Russian Federation**

**Part II: September 09 – 12, 2003 in Barnaul/Siberia/Russian Federation**

The academic programme will be organised by the Chairperson of ICOFOM together with the Board and in close co-operation with the Krasnoyarsk Museum Center, the Ministry of Culture/Altayi State Institute of Art and Culture Barnaul.

Corresponding to the ICOFOM Meeting Biennale will take place in Krasnoyarsk, its title is “Fiction of

History". In this concern we can use the opportunity to meet colleagues from different Russian Museums, cultural institutions and artists. According to this I permit myself to invite you warmly to this meeting.

## Organisation

National organisers:

Michail Shoubsky, Director of Krasnoyarsk Museum Center  
Prof. A. S. Kondykov, Rector of Altayi Institute of Arts and Culture

International organisers:

Prof. Dr. Vinos Sofka (Sweden)  
Dr. Hildegard K. Vieregg (Germany)

Please, find enclosed:

- I. Call for Papers – ICOFOM 2003
- II. Preliminary Programme of ICOFOM Annual Meeting 2003
- III Modalities for Participation/Registration Form
- IV. General Information

## I. Call for Papers – ICOFOM 2003

Offers of papers are invited in respect of the general topic:

### Museology as a Basis for Unity and Cultural Diversity

The corresponding sub-themes are as follows:

#### 1. Museology and Indigenous Cultures

- Museology, indigenous people and ethnic minorities
- The role of Museums concerning testimonies and originals of indigenous people/ethnic groups
- Museology and the transformation of societies

#### 2. Transition Project: "From Oppression to Democracy"

- Museology in regard to political changes in different states
- The dark side of history as a museological tool
- Museology and the challenge to democratisation
- Museology and the philosophy of international understanding

#### 3. Ethical responsibility

- The role of Museology in the integration-process
- Religion as a way to encounter ideological pseudo-religion
- The individual responsibility of Museologists in different countries

ICOFOM will accept contributions (up to 8 pages, references and literature included) to the academic discussions on Museum theory. They must be written in digital technique. Pages must be size A4, text written in Arial 11-size, saved as "doc."- files. If not possible, please use "rtf."- or "txt."- files. Please, use flow-text and don't format. Don't forget: Name and address of the author, the country and the institution. Offers of papers should be submitted as soon as possible. The absolute **dead-line is July 15, 2003**. Papers presented after this dead-line cannot be included in ICOFOM Study Series. Contributions may be sent to: Dr. Hildegard Vieregg, President of ICOFOM, Barer Straße 29. 80799 Munich/Germany.

Many thanks to Prof. Dr. Vinos Sofka who created the provocative statements in order to promote the ideas of other members of ICOFOM concerning an own paper for ISS 34.

### **Statement 1: Museology and Indigenous People (Vinos Sofka)**

Changes of another character, aiming at the international transformation of societies, are going on in the world. They include the formation of international groups, such as the European Community, the association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Southern African Development Coordination conference (SADCC), and the attempts to establish similar collaboration in Latin America. They mirror the growing political will to find effective ways to build a better world.

Many problems of political, social, natural and economic character have to be solved. The integration process of Europe is witness to this.

In the field of culture, the problems of various peoples' national identity, in terms of regional ethnic units, have been laid open when addressing the issue of the integration of national states and of preservation of cultural heritage.

The new philosophy of international understanding puts this identity process into another context. The respect for ethnic groups – former minorities in different national states – is now part of this new concept. The broad debate during which the new relations successively take form is the guarantee for ensuring democratic approaches and solutions.

In spite of many remaining problems, of societies still not free, of deterioration of the environment, of misery, hunger and abuse in the world, the atmosphere of international politics shows signs of willingness to improve the conditions of human life. ...

Human society faces problems that are global. These are problems for all of us.

### **Statement 2: Transition Project – From Oppression to Democracy (Vinos Sofka)**

The world does not look like itself any more. To say this is no exaggeration these days. Profound social, economic and cultural changes sweep over the Earth and bring with them tremendous upheavals of political systems and structures in their respective societies and, as a consequence, modifications at the international level.

The changes in the former socialistic bloc in Europe and, in addition, those in the relations between the two former super-powers, dominated the international scene during the past decades. Some of these changes came about in a peaceful way, through reflections and negotiations, and others – more often – through confrontations and violence.

Due to unresolved relations of power, some of them are carried out with drawn-out processes of successive compromises and adjustments, accompanied by repeated redistribution of power between the old and new structures. In others, political power has been taken over during a few days loaded with drama.

In both cases, however, they set off very complicated processes of renewing and restructuring the existing political order in respective countries, aiming to overcome deep social, economic and cultural crises which lay behind the political explosions and revolutionary disruptions, and to establish freedom and democracy in their societies.

Looking around we can see much evidence of these “revolutionary” events, not only in our Old World, in Europe, but also in other parts of the world. Carrying out free elections, of transition to multi-party systems in some states in Africa, Asia and Latin America, are examples of such changes.

Even if they have sometimes different ideological backgrounds and take place under different conditions, their starting point, the transition from a totalitarian to a democratic society, gives them the appearance of proceeding in similar ways. ...

Several totalitarian regimes have seen their end during the past years, especially those of central and eastern Europe, and a procedure of establishing democratic mechanisms is under way to replace the once securely entrenched systems in those countries they held in their power.

There are other countries in the world where the struggle between totalitarianism and democracy now goes on. Democracy is not yet installed all over the world, and there is still misery and suffering to be abolished.

## Comment (Hildegard Vieregg)

Prof. Vinos Sofka initiated and developed the International Movement from Oppression to Democracy with the "Transition Project – From Oppression to Democracy" that is also most important from the point of view of ICOFOM. It was firstly presented on the occasion of the opening of Mährisches Landesmuseum in Brno/Czech Republic in October 1991. In this context an international cultural meeting with the title: "Changes in the World and European upheavals – Heritage, Museums, the Museum Profession and Museology." was organised, too. This title assumes that there is both a positive cultural heritage - we usually meet in museums -, and the so-called „negative“ heritage exemplarily embodied by the former Gulag Camps in Soviet Union. In this case the dark side of history is also becoming a museological tool. The project is particularly focused on the heritage of the 20<sup>th</sup> century from totalitarian states. In these labour camps thousands of people were exploited and worked to death - among them numerous opponents to the tyranny.

There is still some doubt whether the infamous Gulag camps in the former Soviet Union will become permanent memorials. On the other hand, it is clear that if they disappeared it would be very difficult to inform and educate people adequately. In my view memorial sites in the former Gulag camps should be treated not only as places of contemplation and mourning but also as reminders of past human atrocities. They should be preserved and transformed into places of research, intensive study and multicultural education. They should also be places of consciousness-raising where visitors can be encouraged to study the twentieth century, to trace its history and to learn to deal with political issues.

### **V Krasnoyarsk Museum Biennale: "Fiction of History"**

(Michael Shoubsky, Sergey Kovalevsky, Victor Sachivko, Irina Gurova )

Aiming to development of creative approaches and reinforcement of communication in sphere of museum communication, the Krasnoyarsk museum Center under patronage of Ministry of Culture of Russian Federation and Administration of Krasnoyarsk region is conducting the Fifth Krasnoyarsk Museum Biennale from 4 till 8 September 2003.

Dedicated to definition of contemporary *art of memory* limits as a core of museum creative work, the IV Biennale 2001 has approved cultural profile of the Krasnoyarsk exposition forum, the basic nerve of which always appeared a meeting of artist and museum on the basis of common project.

We hope that contemporary museum, performing as communication centre of creative culture, a site, where relations among Past and Future are elucidating, is able and intend to fulfil a function of providing society by *impulse of historic creative work*. Without creative museum as a mechanism of articulation of actual time experience, humanitarian culture loses its fundamental basis.

Today to "invent history" becomes a real task also for PR-activity that is anxious by socialization and introduction into culture serious management and business-innovations. New Russian corporations experience high need in an image of their own history. In this row museum gets a real chance to become a strategic partner on equal rights with political and economical institutions of civil society.

We think that contemporary artist, anxious by limits of his own art, searching for creative sense in widening material and communicative field of artistic action, presents a real power of ex-positioning cultural values and abilities of existing in time.

Mutually interested in the Past, a museum and an artist are forming a platform of finding new cultural experience and productive imagination, creating a new socio-landscape identity. ...

For choice of the best exposition works of the V Krasnoyarsk Museum Biennale the Expert Council from advanced Russian and foreign culturologists, art historians and museologists is formed.

## **II Preliminary Programme**

This is a preliminary structure that should give an overview on the Meeting in September 2003. Above that, is envisaged that the most of the participants will arrive on Tuesday, Sept. 05, 2003.

For those who are particularly interested in the Biennale is the possibility to arrive earlier – already from Sept. 2, 2003 on – in order to see the opening of the Biennale and the course of the competition.

## **Museology as a Basis for Unity and Cultural Diversity**

### **Part I: Museology and Indigenous People (Krasnoyarsk)**

*Meeting in Krasnoyarsk: Krasnoyarsk Museum Center, Mira Square 1, Krasnoyarsk, Russia 660097. Tel.: 007 39 12 23 98 96. FAX: 007 39 12 23 83 12. E-mail: marina@muzey.krsn.ru*

*Wednesday, September 05*

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Arrival of the participants on Krasnoyarsk Airport. Transfer to the Hotels.

14.00 Tour of Krasnoyarskaya

19.00 Informal Meeting of the participants in the Lobby of Hotel "Oktyabrskaya"

*Thursday, September 06*

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9.00 Arrival of the participants in the Krasnoyarsk Museum Center. Check-in and handing over of the documents.

Coffee

#### **10.00 Opening Session**

Welcome by representatives of ICOM Russia, ICOFOM, ICOFOM LAM, Director of Krasnoyarsk Museum Centre and other representatives

#### **10.30 Plenary Session**

**Symposium I:** Museology: An Instrument for Creating Unity in Diversity

Short reports given by representatives of ICOM, ICOM Russia, ICOFOM and ICOFOM LAM. Discussion.

13.00 Lunch in the Restaurant of Krasnoyarsk Museum Center

#### **14.30 Plenary Session/Groups**

**Symposium I** (continuation)

Visit to Krasnoyarsk Museum of Regional Studies (Collections of Ethnography and Regional Studies in Siberia) (N.N.). Discussion.

16.30 Return to the Hotels.

#### **18.30 Official Opening Ceremony**

Addresses by national and foreign authorities

Dinner

*Friday, September 07*

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*Krasnoyarsk Museum Center, Mira Square 1*

## 9.00 Reports

**Symposium II:** Museology – An Instrument for Creating Unity in Diversity  
Main Ideas on the topic, published in the ICOFOM Study Series 34a  
Summaries in English, Spanish and Russian. Discussion.

11.00 Coffee break

## 11.30 a.m. Workshops

(On the basis of theoretical analysis and practical experiences in the Krasnoyarsk Museum of Regional Studies)

Subtheme 1: Museology and Indigenous People

Subtheme 2: Museology as a basis for creative processes

Subtheme 3: Museology – Enhancing the Process of Unity in Diversity

13.00 Lunch in the Restaurant of Krasnoyarsk Museum Center

## 14.30 Workshops

Workshops 1, 2, 3: Continuation of the reflections.

## 16.00 Reports

Reports created by the co-ordinators of the Workshops 1, 2, 3. Summaries: English, Spanish, Russian.

17.00 Visit to the exhibitions of the Biennale. Individual conversation with the artists

19.30 Dinner

*Saturday, September 08*

*Krasnoyarsk Museum Center, Mira Square 1*

## 9.00 a.m. Case Studies

Museology – An Instrument for Creating Unity in Diversity

Case Studies, part 1: Russia

11.00 a.m. Coffee break

11.30 a.m. Case studies, part 2: Canada, India, Middle-Europe (and others as requested)

13.30 p.m. Lunch in the Restaurant of Krasnoyarsk Museum Centre

## 14.30 p.m. Closing Session

Reflections and conclusions about the Krasnoyarsk Meeting (Part I)

16.00 p.m. Visit to Surikov Art Museum or to the “Closed City”

19.00

*Theatre of Krasnoyarsk.*

Closing Ceremony in co-operation with the Krasnoyarsk Biennale. Dinner

## **Part II: Transition Project - From Oppression to Democracy (Barnaul)**

*Sunday, September 09*

In the morning: Journey to (by plane or train)

In the evening: Welcome-drink and dinner

*Monday, September 10*

*Altayi State Institute of Arts and Culture/University*

9.30 Welcome by the regional authorities

10.00 The work of the Altayi Team of the UNESCO International Transition Project - From Oppression to Democracy. The specific situation of Museology in Barnaul and the Altayi Region

11.00 coffee

11.30 Transition Project – “From Oppression to Democracy” (Prof. Dr. Vinos Sofka)

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12.30 Lunch

13.30 Meeting with students of Museology at the University (Olga Truevtseva)

*Tuesday, September 11*

9.00 Transition Project - From Oppression to Democracy – Workshops  
Sub-themes 1, 2, 3

10.30 Coffee

11.00 Workshops 1, 2, 3: Continuation of the reflections

12.00 Reports

Reports created by the co-ordinators of the workshops 1, 2, 3. Summaries: English, Spanish, Russian

13.00 Lunch

14.30

*Altayi State Regional Studies Museum, 46 ul. Polzunova, Barnaul, 656043 Russia. Tel.: 3852/234551.  
FAX: 3852/234551.*

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Visit to the Altayi State Regional Studies Museum

*Nature department:* Expositions to the variety of Altayi nature as well as ecological problems. Representation of animals and birds and the “Foreststeppe reserve”. Natural resources of the region with sections as Water resources, Relief, geology, minerals.

*Historical department:* The peculiarity of Altayi history: Altayi in Ancient Times, Developing of Altayi by the Russians, Development of Mining XVIII – XX, From History of Trade and Enterprise, End of the XIX – Beginning of the XX Century, Altayi: From the Ethnography of the Indigenous Population, Old Residents, Migrants.

*Scientific Library:* The scientific library of the museum is the largest storehouse of books on regional studies and methodical literature on Museology in the region.

16.30 Discussion: The museological main focus concerning Altayi State Regional Museum

17.30 Short reports about ICOM-issues

Information about ICOM 2003 – 2004

Information about ICOFOM 2003 - 2004

Information about ICOFOM LAM 2003 – 2004

18.00 **Business- Meetings:** ICOFOM LAM  
ICOFOM Board

19.00 Dinner

20.00 Concert

*Wednesday, September 12*

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9.30 h The Transition Project - From Oppression to Democracy -

Reports - Conclusions

12.00 lunch

13.00 p.m. Excursion to Belokuricha and Bysk

20.00 Farewell-Dinner

September 13 to September 15:

Optional: post-conference visit to Upper Altayi

The Mongols named the Region of Altayi “a golden place” (from the Mongolian word “altyn”). It is situated in the centre of the Asian Continent, closely to the boarder to Mongolei and China. This region is not only a great phenomenon of nature rather an “open-air-museum” of culture on the junction of old roads. The mysterious, hardly accessible Region of Altayi is already since a long time very attractive for explorers. I is a region with lakes, rivers with clear water, charming colours of plants, wealth of animals.

### **III Modalities for Participation**

#### **Participation fee**

Delegates	
Registration	US\$ 150
Early registration (up to July 15, 2003)	US\$ 100

Reduced fee

(individuals by specific justification, students of Museology sponsored by recognised institutions/Universities)

Registration	US\$ 75,00
Early registration (up to July 15,2003)	US\$ 40,00

Accompanying person	
Registration	US\$ 120
Early registration (up to July 15, 2003)	US\$ 80

Fee includes registration kit, local transport, opening and fare-well dinner, lunch according to the programme (breakfast and alcoholic beverages excluded), translation, workshop reading materials/papers, ICOFOM Study Series 34.

After the arrival the participants will be picked up at the airport of Krasnoyarsk /Barnaul and will be taken to the hotels.

### Visum

Its no problem to get a Visum. Everyone who wants to participate in ICOFOM Annual Meeting and has sent back the Registration Form will receive an individual invitation by the Siberian authorities.

### Flights

Domestic flights in Russia hardly can be booked in travel offices outside Russia. Therefore Russian colleagues will arrange the flights from Moscow to Krasnoyarsk and from Krasnoyarsk to Barnaul and back to Moscow. (Please, see Registration Form)

The costs of the flights are:

Moscow – Krasnoyarsk: 180 US\$ (KrasAir), Krasnoyarsk – Barnaul: 70 US\$ (KrasAir), Barnaul – Moscow: 70 US\$

(It's also the possibility to go from Krasnoyarsk to Barnaul by train to a much lower price)

### Hotels/Accommodation

Krasnoyarsk

- Hotel Oktyabrskaya	60 US\$/night (single room/breakfast included)
- Hotel Krasnoyarsk	25 US\$/night (single room/breakfast included)
- Hotel Tourist	20 US\$/night (single room/breakfast included)
- Ship Victoria	20 – 30 US\$ (single room/breakfast included)

(double-rooms are appropriately cheaper)

Barnaul: Hotel-offers from 25 US\$ - 50 US\$

### Post-conference-tour

Post-conference-tour to upper Altayi: 3 days, all included 150 – 200 US\$

### Modalities for payment:

1. The costs for the stays in Krasnoyarsk, the flight from Krasnoyarsk to Barnaul and the stay in Barnaul are to be paid individually.
2. The participation fee is to be paid in US-dollars (cash) in Krasnoyarsk.

### Travel Insurance

Participants are advised to make their own travel insurance arrangements

## Obligatory Registration

This letter is intended to find out who will definitely participate in the ICOFOM Annual Meeting 2003. Please, return your obligatory registration **up to July 15, 2003** and note that in this case will be granted **reduced participation fee**. The **final registration** must be made up to August 25, 2003.

## Registration Form

### 1. Personal Data (please, use block letters or fill in by computer)

Mr. Ms. Prof. Dr. Other \_\_\_\_\_

Name. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code/ City \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Participation

Indicate Yes/No or underline the name of the hotel according your wishes

Krasnoyarsk (September 6 – 8, 2003)

Hotel Oktyabrskaya	single	double
Hotel Krasnoyarsk	single	double
Hotel Tourist	single	double
Ship Victoria	single	double

Flight Krasnoyarsk – Barnaul (70 US\$)	Yes	No
Train Krasnoyarsk – Barnaul (30 US\$)	Yes	No

Barnaul (September 9 – 12, 2003)

Hotel category I	single	double
Hotel category II	single	double
Hotel category III	single	double

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

(The registration is binding. Everybody is self-responsible for payment. ICOFOM is not legally responsible for any liability.)

## IV General Information



### Krasnoyarsk

Krasnoyarsk is the biggest harbour at the River Yenisei. It was founded 1628 by the wayode Andrei Dubenski as a protection from tartars horsemen. After the foundation Krasnoyarsk was an outpost of Russia, later a place for banishment and hard labour. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Krasnoyarsk was the centre of Siberian Cossacks, from 1822 the centre of Yenisei province. From 1934 Krasnoyarsk is the centre of Krasnoyarsk territory. Now it is the main capital of one of the biggest Regions of Russia, a centre of industry, culture, science and transport. Particularly surprising is the nature of this region which has a stimulating effect because of the wealth and variety. Close to the city, at the bank of Yenisei River is a very famous preservation territory situated. It is called "Stolby". On this territory are the enormous buildings from granite to be seen that are from natural origin. These buildings reach up to 100 m of altitude. Above that, the Krasnoyarsk Region is also famous because of the "Tunguski Meteorit" that dropped down in 1908.

Krasnoyarsk is also a scientific centre with different Universities, Academies, Institutes for physics, chemistry, a computing centre, an Aerospace Academy and other scientific organisations. Culture and museums play an important role. Theatres: opera and ballet, dramatic, musical comedy, concert-halls, exhibition halls, Krasnoyarsk Museum of Regional Studies, The Shurikov Art Museum, and particularly Krasnoyarsk Museum Centre.

### Barnaul

After Peter the Great's reforms, Russia made a great stride forward. It was at this time that Barnaul – one of the oldest cities in South-West Siberia – emerged. Rich copper deposits discovered at the foothills of

the Altai Mountains and the construction of the first copper-smelting works in Kolyvan preceded its appearance. Later, the explorers of the Altai foothills supposed that silver also may be present in that area, and numerous silver ornaments from the Altai ancient barrows prompted that idea. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries 90% of Russian silver was produced in the Altai. All the aspects of life in the town were focused on mining production. Russian history records only two mining towns – Ekaterinburg and Barnaul.

Beyond, in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Barnaul became a centre of advanced scientific thought and cultural life in Siberia. In 1773 a junior Mining School attached to the works was opened. It was followed by a Senior Mining School – similar to the one in St. Petersburg – in 1779.

Today the population of Barnaul is 700 000. On the flag one can see a copper-smelting oven and a horse. These symbols reflect the history of Barnaul. Even though Barnaul used to be a copper industry center, nowadays the city is a cultural, scientific, transportation and trade centre. There is an old city with some houses from 19<sup>th</sup> century and a new one. It is situated on the bank of the river Ob, one of the longest in the world. There are many theatres, museums, libraries and concert halls. Many famous actors, pop-singers, classical performers visit Barnaul.

There are seven wonderful resorts not far from the city – and the countryside scenery is picturesque.

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Details and return of Registration Form to:  
Dr. Hildegard Vieregg  
President of ICOFOM/Neue Pinakothek  
Barer Str. 29  
80799 Munich/Germany  
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FAX: 004989/23805197  
E-mail: vieregg@mpz.bayern.de

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