EUROPEAN MUSEUM FORUM WORKSHOP 1999

Ministero del Lavoro Unione Europea, DG V

EDUCATION AS A MUSEUM TOOL
Maintaining Provision for a Balance of Interests

CONCLUSIONS

Cortona, Italy, 12 – 17 October 1999

organised jointly by

The European Museum Forum

Regione Toscana - Dipartimento Politiche Formative e Beni Culturali

Istituto per i Beni Culturali e Naturali della Regione Emilia Romagna

in co-operation with

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The European Museum Forum Workshop 1999
Conclusions

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The fourth EMF Workshop took place on 12 - 17 October 1999 in the historic hilltop town of Cortona (Arezzo), with working sessions at the headquarters of Cortona Sviluppo S.p.A., the S. Agostino Convent, recently restored as a further education centre. The workshop is intended for those working in the museum field and is jointly organised by the European Museum Forum, the Heritage Institute for the Emilia Romagna Region (IBC), and the Department of Training Policy and Heritage of the Tuscany Region, in co-operation with the Provincia di Arezzo and the Provincial Government of Arezzo Municipality of Cortona

The workshop is part of a training programme promoted by the Italian Ministry of Labour and the European Union DG V.

The History and Aims of the workshop

The EMF Workshops are intended to provide a select number of museum professionals with a truly European environment in which to develop extensive discussions on a specific topic in an informal manner, away from the stresses and strains of everyday working life. The participants include museum staff from relatively new museums as well as those from older-established museums who are actively interested in innovative projects. Within the meeting there is no fixed hierarchy, everyone has an equally valid point of view, and attention is given particularly to bright ideas and new philosophies, rather than to the extent of individual collections.

The method used in these Workshops is based on introductory talks given by discussion leaders, followed by intensive work in smaller groups. Participants are actively involved in the programme, developing reports which are eventually integrated in the final Conclusions. A team of tutors co-ordinates the seminar work. The programme always includes visits to local museums in order to increase knowledge of the local cultural heritage and to meet colleagues living and working in the area. Discussion leaders and tutors are provided by EMF, but in many cases they are selected from museum professionals who have taken part in earlier Workshops and who now wish to contribute their own experience.

The venues Since 1996 the EMF Workshops have been held in Italy, in alternate years in the Emilia Romagna Region or in Tuscany, thanks to the co-operation established by EMF with important cultural public institutions in these two Italian regions.

The variety of participants implies necessarily ***an interdisciplinary approach*** to the various museological problems on the agenda and the incentive to establishing forms of ***networking*** which could be used also in the future, after the end of the workshop itself.

The Conclusions reflect ***the state-of-the-art of a specific group representative of a European situation*** , not the advancement of knowledge on a specific subject in general.

The fact that many participants apply in the following years and that most of them stay in touch developing common projects means that the basic message of EMF Workshops has been understood and that these meeting have proved a useful tools ***to develop a European common culture*** in the museum community.

The Programme

As in previous years, the workshop was divided into a series of intensive seminar sessions. These were real workshops in which the participants played an active role. The workshop aimed in particular to break down any hierarchical distinction between experts and discussion participants, apart from the technical capability of leading a group discussion or a plenary session.

The participants were provided with a large dossier of basic readings (on small museums and national contexts) as well as a dossier of the professional curricula of those taking part in the seminar or leading discussion groups.

Papers were presented by some participants and circulated as discussion documents outside the main group session .

Tuesday, 12 October

late afternoon and evening: Welcome reception and visit to Cortona cultural heritage.

Wednesday, 13 October

morning: Massimo Negri (Vice Chairman EMF): programme, methodology and aims of the Workshop.

Wim van der Weiden (EMF member and director of Naturalis, the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden)

"The right balance between curators and educators. From the experience of Museon to the experience of Naturalis". Followed by a presentation by Frans Ellenbroek (director of the Noordbrabants Natuurmuseum-Milieu Educatie Centrum Midden Brabant) "Education is everywhere".

Discussion in plenary assembly on the themes raised by the introductory talks, definition of the structure of work in groups.

afternoon: Work in groups.

Thursday, 14 October

morning: An overview on Europe 1. Presentations of individual experiences in the educational field by participants: Stella Chryssoulaki (Hellenic Ministry of Culture), Ludmila Vorononikhina (The Hermitage Museum), Natalia Krollau (The School Center of the Hermitage), Helmut Herbst (Waiblingen Stadtmuseum), Rita Palviainen (Museum of Central Finland), Simona Pizzetti (Magnani Rocca Foundation, Mamiano) and others. Discussion in plenary assembly to define agenda of the Final Resolution.

afternoon: Excursion to Cetona and visit to local museums . Jean-Pierre Gaume (first curator of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Museum in Geneva): Education and Museums: from order to pleasure, from instruction to dream. Work in groups in Cetona Museum's premises.

At the end: visit of the local Prehistorical Museum guided by local colleagues .

A reception party ended the day.

Friday, 15 October

morning: An overview on Europe 2. This is a second session of presentations which included reports by Svetlana Melnikova (Vladimir Suzdal State Museum), Borut Rov'nik (Mestni Muzej

Ljubljana), Margherita Sani (Institute for Cultural Heritage, Bologna), Petra Zwaka, (Youth Museum Schoneberg, Berlin). Nurit Shilo-Cohen (The Israel Museum Ruth Young Wing, Jerusalem), and others.
Plenary session coordinated by Massimo Negri and Wim van der Weiden: discussion on materials proposed by individual reports and definition of key issues for the final document to be presented the following day.

afternoon: Group work on the final document structure and planning of the Saturday plenary session.

Saturday, 16 October
morning: Plenary session in Cortona chaired by Massimo Negri and Wim Van Der Weiden.
Reports on the Seminar's Conclusion by participants.
Interventions by local authorities and Italian organizations active in the museum field.

afternoon: depart to Florence. Overnight in Florence. Visit to the *Casa Siviero* Museum.

Sunday, 17 October
Optional visit to some Florence museums.

The Participants and the Speakers

In previous years the Workshop has been limited to 50 people from at least 15 European countries, east and west. This limit has given each participant the opportunity to present his or her own experience during the various sessions and social occasions, and also more formally during one or two sessions of Presentations with the help of audio-visual materials.

For the 1999 Workshop the number of participants was increased to 60 by popular demand, but in retrospect it was felt that the original total enabled fuller individual participation and it is planned to return to 50 for the 2000 Workshop.

The variety of experience among participants necessitates an interdisciplinary approach to the various museological problems raised, and raises the possibility of establishing a system of networking which could survive well after the end of the Workshop. It is important to emphasise that the Workshop is not a scientific congress where all the literature on a subject is taken for granted and everyone is a specialist. Here there is a mixture of specialists and people who have a special responsibility in a given area and who wish to learn more about new techniques carried out in a variety of cultural, social and organisational contexts.

The 1999 Workshop 63 people from 58 institutions in 17 countries took part in the Workshop, the subjects of their museums ranging from marble and the Olympic Games to the theatre and Neanderthal Man. The participants included 24 Italians. A full list of participants is given on page 20 - 21. Study visits were made to Cetona and Florence.

The workshop was led by two committee members of the European Museum Forum:

- prof. **Massimo Negri** from Milan, EMF Vice-Chairman, member of the Executive Committee of the National Museum of Science and Technology "Leonardo da Vinci", an independent museum consultant and a specialist in industrial archaeology, museum innovation and cultural programming
- Dr. **Wim van der Weiden**, founder of Museon in The Hague and now Director of Naturalis, the new National Museum of Natural History of the Netherlands which opened in Leiden in 1998.

Dr. **Kenneth Hudson**, Director of the European Museum Forum, contributed valuable advice during the planning stage of the Workshop.

Other speakers and discussions leaders were:

- **Dr. Jean-Pierre Gaume**, formerly curator of the International Red Cross Museum in Geneva, Switzerland
- **Dr. Frans Ellenbroek**, Director of the Noordbrabants Natuurmuseum Tilburg, Netherlands

Main theme of the seminar

"Education as a museum tool" Maintaining provision for a balance of interests

Education is a difficult word to define and even more difficult to translate. In its various contexts it means formal instruction, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of personal culture. Visiting museums can contribute to all of these.

There is, however, some confusion in this situation. Many museums all over Europe now have education departments, and of these a high proportion appear to concentrate on school groups, so that in their case education in the museum and about the museum displays and collections amounts to an extension of school. Some museums take considerable trouble to adjust what they provide for children to the local or national school syllabus.

Catering for school groups is attractive, because it gives the museum a guaranteed supply of visitors. Such visitors are in effect conscripts – the children come whether they want to or not – whereas adult visitors are nearly always volunteers.

The socially responsible museum will pay equal attention to what is, in the broad sense of the word, the education of all its visitors, no matter what their age may be. The workshop will discuss this broad educational provision in all his aspects', emphasising that no one category of visitor deserves priority over another.

It will aim to stimulate an honest and frank discussion of individual experiences in a variety of types and sizes of museums, in the hope and expectation of arriving at a common understanding of what museums can reasonably attempt to achieve in the education field. The task involves helping and encouraging five different kinds of museum users:

- Tourists, many of whom will be visiting the museum for the first and last time
- Students, who are at the museum for a particular purpose
- Local adults, whom one hopes will pay repeated visits to the museum, often attracted by special exhibitions
- Family parties
- School groups

For each of these, the museum has the duty of making its collection and displays intelligible and interesting. The interest of any one section of the public should not be allowed to predominate. Tourists, for example, should not be regarded as either more or less important than school children and visitors who come only during the summer months deserve as much attention as the local population which theoretically constitutes the museum's customers all the year round. All are equally worthy of education.

But, in the museum as elsewhere, education, however one may define it, is a very uncertain business. What one takes away from a museum visit depends to a great extent on what one brings to it. A chance discovery can result in an inspiration which lasts a lifetime and a carefully planned lecture or teaching session can produce nothing better than boredom or misunderstanding. Education in museums is as chancy and unpredictable an affair as education in a school classroom or university lecture room. All one can aim to achieve is the creation of an atmosphere in which the educational process is more rather than less likely to take place.

Introductory text by
Kenneth Hudson,
April 1999

Key concepts that emerged from the debate

During the discussions, both in smaller groups and in the plenary sessions, many themes were discussed relating to the mission of museums in contemporary society in the present shifting European scene. It is difficult to summarise all this work, but it is possible to focus on some key points which have particularly attracted the attention of participants. These are listed below, endeavouring to follow the development of the discussions day by day.

1. Museums and educational institutions have to show an awareness that every human being has the responsibility of the past, the present and the future. Museums are cultural, rather than educational institutions. They are about learning, not teaching. Running a museum means being responsible for creating an environment in which learning is stimulated.

2. Modern society has a great need for places where people of all ages can meet and learn together, and where knowledge, understanding and appreciation for things of value can grow, without the influence of commerce and politics. By going back to their roots museums can and must play a specific social role as a learning environment with specific qualities.

3. In this context, there is an increase in the variety of learning environments with different methods, not limited to family and school. In our contemporary society, education is everywhere.

4. Museums can build bridges between children, young adults, adults, elderly people. Museums are not a ghetto for children. Education is for all, and especially in museums, where bridges can be built between the generations.

5. Lifelong learning is a fundamental need for contemporary society. Museums must be responsible to society, and they should look back from time to time to their individual origins to identify the gap between their origin and changing society.

6. Education in museum terms means not only educational activities but in the first place the interpretation and use of existing collections.

7. If 'education is for all', what about museum staff? The unproductive gap between curators and educators must be filled by a clear museum policy. Every museum should have a fixed education policy which is geared towards its public as well as its staff. Education is not one aspect of museum policy, but an integral part of museum life.

8. A social inclusion means that museums should be places where everyone feels they belong. If museums are striving to provide learning for all then they must work hard to try to attract visitors who may currently feel excluded. Temporary exhibitions and outreach were both suggested as ways of attracting groups from particular social and cultural groups. There should be constant visitor research to find out what people want. Museum staff could act as audience advocates when planning exhibitions and learning activities so avoiding too narrow a view.

Total Education in Museums: Priorities and challenges

On the basis of this debate, participants were asked to list five priorities and five obstacles to be removed in order to achieve the final educational mission of museums. The discussion covered a great variety of topics, but the final plenary session agreed on the following points.

Priorities.

A. Museums and similar educational institutions have to integrated more fully in society and not seen as places apart.
B. Museums are requested to take into consideration the "non-intellectual " elements of feelings, emotions, nostalgia, sense of wonderment and astonishment in order to create a " total educational environment". In this context it is important to facilitate the visitors' comfort and offer visitors adequate facilities.
C. It is essential to give the widest access as possible to the resources in the museum in order for the public to take learning further, to consider museums as permanent resources for an integrated and comprehensive educational programme, to incorporate into the image of museums the educational facilities they can offer.
D. All museum people should have training in communication, marketing and psychological strategies to develop a sense of ease with the potential visitor. Standards for a qualification in museum studies have to be set. There are various possible solutions or in the direction of the establishing of standardized university courses or in the line of in-house training programmes based on the above mentioned standards.
E. A code of ethics is required. The ICOM Code is a good code , but museum people have to put it into practice . Each museum should or ought to undersign the ICOM Code.

Challenges.

1. Lack of finance specifically devoted to educational activities and to the filling of the gap between curators and educators.
2. Attitudes of museums management tend to be too traditional.
3. Barriers between curators and educators are still too strong, with particular reference to critical points such as security, access, and communication.
4. There is not enough research on museum education and therefore not enough sharing of good practices throughout individual countries and in Europe.
5. Not enough training available for museum staff on the practical skills of communication.

Guidelines for an action to meet the challenges.

Communication The acquisition of communication skills by all museum staff, from curators to guards, is a strategic point. However, this should be done on a professional basis, in order to find an effective way of communicating the differences between cultures.

Climate Museum staff should be more aware of each other's jobs in order to create a climate within the museum which allows for greater interactivity with visitors, and to establish a dialogue between objects, visitors and the museum staff.

Research A permanent programme of market research needs to be undertaken with museum users and non-users, to find out their interests and to widen the museum's base.

Access Better access should be found for members of the public to meet the museum staff and to find out what they do. People have the right to have access to the whole museum machine.

Social role The museum should establish greater contact with its local community and territory in order to foster a sense of identity among people and to allow them to open their minds to cultures other than their own. This will have the dual effect of reinforcing awareness of their local identity and also of the contribution of other cultures to the national identity.

Museums and the multicultural society. Global village versus local identity. Mass production versus authenticity. Standardisation versus personal needs. These are conflicting trends in our society which have been discussed at the end of the Workshop with the aim to come to a final statement related to various general aspects of the most general relationship between museums and society in a moment of fast changing cultural structures of European societies.

Networks in Europe. To fulfil these tasks, museums have to integrate into networks. A European perspective could be maintained by the permanent production of educational programmes, by using communication technologies more intensively and by encouraging the mobility of objects.

Mobility of objects. Once fixed appropriate standards for conservation, mobility of objects has to be seen not as a threat, but as an important aspect of museum's policy. To leave objects in storage is not a good policy if good standards of conservation can be ensured for objects on temporary loan to other organisations.
This is particularly true for small museum which can benefit from a policy of mobility of objects both to present to a larger audience their heritage and to communicate to the public the sense of belonging to a wider cultural and social context.

Interpretation. A vital task for the work of museums in the future will be their educational task in the broadest sense.
Collections will remain constant, but their interpretation and presentation to the public will change and must adapt to the needs and wishes of all parts of society.

Cross-border activities. A special role in the definition of a more active presence of European museums can be played by those museums which are located on national borders or on the ancient borders between states in Europe.

The resulting conclusions are:

- Museums are a vital resource for preserving, enriching and strengthening the diversity of Man and Nature at a time when countries will soon be indistinguishable from one another.
- At the same time, museums are an oasis in a desert of massification. Local and regional museums in particular have an essential role in pursuing this task by preserving cultural identity in the global village.
- The ideal local museum should be the front door of the world. In order to fulfil this task, museums have to create an efficient network..

European Museum Forum Workshops in Italy 1996 - 1999

The European Museum Forum provides international workshops lasting one week to raise the expertise of museum practitioners

The first workshop was held in Bologna in 1996 on the theme of the *European Museum Landscape and Museology in Europe*; the second was held in Cortona in 1997 on the theme of *Public Quality in Museums.*

The third took place in Bertinoro (Forlì) in 1998 on theme of *Museums as nurseries of new ideas.*

The workshops have involved so far 20 countries, 200 participants and about than 150 institutions.

For information we enclose here a full list of participating institutions for each Workshop.

Workshop Bologna 1996
The European Museum Landscape
List of Institutions

COUNTRY	N°	INSTITUTION
Austria	1	Museum fur Volkskultur, Spittal / Drau
Cyprus	1	Museum of the History of Cypriot Coinage, Nicosia
Croatia	1	Museum of Arts and Craft's, Zagreb
Czech Republic	1	Naprstek Museum, Prague
Finland	2	Helsinki City Museum, Helsinki
		Museum of Applied Arts, Helsinki
Germany	2	Museum der Stadt Waiblingen
		Haus der Geschichte, Bonn
Greece	1	Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation, Napflion
Indonesia	3	The Indonesian Fine Arts Foundation, Jakarta
Ireland	2	Trinity College Library, Dublin
Ireland (Northern)	1	Heritage and Museum Service, Derry
Italy	35	Museo Civico, Bazzano
		Museo dell'Occhiale, Belluno
		Accademia Carrara, Bergamo
		GAM, Bologna
		Museo Civico Archeologico, Bologna
		Museo Medievale, Bologna
		Museo Morandi, Bologna
		Assessorato alla Promozione Culturale, Budrio
		Museo della Bilancia, Campogalliano
		Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Chieti
		Museo Civico, Cortona
		Museo Civico, Cuneo
		Ist. Museo di Storia della Scienza, Firenze
		Museo Ebraico, Ferrara
		Museo di Fiesole, Firenze
		Museo Stibbert, Firenze
		Regione Toscana, Dip. Istruzione e Cultura, Firenze
		Costa Aquarium, Genova
		Museo Civico Archeologico, Genova
		Palazzo Ducale, Genova
		Raccolta Frugone, Genova
		Museo Civico, Lodi
		Museo Regionale della vita e tradizioni popolari sarde, Nuoro
		Museo degli Usi e Costumi della gente di Romagna, S. Arcangelo di Romagna
		Museo dell'Alto Vicentino, Schio
		Museo Richard Ginori di Doccia, Sesto Fiorentino
		Assessorato Cultura, Termoli
		Museo Nazionale del Cinema, Torino

		Dip. Economia e Direz. Aziendale, Venezia
		Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venezia
		Università Internazionale dell'Arte, Venezia
		Musei Civici, Viareggio
		Pinacoteca Civica, Volterra
Latvia	1	Tukums Museum,Tukums
Netherlands	2	Impuls, Amsterdam
		National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden
Portugal	2	Camara Municipal, Setubal
		Museo Nacional do Traje, Lisbon
Romania	2	National Museum of Art, Bucharest
		Museum of Lower Danube, Calarasi
Russia	1	Institute for Cultural Research, Moscow
Slovenia	1	Mestnj Muzej, Ljubljana
Sweden	1	Observatorimuseet, Stockholm
Switzerland	2	Thyssen-Bornemisza Foundation, Lugano
		Intl. Museum of the Red Cross, Geneva
Turkey	1	Rahmi M. Koc Industrial Museum, Istanbul
United Kingdom	4	Museum of Kent Life, Maidstone
		Museum of Scotland project, Edinburgh
		Manx National Heritage, Douglas
		Croydon Clocktower, Croydon
EMF	3	Museo Naz. della Scienza e della Tenica, Milan
		Museo di Storia Naturale, Leiden

20 COUNTRIES, 66 PARTICIPANTS, 65 INSTITUTIONS

Workshop Cortona 1997
Public Quality in Museums
List of Institutions

COUNTRY	No	INSTITUTION
Austria	1	Museum fur Volkskultur, Spittal / Drau
Belgium	1	Royal Museum of Art and History, Brussels
Croatia	1	Museum of Arts and Crafts, Zagreb
Denmark	2	Den Hirschprungske Samling, Copenhagen
		Danish Museum Training Institute, Soro
Finland	3	Helsinki City Museum, Helsinki
		Haihara Museum of Dolls and Costumes, Tampere
		Museum of applied Arts, Helsinki
France	1	Conservation Départemental des Musées de l'Yonne, Périgny
Germany		Museum der Stadt Waiblingen
		Haus der Geschichte, Bonn
		Museum fur Kunst und Kulturgeschichte, Dortmund
		Museum der Stadt, Aschaffenburg
		Deutsches Museum Bonn
Greece	2	Archaeological Museum, Mytilene
		Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation, Napflion
Italy	17	Arezzo Museum Network
		Historic Scientific Instrument Record, Provincial Government of Arezzo
		Municipal Museums of Ancient Art, Bologna
		Museo Morandi, Bologna
		Natural History Museum, Ferrara
		Museums of Fiesole, Fiesole
		International University of Arts, Firenze
		International Maritime Museum of Western Liguria, Imperia
		Territorial Museum, Casola Lunigiana
		Tito Balestro Foundation, Longiano
		Magnani Rocca Foundation, Mamiamo di Traversetolo
		Local History Museum, Montese
		Dept of Museums and Culture, Piombino
		Pecci Centre for Contemporary Art, Prato
		Municipal Archaeological Museum, Rosignano Marittimo
		University Centre for the Conservation & Promotion of the Scientific Heritage of Siena
		Leonardo Museum, Vinci
Netherlands	2	Utrecht University Museum, Utrecht
		Noordbrabants Natuurmuseum, Tilburg

Norway	2	Alta Museum, Alta
		Norsk Industriarbeidet Museum, Vemork
Portugal	2	Camara Municipal, Setubal
		Museo Nacional do Traje, Lisbona
Romania	4	Braila Museum, Braila
		Museum of Romanian Literature, Iasi
		National Museum of History, Bucharest
		Museum of the Lower Danube, Calarasi
Russia	1	Taimir District Museum, Ekaterinburg
Slovenia	3	Muzej Novejse Zgodovine, Celje
		Technical Museum of Slovenia, Ljubljana
		Mestni Muzej, Ljubljana
Sweden	4	Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum, Jokkmokk
		Ekomuseum Bergslagen, Smedjebacken
		Observatoriemuseet, Stockholm
		City Museum of Stockholm, Stockholm
United Kingdom	3	Cultural Traditional Group, Belfast
		Museum of Kent Life, Maidstone
		Quarry Bank Mill, Styal
EMF	3	Museo Naz. della Scienza e della Tenica, Milan
		Museo di Storia Naturale, Leiden

17 COUNTRIES – 55 PARTICIPANTS – 54 INSTITUTIONS

Workshop Bertinoro (Forlì) 1998
Nurseries of New Ideas
List of Institutions

COUNTRIES	No	INSTITUTION
Austria	1	Museum für Volkskultur, Spittal/Drau
Belgium	1	Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels
Denmark	1	Bornholms Kunstmuseum, Gudhjem
Finland	1	Linnanmäki Toy and Play Museum, Helsinki
Germany	3	Schöneberg / Jugend Museum, Berlin
		Haus der Geschichte, Bonn
		Museum der Stadt Waiblingen
Greece	1	Peloponnesian Folklore Foundation, Nafplion
Italy	15	Ecomuseo delle Valli di Argenta
		Museo della Bilancia, Campogalliano
		Palazzo Schifanoja, Ferrara
		Azienda Speciale Muei di Fiesole, Fiesole
		Comune di Forli, Sett. Risorose e Istituti Culurali, Forli
		Museo Provinciale di Storia Naturale, Livorno
		Fondazione Tito Balestro, Longiano
		Museo della Ghisa, Longiano
		Il Castello dei Bambini, Milano
		Museo Storico di Montese, Montese
		Soprintendenza Beni Artistici di Parma e Piacenza
		Comune di Piombino, Ufficio Cultura, Piombino
		Soprintendenza ai Beni Architettonici di Ravenna,
		Ferrara, Forli, Cesena, Rimini
		Museo Diniz Rialto, Rimini
		ICCROM, Roma
		Museo di Verruchio, Verruchio
Latvia	2	Latvian State Authority on Museums, Riga
		Turaida Museum-Reserve, Turaida
Netherlands	4	Ajax Museum, Amsterdam
		Natuurmuseum, Groningen
		Arba Minch project management bv, The Hague
		Noordbrabants Natuurmuseum, Tilburg
Latvia	2	Latvian State Authority on Museums, Riga
		Turaida Museum – Reserve, Sigulda
Netherlands	4	Ajax Museum, Amsterdam
		Natuurmuseum, Groningen
		Arba Minch project management bv
		The Hague
		Noordbrabants Natuurmuseum, Tilburg
Yemen (Osservatore)	1	National Museum of Yemen, Sana'a

Norway	1	Trondheim: Museum in the Archbishop's Palace
Romania	2	History Museum, Bacau
		Museum of Romanian Literature, Iasi
Russia	1	Open Society Institute, Cultural Programme, Soros Foundation
San Marino	1	Museum of Emigration
Slovenia	3	Museum of Recent History, Celje
		Mestni Muzej, Idrija
		Mestni Muzej, Ljubljana
Sweden	1	Konstmuseum, Norrköping
Switzerland	1	Intl. Red Cross Museum, Geneva
United Kingdom	3	Manx National Heritage, Douglas
		Museum of Liverpool Life, Liverpool
		Museum of Kent Life, Cobtree, Maidstone
EMF	3	Naturalis Museum, Leiden
		Museo Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnica, Milan

18 COUNTRIES – 46 PARTICIPANTS - 46 INSTITUTIONS

Workshop Cortona 1999
Education as a museum tool
List of Institutions

COUNTRY	No.	INSTITUTION
Belgium	1	Musée du Marbre, Rance
Croatia	3	Croatian Natural History Museum, Zagreb
		Museum of Arts & Crafts, Zagreb
		Zagreb City Museum, Zagreb
Finland	2	Museum of Central Finland, Jyväskylä
		Rovaniemi Art Museum, Rovaniemi
France	1	Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
Germany	2	Schöneberg Museum/Jugendmuseum, Berlin
		Neanderthal Museum, Mettmann
Greece	2	Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Athens
		Olympic Academy Athens, Athens
Ireland	2	National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin
		Trinity College Library, Dublin
Israel	1	The Israel Museum, Ruth Youth Wing, Jerusalem
Italy	24	Comune di Argenta, Settore Cultura, istruzione e tempo libero, Argenta
		Comune di Bazzano
		A.I.C.E.R., Bologna
		Comune di Bologna, Settore Cultura, Bologna
		Museo Ducati, Bologna
		Soprintendenza Archeologica dell'Emilia Romagna, Bologna
		Provincia autonoma Bolzano
		Museo Archeologico, Carnaiore
		AION Cortona
		Comune di Cortona, Uffucio Cultura
		Comune di Genova
		Museo Civico G. Fattori, Livorno
		Fondazione Tito Balestra, Longiano
		Fondazione Querini Stampalia, Lozzo di Cadore
		Fondazione Magnani-Rocca, Mamiano di Traversetolo
		Comune di Parma – Biblioteche e Musei, Parma
		Provincia di Ravenna, Servizio Beni Culturali, Ravenna
		Università Tor Vergata di Roma
		Museo Civico Archeologico, Rosignano Marittimo
		Provincia di Foggia, San Severo
		Museo Etnografico del Bosco, Sovicille
		Regione Piemonte, Progetto 'La Venaria Reale', Torino
		Servizio Beni Culturali, Regione Veneto, Venezia

Latvia	2	Museum of Regional Studies, Limbazi Latvian Museum of Architecture, Riga
Netherlands	2	Theater Institute, Amsterdam Rijksmuseum Het Zuiderzeemuseum, Enkhuizen
Portugal	1	Campo Arqueologico de Mértola, Mértola
Romania	1	Museum of Romanian Litterature, Iasi
Russia	4	Artefactum Voluntary Cultural Institution, Ekaterinburg Museum Centre, Krasnoyarsk The State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg Vladimir-Suzdal Museum of History, Art and Architecture, Vladimir
Slovenia	2	Museum of Recent History, Celje Mestni Muzej, Ljubljana
Spain	3	Museum Maritim de Barcelona, Barcelona Fundación Municipal de Cultura, Educacion, Univerdidad Popular, Gijón Museum of Science & Technology of Catalonia, Terrassa
Switzerland	4	Musée Suisse du Jeu, La Tour-de-Peilz The Olympic Museum, Lausanne Verkehrshaus der Schweiz, Luzern Museum für Urgeschichte, Zug
United Kingdom	4	National Museum and Galleries of Wales, Cardiff The Science Museum, London Museum of Kent Life, Maidstone Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester
EMF 3		Naturalis: National Museum of Natural History, Leiden Museo Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnica, Milan

17 COUNTRIES – 64 PARTICIPANTS - 58 INSTITUTIONS

Organisation

The European Museum Forum

The European Museum Forum (EMF) is under the auspices of the Council of Europe and promotes the following activities:

- Organises since 1977 the annual European Museum of the Year Award for newly built or restored museums
- Publishes a brochure describing the entrants and winners of the European Museum of the Year Award
- Provides documentary research advice on European museums
- Organises lectures that take place each year in a different city and deal with themes that are of particular importance for the museum world
- Publishes a Magazine that discusses major developments and issues in the museum field
- Has an archive in Berlin, at the Institut für MuseumsKunde, accessible to researchers, which contains information about every candidate which has entered the European Museum of the Year Award since 1977

The Istituto per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali of the Regione Emilia Romagna (IBC)

The Istituto per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali of the Regione Emilia Romagna (IBC) was founded in 1974 by the Emilia Romagna Region. It is an instrument of regional programming and a consulting body for local organizations in the area of cultural heritage. Its special tasks are the development of a regional inventory of items of the artistic, cultural and natural heritage; the definition of plans aimed at the preservation and enhancement of cultural assets; the training of heritage library and museum professionals. The Institute is equipped with a photographic laboratory, a library and a documentation centre. IBC also publishes regularly books, researches and a bimonthly review.
The projects and initiatives promoted have often crossed national borders, informing the European and non European public about the specific cultural aspects of the Emilia Romagna Region.

The Dipartimento Politiche e Beni Culturali of the Regione Toscana

There are 319 museums open to the public in Tuscany which represent 12.3% of the total in Italy with an high percentage of State museum (66% of which 36 only in Florence), 98 municipal museums, and, the rest, provincial, university, ecclesiastical and private museums. According to the Italian law, the regional government is responsible for all local museums, except State museums. The Regione Toscana takes care of conservation, cataloguing, promotion and management in cooperation with local communities.
The present trend is focused on services on the public and management reorganization, with special attention to the establishing of museum network on a local scale.

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The European Museum Forum Workshop 1999
Conclusions

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