



ABSTRACTS:

OUTI TUOMI-NIKULA:

Home district as a process of cultural heritage – the German experience

This article examines the interpretations of the home or home district (*Heimat*), and is based on the memories and experiences of the East Germans. The use of the concept 'home district' has changed in the West German macro level discourse. Formerly one's home district was the place in which an individual had domicile rights and duties. From this description there has been a gradual shift towards more diverse connections to personal identity. The concept of home district has changed in accordance with the ever-changing life situations of the post-modern individual. The author has used this conceptual shift as a background to the life experiences of her interviewees. The interviews were conducted in the Mecklenburg area in 2007–2008, in connection to a larger research project funded by the Academy of Finland, entitled "At home in a conserved house – the East German experience".

The author is aiming to show that the "secondary knowledge" as related by the inhabitants and the image provided by the official documents of socialist Germany did not meet in everyday life. People give meaning and significance to their home district according to their personal life history and also depending on the type of housing they live in. The three different interpretations of the 'home district' that have been chosen from the data show that secondary knowledge provides new interpretations of the history of socialist Germany. It is history outside official documents.

TUOMAS HOVI:

Heritage and Dracula Tourism

The article examines how Dracula tourism in Romania can be approached within the concept of heritage. Although Dracula tourism as such cannot be considered as heritage tourism, it has many characteristics that are common with the latter. The author shows how the tradition about a 15th-century Romanian ruler Vlad the Impaler is being used in modern Dracula tourism, and how this tradition connects with the fictional vampire Count Dracula known from popular culture. Here; the use of

tradition and heritage in Dracula tourism is approached with theoretical tools and concepts such as authenticity and cultural stereotypes. Besides, this article argues that tourism is not just a threat to cultural heritage, it can also help in the preservation of the latter. Interestingly, heritage is most visible in Dracula tourism through the different arguments opposing this tourism. The data for the article comes mostly from literature, Internet, and the author's personal observations.

JARI KUPIAINEN:

Stolen Museum, Stolen Tradition: How to Protect Cultural Heritage in Melanesia?

The article explores the issue of recent burglaries in the Solomon Islands National Museum (SINM) in the aftermath of an armed ethnic conflict in the country (1999–2003), which eventually resulted in the military occupation of the Solomon Islands by neighbouring countries (esp. Australia). The author studied and documented the SINM collections in 1996, 1998, and in 2007, when the museum staff was video-interviewed. The article investigates aspects of local artefact trade and analyses the present situation and context of the stolen artefacts in the international art market. The text concludes with notes on the differences between the concepts of culture and tradition and the concept of *kastom*, and locates the SINM within these discourses.

The article is accompanied by the film “The Stolen Museum” (5 min.) by Jari Kupiainen / JAPE Films (2009).

http://www.elore.fi/arkisto/1_09/kupiainen.mov