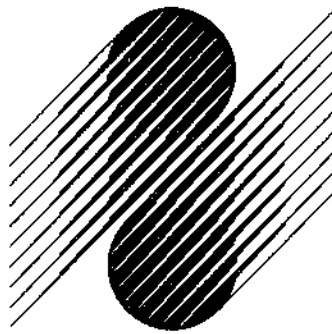


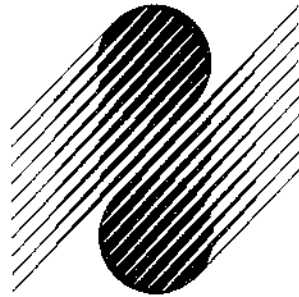
# **WHIC KYOTO '87**

World Conference of Historical Cities



General Report

City of Kyoto



## CONFERENCE SYMBOL

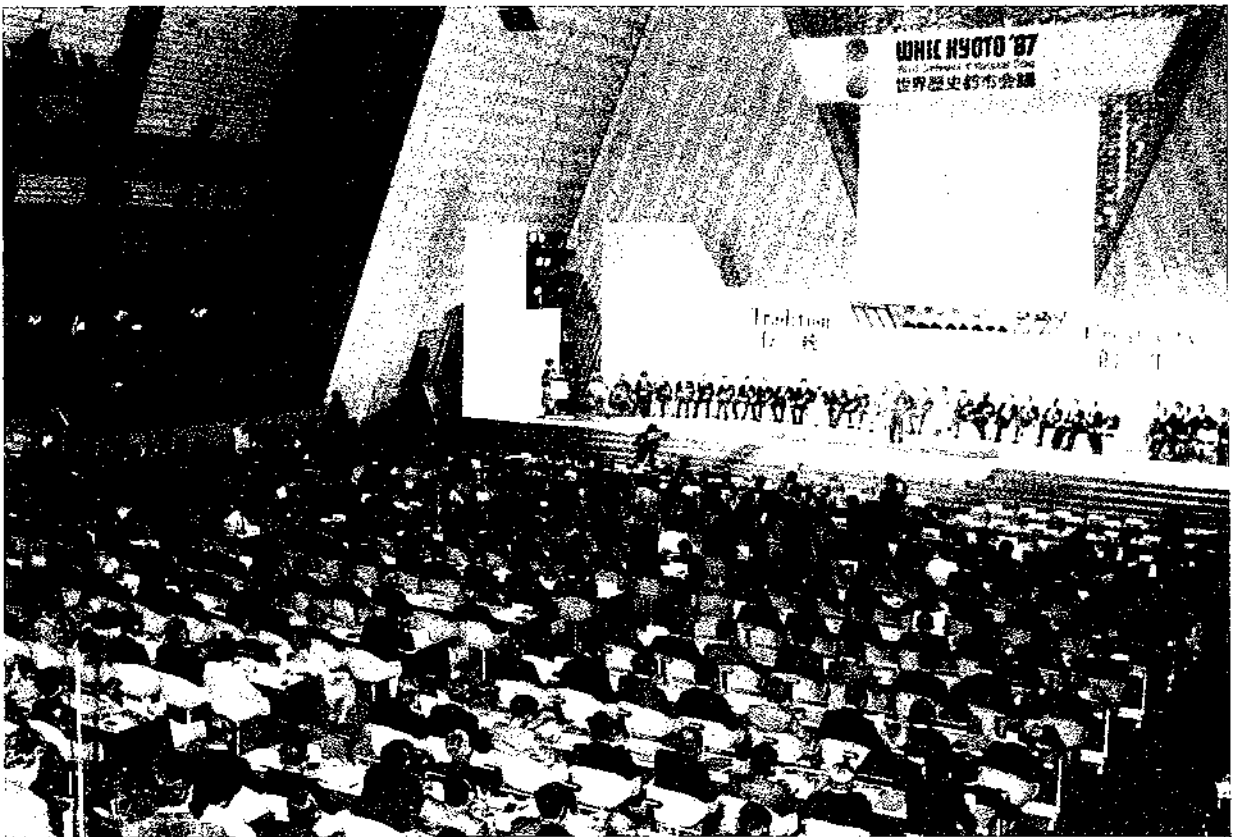
- The two circles (the earth) suggest tradition and creativity in historical cities that have survived up to the present.
- The slanting lines represent different cultures from the past and their projection into the future.
- The role historical cities play in our approach to the 21st century is symbolized by purple, the color of Kyoto's emblem.

# WHIC KYOTO '87

World Conference of  
Historical Cities

GENERAL REPORT

November 18~21, 1987



Edited and published by the City of Kyoto; April 1988.

488 Kami-honnojimae-cho, Teramachi-dori, Oike agaru, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604 Japan

## GREETINGS FROM THE MAYOR OF KYOTO

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Thanks to the participation of the 25 historical cities worldwide, we have had the pleasure of holding the World Conference of Historical Cities over a four-day period from the 18th to the 21st of November, 1987 in the Kyoto International Conference Hall.

There has never before been an opportunity to hold this type of conference, where the world's historical cities could meet together under a single roof. In spite of this lack of precedent, to my great pleasure, the participating delegates' positive cooperation resulted in a very fruitful conference.

I must, therefore, express my sincere and deep thanks for the kind support and assistance extended to those directly involved in the conference from the many interested groups within Kyoto, as well as from a good number of Kyoto citizens.

We achieved very meaningful results, far beyond our highest hopes, in the frank exchange of opinions and sincere discussion of the conference's theme of "Historical Cities in the 21st Century." Subjects discussed ranged from citizens' everyday living problems, such as traffic, the environment, housing, and the preservation and productive utilization of cultural heritage, to general questions, such as how to best run historical cities.

After these sincere discussions, the participants adopted the Kyoto Declaration, which stated in summary, that "We will strengthen the cooperation among historical cities, and will continue strive for the stabilization and betterment of the livelihood of the World's Citizenry. We pledge that we shall proceed hand-in-hand with the rest of mankind, aspiring for ever-lasting peace." At the same time, it was unanimously decided to hold successive conferences in the future.

I think it was quite meaningful that all the participating cities during the four-day conference strove to create close relations based on firm bonds of friendship. Everyone recognized the importance of the role to be played by historical cities towards the betterment of mankind and the maintenance of world peace.

I earnestly hope that the solidarity of the historical cities will continue to grow stronger, and that better international, cultural, and person-to-person exchanges will develop in the future. I also ardently wish that this report could be of some use in achieving that purpose, and could be sent as widely as possible.

Once again I express my deep and sincere thanks to the participating cities and to everyone who helped in staging the conference, for their valuable contributions.

*Masahiko Imagawa*

Masahiko Imagawa  
Mayor of Kyoto

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I. PROLOGUE





## 1. BASIC CONCEPT OF THE CONFERENCE

Cities are magnificent historical assets, the creations of man's wisdom. And, without doubt, the twentieth century has been an era when the cities have taken giant strides forward on a global scale.

This forward march of the cities has, however, entrained a multitude of contradictions, which have become more complex and more sharp in the process. In particular, in historical cities that boast long histories of several centuries, several millennia even, a marked tendency has emerged in the midst of their development for large parts of their cultural heritage to be destroyed. This has in turn engendered distrust in civilization and apprehension that urban civilization may even drive mankind to ruin.

We must not remain mere spectators of this tendency toward urban devolution. It should be our moral obligation to examine a broad spectrum of methods and policies to combat this problem, at the same time keeping the shapes of the twenty-first century firmly in view.

In the long history of Japan, Kyoto has continued to play a leading role in defining the urban culture of this country. Likewise, the historical cities of the world have made constant endeavors towards revival and progress on the basis of their own unique traditions.

Now, with the 1200th anniversary of the founding of the Heian capital right ahead, Kyoto is seeking to be revitalized so that it could live on in the future. Thus it is, with the ardent wish to bring together the multiplicity of experiences of progress accumulated by the historical cities of the world, and to share the fruits of those experiences with each other, that we here convene the World Conference of Historical Cities.

Kyoto, as a historical city, prays for everlasting peace of the world, cherishing strong desires and expectations to walk hand in hand with all the peoples on this planet.

## 2. OUTLINE OF THE CONFERENCE

- (1) Name of Conference  
World Conference of Historical Cities (WHIC KYOTO '87)
- (2) Dates  
November 18 (Wed)-20 (Fri): Conference  
November 21 (Sat): Excursion
- (3) Host: Kyoto Municipal Government
- (4) Supporting Organizations:  
Office of Prime Minister      National Land Agency  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs    Ministry of Education  
Ministry of Transport          Ministry of Construction  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
United Nations Center for Regional Development  
Japan Foundation  
Japan National Tourist Organization  
Kyoto Prefectural Government  
Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Heian-kyo 1200th Anniversary Memorial Foundation  
Kyoto Convention Council  
Japan Radio and Television Corporation  
Kyoto Shimbun  
Kinki Broadcasting System
- (5) Theme: Historical Cities in the 21st Century  
    ----- Tradition and Creativity -----
- (6) Conference Languages:  
Printed matter: English and Japanese  
Oral reports and discussions: English, French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and  
    Japanese  
Simultaneous interpretation will be provided
- (7) Venue: Kyoto International Conference Hall  
    (Takaragaike, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto)

### 3. CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

#### Conference Programme

November 18 (Wednesday)			
Opening Ceremony	9:30 10:30~12:00	Admission · Registration	Kyoto International Conference Hall Main Hall
Session I	13:30~16:20	Theme: "On City Planning"	Kyoto International Conference Hall Room A
Welcome Party	18:30~20:30		Kyoto International Conference Hall SWAN Room
November 19 (Thursday)			
Session II	9:30~12:20	Theme: "On Cultural Properties"	Kyoto International Conference Hall
Session III	13:30~16:20	Theme: "On Urban Industries"	Room A
General Discussion	16:30~17:15		Kyoto International Conference Hall, Room A
November 20 (Friday)			
Closing Ceremony	10:00~11:00		Kyoto International Conference Hall, Room A
Observation Tours of Related Events	11:00~17:00	Events and Place: "The World Exposition of Historical Cities" "Historical-City-Land" Kyoto Municipal Museum of Traditional Industry Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art	
Press Conference	16:00~17:00		Kyoto Kaikan Hall, Conference Hall
Farewell Party	19:30~21:30		Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel, Prince Hall
November 21 (Saturday)			
Excursion	9:00~17:00	Sightseeing around Kyoto in three groups	* See P.178 for further details

## 4. CONFERENCE HALL

CONFERENCE HALL: Kyoto International Conference Hall

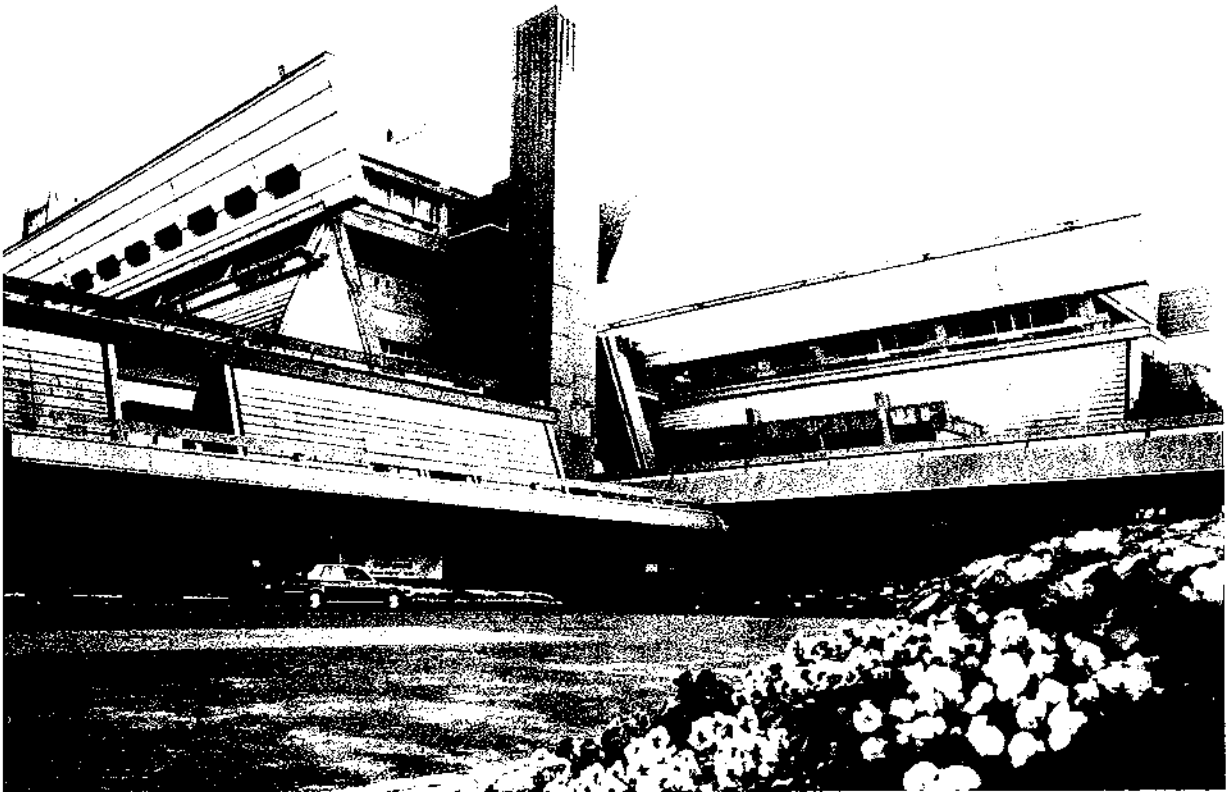
CONSTRUCTION BEGUN: November 19, 1962 (Construction of Annex: December 23, 1970)

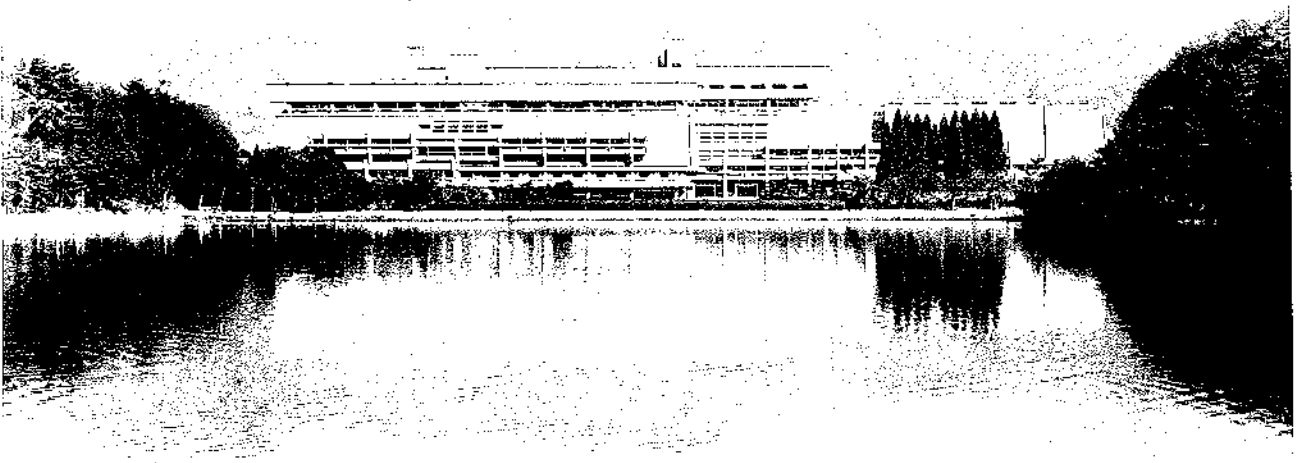
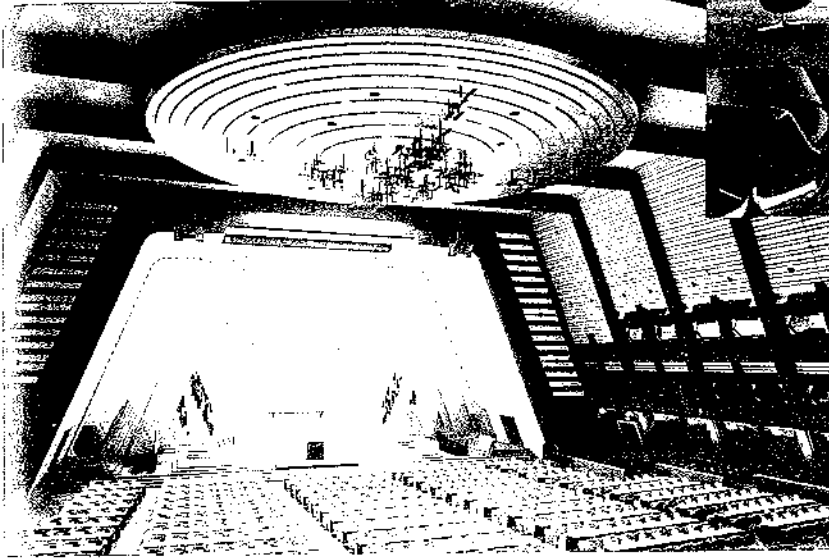
BUILDING OPENED: May 21, 1966 (Opening of Annex: January 8, 1973)

DESIGNER: Sachio Otani Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University,  
Professor, Department of Architecture, Chiba University  
As a result of public architecture contest, this was the work  
selected as the best design from among 195 entries.

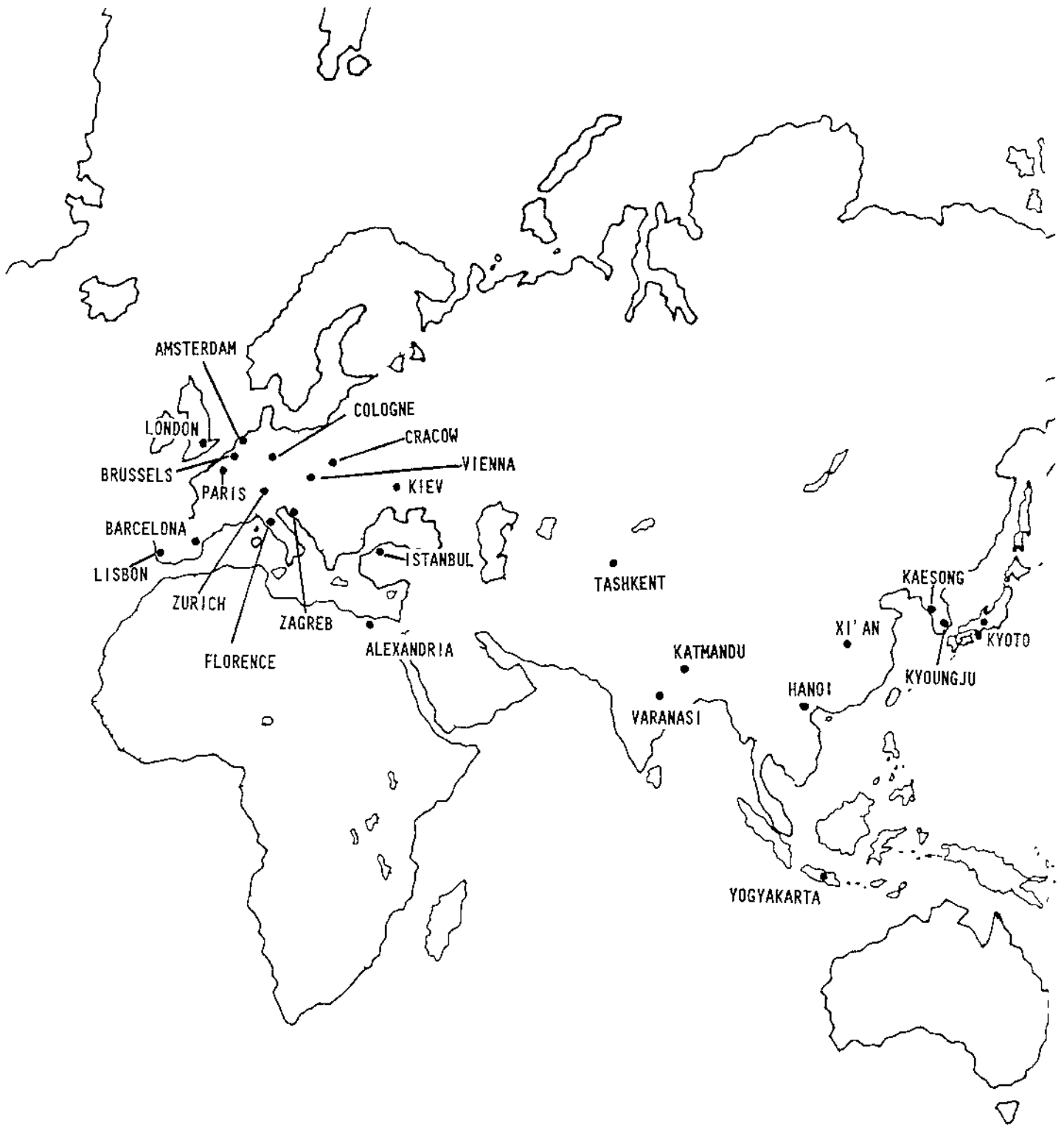
INTERIOR: Isamu Kenmochi Design Associates

SCALE: Land area: 157,100m<sup>2</sup> (1,691,009ft<sup>2</sup>)  
Total floor space: 33,400m<sup>2</sup> (359,514ft<sup>2</sup>)





# 5. MAP OF PARTICIPATING CITIES







## 6. PARTICIPANTS

### ALEXANDRIA (Arab Republic of Egypt)

Principal Delegate: Alsayed Ismail Algawsaky  
Current Position: Governor of Alexandria  
Date of Birth: February 27th, 1929  
Career: Mr. Algawsaky was a Public Prosecutor and the President of the Court of Appeals in Cairo. He has also been the Judiciary Attache to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



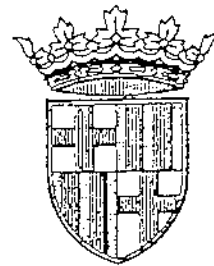
### AMSTERDAM (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

Principal Delegate: Minny Luimstra-Albeda  
Current Position: Alderman responsible for the Preservation and Restoration of Historic Buildings and Sights  
Date of Birth: April 8th, 1935  
Career: Mrs. Luimstra-Albeda has been involved with the Royal Dutch Union of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and with the Amsterdam Union of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises.



## BARCELONA (Spain)

Principal Delegate: Josep Subiros  
Current Position: Adviser to the Mayor for Cultural Affairs  
Date of Birth: 1947  
Career: Mr. Subiros is the Advisor to the Mayor for Cultural Affairs. He has served as a professor of philosophy at Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and New York University and as the director of "Viejo Topo Review"



## BRUSSELS (Kingdom of Belgium)

Principal Delegate: Richard Leclercq  
Current Position: Alderman of Fine Arts  
Date of Birth: July 6th, 1928  
Career: Mr. Leclercq has been the General Auditor of Belgium.



## COLOGNE (Federal Republic of Germany)

Principal Delegate: Norbert Burger  
Current Position: Lord Mayor  
Date of Birth: November 24th, 1932  
Career: Mr. Burger worked as a municipal officer from 1963 to 1973. He was a government official in a ministerial department between 1973 and 1980. Since 1980, he has served as the Lord Mayor of the City of Cologne.



## CRACOW (Polish People's Republic)

Principal Delegate: Tadeusz Salwa  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: December 11th, 1943  
Career: Mr. Salwa worked in the building industry and then was briefly with the PUWP apparatus. Since 1973 he has been in the State Administration, serving successively as the Deputy Head of District, the Head of District, the Deputy Mayor of Cracow, and beginning in 1982, the Mayor of Cracow.



## FLORENCE (Republic of Italy)

Principal Delegate: Massimo Bogianckino  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: November 10th, 1922  
Career: Mr. Bogianckino is a pianist, and a musicologist. He has performed widely in Europe and in the U.S.A. and has been a music professor at Pittsburgh, Pesaro, and Rome. He was the a general manager of opera houses in Florence (1975-1981) and Paris (1982-1985).



## GUADALAJARA (United Mexican States)

Principal Delegate: Eugenio Ruiz Orozco  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: April 5th, 1947  
Career: Mr. Ruiz Orozco has held a great variety of posts in national and local administrations. He is a former Secretary of Labor and Social Security (1979-1982). He has been the acting notary public in Guadalajara since 1978. He was the Secretary General of the Government from 1983 to 1985.



## HANOI (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)

Principal Delegate: Tran Tan  
Current Position: Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee  
Date of Birth: Born in 1927  
Career: Mr. Tran Tan is the Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee.



## ISTANBUL (Republic of Turkey)

Principal Delegate: Ismail Reha Arar  
Current Position: Chief of Mayor's Cabinet  
Date of Birth: October 4th, 1946  
Career: Mr. Arar is the Chief of Mayor's Cabinet. He has served as a consultant to the Minister of Health and Social Affairs, and as a private secretary and the head of the Health Department of Metropolitan Administration of Istanbul.



## KAESONG (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

Principal Delegate: Kim Yong Chon  
Current Position: Chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance of Kaesong City  
Date of Birth: July 23rd, 1926  
Career: Mr. Kim was a mine worker prior to the Liberation. He has held important positions with the Worker Party of Korea, been with the National University, and since 1974 he has been the Chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Kaesong City.



## KATMANDU (Kingdom of Nepal)

Principal Delegate: Hari Bol Bhattarai  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: January 7th, 1947  
Career: Mr. Bhattarai is a full time social worker and political activist. He is an active member of the banned Nepali Congress Party, the main opposition party to the present system in Nepal. He was elected Pradhanpancha (Mayor) of Katmandu in 1987.



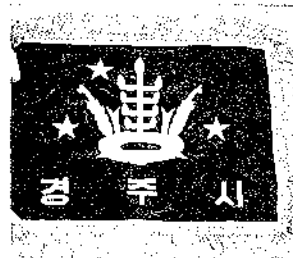
## KIEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Principal Delegate: Valentin A. Zgursky  
Current Position: Chairman of the Executive Committee, Kiev City  
Soviet People's Deputies  
Date of Birth: February 9th, 1927  
Career: Mr. Zgursky is a former railroad worker. He was General  
Manager of a production association before becoming the  
Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kiev City  
Soviet People's Deputies.



## KYOUNGJU (Republic of Korea)

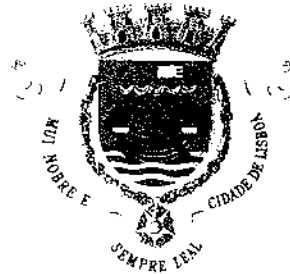
Principal Delegate: Kim Sang Jin  
Current Position: Sectional Chief of Culture  
Date of Birth: February 23rd, 1939  
Career: Mr. Kim is the Sectional Chief of Culture. He has  
served as the sectional Chief of Tourism and of  
Accounting.





## LISBON (Portuguese Republic)

Principal Delegate: Manuel Pinto Machado  
Current Position: City Councillor for International Relations  
Date of Birth: November 16th, 1943  
Career: Mr. Machado was the Assistant to the Minister of National Defence. He was the Chairman of the Administration Board of the Portuguese News Agency, the Secretary General of the Union of the Portuguese-Afro-American-Asiatic Capital Cities.



## LONDON (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Principal Delegate: Sir Kenneth Cork  
Current Position: Private accountant; Former Lord Mayor  
Date of Birth: August 21st, 1913  
Career: Sir Kenneth Cork is a Senior Partner of Cork Gully, Chartered Accountants. He is the Deputy Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Chairman of the Royal Shakespeare theatre. He was Lord Mayor of London for 1978 and 1979.



## PARIS (French Republic)

Principal Delegate: Pierre-Marie Guastavino  
Current Position: Councilor of Paris  
in charge of Cultural Matters  
Date of Birth: January 16th, 1946  
Career: Mr. Guastavino is a Barrister for the Court of Justice in Paris. He is a former assistant lecturer at the University de Paris II. He is the Deputy Mayor of the 20th District of Paris, in charge of cultural matters and the Vice-President of the Commission for Culture.



## RIO DE JANEIRO (Federative Republic of Brazil)

Prncipal Delegate: Jo Antonio de Rezende  
Current Position: Vice-Mayor  
Date of Birth: November 4th, 1946  
Career: Mr. Rezende has been involved with a number of business concerns in the textile and data processing industries. He is the Vice-Mayor of Rio de Janeiro.



## TASHKENT (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Principal Delegate: Shukurullo Rakhmatovich Mirsaidov  
Current Position: Chairman of the Executive Committee, Tashkent City  
Soviet of People's Deputies  
Date of Birth: February 14th, 1939  
Career: Mr. Mirsaidov is the Chairman of the Executive Committee  
for the City of Tashkent Soviet of People's Deputies.



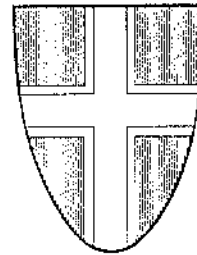
## VARANASI (India)

Principal Delegate: Harminder Raj Singh  
Current Position: Administrator, Municipal Corporation  
Date of Birth: September 13th, 1953  
Career: Mr. Singh is a member of the Indian Administrative  
Service. He has served as a law and order magistrate  
in various cities and as an rural and urban development  
administrator.



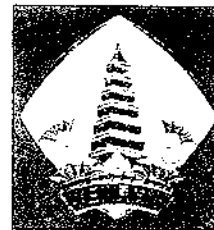
## VIENNA (Republic of Austria)

Principal Delegate: Erich Pramböck  
Current Position: Deputy Head of the Chief Executive's Coordination Office  
Date of Birth: November 12th, 1941  
Career: Mr. Pramböck has been a member of the City Staff since 1967, serving in the Departments of Finance (1967-1969), Planning (1969-1973), and since 1973 in the Chief Executive's Coordination Office responsible for Urban Development Strategies. He has been the Austrian representative to the OECD-Urban Affairs Group since 1978.



## XI'AN (People's Republic of China)

Principal Delegate: Yuan Zhen Zhong  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: September 30th, 1936  
Career: Mr. Yuan is an engineer. He has been a university teacher, the director of a factory, a managing engineer and the director of a provincial light-industrial department. He is the Mayor of Xi'an.



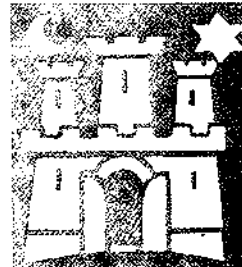
## YOGYAKARTA (Republic of Indonesia)

Principal Delegate: Danumartono Djatmikanto  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: June 5th, 1944  
Career: Mr. Djatmikanto had a military career from 1966 to 1986. He has been the Mayor of Yogyakarta since 1986.



## ZAGREB (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

Principal Delegate: Mato A. Mikić  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: July 11th, 1937  
Career: Mr. Mikić has been a member of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly. He has held a variety of planning and economic government posts as well as being a member of the Municipal and Central Committee of the League of Communists in Croatia. He was President of the Zagreb Municipal Assembly (Mayor) for 1981-1983 and reelected to the same post in 1986.



## ZURICH (Swiss Confederation)

Principal Delegate: Thomas Wagner  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: October 17th, 1943  
Career: Mr. Wagner has been a Zurich City Councilor from 1969 to the present. He was the President of the Liberal Party of the City of Zurich from 1975 to 1978 and the Chairman of the City Schools Department from 1978 to 1982. He has been the Mayor of Zurich since 1982.



## KYOTO (Japan)

Principal Delegate: Masahiko Imagawa  
Current Position: Mayor  
Date of Birth: January 4th, 1911  
Career: Mr. Imagawa was employed by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1935. In 1955 he became the Technical Director of Construction for the Ministry of Construction. In 1960, he was appointed the Director of the Kyoto City Planning Bureau. He was appointed Vice-Mayor of Kyoto in 1971 and then elected Mayor in 1981.





## II. CONFERENCE PROGRAMME







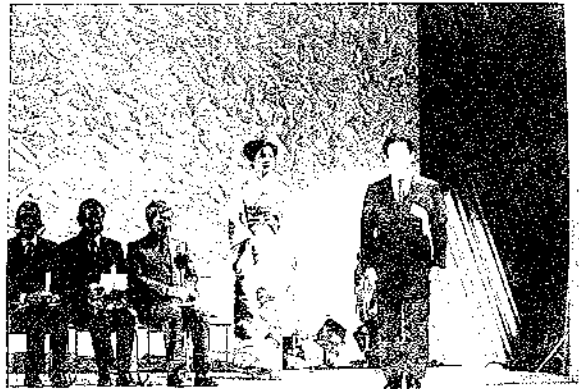
# 1. OPENING CEREMONY

November 18, (Wed) From 10:30 a.m. to noon  
Main Hall of Kyoto International Conference Hall

## Entrance of Guests



M.C.: Mr. Isamu Akashi of  
Japan Radio and  
Television  
Corporation  
Ass't: Miss Masako Tanaka

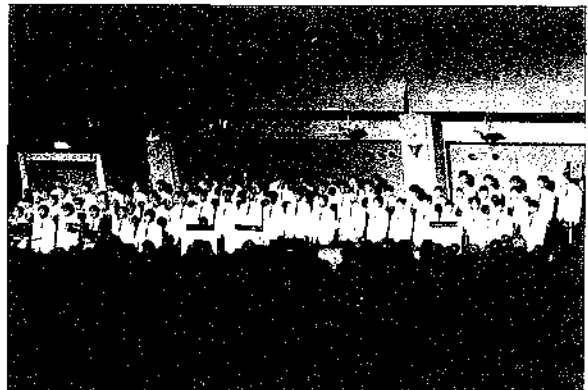
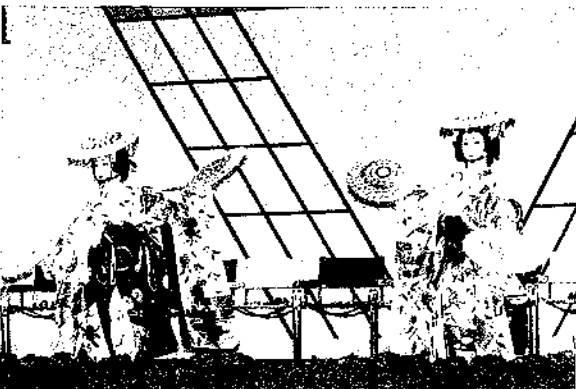


▲  
Entrance of Guests



## Celebration Dancing and Music

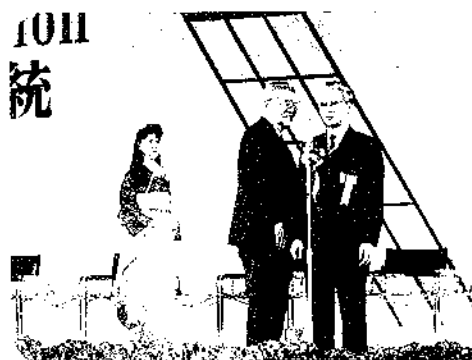
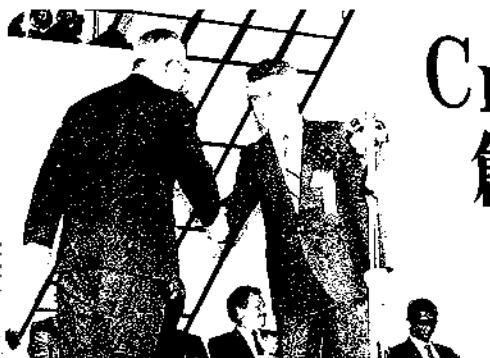
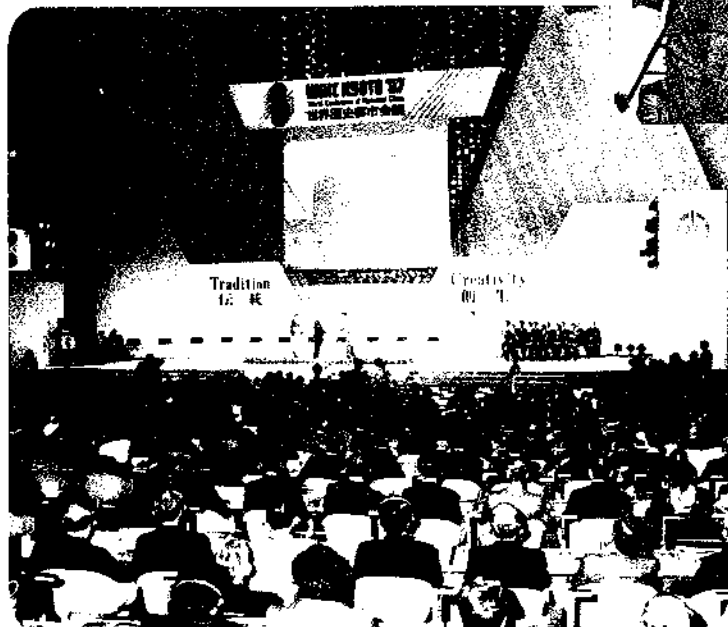
Celebration Dancing "Dojo-ji"  
Inoue School of Kyoto Dance



▲  
Music "The Joy of The Hunter"  
Performed by the Kyoto Municipal Symphony  
Orchestra.  
Conducted by Kotaro Sato.  
Choral performance by the Glee-Club of  
Kyoto Industrial University.

## Introduction of Participating Cities and Entrance of the Representatives

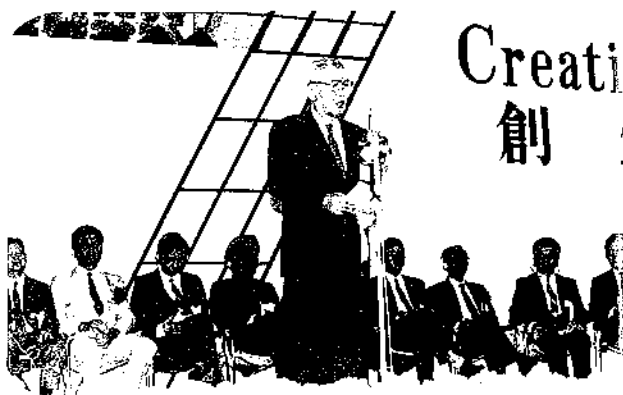
As the representative of each city enters, the image of that city is displayed on the display monitor.



## Opening Declaration

Opening declaration by the Mayor of Kyoto, Mr. Masahiko Imagawa.

Welcome to Kyoto, Japan! I am very pleased to see the Mayors and Representatives of the world's historical cities. It's my hearty pleasure to declare that the World Conference of Historical Cities is now open.



## Congratulatory Speeches by Guests

\* Refer to the details of congratulatory speeches in pages 26 to 32.

Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Minister of Home Affairs  
Executive Director of the U.N. Center for Human Settlements (Habitat)  
Governor of Kyoto Prefecture  
President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## Presentation of Commemorative Stamps/Reading the Congratulatory Telegrams



The commemorative postage stamp being presented to Mayor Imagawa of Kyoto by a representative of the Postal Ministry.



\* See P. 33 for the congratulatory texts.

## Keynote Address: Historical Cities and Civilization

\* See P. 34~39 for the address.

## Conclusion



The Opening Ceremony draws to a close as the Kyoto Symphony Orchestra plays the final program piece.

## (1) MESSAGES OF GREETING FROM GUESTS

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Tamio Amou

The Plenipotentiary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
(Proxy for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Today, I am honored to address you at the Opening Ceremony of the World Conference of Historical Cities. Since concerns about internationalization have recently increased in Japan, it is encouraging to learn that many local public entities and civilian exchange organizations from all over Japan have voluntarily initiated international exchange movements based on local features, and have contributed to promote international goodwill and mutual understanding. Historic cities all over the world today must cope with the problem of preserving the harmony between historic sites and developing areas.

The World Conference of Historical Cities is about to be held at Kyoto to discuss these common problems.

As you know, Kyoto is the most famous historic city in Japan, boasting a rich history and traditional culture. We think that this Conference, held in this historic city, will be a very significant boost to locally-promoted internationalization.

We expect that mutual understanding and friendship among cities will expand internationally through this Conference. Finally, we wish to pay our deep respects to the people who have organized and supported this Conference. Thank you.



November 18, 1987

Mr. Sousuke Uno, Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Presented by proxy

Yoshiya Kakimoto

Assistant Vice Minister of Home Affairs  
(Proxy for the Minister of Home Affairs)

I have been asked to read the congratulatory speech of the Minister of Home Affairs, who could not attend due to other commitments.

Today, I have the honor of congratulating you on the Opening Ceremony of the World Conference of Historical Cities. At first, I wish to express my pleasure at the successful holding of this Conference, and I extend a warm welcome to the mayors, representatives and interested people from famous cities all over the world. I recognize that this Conference represents the combination of diverse experiences and wisdom as the world approaches the 21st century. The trials and triumphs that the world's historic cities have endured during their own long histories have contributed to human prosperity and cultural evolution.

In addition, I know that this Conference is being held to discuss the future roles of these historical cities, to resolve common problems, and to keep in close contact with one another.

In the Ministry of Home Affairs, we believe that promoting international exchange based on local features is important, and is in conformity with international trends. Therefore the Ministry has implemented policies like the foreign youth exchange program. Also, the Ministry will make increased efforts to promote international exchange based on local features. We realize that this Conference is an important event, and we hope both that it will succeed and that the participants will enjoy good health.



November 18, 1987

Mr. Seiroku Kajiyama, Minister of Home Affairs  
Presented by Proxy

Mayors of historic cities, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I bring to you greetings from the United Nations Center for Human Settlements, Habitat. It is indeed most appropriate that this World Conference of Historical Cities is taking place in the City of Kyoto, where the architectural and urban heritage of the past blends harmoniously with the functions and pace of contemporary life, where old and new have been merged in such a way as to produce a new synthesis--ever conscious of the fact that the maintenance of links to the past is the best means through which we can preserve cultural continuity and integrity well into the future, thus assuring that human civilization will always be marked by the essential diversity which is also the basis of creative genius.



Fascination with the concept of the city has existed throughout history.

It is probably as ancient as the origins of the city itself, and can be found in folk wisdom as well as in the most sophisticated social and political speculations of the majority of the world's civilizations. This preoccupation with the city--with its singularity, its strength and weaknesses, its distinction from the countryside, and the strong predilection to modern evaluation of the city--can be found in many societies. Consequently, all cultures search for some formula for the ideal city that will compensate for the negative aspects of urban life. This search for the ideal city has continued up to the present time.

In industrial countries, seizing upon the opportunity provided by post-World War II urban reconstruction, this search gave rise to a movement, inspired by architects and planners, to rebuild the urban fabric, based on a passionate belief that better cities would ensue. Granted, there were other motivations, but a desire for civic pride and healthy living fired the imagination of the proponents of a Brave New World. Nothing other than the best would do, and often what was considered best was within the realm of the garden city. The existing city, with all of its problems, was seen fit only to be discarded. New building forms were to be the symbols of the New Utopia, cities in parkland as envisaged by Le Corbusier in "La Ville Radieuse":

"Sun in the house, Sky through their windowpane.  
Trees to look at as soon as they step outside."

The often confusing, untidy, but nevertheless charming mixture of the old city was neatly and sadly repackaged to provide separate zones for separate functions: housing

here, workplace there, recreation somewhere else and urban motor ways everywhere. All neatly arranged to be comprehensible to the average person in the street. Except there remained few streets and few average people.

These planning theories were unfortunately exported to the developing world, and rode roughshod over whatever culture happened to be around. What these proponents of modernism and the streamlined city failed to understand is that reshaping cities and redistributing their functions carried with it profound social and cultural repercussions, thus their puzzlement that these newborn cities, which they found so aesthetically pleasing, should be so profoundly alienating for their inhabitants.

This finally led to the realization that the imagination architects and planners need in dealing with urban problems consists of the will to communicate, not to plan and design for people, but with people. The community's perception of itself, the space it occupies, and its potential may be the missing link in developing an urban planning approach suitable for the late twentieth and the twenty-first centuries.

Such a creative imagination must be developed through a thorough understanding of the historical process of urban growth, decay, and revitalization, on the part of architects, planners, and policy makers.

Every society caught up in the rush toward development and modernity, and faced with the necessity of change, has to ask itself this fundamental question: How much do we keep of the past, how much do we make that is now?"

Striking the correct balance is a delicate enterprise, it calls for creativity and a respect for tradition, as well as an ability to adapt to the needs of the present and the demands of the future. In searching for this ideal city, it is my sincere wish and hope that decision makers, architects, and planners will be inspired by the example of the cities represented at this conference, where that necessary harmony between past and present has been maintained and the common heritage of humankind preserved and kept in trust for future generations. With this in mind I should like to end with a quotation which conveys the essence of my remarks:

"How can we possibly expect people to like the world better until it is more likeable, and how will it be more likeable if nobody cares for it?"

Thank you.

I heartily congratulate you on the holding of the world Conference of Historical Cities at the Kyoto International Conference Hall, located on a holy mountain, Mt. Hiei, which has a 1200 year history. I sincerely welcome the participants from historic cities all over the world. Human beings were born in the eternity of history, created civilizations, and developed cities. They built many cities, and also lost many cities. Until today, we humans competed with each other in the fields of science and technology in order to obtain happiness, but today is also a period during which we must think of the peace and prosperity of human beings on a global scale, since the world is affected by local events.



It is very significant that people from cities with unique traditions and cultures can gather to talk about their wisdom and experience, after having survived for over 1000 years, and to determine common problems. I am certain that cities and human beings can inevitably discover ways to approach the 21st century. Here in Kyoto, many traditions and cultures created in a history of 1200 years are in harmony with nature and are still visible in the city's daily life. In addition, Kyoto is the home town of the Japanese heart, and brings about 40 million visitors a year to a life of peace. On the other hand, Kyoto has developed new scientific and technical industries based on its long tradition and culture, produces electronics and precision machines equipped with new ceramics and semiconductors for worldwide consumption, and contributes to human progress.

In addition, the new Kansai Culture and Science Research City, with its goal as the 21st century, is being built as a national project in the southern part of Kyoto.

I hope that you can see the "Tradition and Creativity" of Kyoto as I mentioned before. Finally, I heartily give my regards to the Mayor of Kyoto and his officials, who have successfully organized and arranged this conference, and I hope that the participants are healthy and play an active part.

Mr. Teiichi Aramaki, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture



Today, I am very pleased that mayors representing historical cities are meeting together at this World Conference of Historical Cities.

Historical cities have been formed based on the property which human beings have continuously created by combining their wisdom and energy.

As soon as human beings reached a certain level of progress, they began to gather in cities and exchange various information. Also, cultures emulating other cultures helped politics, economics and society to flourish.

These phenomena that provided nations and cities with vitality and were accumulated as assets have been inherited. In addition, historic cities have made great advances in economic growth.

However, since rapid and disorderly developments have exposed civilizations formed over a long period of time to dangerous vandalization, preserving the traditions and cultural properties of our cities has become a hot topic.

We are now confronted with a big problem concerning city planning: How to reconcile the preservation and continuity of a big city that is still active with redevelopment and modernization.

It is very important that people from historic cities meet together, with each representative bringing his experiences and past results, giving his opinions on the future of cities, and establishing good relationships with each other. I wish to express my respect for the participants, and my enthusiasm for the agenda.

By the way, while today our nation is viewed as an economic superpower by world countries, I hope you will take this chance to understand the industries and cultures of Kyoto.

As you know, Kyoto is one of the most famous historic cities in Japan, with traditional cultures prospering within its long history and blessed natural circumstances. As a result, various technical art industries, such as the dyeing industry and the china and porcelain industries, which are major industries in Kyoto, have been inherited.

On the other hand, there are a group of high technology enterprises which are starting to play central roles in today's Japanese science and technology culture, such as electronics, automation and precision machines.

Seven years from now in 1994, Kyoto will celebrate the 1200th anniversary of the construction of the capital of Heian. The administrative and economic circles of Kyoto are jointly promoting a variety of big projects in order to develop Kyoto, while they strive to preserve the old city. Their goal is to stimulate the economy of local communities and construct a cultural capital.

With these goals in mind, The World Exposition of Historical Cities is being held at the Pulse Plaza in connection with this Conference.

We have been able to display a lot of items relating to this theme of Tradition and Creativity through the kind cooperation of the participating cities. It helps to give a good impression of Kyoto's rapid progress as an international city. I hope you can be there.



I am certain that people from historical cities will strive to preserve their own traditional cultures and to achieve progress. I hope that all the historical cities, including the participating cities, will be able to solve the complex problems we all share as we approach the 21st century by using the results of this Conference.

November 18, 1987

Mr. Kouichi Tsukamoto,  
President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## (2) CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

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FROM THE MAYOR OF ROME, MR. NICOLA SIGNORELLO: I really was hoping very much to attend the conference and be with you as, I am particularly fascinated with the charm of Kyoto, but due to pressing engagements I am unable to attend this time. It is a great regret for me not to be able to come. In this symposium, you certainly have many important problems to consider which have a direct impact on the future of human civilization.

FROM THE MAYOR OF BEIJING, MR. CHEN XIE TONG: On this occasion, in memory of the one thousand two hundred year anniversary of Kyoto I would like to express my great respect and my sincere hope that the objectives of the conference will be fully met.

FROM THE MAYOR OF PARIS, MR. JACQUES CHIRAC: By participating in this conference I hope that Paris will be able to make its contribution, thereby strengthening the ties which have always existed between Kyoto and Paris. I wish to express my very sincere wish that the conference will succeed and will contribute to the further deepening of the friendship between all the cities represented.

FROM MR. YUKIO HAYASHIDA, THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE OF JAPAN: I would like to express my heartfelt congratulations on the holding of this conference and I wish for the continued success and prosperity of all the cities represented at this conference.

(3) KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY MASAHIKO IMAGAWA, MAYOR OF KYOTO:  
"HISTORICAL CITIES AND CIVILIZATION"

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It is a great pleasure and honor for me as the Mayor of the host city to convene the 'World Conference of Historical Cities' in the presence of the mayors and representatives of 25 cities from abroad, the representatives of the United Nations, Ambassadors to Japan from many countries, and the representatives of government ministries and agencies, together with distinguished guests.



In particular, responding enthusiastically to my call, Mayors of historical cities abroad, despite their busy schedules, have come from every corner of the earth to Kyoto. On behalf of the one and a half million citizens of Kyoto, I welcome you all to this ancient city from the bottom of my heart.

Each of the cities represented in this Conference have long histories and proud traditions behind them. Although these cities have been confronted with problems similar to those that Kyoto has faced during its long history, they have been actively functioning as cities to this day.

It is the duty of each of these historical cities to cope with the challenges posed by the forthcoming 21st century, to exchange experiences and wisdom, to gain an insight into the future, and to discuss their respective roles in the effort to ensure the secure future of mankind. In doing so these historical cities will not only meet the silent requests of their past inhabitants, but will also fulfill a natural obligation imposed on those of us who today enjoy our historical and cultural heritage. I called for the convening of this Conference with the wish that the historical cities of the world might develop closer international ties, share the joys and perhaps the sorrows in the future, and exchange experiences in the quest for permanent world peace.

I strongly feel that it is the mission of Kyoto, as a representative historical city of Japan, to play an extremely important role in the continuing development of world civilization with the 21st century firmly in sight, together with the other historical cities of the world. I am very grateful to have been given this opportunity on this occasion to state some of my thoughts and ideas on these matters in the form of a keynote address.

Taking advantage of this occasion, it is also my pleasure to report that the International Seminar on Innovative Regional Planning for Metropolises was held prior to this Conference under the joint auspices of the City of Kyoto and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, that discussions were held against the background of strong international ties, and that they produced fruitful results.

## Cities in the Context of World Civilization:

Ever since man emerged on the surface of the earth, he has created a great variety of civilizations. These may very well be called products of human wisdom. Humankind secured these civilizations through incessant struggle. And fifty-odd centuries ago, civilization took a giant stride forward with the establishment of Mesopotamia, the first city in the history of mankind. Indeed, subsequent developments gave credence to today's expression that cities are the "cradles of civilizations". Following in the footsteps of Mesopotamia, cities were born in several places, notably in Egypt, India, and China.

Against this backdrop, urban civilizations such as those of Persia, ancient Greece, and Rome exerted extremely profound influences on other civilizations in both the east and west. This is clear if one sees the variety of cities that developed along what is known as the 'Silk Road'. In Japan as well, Kyoto, along with Nara, received profoundly civilizing influences from the rest of the world through this route. With the passage of time, the Medieval Age came into being, and the number of urban civilizations increased throughout the Eurasian Continent. With the emergence of medieval cities, exchange and trade between distant cities was made possible. Urban economies expanded in scope, and thus the energy for the promotion and development of learning and the arts in subsequent periods accumulated. In other words, this period may very well be termed the dawn of the 'Age of Cities'.

There was a saying in medieval Europe - it was to the effect that the air of the city sets people free. I do not personally subscribe to the Europe-centered view of history, still these trends could clearly be observed in European cities. These trends obviously put them at the vanguard of world civilization. After the middle ages, cities in Europe experienced the cultural explosion known as the Renaissance. Even later, urban civilization faced new tasks and new challenges with the progress of the Industrial Revolution, made possible through the discovery and large-scale use of fossil fuels. It goes without saying that these new challenges prompted the structural transformation of these historical cities, many of which had long histories behind them, and demanded that they develop into modern centres of commerce and manufacture.

Since the turn of the century, world civilization has headed in the direction of accelerated industrialization, with cities leading the way. The technological civilization brought about by extremely rapid urbanization far exceeded previous expectations. In step with the unfolding of this technological civilization, urbanization was further abetted on a global scale.

The great strides forward taken by cities is not the only phenomenon that characterized this century. Destruction of cities on an unprecedented scale is another and terrifying characteristic of this century. To our deep regret, mankind experienced global wars twice in the first half of this century. On both sides of the Eurasian continent, there occurred tragic events in which cities with hundreds of thousands of people were wiped out almost instantaneously. It took tremendous efforts to overcome the damage inflicted by such deeds. I would like to clearly state here on this occasion that the extermination of this monstrosity called war and the renunciation of war by adamantly opposing these barbaric and destructive acts will lead to the protection of world civilization and the further enrichment of urban environments.

## The Current Status of Historical Cities:

At this juncture, allow me to refer to the current situation of historical cities. As I mentioned before, the production capacity of these historical cities increased; they grew very large with the progress of industrialization in the first half of the 20th century. In the latter half of the century, developing countries have made further strides forward. Indeed, the progress experienced by contemporary cities surpassed the wildest expectations of those living during the first half of the century.

As a result, urban populations have increased on a global scale, and wealth has been concentrating in cities in an accelerated manner. These changes have really been remarkable. Cities with populations exceeding the eight-to-ten million mark roughly number 15 worldwide. This trend can be observed regardless of the stage of development of a given country or the nature of its culture or society. This excessive demographic and economic concentration, as you well know, poses extremely serious problems for us.

In addition to a variety of urban problems such as uncontrolled expansion, increased population density, and pollution, the earth has become a great deal smaller now as a result of the development of an information-centered society based on sophisticated technologies. Consequently, the internationalization of cities is progressing further. We are at a juncture now where we must think about urban problems in world terms.

The number of historical cities throughout the world with a population of more than half a million and a history of one thousand years is indeed, close to one hundred. That is, there are quite a few cities on the surface of the earth which have existed for hundreds of years or even thousands of years.

As I have stated previously, historical cities have come to be encumbered with even more weighty problems owing to the 'negative' factors accompanying urbanization, such as uncontrolled expansion and extreme population density. One may very well state that it is because these cities are historical cities that these urban problems are markedly manifest in an extremely concentrated manner.

Historical architecture, which is the legacy of mankind and gives character to individual cities, is becoming increasingly dilapidated due to the rapid growth of industrialization and the dominance of an automobile-centered society; in some cases, such buildings are on the verge of collapse. In other instances, cultural properties have been destroyed as a consequence of the rapid sprawl of urban areas. There are innumerable examples of this. At the same time, certain traditional handicrafts, which had been nurtured through more than a thousand years of history are reported to have disappeared. In Japan, in particular, a country based on the culture of wood rather than stone, the maintenance and conservation of cultural properties is even more difficult than it is in the stone culture sphere.

In short, we have to realize that the current state of affairs is such that, on the one hand, irreplaceable historical assets, the pride of a historical city, are gradually being abandoned. Yet we, the Mayors of historical cities, cannot afford to just stand still, being overwhelmed by the difficult existing state of affairs; much less can we afford to regress.

Fortunately, the cities represented here at this Conference are without exception cities which have profound experiences in coping with this difficult situation through conservation and rehabilitation. Positive measures have been taken in urban areas; new approaches are often being attempted. These cities have tried to overcome these difficulties.

We should in a calm manner observe the common problems faced by historical cities, and recognize that these problems are common to historical cities, and then grapple with the resolution of these problems, hopefully taking steps forward in the future.

The Role to be Played by Historical Cities as They Move Toward the 21st Century:

I have so far been dwelling on historical cities, but I did not attempt to define the terms, 'historical city'. To be frank with you, there does not yet exist an established definition or concept of what a 'historical city' is.

But daring to invite disagreement, I, for one, would like to comment on the term 'historical city'. I believe that historical cities are those cities which came into being with the establishment of nations and states throughout the world, and which have played major roles in the establishment of civilization and the formation of such nations and states. For this reason, it could be safely stated that they have distinct idiosyncracies.

Furthermore, these historical cities are surely alive and strong even today, and are still exerting civilizing influences. Those cities which abandoned civilizing influences and disappeared into historical oblivion are no longer historical cities, even though their historical treasures may still be extant. They are now merely relic cities.

Historical cities, by necessity, continue to resemble living organisms which must be reborn again and again to survive. They must be sensitive to changing times, and they themselves must change, and thus create new cultures. By so doing, it has been possible for historical cities to enjoy a several thousand year-long history and to play a supreme role in disseminating civilizing influences. The real meaning of a historical city may well be stated to reside herein.

Some people, however, may consider historical cities as frozen museum-like cities. Museum-like cities represent merely a certain product of a certain period. It may be true that we entertain a feeling of nostalgia toward such museum-like cities; also, we may experience a certain kind of peace of mind when we indulge ourselves in such nostalgia. Peace of mind is something extremely important for human beings, and its value is undeniable.

Should a historical city be frozen, and no longer function as a living organism, then even if that city does display its relics of civilization, it will have been denied the civilizing role that a living historical city has traditionally played in the past and will continue to play in the future. Such a city is no longer a historical city.

As you may realize, Kyoto has a history of 10 centuries behind it, and she is going to celebrate her 1,200th anniversary in 1994 — a year to be commemorated. The prototype of this city was modelled after Chiangan in China. That legacy is readily observable in the grid pattern of Kyoto's major streets. Other characteristically Chinese influences

have already been lost. During this time-span of twelve hundred years, Kyoto underwent major changes, and it continued to play a civilizing role with each historical era. During this period, Kyoto suffered from frequent civil wars.

Particularly, Kyoto was driven to the verge of extinction by a war which lasted more than ten years in the latter half of the 15th century. The Kyoto citizenry, however, endowed with a tenacious fighting spirit, reconstructed Kyoto from this ruin through earnest endeavours. The joy of the citizenry in having overcome these difficulties is evident in the contemporary revival of the Gion festival on a grand scale. Kyoto has again positioned itself as the focal point of Japanese culture. Between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Kyoto municipality worked out a drastic plan to turn Kyoto into a modern city with the coming 100 years in sight. This plan was implemented over the next 20 years. In reviving Kyoto as a modern city, the municipality succeeded in unifying the strong energy of the citizens in the promotion of an orderly plan, taking advantage of Kyoto's attractive historical properties. An aqueduct was constructed to conduct water from Lake Biwa; the first hydro-electric plant in Japan was constructed, and streetcars were introduced. Thus Kyoto succeeded in transforming itself into a modern city.

The historical cityscape of Kyoto was also preserved. Not everything old was abandoned in the name of the 'modernity'. While taking advantage of traditions, state of the art equipment worthy of a modern city was introduced.

It has been about 8 decades since the latest transformation of Kyoto; Kyoto is now confronted with newly-arisen problems, and these problems have come to gradually afflict the vital character which Kyoto has displayed throughout its history. If nothing were done, it would be difficult for Kyoto to survive as a historical city in the 21st century. It goes without saying that the problems Kyoto confronts are shared by all other historical cities as well; it is a task historical cities throughout the world must tackle.

What is clearly predictable even now is that nearly 80% of mankind will live in urban areas in certain regions in the forthcoming century. The majority of mankind will consider cities to be their 'homes'. This signifies that nations and citizenries will demand that historical cities, in particular, develop unique identities as stages for a variety of human activities. The basis of this identity is nothing other than continued prosperity, beautiful cityscapes, and abundant housing. Human psychology is complex, but human beings feel an unfathomable attachment to the cityscapes and landscapes of the cities they reside in. Unless there is this attachment to the identity of a given city, historical cities, whose mission it is to lead civilizing influences, will not function as historical cities in the century just around the corner.

I would like to state that there must be world peace in order that these dynamic historical cities may serve their functions well into the 21st century.

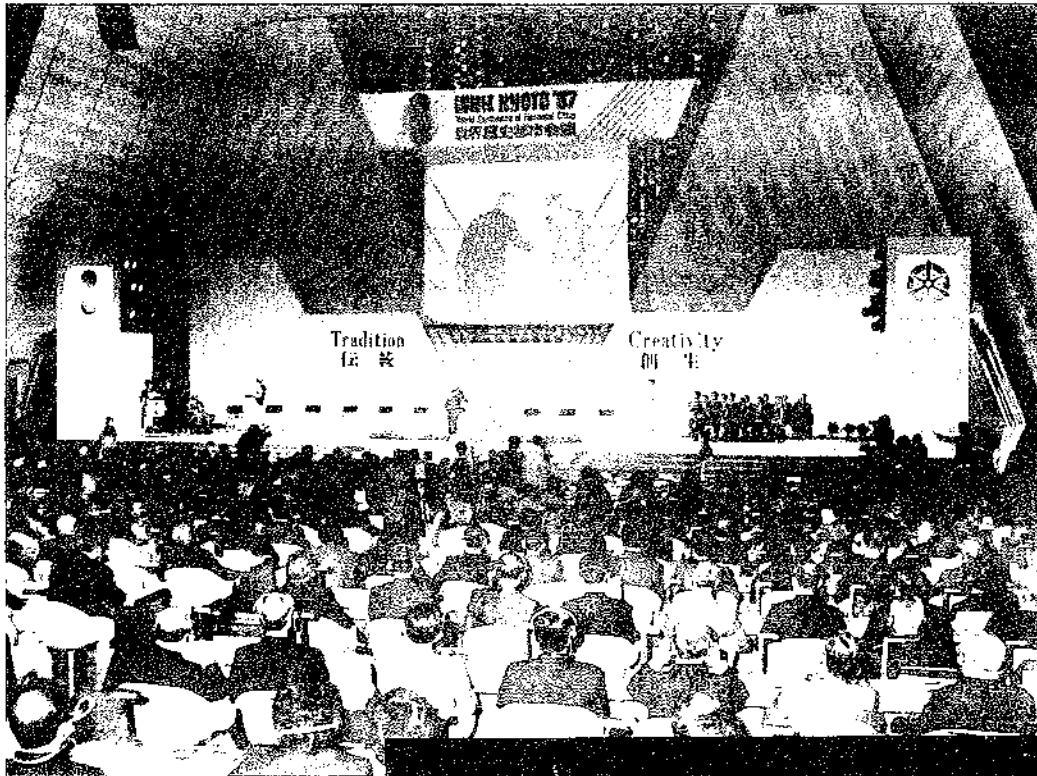
The city of Kyoto issued a declaration in 1978 reflecting the unified will of the one and a half million citizens of Kyoto, to the effect that Kyoto should grow as a city in which peoples all over the world can gather freely in peace, and carry out free cultural exchanges, overriding differences in terms of race, religion and social systems. Thus, Kyoto declared itself to be a city open to the free exchange of world cultures.



The eminent Mayors and the representatives of many great historical cities have kindly gathered here in Kyoto. We would like to discuss freely and without reservation and deepen our awareness. By so doing, let us firmly protect these historical cities, which are the common property of all mankind. Let us breathe new life into them so that they will develop with full vitality.

Here in this forum, the wisdom of historical cities, accumulated through long histories and traditions, has converged. In concluding my keynote address, I express my hope that this 'World Conference of Historical Cities' will serve as a historic springboard for the creation of ideal urban environments in the forthcoming 21st century, with traditions as warps and creation as wefts. I express my fervent desire here on this occasion that the historical cities of the world will enjoy the ties of international solidarity, overriding differences in ethnicities and national borders so that we can make a significant contribution to the progress of mankind and the cause of permanent peace.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.





## (1) PRESENTATION

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Assistant:  
(Mr. Moriya)

Thank you for waiting. Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. We should like to start the first session of the World Conference of Historical Cities. My name is Moriya, I'm going to be the assistant to the chairpersons, and seated next to me is Professor Toru Yano of Kyoto University, who is also going to assist the chair group.



In this first session on city planning, as well as in the other two sessions, we shall divide the sessions into two parts: the first part will be for presentations from different cities, and then we shall have a short coffee break, then after the coffee break we will use the remaining time for discussion. The chairpersons of the sessions will be the representatives of the sister cities of Kyoto. The first half of Session One will be chaired by Mr. Yuan Zheng Zhong, Mayor of Xi'an.

Would you like to say a few words? Mr. Chairman please.

Chairman:  
(Mr. Yuan, Xi'an)

Thank you very much. We are about to start the first session of this World Conference of Historical Cities and it is my great honor to chair this session along with my fellow Mayor of Guadalajara, Mr. Eugenio Ruiz Orozco, and I'm going to be assisted also by Professor Yano and Mr. Moriya, and we will hear eight presentations from eight cities.



Assistant:

Now Session One is started, and we are going to discuss the question of City Planning in this session, and City Planning, especially in historical cities, is the main theme. We should like to hear how this has been pursued in each city and what has been achieved in each city. This will be one of the themes of the presentations, and then, with the twenty-first century around the corner, we should like to hear very much from each city what sort of plans they have for the future. This is the second point we expect to hear about the eight cities.

In the second session on Cultural Properties, as well as in the third session on Urban Industries, we believe that their themes are closely related with the theme of our own session, City Planning, of

this Session One. That is why I think that there will naturally be some related comments made by the presenters of this session on the other themes, Cultural Properties and Urban Industries.

According to our original agenda, the city of Alexandria was going to be the first city to make a presentation; however, a change was made and Alexandria will be the first city to be presented in the second session tomorrow morning. The orders of the presentations will be in the alphabetical order of the cities for each session. I believe that the representatives of the cities that we are going to hear today are all very good orators and once they start speaking they can go on and on and on for hours, but this forum cannot accommodate their eloquence, so we should like to ask each speaker to present their speeches within ten minutes. So please be brief and concise in making your presentations. The chairman, Mr. Yuan is known to be the strictest mayor in all of China, and he respects punctuality very much. Those of us in Japan as well prefer punctual proceedings, so I wish for the cooperation of each representative. And now, Chairman, Mr. Yuan.

Chairman: First of all I should like to call upon the representative from Amsterdam, please.



# Amsterdam: Structured Growth of a Historical City

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Minnie Luimstra-Albeda

Alderman, Preservation and Restoration of Historic Building and Sights

Ladies and gentlemen, it is great honor to represent the city of Amsterdam at this world conference. I am grateful to the leaders of Kyoto for the generosity in making this possible and I congratulate you on your wisdom in planning this program. Each city has so much to share and so much more to learn when we can come together to explore a common concern, and so this is indeed a wonderful way to look to the coming twelve hundredth anniversary of Kyoto, one of the world's great historic cities.



Amsterdam is young by the standards of Kyoto. The city has existed for more, much more, than seven hundred years; but it is the Amsterdam dating from the year 1600 that I'm going to discuss today.

Amsterdam has a history of over seven hundred years. In the early seventeenth century, following Amsterdam's independence from Spanish sovereignty, the city experienced a prolonged period of growth. Trade was its lifeblood. Great fleets were built to travel the trade routes of the world. Great wealth became far greater. During this dynamic period, most of today's historic city was planned and took shape. Between 1610 and 1680, the rings of canals came into being. Military, economic and demographic factors all played a role in the city's expansion.

The early urban planners conceived a hierarchy of canals; concentric half-circles stretched south from the central harbour in a geometric placement of canals, wharves and building properties. By the end of the 17th century, Amsterdam resembled a half cobweb, as increasingly larger rings of canals were dug. The majority of today's protected buildings were built between 1610 and 1680. It was not until 1850 that the city was fully built within its originally planned perimeter of defensive walls, at which time, the original city walls were demolished to permit a new stage of growth outside the center city. This facilitated preservation because a desirable alternative eased development pressure on the center area.

Between 1935 and 1970, residential areas on the western and southern outskirts were planned and developed. These were separated by larger green zones. Satellite cities, about twenty to forty kilometers away, were also developed. Much of the growth of the last last fifteen years has been in the form of office and industrial parks and complexes in the city's outer ring. This outer area is conveniently placed for transportation connections. Development is

carefully controlled. By keeping new growth in the outer area, pressure caused by business growth in the city center is lessened. As a result, a good amount of office space in canal areas has been renovated in recent years for residential use.

The belief that older buildings should be preserved developed a century ago. This was initially a private effort, but since 1930 it has been directed by the government. Today, approximately 7000 canal district buildings are designated as monuments and are protected. Most are residential buildings built for merchants and tradesmen erected between 1610 and 1800. In general, these are narrow houses built high and deep into the lots. Most have a garden at the rear. This is notably different from other European cities where the nobility built places and the rest of the populace lived rather simply. Until the mid 1960's, it was normal to restore buildings to their original form. Since then, restoration has also taken into account additions and development after original construction, in the belief that these too deserve preservation. Complete restoration to the original is now rare.

Amsterdam's geology and sea level location present a challenge to preservation as well as to construction. The ground is layers of soft bog which requires deep driving of piles for every structure. Many of the earlier structures were built on piles far too short for centuries of stability.

The tilt of many Amsterdam buildings is charming to visitors, but preservation in Amsterdam is not simply a matter of buildings. It also has to address the complete city structure, including the street and the canals themselves. Another vital consideration is the relationship between the new buildings and the monuments. Today, about 250 buildings are restored each year. The annual cost is some 40 million guilders, and about half of this is paid by the government primarily in the form of subsidies. These restoration programs and policies, several street-widenings notwithstanding, have allowed Amsterdam to remain relative intact. The center of Amsterdam is often described as a 'living museum.'

Large buildings, specifically church buildings, is another group that deserves special attention. The process of secularization has left many old churches vacant as many previously separate congregations have amalgamated, leading to the selling of old church buildings. Finding new uses for vacant or soon-to-be vacant church buildings is primarily a task reserved for private initiative. The role of the government here is one of assistance: subsidizing preliminary feasibility studies, seeking parties to lease or purchase space in church buildings, and providing restoration subsidies, assistance and technical advice. Acquisition of vacant churches by the municipality is regarded as a last resort.

Today, only a few select buildings dating from 1850 have been declared monuments and thus are officially protected. A Historical

Monument Survey Plan has been developed for these later structures to aid the regeneration of the newer neighborhoods. Its goal is to provide a full view of this later architecture and to stimulate public appreciation of its quality.

About 10,000 buildings will be catalogued under this plan, and eventually a number of them will be designated as monuments.

One challenge for preservation in Amsterdam has been older neighborhoods consisting of low cost rental dwellings. Poor conditions in thirteen of these neighborhoods has led them to be designated urban renewal areas. The municipal government has given priority to renovation in these areas, most of which are within the post-1850 expansion zones.

However, four of these areas are within the protected pre-1850 center area. Their renewal, while preserving architectural distinction, is a demanding task. This sometimes requires a house-to-house approach. To operate more efficiently, the authorities often combine not-necessarily adjacent parcels into a cluster for an architect and a contractor, thereby greatly increasing the feasibility of the project, as well as better incorporating modern with older structures.

Housing subsidies for regeneration in these urban renewal areas were initially aimed at extensive demolition and rebuilding. This often was in conflict with the preservation objectives of the center city so beginning in 1978, Amsterdam has placed priority on maintenance and repair as opposed to demolition and new construction. This emphasis also extends to buildings not classified as monuments. The broad goal is to renovate and preserve residential buildings of historical value while retaining low rents affordable by those of minimum income. Sometimes rent after renovation is still too high for tenants with low incomes. In this case, a state rent subsidy is available.

Another policy change, dating from the mid 70's, was the city's approach to decentralization. Between 1965 and 1975, the city's population declined by one hundred thousand. This led to various problems, chiefly to do with workers commuting to and from work. Road building was stimulated; congestion, noise and pollution rose in the city areas of employment.

We seek both preservation and structured growth for the city of Amsterdam. As we do so, we intend to provide a rich historic city center for our children and their children and the generations that will follow them.





Chairman:

The representative from Amsterdam spoke in detail about urban planning, and she finished in about ten minutes. So the next speaker I would like to call upon -- would it be our representative from Brussels? Or Barcelona? From Barcelona.

## Barcelona: Casa de la Caritat: Complex of Contemporary Culture

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Josep Antoni Acebillo  
Director, Urban Projects

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Like many other large cities in Europe, Barcelona has an area which is historically very important.

Barcelona is pursuing a comparatively new policy of revitalizing its historic section of the city.



This policy may be divided into two spheres: structural and localized revitalization approaches. The second sphere, that of localized revitalization, will form the basis of this presentation.

It is necessary when revitalizing an area to incorporate it into a comprehensive city plan. In Barcelona, this coordination is done by city planners and architects. In the first half of this century, Barcelona city planners and architects devised many plans, but unfortunately they did not coordinate their plans successfully with regard to historically valuable areas. Not much attention was given to the overall results of specific small scale developments. Midway through this century, Barcelona's planners decided that the historical area should be frozen. This led to the historical or cultural area falling outside the scope of the city plan, with the result that what development that did take place was not at all uniform.

This exacerbated the dereliction of some areas. For example, the El Raval area, which is located between the second and third city walls and is home to many convents and churches built since the fourteenth century, had been left virtually untouched for the last two hundred years. New development went elsewhere, leaving El Raval isolated, forgotten, and falling into disrepair. The most important task today is to re-utilize, revitalize and incorporate historical monuments and architecture back into the total perspective of the city plan. This is the new approach.

Barcelona is not a single entity. There are many different areas and epochs overlapping one another. In the center area, there are examples of Roman architecture merged with buildings from the fourteenth to eighteenth centuries. This core of the city has to be restored and put into harmony with the rest of the city.

Next, planners must take public space into consideration. Like many Mediterranean cities, Barcelona's streets, parks, and plazas are the most vital parts of the city, because of the favorable

climate. This public space must also be revitalized. This is of particular importance to the enhancement of the quality of life. Public space must truly be made the backbone of the any revitalization on project.

Historic monuments must be given the first priority. Monuments give identity to the city and to the citizens. They are a visible testimony to the past of the city. In Barcelona, architects like Gaudi have left for posterity many superb ancient buildings. These historic buildings merit restoration in recognition of their quality. There are serious architectural restoration problems to overcome as some of the methods of construction and some of the designs have long ago ceased to be current.

The central historic part of Barcelona has been in decline for several reasons. Barcelona has several specific problems which it is now trying to rectify. For example, there is the situation concerning what to do with the pier in the port of the city. The port is the gateway to the city and should be beautified, but at the same time its technical function as a port must be carefully borne in mind.

The development plan takes into account that the piers must be made to serve the needs of both pedestrians and automobile traffic, thus making the port area accessible and at the same time safeguarding the environment. In a first step, Barcelona is putting new public parks on top of the existing piers so that her citizens will have easy access to the shoreline. For nearly a thousand years, it was very difficult for the people of Barcelona to come near to the sea, but now it can be done.

A revitalization project in the Raval is transforming this old area. Housing facilities that are repairable are being renovated while some other structurally unsound buildings are being removed. New streets are being placed in the cleared areas, with new parking lots in the ground beneath the streets. Centralized structures, some of them new cultural establishments and facilities, will be built in the near future.

In Barcelona these matters are receiving priority, with the particular emphasis on the revitalization of the cultural assets of the city. This has to go hand-in-hand with the rehabilitation of housing. Buildings of old and historical value must be restored and maintained as part of the cultural life of the city.

Please look at the model. In this model there are three aspects incorporated into the plan. First there is a high plaza and that goes along the backbone. Second are the buildings of old and historical value that must be restored and maintained so that it becomes a part of the new cultural activity. Very importantly, new modern buildings are being incorporated. What was most difficult

was the task of incorporating modern architecture into the historical complex, but we are taking a new approach. Now we are going to attempt to incorporate a modern museum into the historical complex. Thank you very much.

Chairman: Thank you very much. Barcelona is a medieval city that has preserved its historical heritage very well. He has been very punctual; observed the time constraints, and is a very good model for the following speakers. The third is the representative of Brussels. Please.

Richard Leclercq  
Alderman of Fine Arts

Ladies and gentlemen, chairpersons and fellow representatives, I would like to be as simple and brief as possible, but first of all I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the city of Kyoto, the organizer of this distinguished conference.



Like Kyoto, Brussels has a long history, one thousand years, compared with Kyoto's twelve hundred. And again like Kyoto, it has a traditional lace industry like Kyoto's textiles. Brussels has been an important European crossroads for a long time. Brussels developed in the fourteenth century, growing naturally from the center to the periphery just as a tree does.

Although the industrial revolution began early in Brussels, the city was fortunate in that it was not disfigured by new industries. There were some public protests however, when first the Gare de Nord and then the Gare de Midi, the north and the central rail stations, were built, because the process of making these stations entailed the demolition of some of the town's structures. After World War Two, the plan was carried out smoothly without destroying then-existing buildings. In 1958, the World Exhibition was held in Brussels. In 1960 Brussels' economic development took a new and chaotic form as a tunnel was constructed and then highways were erected. Brussels experienced a time of anarchy in city planning.

Urban planning virtually did not exist at all in Brussels until 1970. Some time ago American experts criticized this unfortunate situation.

They invented a neologism: Brusselisation. Brussels was in a chaotic situation. Fortunately, effective measures were taken in 1976, when land reform regulations were established in Brussels with the expressed intent to give due consideration to housing. Certainly in cities like Brussels there is a serious problem of housing facilities.

In Brussels there are ten grand principles in urban development: priority is given to (1) the creation of housing, (2) the protection of artisanship, (3) the promotion of secondary industry employment, (4) the restriction and the reduction in the numbers of commercial buildings (5) the development of traffic facilities, and (6) the careful management and control of road arteries and road construction.

(7) As Brussels is the host city of the EEC, the European community,

the tertiary industry is actively promoted. Where there is an overabundance of commercial buildings, however, housing facilities have been reduced, which has led to a major problem. Most of traffic facilities are going to be public rather than private. Highways are to be expanded, but since new roads threaten the city's historical buildings, all proposed road expansions are strictly regulated. Similarly, there are plans to increase the amount of green land. This too will be done carefully by concurrently protecting historical sites. The protection of Brussels' historic heritage, the restoration of residential areas, and democratizing the decision-making process are the last three guiding principles. These ten grand principles form the core of Brussels' urban planning.

One innovative procedure that Brussels has adopted is her system of open examination of development projects. Brussels established a special commission that has the responsibility to examine development proposals in open session. The initiator of the idea and those endorsing it discuss the proposed project with specialists.

Building construction is aided with government subsidies, as are roads and residential facilities. In addition, green areas are being developed.

For twenty years, Brussels has been pursuing this very active urban planning project.

Chairman:

The representative of Brussels has given us some details of the main aspects of urban planning, including traffic, commercial, as well as industrial aspects of Brussels. Thank you very much for your presentation.

And the next presentation is from Cracow, from the principal delegate of Cracow.

# Cracow: The Exploitation of Historical Assets for Future Needs of the City as a Basic Problem of Planning

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Tadeusz Salwa  
Mayor

City development, like the development of any living organism, involves the necessary transformation of both social structure and physical setting. Planning of development, including transformation of historical cities, is above all a skillful adaptation of structures with historical value for present and future needs. Loss of equilibrium, that is, unbalanced development, stimulates an increase of conflicts and contradictions in functions, which in extreme cases may cause dangerous threats to cultural values and even to the quality of life.



Cracow is a typical case of accelerated industrialization resulting in a rapid development of the city, leading to the point at which the aforementioned conflict has revealed a dramatic state of affairs in urban life. The vital character of Cracow's culture enables it to be considered a force with the potential to break down the barriers preventing city development. The principal functions of Cracow as a research, cultural and tourist center are evident in Cracow's scientific, artistic and cultural accomplishments, and the attractiveness of its historical monuments.

On a national scale, Cracow historical structures possess significant cultural value, and are prominent for their historical, artistic and considerable material worth. The unique feature of Cracow's historical complexes is the fact that all the urban-architectural units have been preserved and remain authentic, with all their original features, shaped by the traces left by various epochs. The city remains a complete authentic complex, which has never been destroyed, either during the First or the Second World Wars.

Furthermore, Cracow, former capital of Poland and the residence of kings, bishops and the cradle of university education, was the site where various styles of architecture were created, then spreading all over Poland. Therefore, Cracow bears a great significance for Poland's national culture.

In 1978, the historical centers of Cracow--the ancient complexes of the Wawel Hill, the Old City within the Planty Park, and the area of the former Kazimierz town, were put by UNESCO on the List of World Heritage Convention. This means that over 900 medieval structures located in an area of 1.5 square km have been designated a complex

of unique value in the world, and international protection has been placed over it. It is the smallest but most precious part of Cracow's historical legacy, counting some six thousand objects, out of which 70% are located in the city center.

Unfortunately, the poor condition of the significant part of Cracow's historical monuments, about 80%, causes serious worries for their future, and signifies the need that a huge amount of work be carried out for the revitalization of the heart of our cultural heritage.

Reconstruction work was carried on throughout the postwar period of forty years, with varying intensity and scale. As early as 1952, within the framework of the first restoration project, the structures that were considered most valuable consisted of St. Mary's Church, Barbican, Cloth Hall, and City Hall. The restoration was confined to individual structures and did not bear the features of a complex restoration project.

In 1974, the Council of Ministers approved a resolution calling for the preservation of Cracow's historical structures. The program, outlined in the resolution, included the restoration of housing estates, the preservation of historical objects within the Old City and the District of Kazimierz, as well as the restructuring and modernization of the city's transportation network together with the erection of a new shopping and service center. Complex restoration initiatives have been developed with civic support and formal problems have been resolved. In the mid-1980's there emerged a consensus that the rapid pace and scale of deterioration within Cracow's historical complexes necessitated a re-orientation of restoration strategy towards a more effective restriction of external dangers to historical structures.

It used to be assumed that in as early as 1990, the Cracow district, with an area of 470 square km, would be inhabited by 920,000 thousand citizens. Today Cracow occupies an area of 322 square km, out of which 41% of the territory is already built up. With the passage of time, the restoration project came to face economic, technical and ecological barriers. The assumed structural changes did not occur, and the development of new investment in industry and housing was followed by neither an adequate rate of infrastructure development nor by modernization of existing structures.

In the light of the above statement, a fundamental assumption concerning the new plan seems to be clear: to link the process of reconstruction and restoration of culturally significant areas with the coordination of city functions. Particular attention is paid to the further accelerated development of science, culture and tourism. As it is seen, this philosophy attributes fundamental significance to the relationship between the protection of traditional values and the promotion of innovative processes.



The factors that stimulate the scientific activities of Cracow include the high quality and the large number of scientific workers and the vital intellectual climate of the city, rich with international-scale cultural events that make use of our city's graceful scenery. Activities connected with tourism naturally complement these aforementioned functions. Logical consequences of the program structure shaped in this way are adequate preferences in the frame of localization policy.

On the basis of continually updated studies, a localization policy is being developed at a quick pace, evident in the number of localization offers presented by the city authorities to eventual investors, including foreign ones, who are interested in the construction of new hotels or the adaptation of historical buildings located on the attractive back streets of Cracow. Detailed city planning projects assume that it is possible to increase the space occupied by various tourist services by seven times and the space designated for cultural activities by three times.

On the subject of new cultural investments, the planning for a new Opera House should be mentioned.

The concept of a main traffic junction is a key element in the transportation system development program in Cracow. The city authorities have recently worked out this program, considering the need to protect historical monuments against the harmful impact of city traffic. The essential requirement is to construct a traffic network that will move transit traffic away from the historical center, employing a system of ring roads. The underground passage under the main railway station of Cracow will be a part of the future city center ring road.

As a consequence of a newly approved strategy for Cracow's development, it is necessary to restrict the increase of the city population and its territorial sprawl. Demographic forecasts assume that the population of Cracow will be developing moderately so that with the turn of the century, it will reach 800,000 citizens.

City planning in Cracow has switched from extensive development to intensive restructuring.

chairman:

Thank you very much and I have been very impressed with the efforts and the enthusiasm that you are displaying for the preservation of the old values of the city, which must be a problem common to all historical cities. Next I wish to call on the representative of Guadalajara.

Eugenio Ruiz Orozco  
Mayor

The world is getting smaller and people are getting internationalized. Because of these phenomena what we have to do is the following: that is to say, together with the people of Kyoto, we have to make efforts so that we can firmly establish a basis for a peaceful world and also we will endeavour to upgrade the prosperity of mankind. Thank you very much for inviting us to this conference.



Guadalajara is the capital of Mexican state of Jalisco and is the second largest city in Mexico.

Our citizens have been the main players in our history and the city serves as the center of economic activity. Our history dates back to 1542. In comparison with those days, the present state is surprising indeed; the fact that we can attend this kind of a conference. In those days we were under colonialism and the city's characteristics were typical of sixteenth century Spanish colonialism.

From the urban development point of view, the evolution of the city can be roughly categorized into four stages: pre-urban, urban, ascendent-urban, and overflowed-urban (1961 to the present).

Guadalajara was established in 1542 during the period of Spanish colonial rule. The locations of the most important public buildings around the main square reflect a scheme standard in Spanish cities developed at the time. The original town was composed of eleven streets on a very flat plain.

From 1542 to 1800 many public buildings were built. In the nineteenth century, Guadalajara acquired an international atmosphere, and from that time Guadalajara started to be known internationally as an important city in Mexico. Residential areas were constructed and a mass transportation system was organized--trams, at first pulled by animals and in 1907 replaced by electric street cars. Throughout the course of this time many laws were promulgated to manage urbanization.

One of the biggest challenges Guadalajara faces is a surging population. Traditionally, whole families migrated to Guadalajara in search of employment, education, medical services, and better opportunities.

From 1800 to about 1940, the population grew very slowly, about .2% a year. From 1940 onwards, Guadalajara took on a more urban form, and the population began increasing rapidly as economic activities expanded. From 1940 to 1960, the population growth rate was 6.3%.

In the 1950's, the weight of urbanization was felt deeply in the suburbs. Many streets were built and cultural facilities were established there. In 1957, an industrial area was created near Guadalajara. Over the years, industrialization has led to many urbanization problems. A municipal committee was established to try to solve these problems.

By 1964, the population had risen to a million, further aggravating existing urban problems. The majority of the state of Jalisco's production is in Guadalajara, and Guadalajara absorbs 40% of the population of the state. At present, the population is over two million.

Although Guadalajara is gradually modernizing, there are areas of extreme poverty. In the common lands, where many of the poorest of the new immigrants live, there are inadequate public safety mechanisms, limited public services, and other serious deficiencies. These new residents have established homes that are rudimentary in construction, and at best legally irregular.

In such an environment, the inhabitants live in very poor conditions. In the residential areas, Guadalajara planners have had to come up with more precise programs to handle the burgeoning population. Guadalajara City is involved on a daily basis with the problem. This is a very challenging issue.

Innovation means to change what was built in the past. Guadalajara has to grapple with this task without damaging its roots and traditions. Guadalajara is trying to preserve its traditional and historical monuments, and at the same time to develop the city.

Furthermore, 'tapatio', or tradition, has to be preserved. For this work, not only the municipal government but the state and federal governments have to get involved. All three levels of government are grappling with the issue of urbanization and population growth and are striving to create a coherent policy, under conditions of great stress, for the future of Mexico. How to best utilize limited resources and how to resolve problems, and at the same time how to transmit the indispensable assets which have been handed down to the people of Guadalajara to future generations are issues of paramount importance.

chairman:

I would like to inform to you that the mayor of the city of Guadalajara is going to serve as the chairman in the second half of the session, that is after the coffee break. Next I would like to call upon the representative from Tashkent.

Shukurullo Rakhmatovich Mirsaidov  
Chairman, Executive Committee

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to represent our city and to be here with you, and I wish to express my appreciation to Kyoto for organizing this world conference.



In the context of technical innovation and scientific advancements, the renovation of the city and the management of the city must seek a new form. This has been of considerable interest recently. In the Soviet Union, a comprehensive city development program is coordinated with the nation-wide development program. Each big city is particularly important, because it is cast in a leadership position for the entire nation. When one looks at the constitution of the Soviet Union, the constitutions of the republics, and the documents of the Communist Party Central Committee, there is always mention of the advancing efforts to intensify regional industrial developments and calls for a balanced program.

To increase the efficiency with which development programs are implemented they must also be diversified. Having an impact on different aspects of national life, they must be compatible with well-balanced development. In that sense, Tashkent's city council is very important as a coordinating core.

The Tashkent City Council tries to coordinate the activities of each industry and each local autonomy that comes under its management.

Like other cities in the Soviet Union, the City Council of Tashkent is experiencing 'perestroika', or restructuring, the fostering of which is being actively pursued.

Tashkent is a big city, so city authorities and the city council are making great efforts to manage it well. It is the fourth largest city in the Soviet Union, having a population of 2.1 million, and is also the capital of the state. Its industrial potential is significant. Tashkent has two hundred industries that are responsible for 25% of the republic's production.

Machinery manufacturing, compressors, excavators, and aircraft are the most important industries. Here too, 'perestroika', or restructuring, is taking place. Tashkent is moving on to a self-accounting cost accounting system. In this way the activities of the industries are becoming very dynamic. The central government is

funding housing investment; this is proceeding very well, as at the close of the century it is projected that every Soviet family will be able to live in an independent house.

A very comprehensive approach is being taken with regard to city transportation. Not only are the existing subways being expanded, but the authorities are also trying to make transportation more diversified by using taxis, surface buses, and city tram cars more effectively. The sanitation system and the protection of the environment in the city are receiving much attention from the city authorities and from the citizens as well. The city council will not permit the implementation of an industrial project if it is not compatible with the city development program.

The City of Tashkent has established a Planning Committee to see that the program is fulfilled. There are also Planning Committees for each district, chaired by the Deputy Mayor of the city. The formulation and the preparation of the project is handled by the Budget and Industrial Sector Committees. These committees are working together in close consultation to fulfill this target by the end of the century.

A large financial commitment is expected to be assigned to the protection of the city's cultural heritage and assets. Tashkent, being a historical city, thinks that it has an obligation to maintain the city in the best condition possible and to hand it on to posterity.

History must be maintained but at the same time people in Tashkent feel that they should not forget that they are in the process of making history at the present time. "We are the receiver of history and also the creator of history."

I wish for the success of all your cities, thank you very much.

Chairman :

Thank you very much for your presentation. The responsibility of the city council was just explained very eloquently. Now we move on to the next speaker from the city of Zagreb. Number seven on the agenda today.

## Zagreb: Municipal Policy of Life and Development in a Historic City

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Mato A. Mikić  
Mayor

Mr. Chairman, Mayor of Kyoto, Mr. Imagawa, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to again, at this point, would like to express our gratitude to the host.



Zagreb is a sister city of the city of Kyoto and from Zagreb, from our universities, and from the citizens of Zagreb, who are wishing for the peace of the world, we would like to convey our great greetings.

Zagreb is the capital of Croatia, one of the six socialist republics and two autonomous provinces of which the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia is composed. As the second largest Yugoslav city, it has 925,000 inhabitants; in 1947 it had 265,000 inhabitants.

Zagreb appears in written history for the first time in 1094, although there is archaeological proof of a Stone-Age settlement, and of a town during the period of the Roman Empire. In the case of Kyoto, you are commemorating your twelve hundredth anniversary; in the case of Zagreb we are commemorating our nine hundredth anniversary.

Originally there were two towns, Gradec, a civil town, and Kaptol, an ecclesiastic one, that were joined in 1242 into a "royal free city". A mint was established in the thirteenth century. A pharmacy which was built in 1335 still exists today. Major churches were established the 17th century. The Zagreb University, with three colleges, was set up in 1669, and the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded in 1867.

Today Zagreb consists of three homogeneously connected city areas. The old city nucleus is called the Upper Town (Gornju grad). Lower Town (Donji grad) was the area of principal development between the two world wars. New Zagreb (Novi Zagreb) was developed after the Second World War in socialist Yugoslavia.

The fast economic development since 1945 nearly doubled Zagreb's population every fifteen years, requiring new housing facilities and its concurrent expensive infrastructure. This left hardly any money for the old parts of the town. However, the municipal development policy has of late paid special attention to revitalizing the old town cores.

Funds are collected from municipal taxes for revitalizing the

infrastructure of the old town cores--that is, for the reconstruction and protection of numerous historically and culturally important buildings in Zagreb. Funds allotted to culture, which are used by the Self-Managing Community of Interest of Users and Providers of Cultural Services, come from industry for specific objects in which industry is interested, and from donations and contributions of the citizens, as well as from bankers' credits for more general work.

In city planning regulations for the protection of historically valuable city areas, special attention is paid to creating pedestrian zones with public car parks just outside the old city core. Zagreb wants to revitalize the old town area and is trying to reconstruct the damaged old buildings. The cost of the plan is being borne by the municipality with assistance from the Ministry of Cultural Activities. Companies and citizens who are interested in this project donate to it.

For the protection of the historical areas, there are city planning regulations. For example, there is a height limitation for new buildings. There are also limitations on the conversion of resident residential buildings into office buildings, and Zagreb is trying to encourage the renovation of old buildings and parks, as well as new construction, which will meet the various needs of life in the old city core. Special attention is paid to the preservation and reconstruction of complete areas, and not only of buildings. All this is done respecting the style of the surrounding buildings. Improving and restoring the old areas is good for the tourist industry in Zagreb.

Zagreb, with its history of over a millennium, needs more modern development. Funds for that purpose from the national government only are not enough. Zagreb greatly depends on funds determined by the national income, which have often proven inadequate for the preservation of our rich historical heritage and the revitalization of historically important areas and buildings. Zagreb has to preserve its historical properties, and unfortunately locally generated funds are just not enough for this purpose.

Zagreb believes firmly that historical traditions are of great value to the citizens. Zagreb wants to, and indeed has the duty to preserve its historical assets and to transmit them in the same original state to future generations. Zagreb is doing its best to guarantee this transmission.

Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you very much.

Zagreb has many years of history. Thank you very much for your introduction to the city of Zagreb. Next, the representative from Zurich please.

## Zurich: Environmental Quality versus Urban Growth

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Thomas Wagner  
Mayor

I would like to thank you for this generous invitation. I feel very honored to have the chance to attend this conference.



Second I would like to show you four slides of Zurich. Please the first. That's Zurich. Zurich is located in the--second slide please; located in the heart of Europe. We are a small country but we are located in the center of Europe with many good international connections. Third slide please. This is a view of the center of Zurich with the historical monuments. The next slide please; and here you see one of the most important monuments and the different old houses on the perimeter of the Zurich Lake. Thank you very much.

And now "Environmental Quality versus Urban Growth."

Our environment is under pressure. Nature is crying out for help, or at least it is calling for more attention. In this assembly of city mayors from around the world, I would like to raise the question of an adequate response to environmental problems. Is it the task of the national governments to forge environmental policy? Is it not just as much the task of the major cities, where an ever-increasing share of the population lives?

Our conventional task consists of optimizing prosperity and order in our respective cities. This itself is a enormous assignment, considering the multitude of functions of a city and the corresponding diversity in administrative obligations. City government usually has clearly defined areas of jurisdiction and of administration. Can we--should we--consider the problems as well as the potentials of our cities beyond the traditional realm?

For the moment, the answer to this question must remain an open one. While it is obvious that each city shares at least the problem of urbanization in its own metropolitan area, it could be argued on the one hand that this localized challenge is substantial enough. In fact, that alone is often a colossal duty. But on the other hand, we also observe that the burden on air, water, and soil is steadily increasing and the causes are by no means local. Nor are the effects: some are national, many international.

As representatives of a selection of cities, we might ask the questions: What are the global consequences of urbanization?



How do we cope with collective responsibility? What can we do in any of our cities to reduce the pressure on our endangered environment?

I am convinced that combined efforts are necessary. An exchange of information and know-how is essential among the major cities, and we will all benefit if this flow is improved.

Let me selectively explain some measures the City of Zurich has taken towards environmental improvement. At the end of my presentation, I will come back to the question of the transfer to experience.

Of the three dominant natural components of the environment, land, water and air, cities have primarily focused their attention on the first two.

Impressive control mechanisms have been developed to regulate the use of land and the quality of water. Both the methods of planning and those of implementation have reached high levels of performance. However, the quality of the air poses entirely different problems. Awareness of this element has lagged behind, and methods of handling this problem adequately are only now being developed.

The forests are ailing, parts of them are dying, and the cause is fundamentally the change in the composition of the air. The content of noxious gases or of suspended particules in the air has increased. Plant life shows several toxic symptoms.

We have known for a long time that man suffers equally under the influence of air pollution, particularly when meteorological conditions compound the situation.

We also know that the soil is similarly affected. It has been established through research that tree growth in Switzerland started to slow down during the 1950's. It must be assumed, therefore, that a critical threshold had been reached at that time. It may also be assumed that this phenomenon is universal in all highly industrialized areas, although its manifestations differ from one region to another.

The condition of the forest is so serious in Switzerland that the Federal Government took action. National legislation enacted in 1986 aims at drastic improvements in air quality, and demands a reduction of pollution to the levels of around 1960.

Technical measures at the source of emission have been considered and partly enacted. Tight controls on industry, systematic improvements of heating-furnaces, and of car exhaust are necessary. Better heat preservation through improved insulation of buildings will have to be gradually enforced. But all these technical measures combined will not, however, sufficiently lower the toxic

content of the air to the prescribed level.

A change in the collective behavior of people will also be required.

This is a very special challenge to political leadership. Some patterns of individual behavior are most difficult to influence, particularly where freedom of choice has to be reduced. But political action is indispensable. The City Council of Zurich has therefore requested a reduction of the mileage driven by private cars.

Other cities have introduced similar systems, although usually for a significantly larger metropolitan population. A special aspect of Zurich's policy will be the attempt to replace capacity for private transportation by the new capacity for public transportation. We had a referendum in 1983 for the investment in a new urban transport system.

The concerted effort to induce more travel by public transportation will be combined with an equally coordinated policy to limit the attractiveness of private transportation, particularly for long-distance commuters.

Our relatively stable total population in the metropolitan area is consuming more and more space for every type of human activity. It was foreseeable fifteen years ago that we would eventually approach levels of saturation, but that was a discussion among specialists only. It took the alarm-signals of the dying forests to prompt public awareness. Increasingly now, public opinion demands that we impose limits on growth. I would personally say: our aim must be controlled, orderly growth, with selective, tight controls.

But we have to be careful. Too many regulations or restrictions can reduce the attractiveness of a city in a free market system, and a city which is not open to new ideas or projects is in danger of becoming provincial. It is therefore of great importance for the mayor and the city authorities to maintain a regular dialogue with representatives of business, economy, and history and industry to know the needs of the future.

Ladies and gentlemen my time is over. I would like to continue but I think every speaker had only ten minutes, so I have to finish. Thank you very much.



Chairman: Thank you very much, the representative of the city of Zurich. He talked about the issues of environment and its relationship with the development of the cities, we have heard all the presentations. My role as the chairman of the first half of session is finished now. Thank you very much for your cooperation. The first part of the session is closed.

Assistant: We would like to take a break for a few moments. Near the entrance we have some coffee ready. We would like to break for twenty minutes. We would like to resume at 3:20.

## (2) DISCUSSION

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Assistant:  
(Prof. Yano)

Ladies and gentlemen, the meeting will now please come to order. I am Professor Yano of Kyoto University and I am acting as assistant. We have just heard some very valuable, insightful, and innovative presentations by the eight cities. I would like to summarize some of my more immediate impressions.



First, a historical city has to carry on its back the heavy burden of past heritage, as was pointed out by all the speakers. Secondly, this heritage creates many divisions within the historical city: there is the old city section, the new city section and also new development areas. Thirdly, almost all the speakers took note of the traffic problem. How to set up a new transportation system compatible with the historic parts of each city has been found to be an enormous task in each of these cities.

Fourthly, the mayor of Zurich made a particularly telling point in speaking about automobiles. Automobiles, particularly private automobiles, are being restricted in Zurich. His ideas on how to make privately owned automobiles unattractive, including legal restrictions, were especially interesting for me because just before this mayors' meeting, we had an urban professionals' meeting where I heard many statements to the same effect.

Fifthly, in a historical city that has strong traditions but is still creating new history, we ask ourselves what kind of role should be played by the city council. When is too much power given away? Tashkent mentioned this in connection with 'perestroika.' At the same time, the city must maintain enough authority.

Sixthly, the historical city must maintain its unique identity within its national and an ethnic group. Lastly, historical cities do not exist in isolation. They are connected internationally and have an international impact. These seven points made deep impressions on my mind.

Against this backdrop, and after having heard so many useful presentations let us begin the discussion. Acting as chairman for this discussion is Mr. Ruiz Orosco, the Mayor of Guadalajara.

Chairman:  
{ Mr. Ruiz Orozco }  
{ Guadalajara }

As Prof. Yano has stated, my name is Ruiz Orsoco; I serve as the mayor of the city of Guadalajara. It is indeed a great pleasure and honour for me to serve as the Chairman of the second half of Session One after the Mayor of Xi'an in the first half of the session.



I ask for your cooperation so that our discussion may proceed smoothly. Each speaker should restrict his speech to two minutes.

Raise your hand and walk to the closest microphone when you would like to speak. This is a mayors' conference so only the mayors or the representatives of the cities initially have the right to speak. However, should we have enough time the rest of a country's delegation or members of the audience may also have the opportunity to speak.

Some of the representatives who made their presentations in the first half of the session may wish to expand more on your presentations or proposals. The floor is open.

London:

It is known that the problem of air pollution is caused by the motor car but a motor car, the manufacture of it, is a large part of wealth of countries that produce those cars. If people can't use their cars to go to their own town they won't buy them and then what are you going to do about the unemployment which is then going to be an equal disaster to pollution? Would our colleague who proposed keeping of cars out of the towns like to comment on that remark? It was meant to be provocative.

Zurich:

We intend to reduce the mileage driven by private cars in conjunction with the introduction of a new system of public transport, an underground transport system that connects the different areas of the city and also the outlying regions around the city of Zurich. This new railway will be opened in 1990 and we have made this proposal, not yet realized, to force the population to use the public transport system at that time. It is not that we are overcrowded in the city; but rather that we will have private cars and in addition a better transportation system to bring all people to the city and to the center.

A great deal of discussion has gone into this decision. It has not yet been approved by the parliament because certain enterprises, speciality stores and shops were and are a little bit anxious that they will lose customers because using a public transport system is not quite so convenient as having your own private car parked in front of the shop. So we are facing great opposition to our declaration and against this proposition but we will fight for it. Zurich's citizens will have the opportunity to vote on whether they

would like to accept this proposition or not.

We have had great discussions with the communities surrounding Zurich. They are aware that they will get more private traffic and that their citizens will not be able to commute into Zurich as easily as today. They are afraid that the concentration of industrial and economic development will influence these residential areas more and more because if the city of Zurich is not easy to enter by private car, then more and more business and economic centers will spread out in agglomeration and that can be a danger for the residential areas.

Cologne:

In Cologne we have learned that you cannot make the city fit for unlimited individual traffic. On the other hand every family, we think, should have a car for long distance travelling, for going shopping, for doing business, but not for going to work. So you have to compromise. You should have a public transport system to go to work with so that you do not have to leave your car standing around for eight or ten hours per day within the city, but you must have the opportunity to have parking space for, let's say one or two hours and then you do your business or do your shopping. So if you have this compromise you have solved the biggest problem, which is the traffic during the rush hours and the unused cars standing in the city all day while the people are working. Car production will still go on, and unemployment will be avoided and people may have their cars, but only for certain purposes and not to go to work with.

London:

I only asked the question to start an argument because I thought we wanted to get off the ground. The Greeks had quite a good idea in Athens, cars whose plates ended with an odd number could come up one day and the even numbered the next. They still wanted cars but they would only be able to come every other day. How it worked I don't know.

Vienna:

Traffic problems are one of the most important, concerning urban development. We impeded through-traffic through the core of Vienna and created a huge, more or less pedestrian precinct, allowing only for neighborhood traffic in the inner urban area. We are very careful about reducing car traffic in other urban areas knowing that it has got a certain influence on economic and residential development.

Residents like to live in a quiet surroundings and business like to be very well located. In the very core area of Vienna, we were, I think, very successful in developing that idea and as to other areas we are very careful.

Alexandria: I will give you our experience. Alexandria is the second capital of Egypt. As Alexandria is located on the Mediterranean it is very crowded in summer. We welcome the approximately two and a half million visitors who come to Alexandria each year, so we have taken strict measures to be implemented downtown.

First of all, during summer especially, private cars are not allowed to go down to the center except for those who go shopping or have something to do inside the town. We have also planned public garages in which you can leave your car outside and go inside the center of town. Since last year, these strict orders have given us a very good opportunity for getting rid of pollution inside the town and at the same time gives the opportunity to those who visit the town to enjoy themselves. Could London not do the same?

Amsterdam: On the question of public transportation, we try in Amsterdam to use public transport as well as possible but also give space for bicycles.

I have another question. One of the essentials in the conservation about our historic buildings concerns the loss of their original functions. Amsterdam tries hard to find new uses for old buildings.

And I'm very much interested if, and how, for example Kyoto, or Barcelona are able to find these new uses.

Varanasi: During the discussions, there was a lot of emphasis on preservation of historical buildings. In most cases there is a need for financial help from the central government. I would like to know from my fellow mayors, have any of the city governments raised taxes or imposed taxes for the preservation of historical buildings or monuments in their area?

Barcelona: I would like to talk about the infrastructure; traffic problem counter-measures have to be taken but before these there is the important problem of infrastructure to solve. The infrastructure must be convenient for automobile users, and if we try to establish such an infrastructure, what do you do with the historical buildings? It is a very difficult compromise we have to make. In Barcelona we have recently seen a 40% increase in traffic conditions and we cannot deny the existence of automobiles because this will not solve the problem. Cars do exist and I think that we have to develop a new technology for solving the problem.

Brussels: For the problem of automobile traffic in advanced industrialized countries, there is only one city which solved the problem of traffic and that is Venice. To solve the traffic problem, Venice knew that

it could not make a miracle. Automobiles are an indispensable means of transportation. I think what we have to do is come up with comprehensive and innovative solutions including elements like more pedestrian streets and better parking conditions, etc. Some of the businesses and shops may protest against such measures but by talking with them we can probably discover good solutions.

Somebody pointed out that there is a contradiction between conservation and promotion of economic development; if you put priority on economic development then you have to sacrifice some of the cultural properties. Brussels has faced this problem, and for the solution we turned to the residents, the citizens themselves and listened carefully to their opinions. Our solution was, especially when it comes to highly valuable cultural property, the policy was that we give priority to the conservation of the property and based on that principle I think that we can plan historical cities. You have to respect the residents' opinions.

Cologne:

To fund conservation and restoration in Cologne we may get subsidies from the central government. When these historical buildings are owned by private owners they may deduct the costs of keeping these historical buildings or renovating from their taxable income. This is an incentive to buy and restore historical buildings and so save taxes while saving the historical buildings.

Kiev:

In Kiev the problem of traffic is indeed a big one. Kiev's two million inhabitants have to cross the River Dnepr, which is 1.2 km wide. In addition, Kiev covers seven hills which are about 180 meters above sea level.

To improve our traffic system we had to first complete the underground system which came to be a length of 27 km. This was very unprofitable initially, but today about 1.5 million people use it and it is now very profitable. Although in the beginning it was very costly, the subway is making a great contribution to solving the traffic problem.

Another problem which is shared by all the cities is what do with the older buildings: do we preserve them or demolish them? We have about 750 buildings which need renovation.

To do this properly will be very expensive. We need the funds. I don't know what will be accomplished but we have to accumulate information, and we would have to exchange such information among the historical cities. We should not demolish these historic buildings but rather we should renovate them, and for that purpose we ask what are the means and this we must discuss among us.



Florence: I fully agree with the representative of London; we are confronted with either having pollution or unemployment. It is very difficult to compromise at the moment especially where automobile factories have very powerful lobbies in parliaments such as Italy's. That proves something anyhow; private initiative motivated by profit does not take care of the health of the population and the public powers have not been capable enough to take care of them either. So anyhow the car has become such a heavy habit that there is a joke I'd like to tell you which is very popular these days in Italy. One friend asks another friend whether he could do without a car when he goes to buy cigarettes. His friend replies, "I don't think I will be able to stop smoking".

Katmandu: In Katmandu we have got a problem here because most parts of the city are covered by monuments which are very important. Monumental artifacts are located all over the central part of the city; every one or two minutes you run across historical places that are more than two thousand years old. The lanes are very narrow and there is really a traffic problem. In Katmandu we have not got the problem of London and other developed cities because we don't have many industrial areas inside the city here; we manage it in the outskirts of the city, we are planning for that.

My concern is with preservation of monumental tombs. The main problem for us, is the one our friend from Kiev has just spoken of; that is the problem of economy, that's the problem of money.

We all want to preserve monuments, to renovate them; we need a large fund for that. Could we discuss the topic of how those cities that are badly in need of a fund for the development, the preservation, and the conservation of the monuments could be assisted. It could be beneficial for cities like us.

Chairman: The representative from Amsterdam has apprehensions as to new usages for historical buildings and also in the case of real estate which has historical value; in what ways can they be used?

Barcelona: It seems to me that the question of how to use historical buildings is related to the idea that all these buildings should be seen in a economic perspective. There are questions of technical competence, for instance, a shortage of technical engineering ability to maintain and use these buildings. All those buildings were very costly to begin with, and are very complicated and costly to maintain. The practice should be to use their architectural features and size for purposes other than being just pure historical monuments. Perhaps they could be used for some purpose unimagined now and in that way we could make a strong step forward for the revitalization of those historical buildings. We should not see

them as just an economic burden on us but they could be an economic asset as well as a historical and cultural asset. They should be able to meet our economic needs as well as satisfy our artistic sense. We need not just orthodox restoration but also restoration to make them more practical for daily use.

From the floor -  
Beijing:

I am an architect. I'm from Beijing and I would like to express my comments. Beijing has developed very excellent historical properties in her history of 3000 years. For example, some aspects of the palace in the center of the city were not fit for contemporary life so we created a new plaza in order to make it fit into today's Beijing.

I should also like to take this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to Kyoto and to all of you who are participating in this conference.

In one of the temples here in Kyoto, there is a very famous statue that has 1000 hands. Instead of 1000 hands, I would like to have 1000 eyes, so that I could see the city of Kyoto, together with all of the other historical cities represented here. I would like to applaud your efforts by clapping my 1000 arms and hands as well. I express my high regard for this conference, and I convey my best wishes to you all.

Lisbon:

In Lisbon we have had the same experience as that described in Zurich, with people who have shops worrying that if traffic is reduced, they will lose sales. In Lisbon we faced that problem very clearly. During the last forty years, the center of the city has transformed itself into a service area, while habitations have left the center. The concentration of economic activities in the center leads to a concentration of people and cars and, of course, more traffic. This cannot be changed unless we change the way of using the core area. We are trying to gradually improve a municipal law that obliges every building to have at least 50% of the building space used for housing. We are aided by a current trend in Lisbon where many banks, insurance companies and big enterprises that were in the center and are getting out from the center to the mid-part of the city.

In the case of Lisbon, the problem is that the less habitation we have in the center, the less safety we have for people that live there and people that go there. All around the city we have different levels of safety; so the residential areas must not only be for habitation. We think that we must mix residences with services, with commerce, and also with urban industries, non-polluting industries.

I think that a solution must be found for each individual case.

Urban issues also have a very important role in the human ecological system. In Lisbon we have found that the relations between different families in the different quarters of the city were very important for that human ecological system. We must not develop processes that will put people out of the center. These social relations are very important.

Assistant: I would like to introduce a gentleman who is a professor from the Institute of History in Beijing, Prof. Yan Tsu Nen. He's said to be the most outstanding expert on the history of Beijing. He is participating in this conference as a private participant, and not as part of an official delegation.

Zurich: I can more or less agree with my colleague from Lisbon. Zurich has a system of special regulations for our buildings: they must have a certain percentage for housing that ranges between 0% and 90%, depending on the area where the house is located. In spite of this regulation, we still have unresolved problems between the desires of the shops, the desires of the residential areas and the desires of the economy that need more space. This is a daily source of contention between these different desires that is not easy to solve. I'm very glad to hear that in your city you have taken more or less the same approach as we in Zurich.

Tashkent: I have been listening with much interest to the discussion on traffic problems: the solution to this problem lies in the democratic approach, in other words the opinions of the people have to be taken into account and it should not be decided in a dictatorial manner. What mode of transportation is the most suitable? Subway systems play a very important role in many cities but I wish to say that each city has its own uniqueness so the wishes of the people have to be considered when thinking of the traffic problem, as we had to do. It has to be solved in a democratic manner; otherwise it is doomed to failure. For instance, there may be certain areas which should be closed to public traffic but it is not something that should be imposed from the top. Only after taking public opinion and ascertaining that many of the people agree, should we set aside a certain area, working through the democratic process.

Planning without consultation would not be a good policy.

Chairman: If there are no more statements, I think we are approaching very quickly the scheduled time for the closing of this session.

So may I perhaps propose one last statement. I wish to say how much I appreciate all the wonderful cooperation you have given me,

facilitating the successful conclusion of this session.

I would also like to thank the two professors who have acted as my assistants.

I would like to express my deepest appreciation.  
Thank you very much.

### 3. SESSION II: ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES

November 19, (Thu) From 9:30 to 12:20  
Room A of Kyoto International Conference Hall

#### Presentation I

- Chairman M. BOGIANCKINO Principal Delegate of Florence
- Assistant M. TADA Professor of the Kyoto University
- Cities listed in order of presentation:

1. Alexandria (Arab Republic of Egypt)
2. Florence (Republic of Italy)
3. Hanoi (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)
4. Istanbul (Republic of Turkey)
5. Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)
6. Katmandu (Kingdom of Nepal)
7. Kiev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
8. Kyonugju (Republic of Korea)

#### Presentation II

- Chairman V. A. ZGURSKY Principal Delegate of Kiev
- Assistant K. NISHIKAWA Professor of the Kyoto University
- Cities listed in order of presentation:

9. Lisbon (Portuguese Republic)
10. Paris (French Republic)
11. Varanasi (India)

#### Discussion

- Chairman V. A. ZGURSKY Principal Delegate of Kiev
- Assistant K. NISHIKAWA Professor of the Kyoto University

## (1) PRESENTATION - I

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Assistant:  
(Prof. Tada)

The second session of the World Conference entitled "On Cultural Properties", will now begin. My name is Michitaro Tada, and I will be acting as an assistant. Sitting to my side is the other assistant, Professor Nishikawa of Kyoto University. Today we are going to speak on the subject of Cultural Properties. We have many speakers from all of the participating cities, so our schedule is very heavy today. Yesterday we heard from only eight cities, but today there will be eleven presentations. Midway through today's session, we will have a coffee break; so after the Kyoungju representative has made his presentation - that will be about eleven o'clock, I estimate that we'll take time for a coffee break.



As you can see, we have a very tight schedule today, so coordination will be quite difficult. I'm sure, however, that the Mayor of Florence, a city very famous for its cultural properties, will a most effective coordinator, so may I call upon the Mayor of Florence, Mr. Massimo Bogianckino please. With a big hand.

Chairman:  
(Mr. Bogianckino )  
Florence

I welcome whole-heartedly the initiative of Mayor Imagawa, first of all because our two cities are sister cities. If you pass in front of the Kyoto City Hall, you may see a symbol of this relationship: a copy of "The Boy with the Dolphin" by Verrocchio, which is also located in the courtyard of Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. Secondly, I have had the pleasure of meeting the representatives of Florence's sister cities and some of them, not surprisingly, are also sister cities with Kyoto. Sister cities with Florence include Cracow, Istanbul, and Kiev, while Lisbon is sister province with our province. Kyoto, therefore, is a meeting point of friendship and mutual knowledge, both representing important steps towards world peace among the nations of the world. Without peace nothing can be constructed or verified.



In the two days before the beginning of this conference, one of the most distinguished professors of historical architecture and restoration at Florence University, Professor Francesco Pardo, was in this city to attend a seminar and deliver a series of lectures at Kyoto University. Kyoto therefore proved once more to be an international cultural meeting point.

Furthermore, Mayor Imagawa and the Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, in inviting us to this conference, have made one step in the advancement of bilateral sister city pacts among the world's cities.

The cities represented here are some of the most important historical cities in the world, and while our geographical, historical, political, and economic circumstances may be very different, we all share the same destiny.

I am quite sure that this initiative will develop further, and I will come back to this hypothesis during my presentation.

If you agree, Professor Tada, Professor Nishikawa, let us proceed. Then, I will ask the principal delegate of Alexandria to make his presentation.



# Alexandria: A City with a Glorious Heritage and Progressing Urbanization

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Alsayed Ismail Algawsaky  
Governor

His Excellency, Masahiko Imagawa, Mayor of Kyoto, their excellencies, Mayors of historical cities, ladies and gentlemen.



It was rightly said that Cities are the symbols and carriers of civilization. The story of civilization could be told as the story of cities themselves. The city of Alexandria, one of the most famous old cities, has always enriched world civilization and supported the noble values of friendship, integrity and peace. It has played a crucial role in the development and transformation of world culture.

The story of the creation of Alexandria dates back to the year 332 B.C., when an Egyptian village along the mediterranean coast known as Rakoda or Rakotis, opposite of which lay the small island of Pharos, caught the eyes of Alexander the Great. Recommended by his teacher Aristotle, Alexander asked his engineer, Deinocrates, to draw up plans for a city that would include both the village and the island and could accommodate half a million people. The old city plan included a grid of eleven by seven streets. A water system bringing the Nile's water to Alexandria was set up.

Thus, Alexandria can claim to be one of the first planned ancient cities that still exists today.

The eventual history of the ancient city left a variety of spectacular architectural remains, that today amount to fourteen sites. The most breathtaking monuments are Pompey's Pillar, the Catacombs of Kom El-Shoukafa and Moustafa Kamel, and the site of Kom El-Dekka.

The Greco-Roman Museum of Alexandria and other prestigious museums have built their reputations on collections that highlight the ancient heritage of Alexandria.

Of major historical significance is the recent archaeological discovery of the site of Kom El-Dekka, which includes baths, a theatre, and an auditorium from the Roman period, as well as a Byzantine housing area. This historical site is now being restored, and more excavations are being carried out with the intention of eventually displaying a complete part of the ancient city. On the other hand, the city has several significant monuments, which represent the Christian and Islamic epochs. Most prominent of these monuments is Fort of Qaitbay, which constitutes a masterpiece of



## Islamic Architecture.

The Alexandria of today is conspicuously different from the Alexandria of ancient times. It is the second most important city in Egypt, with over 6% of the total population and 38% of Egypt's industry. The port of Alexandria is the main commercial port of Egypt, handling 75% of Egypt's imports and exports, and is the second-largest port in the Mediterranean. It is also the main Middle Eastern summer resort, endowed with a unique physical setting whose main characteristics are older buildings with Venetian exteriors overlooking the old Eastern Harbour and Renaissance architectural effects in other quarters.

With the stunning increases in population (to over three million in 1983) and in order to meet the overwhelming demands for more housing areas, the City Executive and Popular Councils approved in 1983 the execution of a comprehensive plan to control and guide the development of the city until the year 2005, when the population is expected to reach 4.75 million.

It is significant that the Comprehensive Plan of Alexandria includes drastic methods and policies to solve the problem of parasitic urbanism in a historical city such as Alexandria. Drastic measures taken, to name but a few, include the following:

Subdividing the city into various zones;

Banning construction inside the borders of historical sites;

Prohibiting the construction of elevated roads and stopping airplane flyovers in the old districts of the city. Tunnels may be applied to solve traffic problems;

Preserving historical gardens and creating other green areas. In this regard, a new international park covering an area of 130 acres is being built.

Reviving the old library of Alexandria through the cooperation of Alexandria University and UNESCO;

Minimizing population at historical sites, beaches and lakes;

Restoring historical sites and buildings according to an ambitious plan carried out by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization;

Preserving traditional areas of major cultural and artistic significance, such as folklore and handicraft centres;

Encouraging the allocation fund to collect, document, and revive the traditions and archival heritage of the city;

These have been examples of the measures the city has effected to control the serious side effects of the problem of sweeping urban culture, which threaten Alexandria's unique traditions and historical heritage. In the meantime, the local city government is not neglecting its role in actively applying an integrated development plan aimed at achieving urban, economic, industrial and scientific progress.

Ladies and gentlemen, the people of Alexandria are well aware that several civilizations have knocked at the gates of their city and that these civilizations have been fused in their city to shape Alexandria's cultural identity. Nevertheless, Alexandria has always left her print on everything she has absorbed, finally producing that unique cultural blend bequeathed to posterity. With this in mind, it is difficult to conceive that the glorious city of Alexandria would permit urbanization to blemish its austere historical image, despite the fact that the challenge Alexandria faces is enormous.

Chairman: I thank the principal delegate of Alexandria. Alexandria is an historical town, serving as a meeting point for Greece, Egypt, ancient Turkey, Persia, and the southern part of Italy. Rome University, for instance, is called the Alexandrine Library.

But now as the Mayor of Florence I take the floor for my presentation.

Assistant: The Chairman, who is the Mayor of Florence, is going to make a speech strictly within ten minutes, I'm sure.

## Florence: Shepherding a Priceless Cultural Heritage

Massimo Bogianckino  
Mayor

During the present work being done to restore the old paving of Piazza della Signoria, important remains of thirteenth century houses and towers have been discovered. These buildings belonged to Florentine families who supported the German Emperor and were subsequently destroyed by the supporters of the Papal regime. Roman and Etruscan remains have also been found, and at a lower level, fragments of objects from the Iron and Bronze Ages; very likely, at an even lower level, traces of the Neolithic Era will be found. The origins of Florence, therefore, date back to several thousands of years before Christ.



Florence's image is linked with the period between the thirteenth and the sixteenth centuries, when the city was first a free Commune and later became the capital of the Medici's Grand Duchy.

Del Bargello, that tower in the center, was for instance a municipal palace in the thirteenth century, before Palazzo Vecchio. Next to it you see the Bell Tower of the Badia Fiorentina, where Boccaccio used to read Dante. After a few years, he died outside of Florence because Florence sent him into exile. And you can see the Bell Tower, and behind it the later Cupola of San Lorenzo, where Donatello and the Medicis have been buried, and where there the most important sculptures of Michelangelo are located.

These were the centuries of Dante, Giotto, Boccaccio, Brunelleschi, Leonardo, Michelangelo and many other sublime artists.

"The Boy with the Dolphin" in front of the Kyoto City Hall is a copy of the original by Verrocchio, which was once located in the courtyard of Palazzo Vecchio. Now in the same courtyard there is a copy, just as in Kyoto, because of the deterioration caused by atmospheric agents. As a matter of fact, Florence is substituting many originals with copies, and if we go on without sufficiently protecting our works of art, sooner or later our historical cities may become largely copies of themselves.

At the end of the sixteenth century, opera, the music drama, was created in Florence; at the same time scientists flourished, most prominent of whom was Galileo Galilei. Sadly, the later Medici, having lost most of their intellectual vitality, became more interested in the collection of masterpieces of art rather than in the development of the city and new artistic creation. The Lorraine

dynasty, which succeeded the Medici in the eighteenth century, was no more successful in restoring Florence to the brilliance of its Golden Age.

Florence became capital of Italy from 1856 to 1870. During that period it acquired a more modern but less alluring aspect.

Some of you have probably visited the very fine Exhibition of Historical Cities here, and perhaps you have seen the standard gate to Florence, whose stand is certainly not the best among the various exhibits, but in any event, I was fortunate enough to obtain this gate from our Ministry of Culture. The notice to our exhibit mentions that there are two original statues; one attributed to Ghiberti, and another one to Donatello.

The photo shown in the standard clearly points to the changing image of the town. As in Paris, Vienna, and Cracow, the city of Florence undertook the destruction of its ancient walls, while were partly planned by Michelangelo, in order to create a ring of avenues surrounding the old city.

In modern times only a few architectural works have enhanced the image of the city.

Florence is the center of many cultural institutions, such as the State University, the University of the European Community, the branch campuses of about 30 of the most important United States universities, and the cultural institutes and representatives of many countries, such as France, England and Germany.

In 1986, Florence was appointed the cultural capital of Europe by the European Community, the second city after Athens and prior to Amsterdam. I have been fortunate enough to attend the inauguration in Amsterdam, with a fantastic banquet at the Rijksmuseum under Rembrandt, next to Vermeer, Rubens, and so on, but I must say that in Florence, we had the same ceremony the year earlier, passing by the Uffizi with the Boccaccio, Leonardo, Michelangelo. I'd like to invite all of you to Florence next year, when I do hope there will be a second conference of historical cities.

But Florence is also subject to the violent attacks of the modern world. It was a town conceived spontaneously for men and not for heavy vehicles. We are thus witnessing the destruction of the Medieval town. We have yesterday pretty much spoken of the problems of traffic, coming to the conclusion that without important infrastructure one can only make compromises.

Look for instance at the Ponte Vecchio, an historical bridge. On the Ponte Vecchio traffic is prohibited, but let us now look at the photo of another historical bridge, Ponte Santa Trinita, leading to the famous Via de Tornabuoni. You see the traffic invading this bridge.

An average of seventy new automobiles are daily introduced into the province of Florence.

Some traditions which date back to the Middle Ages still flourish today; this is the case in highly sophisticated handicrafts, especially in the fields of leather, textiles, and jewelry. Florence derives its prosperity today from trade exchanges, banks, and small and medium industry.

Dreary suburbs have rapidly grown around the city. Every year some nine million tourists come to Florence; and they are welcome, but they create problems for a medium-sized historical town.

Town administrators are working hard to overcome these difficulties. Presently, plans have been made to extend the city by about 2,180,000 square meters. These new neighborhoods of the city will be designed by famous contemporary architects; not only Italian ones but also from all over the world, such as Harpen, Rogers, and Haskins. There will also be space for public parks and gardens in this area. This project is meant to give relief to a historical center overburdened with public buildings and offices, and to open Florence to modern contemporary life.

Many conservative Florentines are dubious about such development projects as they fear the deterioration of the delicate equilibrium between man and city which is the harmonious heritage of Renaissance.

In conclusion, Florence, like all artistic and historical cities, has a priceless inheritance which is a source of profound pride, but also gives to its administrators great responsibilities and many worries.

Assistant:

He spoke for exactly ten minutes. Florence has a thousand years of history before the birth of Christ, and similarly we have the old City of Hanoi, which will now make its presentation.

# Hanoi: The Culture of Hanoi in the Past, Present and Future

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Tran Tan  
Chairman, Hanoi People's Committee

Mayor Imagawa, ladies and gentlemen. For those of us who are engaged in urban administration, this is indeed a very significant opportunity to exchange our opinions. This is a very rare chance, and on behalf of the citizens of Hanoi and the People's Committee of Hanoi, I would like to express our gratitude. At the same time, I would like to express our deep respect to the mayors from the different cities of the world.



The fact that mayors from different cities are attending this conference means that this is a manifestation of mutual friendship among the cities of the world. In the city of Hanoi, we have the remains of an ancient civilization, so in Hanoi we see the past, present, and the future. We thus have to tackle the topics of the past, and present and future of the city of Hanoi when discussing Cultural Properties.

Ladies and gentlemen, the history of the creation of the Vietnamese nation's culture has always been associated with the process of hard struggle to preserve and develop it. Hanoi, the capital city, lies in the heart of the prosperous delta endowed with the Red River civilization, which has brilliantly developed from antiquity throughout our four millenium history of national foundation and defence.

Vestiges of the Phung Nguyen culture in the Early Bronze Age were first discovered at the Van Dien, Dong Bong and Trieu Khue archaeological sites in the Hanoi suburbs. The Dong Dau cultural period 3,000 to 3,500 years ago also left behind the valuable sites of Tien Hoi and Xuan Kieu, located on the periphery of Hanoi. In the beginning of the Stone Age, we had an agrarian society, and many vestiges still remain. At Trung Mau, we have found ancient tombs, a drum made of bronze, and many arrows, and all of these date from 2,000 to 3,500 years ago. In the second half of the third century, we had the Spiral Co Loa Citadel, which stretched for a length of 16 kilometers, had parapet walks from six to eight meters wide and was surrounded by an outer moat ten to thirty meters wide.

It was not, however, until 1010 A.D. that Hanoi became the capital of Vietnam.

This was in conjunction with the era of independence of the Dai Viet civilization.

In subsequent years, frequent wars destroyed many of the cultural monuments in Hanoi. No traces remain today of the twelve story Bao Thien tower, 70m high, built in 1057, nor of the ten ton Qui Dien bronze bell, produced in 1049. Cultural monuments that do survive include the One-Pillar Pagoda (1049), the Literature Temple (Van Mieu), the Kneeling Elephant Temple (1054), and the Royal Academy (Quoc Tu Giam (1070). The Academy is noted for its 82 Doctors' Stelae that were erected successively over four centuries and inscribed with the names of the 1411 doctors who placed first in their exams. The kneeling Elephant Temple (1054), Trung Temple (1060), and the Hundred Compartment Pagoda (1185) constitute examples of Vietnam's original cultural style.

In the following centuries, the creative hands of Vietnam's forebearers bequeathed other famous and priceless legacies, such as Tran Vu Temple, Ngoc Son Temple, Kim Lien Pagoda, Tran Quoc Pagoda, Khue Van Cac, Tay Phuong Pagoda, Ngo Quyen's Mausoleum, King An Duong Temple, Tay Dang Communal House, Chu Quyen Communal House, Lang Pagoda, Hanoi Flag Tower, and many other magnificent buildings.

There are more than 2,500 cultural monuments of different sizes in the entire Hanoi area, most of which are classified as cultural properties.

Vietnam wants to preserve these cultural monuments, partly for their cultural value and partly for educational purposes. Thus Vietnam established an office of conservation and museum work. With the assistance of veteran researchers, Hanoi has completed dossiers minutely detailing the buildings' histories and the value of every archaeological site, and has earmarked a budget for the restoration of damaged monuments.

Hanoi has preserved and embellished the ancient quarter known as "the 36 Hanoi Streets", which came into being in the Middle Ages; many of these are of varying original architectural styles such as Cau Go Street, Dong Thai Street, Hang Dong Street, Phat Loc Alley, etc. Hanoi tries to harmonize the sectors' landscapes with the surrounding verdure, lakes and architectural features, such as the Hoan Kiem (the Lake of Returning the Sword) sector in the heart of the city.

Along with the preservation of buildings, Hanoi is very concerned with perpetuating traditional trades peculiar to Hanoi: carving, nacre inlaying, pumice lacquer, pottery, embroidery and other traditional skills. There are also various forms of amusements, folkloric ceremonies, and festival performances, the popular drawings of Hang Trong Street and Dong Ho Village, and water puppetry in Hanoi's suburbs: all these constitute particular targets for maintenance and development.

historical city. In older times, Hanoi's citizens were differentiated according to ethnically-based medieval guilds. Immigrants came to the capital from rural areas to the 36 streets of Hanoi. These streets specialized, then as now, in trades such as the Street of Paper, the Street of Leather, the Street of Painting Brushes, the Street of Drums, the Street of Buckets, the Street of Silk, the Street of Cotton, and so on.

The sense of community that binds these areas closely together emotionally, economically, and culturally has always constituted a spiritual tradition of the Hanoians. The popular saying: "Whole leaves protect torn ones" gives expression to that sentiment and spirit of community with which the Vietnamese soul is deeply imbued.

This also gives rise to the ardent spirit of patriotism and solidarity which has always rallied the whole community against foreign aggression or natural calamities. That the Vietnamese, wherever they live, always turn their minds to their origin, to their Motherland, is in part due to that sense of national community absorbed with their mothers' milk.

Vietnam's history is not merely a process of self-affirmation and development.

A thousand years of domination by a northern neighbour and over a century of colonialism and struggle against imperialist aggression could not root out our cultural traditions, which instead developed and grew more and more enriched through selective assimilation of alien cultures. In language as well as in ways of living, in clothing as well as in social relations, the Vietnamese culture has always been redefined under the influence of both Asian and European civilizations. Those alien cultural elements have been gradually digested into the Vietnamese culture. The same is true in the domain of religion: Buddhism has thousands of years of history in Vietnam. What we throw away are those customs that are backward and outdated, such as feudal rites and outmoded, archaic superstitions.

Yet Vietnam still has many problems to tackle. As a result of continual wars and inclement weather, many damaged cultural monuments have not been restored yet.

Although still an overall building plan for Hanoi until 2010 has already been worked out; at which time the center of the city will be the West Lake instead of Hoan Kiem; for the time being, owing to the city's limited budget, Hanoi has to devote the greater part of its energy to economic and social development and improvement of the people's material life, therefore the restoration of cultural vestiges still leaves much to be desired.

The gradual disappearance of old craftsmen, whose professional



The gradual disappearance of old craftsmen, whose professional expertise has not been fully passed on to their offspring, overall city planning, and the question of how to keep newly built structures from upsetting the harmony of the landscape surrounding the historical areas are all unresolved problems for Hanoi. Hanoi's urban planners today believe that the city lacked an overall view in the past, which led to shortcomings in city development.

Moreover, a number of ancient structures have been infringed upon and misused and have not yet been rehabilitated.

We have to maintain and defend different cultures all over the world. We raise our voice in defence of those sacred values of human civilization. We have to maintain lasting peace on our planet.

Hanoi's wish to restore its historic monuments remains, as yet, a wish.

It has not been put into execution. Hanoi hopes that it will be able to receive assistance from international organizations, as Hanoi believes that preserving Hanoi's identity will benefit people in all parts of the world.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, principal delegate of Hanoi. We were very interested about your situation, and were eager to understand and to know that you have planned the center of Hanoi till 2010 with a limited budget, and that you are well aware of the necessity to keep newly built architecture from spoiling the harmony of your city.

I should remind the next speakers then when the light goes on that means that they have over gone over the ten minutes they have at their disposal so at that time please cut your paper if you are to speak still longer. Thank you very much.

Next I would like to ask the principal delegate of Istanbul to take the floor.

# Istanbul: Istanbul's Cultural Properties

Selahattin Yildirim  
Special Advisor to the Mayor on International Affairs

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends. May I offer the sincere apologies of Mayor Dalan of Istanbul for his inability to attend this conference on account of unpredicted early elections in Turkey. I am pleased and deeply honored to have the privilege of addressing the world's historical cities' leaders and representatives in this beautiful, friendly, human, and sacred city of Kyoto.



I take this opportunity to express our respect to the citizens and representatives of Kyoto and to the honorable Mayor Imagawa for the initiative and the excellent organization of this conference. Now let me turn to Istanbul.

Istanbul is a historic city with a rich heritage of cultural properties from the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. The Metropolitan Municipality of Greater Istanbul has the great responsibility of preserving these cultural assets and integrating them into modern life.

Geographically, Istanbul's position is unique: it is the only city in the world which straddles two continents. Istanbul forms a triangular promontory bound on the north by the Golden Horn and on the south by the Sea of Marmara. At the apex of the promontory, the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn flow together into the Marmara, forming a site of great natural beauty. The original settlers of this exceptional site in the seventh century B.C. named their city Byzantium. Due to its strategic importance, Byzantium was captured and occupied by different political powers: Persians, Macedonians and Romans all controlled the city in the course of history.

In the year 324, the Roman Emperor Constantine made Byzantium the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. The city was enlarged to suit its new position; new imperial buildings and defense walls added to the grandeur of the city, which was consecrated in 330 as "New Rome." This new Rome, which was called Constantinople after Constantine the Great, simulated its original namesake with its own seven mystical hills. Important monuments built on the hills enriched the skyline of the capital.

A new epoch in the city's history began during the reign of Justinian the Great. From his constructive activity there still remain some of the major monuments of all times, such as Hagia Sophia.

By the mid-fifteenth century, political power had shifted significantly in this part of the Old World. The young Ottoman Sultan Mehmet II had visions of making his Empire the successor to and inheritor of the old cultures. This he made reality on May 29th, 1453 when he conquered Constantinople and renamed it Istanbul.

After the conquest, Mehmet the Conqueror began the reconstruction of the ruined city, reforming it with new social and religious centers. He laid the foundation of the Topkapi Palace.

The Ottoman Empire reached the peak of its power during the reign of Suleyman the Magnificent, who ruled for almost 46 years (He was a lucky emperor I guess). Suleyman and his ministers spent a major portion of the Empire's wealth embellishing the city with religious, social and urban complexes. The most impressive of all these structures was the Suleymaniye Complex, designed by one the greatest architects of the time, Sinan.

During the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries, the members of the royal family and high officers of state continued to adorn the city with religious and public buildings. Also during the Ottoman period, the city developed outside the city walls, on both the European and Asian sides.

Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman Empire until the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923 when Ankara became the capital. Istanbul's position as the most beautiful of Turkish cities is, however, unassailable.

Now let me touch a bit on the conservation problems that we confront in Istanbul. The problems that Istanbul faces today are multifaceted. First of all, previous city planning decisions related to the historic urban structure were not taken with a conservation outlook. The old quarters were rebuilt without considering the character of the historic city.

Secondly the population remained around the level of 500,000 until the beginning of the nineteenth century. After the establishment of the Turkish Republic it suddenly rose to above one million, and now it is almost six million. The accommodation and the transportation of this population required new housing and roads, both of which were detrimental to the historic urban structure. Some roads were widened and new axes were opened within the historic peninsula. The conflict between motor traffic and the old street pattern of the city, as we discussed yesterday, is still a very open and continuing one.

Another problem related with the conservation is the social change which has occurred in these areas. As the city grew, the well-to-do moved to the modern section of town, deserting the old quarters. Due to cheap rents, these areas were filled by the urban poor and

newly urbanized rural people.

In order to convert the situation to one favoring preservation and conservation of the old city, the municipality has attempted to take some action. The municipality established a special office which conducts research and directs the conservation efforts of the municipality.

The first of these efforts are the Suleymaniye and Zeyrek projects.

Suleymaniye, the central element of this settlement, is a large sixteenth century complex composed of mosques, hospitals, schools, public baths, kitchens and some guest houses. The timber houses which make up the urban fabric around the complex date from the nineteenth century. The domed buildings of Suleymaniye, surrounded by wooden buildings of the district, are essential elements in Istanbul's urban image.

The municipality has started acquiring some of these houses and intends to rehabilitate the whole area. Suleymaniye's current businesses will ultimately be relocated. The entire area has a high potential for cultural functions.

The same holds true for the Zeyrek area, which centers on a Byzantine monastery church.

Another project which is underway is the cleaning and rehabilitation of the Golden Horn. This project is one of the biggest, most important and expensive environmental projects being carried out in our region. Beginning in the nineteenth century, the beautiful natural site of the Golden Horn was progressively smothered by industrial developments. At its first meeting in 1984, the City Council voted unanimously to restore the Golden Horn to its former glory. The banks of the Horn have already been cleaned of unpleasant and obtrusive structures. By means of environmental planning and the construction of a modern sewage system, the inhabitants of this area benefit directly by being provided with better living conditions.

Since last year, the municipality has been sponsoring the Conservation Project of the Land Walls and Environs. These walls are the best preserved specimen of late Roman military architecture in the world. The majority were constructed in the fifth century. Over the centuries, they have suffered from several earthquakes and wars. At present, excavation and cleaning of this area has revealed the original structure that was once hidden by debris. The walls and environs will ultimately be landscaped to create green areas outside and within the walls.

The scale and form of the urban structure located in close proximity to the walls will be preserved. No physical changes in the road network is foreseen.

Other projects being sponsored by the municipality of Istanbul include a mansion system, some public housing, and the restoration of some public squares and fountains.

Now Mr. Chairman, dear friends, we as Istanbulians firmly believe that this conference will have a beneficial impact on the development of the historical cities of the world by providing a forum for sharing experiences and pursuing friendship and cooperation. Let me conclude with a Turkish saying, "In union there is strength". Sir, the representatives of the world's historical cities, for a better and a more human historical city life in the future, let us unite.

Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you principal delegate of Byzantium, of Istanbul, sorry. But my mistake can be explained by the fact that Byzantium was the capital of the Roman Empire, as you know, and when the empire was split between west and east, most of the Byzantines came to Italy and established a capital in Ravenna where they left remains of their art, which has much influenced Italian art. And in 1430, Florence tried to rebuild ties between the Roman Church and the Byzantine Church, but it lasted only a few decades, because in 1453 the Byzantine Empire was replaced by the Ottoman Empire. Many of the learned people came from Byzantium to Greece and due to this, Florence was able to begin the humanist movement and the Renaissance, so we are very much in debt to you.

Furthermore we are sister cities and you have spoken of the Golden Horn, and the necessity to preserve this part of the town, which certainly deserves it because it is a legendary point of attraction for poets and writers. It is not only famous for its monuments, but also has a literary significance.

Now I would like to ask the principal delegate of Kaesong to take the floor.

# Kaesong: Preservation of Cultural Properties and Improvements in Living Conditions

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Kim Yong Chong

Chairman, Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee

Mr. Chairman of the session of cultural properties and mayors from various countries of the world. I think that the holding of the World Conference of Historical Cities in Kyoto at this time is very significant; at this time when the preservation of valuable cultural properties and the natural environment of historical cities has appeared before us as an acute problem common to all of us. I believe also that this conference, with tradition and creativity as its main theme, will make a great contribution to world peace and development of human civilization.



If mankind continues to hold to a one-sided view of "modernization" and "civilization", that is, the headlong development of efficient, productive and growing modern cities, the valuable cultural properties created by the wisdom and labour of mankind through a long history will soon disappear. Future generations will feel the loss.

They will not know the history and tradition of their motherland, nor the spirit of their nation.

In order to prevent such a catastrophic situation, preserve cultural properties thoroughly, and revive the traditions of historical cities correctly, it is necessary to combine the preservation of national cultural properties closely with the building of modern cities.

President Kim Il Sung, the leader of our people and our party, has put forward a correct line and policy that values the national tradition of our country, and preserves, inherits, and develops the precious cultural properties, leading the way towards complete implementation.

As a result, Kaesong, which was the capital of Koryo for 500 years, has become today a modern light industrial city and yet is still a beautiful historical city.

Kaesong made its appearance in history as "Chongmokhyong" in the central part of Korea about 2,000 years ago. In 918 it became the capital of the feudal state of Koryo and developed into one of the biggest cities in the world with over 100,000 houses and a population of several hundred thousand.

Koryo was Korea's first united state. It had, at the zenith of its influence, a considerably developed economy and culture.

Koryo's high level of development is demonstrated by the metal machines invented by her citizens and by the Koryo celadon which holds a pre-eminent place in the history of world porcelain production techniques during the Middle Ages. It is thanks to Koryo celadon that the country came to be known as "Korea". Kaesong, the capital of the first united Korean state, has a great number of cultural properties and relics.

But, due to colonial rule and the indiscriminate bombing and plunder during the Korean War, many historic remains including the South Gate and Manwel-dae were destroyed and burnt, while many other relics were taken abroad.

Therefore, when the our people set about the postwar rehabilitation, there were hardly any cultural relics remaining in their original states in Kaesong, and the new history Museum had to start its work in the midst of the ruins of the war.

Our great leader President Kim Il Sung said, "The historic remains should be revived in the rebuilding of the city of Kaesong. The houses built in the old ways and the historic remains in Kaesong should be well preserved and taken care of".

We have always given priority to the problem of restoring and adjusting destroyed cultural properties and have invariably adhered to the principle of preserving and developing our cultural properties through all the stages of city expansion and construction. We always gave top priority to the preservation of culture.

Kaesong Municipality formed a separate enterprise to professionally restore, adjust and manage the cultural relics at the time when various construction enterprises were set up after the war. History, archeology and architecture experts were selected and dispatched to Kaesong to work as builders responsible for scientific research.

In addition, we invested a lot of money into the research and restoration of Korea's cultural heritage even in those difficult days when everyone was living a very difficult life. We Koreans tightened our belts and systematically increased the investment in this field as the production capabilities of the country developed. Thus Kaesong was able to rapidly restore and reconstruct the historical and cultural properties in accordance with the specific phased plan which we had devised with scientific logic, and abundant material and funds.

Kaesong city saw to it during the plan's first stage that those major national treasures that had to be restored to their original state first were done first. In the second stage all significant

remains worth preserving were checked and put in good order. In the third stage, Kaesong began to unearth relics and remains long left undisturbed in accordance with a thorough study of the historical documents.

By following this course, Kaesong restored, reconstructed and adjusted 18 national remains and another 170 cultural relics. Many historical relics and a number of cultural properties such as the ancient Surakam tombs in Konam-ri were newly excavated and preserved.

Attention was paid to the internal renovation of these properties in order to hand them over to the coming generation. To this end, Kaesong has continuously expanded the system of professional machinery in charge of cultural properties and, at the same time, combined the people's management system with it in conformity with the essential characteristics of the socialist system. Thus all organs, enterprises, cooperative farms, and schools in Kaesong are now actively participating in the maintenance of cultural properties together with professional organizations and cultural preservation scholars.

Kaesong is also deeply aware that new areas of urban construction should not infiltrate and expand into cultural preservation areas.

In spite of this policy, the growth of the population, the rapid increase in industrial enterprises and urban construction, and the development of communications and transport, have led to new urban constructions that infiltrate into culturally important areas. This is very dangerous for valuable cultural properties and a source of concern.

So having penetrated deep into all these facts, the great leader President Kim Il Sung designated the western and northern area of the city, where there are many historical relics and old houses, as a preservation area. He prohibited the construction of modern plants in this area and thus the western and northern end of the city is maintained as a preservation area, symbolizing well the look of a historic city. In contrast with this, the eastern and southern areas of the city have been developed with modern streets, including Youth Street and Reunification Street. So in this way we have a sharp demarcation.

Next, in order to preserve the inherited historical cultural properties, the areas surrounding the cultural properties are being turned into parks, and new important buildings, done in the national style, are being constructed to develop the surrounding areas harmoniously.

We believe that peace should be ensured so that it may be built into a more beautiful historic cultural city. At present, the danger of nuclear war is hanging over the Korean peninsula and the situation



is becoming more aggravated as the days go by. The citizens of Kaesong, who live on the Military Demarcation Line, ardently desire that all the nuclear weapons be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula and that it be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone.

Because of the north-south division of the country, 70% of the people are living separated from their families. This is a national tragedy. It not only imposes immeasurable suffering but also hinders a unified development of culture.

Therefore Kaesong invariably pleads that Korea be independently and peacefully reunified.

Believing that many mayors here will render their unreserved support and encouragement for the realization of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, I look forward to your friendly co-operation and support.

Thank you.

Chairman:

We appreciate the work for restoration, extraction, and the peaceful development of your country and your city. Now I will ask the principle delegate of Katmandu to take the floor.

Hari Boli Bhattarai  
Pradhanpancha (Mayor)

Mr. Chairman, your excellencies, mayors of historical cities, principle delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

It's an immense pleasure and great honor for me to speak to you in this conference, in this beautiful city of Kyoto and to convey the greetings of the Nepali people, and especially those of the people of Katmandu to you.



It is a source of great pleasure that exchanges between different countries and Nepal have been increasing very markedly in recent years. The ties of cooperation between other countries and Nepal have multiplied; every year Nepali people from different walks of life--government officials, private business people, artists, writers, and religious people--visit other countries, and similarly Nepal has been receiving various people from abroad.

Dear colleagues, what I want to say here is that I wish to present my view on cultural and academic interactions among historical cities. And before pursuing this subject I would give you glimpse of my city, Katmandu.

Nepal has been ruled at different times by Kirat, Lichhavis, and since the time of the Mallas, by those who are presently in charge.

To understand a city such as Katmandu, it is best to have some appreciation of the philosophies, the political climate, and the religious beliefs that energized the people to build the civilization whose remnants are found in the traditions and historic monuments and objects bequeathed to posterity. In Katmandu, some knowledge about the philosophy of the Lichhavis and later of the philosophy of Mallas would be the best preparation to understanding the art that has survived to this day.

There are three main styles of buildings and temples in Katmandu, one of which is Lichhavis style. Changunarayan is an excellent example of this style. Those who have the opportunity to go to Katmandu are strongly encouraged to look at the Temple Changunarayan.

Another is the Mallas style. Walking for a minute or two in any direction will take you to temple or shrine of the Mallas style of temple construction and layout. Of equal importance, are the uniquely designed houses with their unusual roofs.

Katmandu wants to preserve the traditional style of the Kirat houses, squares and temples as they were in the period of the Kirat, as they were in the periods of Mallas and as they were in the period of the Lichhavis.

Katmandu has, as can be readily seen with a study of Nepali art and culture, borrowed heavily from India; both south and north Indian styles are represented. There are Chinese and even Japanese influences apparent in some buildings built after 1845, when Rana rulers came to power. British and Buckingham styles of buildings give credence to the powerful impression made by the British to the south.

There is a story told in Katmandu about the founding of the city. Long, long ago in the mists of early history there was a lake where Katmandu is now situated. A Buddhist nun named Manjushri came from China and sat beside the waters.

It is said that she caused the water to flow to the south making the beautiful valley that sits there today. On this majestic site, the city of Katmandu came into being. Thus the citizens of Katmandu explain the birth of their ancient city.

Katmandu has existed since prehistoric times, the exact time of its founding was not recorded. But we can say with certainty that Katmandu is a very old city.

Katmandu has preserved many arts, handicrafts and monuments, but regrettably some of these treasures have been lost. Katmandu is doing what it can do to revive old crafts that have fallen into decline, in order that the skills may be passed on to future generations.

On the other hand, Katmandu is also eager to develop into a more modern city much as, for example, Kyoto did. Kyoto is still a historic city but it is also equally advanced in modernity and this is something that is lacking in Katmandu.

Although it is trying modernize, Katmandu has far to go in terms of modern development. This is an important issue in Katmandu and indeed in all of Nepal.

It would be of great benefit to Katmandu both to have a better understanding of how developed historical cities maintain their historic monuments and relics, and how they develop themselves in terms of modernity. For this reason Katmandu is very interested in academic and cultural exchange between Katmandu and the developed cities. Katmandu is just now trying to develop, to modernize the city while keeping its historic and monumental objects as they are.

Katmandu is in the phase of planning its development. Because

Katmandu is a very small city, its core area is very small and narrow, so the outskirts are now being developed. This outer area of the city is where most new buildings are now being constructed.

There is traffic problem, but it is not as extensive as that of London and those developed cities that were mentioned yesterday.

Katmandu has just declared some areas monumental zones, where many important monumental structures are located. It has established a regulation setting a 45 foot maximum height for new buildings planned for these zones. Buildings can be no more than 45 feet high in these areas of Katmandu because new, tall buildings would detract from the beauty of the monuments and the natural beauty of the city.

Another regulation concerns traffic. Cars and horses must stop some where outside the monumental zones. Only pedestrian traffic is allowed there.

The city is developing new houses which are designed in a traditional style, with the inclined roof and special roof tiles with the customary mortar.

In the course of its development, Katmandu would like to have more and more knowledge and experiences from you and I think these kinds of gatherings, with a frank exchange of opinion, will help us to keep our traditions as well as to go forward towards modernity at full steam.

Thank you very much.

Valentin Arsentyeovich Zgursky  
Chairman, Executive Committee

Respectful audience. Kiev and Kyoto both have rich history and the two cities are united in a sister city relationship, and we share same values, so it gives me great pleasure to see that this common destiny has brought us together in one forum. Both of the cities have been serving as the cradles of civilization in their respective countries, and we have both enjoyed rich traditions and long histories.



About 5 years ago, Kiev commemorated its 1500th anniversary. I understand that in case of Kyoto you are at the doorstep of celebrating your 1200th anniversary, so we see the destiny of our cities in the events that took place in the past.

About the middle of the thirteenth century, that is at the eve of the aggression of the Tartars, Kiev had grown into one of the largest cities in Europe, which a population of 50,000.

However the Tartars, led by Batsu, burned the city and only 8000 people survived in what could be termed a miracle. Yet thanks to the undaunted efforts made by the citizens of Kiev, the beautiful city located at the Dnepr River was reconstructed, and by the beginning of nineteenth century we had a population of a quarter of a million.

Coming into the twentieth century, especially after the victory of the October Revolution, Kiev developed tremendously. However we faced new trials.

Another kind of Tartar aggression, in the from of Hitler's armies, invaded and the city was again put to the torch. All the factories, companies and ward services and electric services were destroyed. Kiev's prewar population of a million was reduced to 180,000 people by the time when Kiev was liberated from the fascists. 200,000 people were killed and 100,000 people were deported as slaves to Germany during the occupation.

Thanks to the consideration given by the national government and thanks to the dedicated efforts and courage of the citizenry of Kiev, the city picked itself up from the ashes. Kiev not only healed its wounds but started to develop at the fastest pace in its 1500 year history. In twenty years, the population increased by 1.1 million and it now stands at 2.5 million.

During this period, housing construction advanced tremendously. Kiev has been constructing 110,000 to 120,000 new dwellings, amounting to a total floor space of 6.5 million square meters, every five years. That is to say, every five years Kiev has been constructing a housing amount equal to all housing that existed before the war. The city area has increased sixfold since the prewar era.

The housing problem of the city is indeed a very urgent one and according to the policy set by the 27th party congress of the Soviet Communist Party, by the year 2000 we must be able to guarantee one house for every family and are thus obligated to fulfill the rights of the Soviet people with respect to housing--rights that are guaranteed by the constitution. In order to resolve the housing problem completely in Kiev in the coming thirteen years, we have to construct more than 400,000 houses.

As a result, Kiev has a large scale construction commitment to proceed with, and the problem we face is how to preserve the old parts, the historical elements, while doing this. Last year the basic policy for the development of Kiev up to 2005 was approved and the above problem was thoroughly considered in the drawing up of this basic plan. For the future of the development of Kiev, we have to take into consideration the expansion of the city area, the construction of houses and methods for urban planning, and we must come up with policies to preserve important historical elements. At present we are making catalogues, and we have made catalogues of the old buildings which are extant today. Based firmly on completed research and studies, Kiev has devised a basic plan. Historical architecture and the historical environment, the architectural monuments, and the protection of the natural environment are stressed in this basic plan.

Scholars have made studies of Kiev's historical and archaeological objects, and have recommended the preservation of places related to historically important figures. We have designated 724 objects as monuments, 450 of them are architectural monuments, and the other 274 have historical or cultural significance. This process is ongoing; the historical environment is continually being studied and whenever an historically important object is found, it is included in the list of structures to be preserved as historical monuments.

Architectural monuments do not exist in the isolated conditions of past eras. They cannot be disassociated from their background and environment; just as when a very fragile fabric is handled, if it is handled too roughly it would tear; so when preserving architectural monuments care has to be taken to protect the surrounding scenery. Monuments, like fabrics, must be treated with delicacy and sensitivity. Historical monuments are important cultural assets which should be passed on intact to future generations because they can never be built again.

Kiev plans to systematically renovate architectural monuments one after another in the next decade. For example, in such areas as the Hill of Andorei and the ancient Padol area, restoration work has already begun. In some of these places, almost everything has been lost--not a trace of the original can be identified--but Kiev has started to reconstruct them.

In one important project, that of restoring The Golden Gate, Kiev learned a great deal in the process of reviving it, and that has applications for other proposed projects.

Kiev's experiences are being applied to the reconstruction of other architectural monuments, for example, to Pechor Abbey, which was destroyed by the Nazis during the Second World War. The experience gained in reconstructing this abbey and other architectural monuments has helped Kiev to develop construction regulations. New buildings built in Kiev have to match those that are already there. Buildings built in the future will have to be approved and then built, case by case.

In this way the old will be preserved, and in doing so the city will continue to develop with, Kiev hopes, few or better yet, no errors in judgement.

Thus Kiev is working to harmonize the old with the new. Kiev wishes to successfully unify the old and the new elements, while preserving important cultural assets.

In order to preserve important cultural assets, and also for the purpose of mutual understanding and world peace, I'm sure this conference will be quite fruitful and I thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Mayor of Kiev. Your speech was very interesting and you have revealed another problem which we also share, which is to say the problem of housing. For example in Florence, it used to be that there were four people per house but now this rate has fallen to two per house because young people want to live in their own apartment.

Listening to the presentation made by the representative of Kiev, I'm quite grateful that I've come to some level of understanding about the situation of Kiev. I was pleased to note that Kiev is also a sister city of Kyoto. I know the city of Kiev myself and it is indeed a wonderful city. Before we break for coffee we have one more presentation to be made. We are going to hear from representative of Kyoungju.

# Kyoungju: Cultural Inheritance Preservation and Development of the Cultural and Tourist City Kyoungju

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Kim Sang Jin  
Sectional Chief of Culture

Good morning everybody. It is a great pleasure for me to participate in this conference to report to you about the millennial history of Silla and the preservation and the development of the cultural and tourist city of Kyoungju.



The harmonization of urban development and the preservation of cultural heritage in the historical cities is a universal, global common issue for the whole of humanity. A conference of this nature, where the countries and historical cities of the whole world get together to discuss the ways and means to harmonize development and preservation of cultural heritage is quite meaningful.

Because of the time constraint, I would like to concentrate my talk on Kyoungju and our efforts to resolve the conflict between urban development and property restoration.

Kyoungju is located in the southeast part of the Korean Peninsula, representing the millennium history of Silla, a glorious and ancient city. Almost all the city area is covered with old tumuli and cultural properties and remains free of pollution. It is a park city. It is surrounded by four sacred mountains, while through the valleys flow three rivers, thus forming a natural park. Along the mountains and the rivers are many cultural properties representing the Silla civilization.

From B.C. 57 until the seventh century A.D., Kyoungju was the capital of old Silla, and it was the center of culture in the southeastern part of the Korean Peninsula. Koguryeo and Paekje were united in 668 A.D. through the defeat of the Tang Chinese army and up until A.D. 935, Silla's capital was located in Kyoungju. Kyoungju became a city representing ancient civilization, and in Kyoungju's golden age from the eighth to the ninth century, the city had 187,000 households. It was a truly international city with frequent communication with Tang China, Japan, west and east, and south Asia.

Cultural properties in Kyoungju represent the three separate cultures of the Korean Peninsula, and incorporate elements of Korea's ancient pre-Han culture. This pre-Han ancient culture had been centered around Kyoungju, while in the 1300 year period during which Silla was united, the Han culture originated in the same area.



Han culture bloomed in the Korean Peninsula, taking pre-Han ancient culture as its inspiration.

The Korean Peninsula is almost all covered with cultural treasures and is a natural exhibition site. From this area, objects of the Bronze Age representing the period between the tenth century B.C. and the tenth century A.D. were recently unearthed. Treasures from the Han Culture, including above-ground Buddhist relics as well as underground tumulus relics are frequently discovered, and numerous cultural properties have been analyzed by scholars. We can only conclude that these treasures represent only a part of the overall buried Kyoungju cultural property.

The whole area is an ancient cultural site, with a large city built over it. In fact, civil engineering and construction projects in Kyoungju are sometimes impeded by the presence of buried cultural properties, while surrounding mountains represent a treasure-trove of Buddhist cultural relics of the Silla era. Of the 56 kings of Silla, 37 were buried in tombs that surround the city. Approximately seven hundred tombs or large-scale tumuli are found within Kyoungju city and the area around it.

The National Kyoungju Museum has a collection of a hundred thousand cultural objects, and an excavation project lasting 15 years has been underway in Cheonma. The greatest manmade garden in Asia is located in Kyoungju at Anapji pond, and the Hwang Yong temple, which extends 33 hectares, is now being unearthed and reconstructed. In total, 66,558 items have been retrieved from this excavation project. These objects represent only the tip of our cultural iceberg.

The cultural property of the city area, like most of everywhere else, has been left unattended for many years; up until the first half of the twentieth century. Now we have a planned policy for their preservation and academic research. However, this program has been in existence for only twenty years. Beginning in 1971 we devised the First General National Development Plan, while in 1972 the First General Plan for the Development of Tourism in Kyoungju was implemented. In the process of implementation of these plans, we faced many restraints and identified serious problems. By trying to find solutions to these problems, the Second National General Development Plan has been adopted, and now we are proceeding with the Urban Organization Plan for the city of Kyoungju.

The future image of Kyoungju should faithfully represent the culture of Silla, yet exist at the same time as an international cultural and tourist city as well as the central focus for the area around Kyoungju. Kyoungju should serve as the center of urban life, as a comfortable park city, and as an ancient city with well-planned restoration efforts. And of course for preservation purposes, we have the north-south access for the construction of historic monuments in the city area, in order to protect the historical sites.

The preservation of Silla culture, as well as excavation and renovation efforts, is still going on, and important cultural properties will be situated in a tourist route so that the people will find it easy to visit there. Of course, priority is given to preservation rather than to development, because of the ancient nature of the city. However, to make Kyoungju an international tourist city, we are planning on making an entertainment complex as well, and from a development viewpoint we need to extend our railroad and construct a loop road as well as bypasses to connect the center city and the entertainment complex. A tourist souvenir and folk-craft complex will be developed, and as a focal point for urban life, civic services will have to be enhanced. National and international academic conferences will be actively held and international cultural and academic exchanges will be promoted.

The ancient city of Seonaboel, which is the old name for Kyoungju, is being reconstructed within the contemporary city area. In order to meet this objective, various restraints and problems will have to be solved, including budgetary problems, and we have invested 104.2 billion won since 1972 for the first plan. 52% was borne by the central government, 9% by the municipality, and 32% by private sources. In 1982 - 1986, an investment of 83.3 billion enabled us to enact the second plan, and we are developing the city into an internationally acknowledged cultural and tourist city.

We wish that the distinguished delegates and representatives of the historical cities throughout the world will help us and engage in active cultural and academic matters with our city.

Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, representative of Kyoungju. We too, all of us, have the problem of restraints in common. Politicians, when it comes to art and culture, tend to think that they are just easy past-time items, yet culture and art are very important for the whole of humanity. Cultural and artistic items are often forgotten or destroyed when something politically serious happens, yet culture is a property that belongs to the people and we need to pursue a protection policy as well as tourist policies, as was mentioned by the Kyoungju representative.

And now we are going to have a coffee break. Because we are behind schedule, let us reduce the time for our coffee break down to ten minutes. I hope that the coffee is not too hot, so that you can finish enjoying your coffee within ten minutes. We will resume the session at 11:30, please come back here by 11:30. Thank you very much.

## (2) PRESENTATION - II

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Assistant:  
(Prof. Nishikawa)

And now we should like to get into the second half of Session Two, so at this time the chairman will change. Now we are honored to have Mayor of Kiev acting as the coordinator for this stage of the discussion, and I will also be assisting this session. At this point, we should like to ask the chief representative of Lisbon to give his presentation.



Chairman:  
{ Mr. Zgursky }  
{ Kiev }

My dear participants to the Conference and my friends, I am V.A. Zgursky. I work as the Mayor of Kiev. I consider it a great honor to be elected Chairperson of this portion of this splendid Conference.



For today's latter half, I intend to make some time for discussion after we hear reports by three more cities. Now, therefore, let's listen to the report by the Lisbon delegate. I ask the principal delegate of Lisbon to let us hear your report. Thank you.

## Lisbon: Urban Development in a Historic City

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Manuel Pinto Machado  
City Councillor for International Relations

Until the middle of the fifteenth century, the urban center of Lisbon was situated on the slope of the Castle, despite the fact that its commercial center had moved towards the low part of the city a long time previous. Situated along the Tagus River, the maritime trade centers became essential to the survival of the city. Step by step, accompanying the commercial bustle which became more and more dependent on the river, the administrative centers directly connected to the maritime sphere also settled in the low part of the city. However, neither this migration from the main commercial center, nor the maritime expansion, nor the popularity of the baroque style of architecture, changed significantly the architectural expression of a Christian culture strongly marked by the Moorish presence.



Municipal intervention was essentially limited to regulating routine matters of public administration. It was only with the reconstruction of the city after the severe earthquake and fire of 1755 that the medieval scheme of Lisbon was radically changed. Lisbon came to be distinguished by a geometrical plan, a severe, more anti-seismic architecture, with streets remarkably broad for the time.

Only after the second half of the nineteenth century was it possible to develop an architectural structure that symbolized the territorial expansion of the town and the creation of a new and magnificent city. Lisbon's city-scape was strongly influenced by the French style and yet simultaneously exhibited the signs of industrial development. The New Avenues clearly delineated Lisbon's increased development northward to the river.

The slow industrialization of the city resulted in the scattered construction of several factories and housing for workmen throughout the city-scape.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, 356,000 people lived in Lisbon. The introduction in 1901 of a tramway system permitted quick and easy access to the peripheral zones, thus significantly altering life in the traditional urban center. The downtown began losing its residential character, transforming itself into a kind of "City", like that of the City of London (permit me, Sir Kenneth, to compare).

In 1930, Lisbon had about 529,000 inhabitants. The railway connec-

tions with outlying resort areas such as Cascais, Estoril, and Sintra were progressively used as a complementary means of transport.

In the thirties, intervention by City authorities, necessary for the coherent development of Lisbon's urban area, resulted in a number of city planning initiatives.

A system of main roads and highways was partially introduced, facilitating transportation within the city as well as providing access to Lisbon's urban outskirts. Two thirds of Lisbon's urban area was expropriated in anticipation of future expansion. This initiative allowed large-scale intervention by municipal authorities in the following decades, and paved the way for the creation of the huge green zone of Monsanto, which runs the length of the city.

In 1948 a Master Plan was prepared. A road structure was established that followed the trend towards expansion northward, clearly defining the boundaries of the new quarters of the city that sprang up during the forties and fifties, and linking the two original axes of expansion. In 1960, the city had about 802,000 inhabitants. The old axis connecting Lisbon's downtown and suburbs underwent uncontrolled development, while the construction of the bridge over the Tagus River in 1966 led to a rapid expansion of suburban areas. This bridge is currently slated to be widened to accommodate two-lane traffic. It was only in 1967, with the initial implementation of a new Master Plan, which is still in effect, that the main lines of development of the city were defined.

Plans for urban renewal now being implemented include the revitalization of the Central Avenue area, renewal of the Maritim Moniz area, and the plans for renewal and reuse of Alfama and Mouraria, two very popular old quarters of the City.

The plan aims at constant and effective control of the speculative process which the previous agrarian regime, together with the construction industry, allowed and promoted.

A summary of the revitalization plans for Central Avenue includes the construction of a kind of two-story wall, which would serve to unify the aesthetic scheme of the buildings that line the avenue, as well as to encourage the retail trade in the area to stay in the zone.

Martim Moniz is quite empty nowadays, contrasting sharply with its vital atmosphere during the Middle Ages, on account of road improvements implemented during the forties. Several development projects were attempted in the past, but were largely ineffectual.

The most recent project, which comprises an area of 42,000 square meters, includes plans for the construction of a hotel, an aparthotel, and a cultural center, with zones designated for leisure,

office, trade, public parking, and housing purposes.

Alfama and Mouraria are two of the most ancient quarters of the city. These quarters, of Arab origin, suffer from lack of building maintenance and poor health conditions. Studies for renewal of these zones are being prepared by two city-appointed cabinets under the supervision of the municipality.

The first works are being built with 10% of the total budget of the municipality. There are naturally some difficulties in putting this renewal plan into practice. We often encounter morphological, economic, bureaucratic, and political obstacles.

The difficulties of financing a great number of works are considerable, owing to the precarious condition of most of the buildings. The economic situation of the inhabitants of these quarters is also poor, so they cannot contribute so as to reduce the need for state loans. Moreover, the low income received by building proprietors does not encourage the individual implementation of residential improvement measures.

Difficulties of a legislative nature also appear, brought about through the necessity of establishing legal instruments that coordinate the development of a united strategy for the whole zone through both local cabinets.

The difficulties originating from a properties statute, connected to complex morphological, urban, and architectural factors, results in a situation in which it is difficult to conciliate conflicting interests. This problem is made worse by the high dwelling density of the zone.

Nowadays, there are several municipally-run intervention projects of medium scale, concentrating on unoccupied areas or areas with poorly maintained buildings. Through in some of the more recent renewal projects the old nucleus was preserved, preservation and reuse of historical areas, although seen as important, does not constitute the fundamental criterion for municipal intervention. Experience has taught us that municipal intervention plans are quite difficult to put into practice.

Another phenomenon that has been observed frequently in European cities in the twentieth century is more spontaneous, and is closely related to tertiarization of the center of the capital, accompanied by easier roadway access, thus pushing houses to less central quarters, or even to the suburbs.

Urban development programs put into practice during the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, including the axis of Avenue da Liberdade and Avenidas Novas, have suffered on account of shifting residential patterns.

Thence occurs the so much spoken of night desertion from the center of the city, counterbalanced in certain cases by the existence of specific zones of night life such as Bairro Alto, where there is also a specialized antiquary trade.

Now we are creating pedestrian-only zones on certain streets, and are thus improving the life of urban residents.

There are zones where the size and style of buildings is under strict control, as in the case of the downtown of Pombal, where in the event of building redevelopment or improvement, exterior facades must be preserved in their original state. However, it is often the case that the structure and internal design of these renovated buildings have been significantly altered, and the opening of shop windows or the posting of advertising has somewhat spoiled the historical atmosphere of these same buildings.

In spite of all the economic-structural difficulties, Lisbon is conscious of its vital role developing a city in which several different architectural styles are present--a result of twelve centuries of history--because these structures are physical evidence of Lisbon's history since its foundation.

The difficulty consists therefore in reconciling the old with the modern, the practical with the decorative, and especially, preservation with innovation, without destroying the urban environment and the social infrastructure.

Lisbon now has over a million inhabitants who strongly identify with this history. There is a nostalgia which monuments such as the Tower of Belem, erected over the Tagus River, establishing an intersection between the past and the future, continue to recall. The most important aspect is that we understand the city as a whole as a cultural property.

It is difficult, ladies and gentlemen, to show to you in less than ten minutes, and with a monotone speech and bad slides, a very special town like Lisbon and the sophisticated life of its 1.5 million people.

Please visit Lisbon, the Westernmost point of Europe, to smell the flowers, to talk with our men and women, to buy very inexpensive quality items, and to enjoy yourself.

Come because Lisbon is unforgettable.



Chairman:

Thank you, honored representative from Lisbon, for the interesting and informative presentation. In your speech, you clearly explained to us the main points of the efforts that you are making for the modernization of the city, while at the same time preserving its cultural heritage.

And at this point I have the pleasure introducing to you the delegate from Paris.



## Paris: On Cultural Properties

Pierre-Marie Guastavino  
Deputy in Charge of Culture

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.  
Historical monuments and cultural assets need preservation. This has been a long-standing concern of Paris. In the middle of the nineteenth century, French people were reminded to look after their cultural heritage by Victor Hugo, whose book "Notre Dame de Paris" made Parisians aware of the dilapidated state of their cathedral. Notre Dame was restored and given a new spire. Then and now, it is difficult to separate restoration from creation.



The writer Prosper Merimee initiated the official protection programme for Paris' historic buildings, which was progressively brought into force. A body of specialized architects was created: the Chief Architects of Historic Monuments. Since that time, the French State has been responsible for the protection of France's heritage. This prerogative has not been questioned since 1850, not even by the recent decentralization. In 1913, this protection was codified and defined precisely by a law which still provides the legal basis for the protection of ancient buildings.

This law stipulates that any historic building can be "classified" or "registered in the inventory". Firstly, any modification or transformation of the monument or of its immediate surroundings is submitted for preliminary authorization by the administration of the Ministry of Culture. Secondly, the Ministry should be informed four months prior to the beginning of the projected modification work. The ministry can then oppose aspects of this modification work by means of resorting to a procedure of classification.

This protection, undertaken for the sake of the collective memory of the nation, sets very strict limits on property rights. These limits, however, are counterbalanced by a programme of subsidies for work carried out on the protected buildings. If the state strictly regulates the actions of the building owners, it is not without due compensation.

Where is this collective heritage of the nation located?

It is mainly located in Paris.

Within the general framework of the protection of France's historical and cultural heritage, I would like to inform you now of the part played by the Municipality of Paris in the protection of

the particularly numerous historic buildings located within its territory, and would like to cite three specific examples.

First of all, in the case of France, the national government directly owns a large number of prestigious monuments and buildings in Paris. For example, museums, art galleries, and government ministry buildings are all the property of France as a whole; their construction was and their maintenance is the financial responsibility of the entire French nation, and not of Parisians alone. The Louvre, Notre Dame Cathedral, the Pantheon, the Invalides, the Arch de Triumph, the obelisk on the Palace de la Concorde, the Law Courts, all the ministries, and the palaces of the parliamentary assemblies all fall into this category.

What does this leave to the city? In the first place, we have the Eiffel Tower and other monuments, such as the Sacre Coeur in Montmartre, the Medeleine church, Saint Germain des Pres Church, but beyond these we have a very large number of less famous buildings which as a whole make up the historic fabric of the capital.

Paris takes care of some sixty classified or protected churches (included among these are three roman churches, as well as the artistic treasures they contain, such as paintings, precious furniture, statues, and organs); several hundreds of commemorative or simply decorative monuments: the statue of Balzac by Rodin or the "lunar bird" by Joan Miro, for example; several tens of fountains: from the Innocents fountain sculpted during the Renaissance period by Jean Goujon to the fountain recently built by Jean Tinguely and Nikki de Saint Phalle near the Georges Pompidou Center; and tens of private hotels whose names recall famous courtiers, noblemen and bishops from the provinces who owned a residence in the capital, close to the King.

Although historically significant buildings owned by the government are what most tourists come to visit, the mood of Paris is also fostered by the churches and fountains found on street corners, so Paris had to move to protect the atmosphere of the city itself. This is essentially the responsibility of the municipal government. The City of Paris has a budget of 100 million francs for preserving these cultural assets.

Even if properties are not classified as historical monuments, we are quite enthusiastic about their protection, and before these buildings fall into disrepair, we restore them. For example, the Picasso Art Gallery was created due to restoration efforts performed on a house owned by a nobleman. When the Paris government goes into restoration, it is in close cooperation with the national government. Every year the City of Paris and the national government cooperate and come up with a restoration programme, and based upon this restoration program, restoration is executed.

Let me cite three recent examples in which the Paris government has gone into restoration. The first is Saint Etienne du Mont Church. An interior restoration project is currently underway, as you can judge from the photograph. The second example is the Statue of Libertie. In 1944, at the time of Liberation, this statue was quite damaged, and although we did not receive any restoration subsidy from the national government, the municipality carried out the restoration work independently. The third example is the restoration of Hotel D'Albret. This beautiful seventeenth century building was badly deteriorated.

The city of Paris is restoring and preserving her cultural assets with great initiative. The municipal government feels very strongly that it has a duty to bring life the monumental testimonies of our prestigious past. Paris hopes to transmit to the Parisians of the third millinery, and also to humanity as a whole, a historic city worthy of its worldwide reputation.

This is exactly what is advocated by the city and especially by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chiraq.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much for your presentation, representative of Paris. It is often said in Europe that Paris will always be Paris. Paris is famous not only for women's fashion, but is also famous because of its great efforts to preserve historical monuments. You've cited some specific examples and thank you very much for a wonderful presentation.

Next, representative from Varanasi please.

## Varanasi: Preservation of Cultural Properties

Harinder Raj Singh  
Administrator

Thank you. Mr. Chairman, honorable mayors, distinguished ladies and gentlemen. At the outset I wish to congratulate our most gracious host, Mayor Imagawa, and my brothers and sisters of Kyoto for this superb conference. From the citizens of Varanasi, I extend greetings to all the participating cities.



I would like to introduce the holy city of Varanasi to you. Varanasi, or Benares, or Kashi, are the three names of one of the oldest living cities in the world. It has a recorded past of 3,000 years but its mention has been made in religio-literary writings of even earlier periods.

The city is located in the middle of Gangetic plain, nearly halfway between Delhi and Calcutta, in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi means the city situated between the rivers Varuna and Assi, which are tributaries of the holy river Ganges. Banares, which is the more popular and until recently was the officially used name, probably derives its origin from Banar Kings, who used to rule here in antiquity.

'Kashi' connotes the city's real holiness. It means the city of light, the city which was meant to give light to the whole of the world. This is the city of Lord Shiva, one of the three Gods of the Hindu Trinity, and the whole city even today is permeated with lore of this great destroyer who is yet a symbol of 'Shakti', that is, power and regeneration. Lord Shiva and His consort Prvati preside over the destiny, the mood, and the tradition of Kashi.

It is said that every stone of Kashi is symbol of Shiva. Lord Shiva is worshipped through his representative symbol, the 'Linga', and these lingas are spread over thousands of places in the city. They are in temples of various sizes and significance, however the centre point is the ageless Kashi Vishwanath Temple. Destroyed many times, but rebuilt with renewed vigour and veneration, today the temple stands as a monument of India's composite culture.

Lord Shiva chose Kashi for his abode, on the bank of the sacred river Ganges, flowing auspiciously northwards and forming a crescent, most conducive to meditation and rich with unparalleled beauty in flora and fauna.

The city had scores of tanks and ponds, symbolically containing waters of all the rivers of India. In Kashi, all the provinces of the country are represented, giving it a cosmopolitan air, symbolizing a sort of mini-India, and possessing an international outlook.

Over the years Kashi assumed the position of the cultural and religious capital of India. On the riverfront and in the city grew up great institutions of religious meditation and learning. The city is also symbolized in 'Mahasmashan'--the great cremation ground--for it is there that every Hindu wishes to die and be cremated, on the banks of Ganges, to find salvation and 'Nirvana' from the cycle of birth and rebirth. To die in Kashi is ensure that one's sins are forgiven and that divine blessings are bestowed.

The exquisite riverfront attracted many princely estates, gorgeous temples, magnificent buildings, and above all 'Ghats'-platforms for bathing on the river front. Kashi and the Ganges River are inseparable, and the river, along with Lord Shiva, has continued to dominate the minds and thinking of the citizens of Kashi, who are proud to be 'Kashivasis', for Kashivas believe that to stay in the city of Kashi in the later years of one's life is still the pious Indian's most cherished wish.

The religio-philosophical-cultural dimension of Kashi in the Hindu scheme of things has built a tradition of saints and holy men of various sects and religion coming to Benares to learn, to enter into dialogue with the erudite of Benares, to clear their doubts and test their own doctrines.

Varanasi is intensely proud that it is here that Tathagat Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon in the sixth century B.C. after attaining enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, about 300 kilometers east of Kashi, and delivered his message of peace and compassion, which later spread all over the world, particularly to Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, China, Korea, Cambodia, Malaysia and Indonesia. In the middle ages, the Muslim rulers also built magnificent mosques on the riverfront and in the city, of which there are more than two hundred even today.

The Jains, the Sikhs, the Christians and Tibetans have their own temples, gurudwaras, and churches, including a superb gothic building, and one which now contains the Sanskrit University.

More great institutions of learning have been established in recent times, including Benares Hindu University, Kashi Vidya Peeth, Tibetan University, and the Rabic Center of Islamic Studies. The museums at Sarnath and Bharat Kala Bhawan have become repositories of the city's artistic heritage, contributing to the growth of distinctive schools of art, music, dancing, and architecture.

The old city of Kashi, with its many tiered houses, narrow lanes, the holy cows and bulls straying everywhere at will, and its multitudinous crowd mingling noisily but carefreely, represents the real Benares style of life. The city celebrates more than 460 festivals in the 365 days of the year, some of them still attracting half a million people in very, very congested areas.

In Varanasi, one finds a unique combination of philosophical wealth, commercial enterprise of high magnitude, as well as a lifestyle of leisure. It is an ageless city that at first seems significant only for its religious ceremonies, but it also produces more valuable handicrafts than any other city in India.

The people of Benares hold that a morning bath in the Ganges River is a must, for not only is a bath in the river a sacred duty, but the dawn at the riverfront is a sight seemingly from the next world; so edifying, in the background of temple music, that even an agnostic gets second thoughts.

Besides religious learning, Benares is also famous for its silk, jewelry, and carpet trade. It has historically been a flourishing commercial center, lying on the renowned Silk Road. It has also been a great center of astrology and music. It boasts of having produced some of the most distinguished internationally-known musicians, dancers, and Sanskrit scholars. Great Tulsī Das wrote his masterpiece "Ramayana", which is known all over the world, in Varanasi on the banks of the river. It is not uncommon to hear even today the notes of world renowned musicians like Pt. Ravi Shankar and Ustad Bismillah Khan and Par. Jasraj coming from some temple or impromptu music concerts.

The old city of Varanasi had one of the best systems of civil services in the country, which ideally suited its leisurely rhythm. However, the increasing influx of people who are settling in Benares, and the rapidly increasing number of tourists and pilgrims visiting the city, puts a tremendous strain on the city's traffic and other civic services.

The old city, which could at best accommodate about three hundred thousand, has now a population of more than a million and a floating population of about a hundred thousand per day. By the turn of the century the population is likely to exceed two million. The city is not expanding fast, for people want to live only in the old city of Kashi, within the geographical boundaries of Varuna and Assi Rivers.

The tremendous increase in the density of population and the boom in the silk and carpet export business and industrial growth has also affected the city's lifestyle and its most precious treasure, the holy river Ganges itself. The greatest cultural asset of the city is in greatest danger, because of its misuse. The sacred river

Ganges, whose water is considered to wash away one's sin, provide salvation and believed by every Indian to be healthy and pure, finds itself polluted to the extent that drinking or even bathing in it may be dangerous at specific places.

Though a devout believer still has not only a bath in it but drinks its water unconcerned with pollution, the City Administration and the Government of India have taken upon themselves the duty of cleaning the water of this holy river in a massive and ambitious programme to be completed by 1990 at best, at a cost of approximately 4.0 billion yen or 357 million U.S. dollars.

I'm thankful to you for having the patience to listen to my full speech. Thank you very, very much.

Assistant:

Now we have heard from eleven cities of the world and we intended to give some summarizing comment, however we are much behind schedule, so without going to a summary we would like to open the floor for discussion.

We would like to engage in discussion. The floor is yours.

### (3) DISCUSSION

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Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen. We have heard many interesting presentations, (Kiev) and have been provided with much information, and also have had a chance to exchange views. Time is very limited for discussion. So please remember that we have to conclude at 12:35. Anyone who wishes to speak up? Representative from Amsterdam.

Amsterdam: One of the main problems in Amsterdam arises from the increasing tourism, which causes an imbalance between the historical outline of our historical city and the large and specific needs of the tourists. Because of an inflow of nearly two million tourists a year, the natural functions of the city come under great pressure, making the city less livable for those who live and work there. Of course all tourists are very welcome in Amsterdam, however, we must find a way to prevent the negative effect of tourism--how to handle this problem.

Chairman: Environmental pollution is controllable, it can be reduced and everybody should make greatest efforts to reduce the level of environmental pollution. It is possible for the city governments to limit the number of tourists, for example? Anyone who wishes to speak up? This is a very interesting issue that we are discussing--the preservation of the cities and preservation of historical and cultural assets--and in view of these facts we have heard several very interesting presentations. I understand that you are attaching much importance to these elements and I realize that we can talk for hours and hours about those issues. However, it would be impossible to discuss all these problems in depth in the limited time we are allowed.

Every city faces specific issues and we should share our experiences and outline our practical problems as we have done, so that we can arrive some kind of resolution.

Kyoto: I certainly think that this expressed view is very significant. When it comes to the protection of cultural heritage or cultural properties, I have to acknowledge that this idea is in contradiction with the promotion of tourism. I think the priority is the protection and preservation of cultural property, and tourists are of secondary importance. Tourists accompany the grand project of protecting cultural properties; in other words, we have to have a comprehensive approach towards the city as a whole.



We have to devise a plan to protect cultural property as a part of overall urban planning. I don't think that our urban planning is going on perfectly in Kyoto; there is much room for improvement in the future, yet as a principal approach, I think that what should come to mind first is what sort of a city are we going to make as a whole. Only when this is established can we then deal with the surrounding issues; so if you put the top priority on tourism promotion then this will be the center of the whole plan. That could lead us down the wrong path. However, if the city is made amenable and attractive thanks to a good urban planning policy, then the tourists will naturally come to enjoy being there.

I think this important philosophy is a sound one on which we must base our urban planning.

We can talk about both real estate and separate cultural properties as well as the natural environment. To protect our rivers and river banks, we have placed some restrictions on construction within the city. We have another issue which pertains to taxation--a special tax was imposed on the temples and the other cultural facilities to pay for their preservation. Each year we use this tax money to buy up important land sites. In addition we have various ordinances and laws to control construction in order to protect our historical heritage.

Like the other cities represented here, Kyoto is working to preserve its historical buildings. Most of Kyoto's old houses are made of wood, which is very problematic for us. Our old houses fall into disrepair easily, and it is difficult for us to protect all of them, so we designated special districts where the original landscape is to be protected. In such districts the overall cityscape is to be preserved--the outside frame, and just as in the case of Lisbon, the interior can be modernized. This is what we are pursuing in these special districts, but we need to solicit the understanding of the residents in order to pursue such projects. That is why we can execute these plans only where we can enjoy their approval and support.

As to how we are going to protect the inner city and also how we plan to recreate the inner city in the manner most suitable for Kyoto, I think there is still a lot for us to learn from our friends here. For the future of Kyoto, I've been looking forward to this conference with these issues in mind.

Yesterday the mayor of Zurich told us about their automobile control system.

Kyoto also faces a similar automobile problem; the more roads you make, the more cars enter the city. How to control them is a major problem for us. I wonder how we can get our citizens to cooperate fully. Kyoto passed a resolution prohibiting personal private cars

for tourists. It proposes that tourists cannot come into the city of Kyoto in private cars, and of course there are pros and cons in response to this declaration. We have not been able to obtain a consensus on this yet, but we are trying. This motorization problem is quite serious for Kyoto as well as for many other cities here. I think that we have to consider what other cities are doing. I really respect the brave decision that the city of Zurich made in order to control their motorization problem. Mine is not an answer to all the questions raised, however I wanted to share with you some of the experience that we have undergone in the past.

Chairman: Thank you very much Mr. Imagawa.

As the mayor of our wonderful host city, it's wonderful statement that we have just heard. Indeed, the important question we must confront together is how those historical objects can be preserved with the passage of time. Many of them have been destroyed during the last World War. The best approach consists of maintaining historical objects in their original state without having to make a copy.

Reproduction is a possible solution but there are problems. When we make a new replica we cannot always use exactly the same material so reproduction is not always that easy, and it is often a physical impossibility, but even then, as a second best, reproduction is still an answer.

Lisbon: For the people of the city, traffic is a very important problem. Not just in terms of traffic, but in terms of maintaining a clean atmosphere and adequate housing. There are so many problems that we have to deal with, and certainly the protection of cultural heritage must be perceived as a major need, for its not just a question of the city, but as a common asset for all people. It is a question immediately relevant to our way of life. That's how it should be preserved. Cultural property must be maintained, and this should be the main message of this world conference.

In international organizations, we should not think it is a bad idea to ask for assistance. The message of our world conference should be based on the perception that cultural heritage is the common asset of all the people of this planet, and therefore it is the responsibility of those international organizations to give serious consideration when we make our presentations.

Yogyakarta: I listened with interest to the comment from the representative of Amsterdam. We have the same problem in Yogyakarta. The old people worry about social changes caused by visiting tourists. They come to our country with their own different way of life and perhaps

different social values. To combat that, our government has introduced educational efforts. For instance, traditional dance is taught to our children from their elementary school years through university age. Maybe that kind of effort cannot prevent change, but it is still a kind of prevention of a total social change caused by the differences in the way of life between local people and tourists.

Istanbul: As historical cities reach a certain stage, we have to redefine our assumptions concerning cars, unemployment, tourists and the historical city itself. Just as in our discussion of yesterday, where we were caught somewhere between cars and unemployment, now we have the tourist and the historical city maintenance problem. So I think that we really need a redefinition, or an improved definition of concepts like tourists and cars. What is a car for? Is it just for the passing of goods or the practical use of a person or it is something for the community as well? Or what is a tourist? Is this tourist just someone who comes to enjoy himself for a short period of time, to visit some place, or is it a human being who wishes to accomplish something himself and to help in the creation of peace in the world? I think these notions need to be improved a bit or redefined and this is quite a crucial problem for the future of our historical cities.

Katmandu: This is a very crucial question indeed. Tourists who come to the city, by the demands they place on the environment, make the city in a sense, polluted. I agree with the argument of Mayor of Kyoto that we should not diminish the number of tourists because, these are two different problems.

We have to promote tourism and we have to preserve things; we have to plan to do that, but we should not limit the number of tourists. While allowing tourists, we must not let private cars come into the city. They must be managed somewhere outside the city center. Perhaps, a solution may be found in new small electric cars; cars which could carry tourists to facilities inside the city to see the sites. This would be especially beneficial for large cities.

Another vital matter is that industrial areas be separated from the rest of the city. Industries inside the city limits must be moved to industrial estates far from the city center. Within cities, the heights of buildings must be regulated in a move to better the environment. Careful planning is the key to city development.

Xi'an: I would like to express two opinions on this. A great number of people come to visit historical sites and there are difficulties. In Xi'an, there is a building called Dai-en-qua that has a long, 1300-year history. It is a tower structure, and naturally tourists want

to go up to the top of it to have a good view of the whole city. But it is made of wood and was not designed to support this amount of weight. If all the tourists go up the tower, it will be quickly worn out. We must meet the needs of the local people, and it is also important for us to receive many tourists from abroad.

They often come a long way to see our historical sites, so the question is how to preserve those buildings from the negative physical effects? This involves many very difficult technical problems.

Xi'an has many sites buried underground. There are 72 past emperors who are interred underground. Each tomb has many important historical and cultural objects near the emperor and many of them have not been unearthed yet, so we don't have all the details of these treasures, but what we should do with these cultural and historical objects and how we can safely have the maximum number of people have access to those important objects are questions we have not yet resolved.

Chairman: With those remarks from Xi'an I would like to declare the morning's session concluded. I wish to thank all the delegates for making your positive contributions towards making this exchange of opinions a stimulating one, and as a result, we have come to know very well what our colleagues are doing in different parts of the world. But there are still many cities that are not represented here. Many of them are experiencing the same problems. The question of preserving peace is a common struggle that we are all fighting. Thank you very much.

Assistant: Because of time limitations, I am sorry that we have not able to receive all the questions from the delegates who wanted to speak up. But after the session, if more time is available, we will try to incorporate some of the unfinished business at the conclusion of the afternoon session.

## 4. SESSION III: ON URBAN INDUSTRIES

November 19, (Thu) From 13:30 to 16:20  
Room A of Kyoto International Conference Hall

### Presentation

- Chairman           M. A. MIKIĆ   Principal Delegate of Zagreb
- Assistant         M. TAKEUCHI   Professor Emeritus of the Kyoto University
- Cities listed in order of presentation:
  1. Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany)
  2. London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
  3. Xi'an (People's Republic of China)
  4. Kyoto (Japan)
  5. Vienna (Republic of Austria)
  6. Rio de Janeiro (Federative Republic of Brazil)
  7. Yogyakarta (Republic of Indonesia)

### Discussion

- Chairman           N. BURGER   Principal Delegate of Cologne
- Assistant         H. ONOE    Professor Emeritus of the Kyoto University

## (1) PRESENTATION

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Assistant:  
(Prof. Takeuchi)

Now let us start Session Three. I am the assistant to the Chairman. My name is Minoru Takeuchi. I am a professor at Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto. In the latter half of this session, Prof. Onoe, who is a Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University, will be the assistant to the Chairman.



The theme of this session is urban industries, and we are going to discuss this very important theme--important for the revitalization of historical cities. The proposed order in which the papers will be presented will be different from the original agenda. We will first hear papers dealing principally with the urban industries theme, and then some of the papers in the latter part will deal with other issues, and lastly we will have a discussion. The order of presentation will be: Cologne, London, Xi'an, Kyoto; these will deal with the issue of urban industries; the fifth is Vienna, and then Rio de Janeiro, Yogyakarta, will deal with other issues.

The Chairman of the session in the first half is Mr. Mato A. Mikić, Mayor of Zagreb. Mr. Mikić please.

Chairman:  
(Mr. Mikić, Zagreb)

Respected mayors and representatives of historical cities and all who are present here this afternoon.

On the occasion of this conference I should like to congratulate all of you and I should also like to thank the organizers for having selected me to be one of the chairpersons of this session, Session Three.



The long sustained sisterhood between our two cities, Kyoto and Zagreb, made it possible, I believe, for me to chair this session. Lisbon and Cracow are our sister cities in addition to Kyoto and it is my great pleasure to be able to meet the representatives of these cities here in this conference.

Yesterday I had a briefing with Prof. Takeuchi and according to a mutual decision, I am going to chair the first half of this session, and the second half will be chaired by Dr. Burger, Mayor of Cologne.

The first four papers will deal with the main theme of this session.

urban industries, whereas the remaining three papers will deal with other issues.

First of all, I should like to call upon the representative from Cologne to make his presentation, Dr. Burger please.



## Cologne: An Active Commercial Sector in a Historical City

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Norbert Burger  
Lord Mayor

My dear colleague Mayor Imagawa, colleagues, ladies and gentlemen. From Cologne, the two thousand twenty-five year old city on the Rhine, I bring you the hearty greetings of our citizens. Greetings from a city which, at the time of the Roman Empire, two thousand years ago, as the northernmost provincial capital and occasional residence of the Emperor, was already a flourishing center of trade and commerce; a city which in the Middle Ages, that is about a thousand years ago, developed into one of the largest, wealthiest, and most powerful cities in the North and Central Europe.



Cologne, which, in ancient times, had ten to fifteen thousand inhabitants, in the Middle Ages, about forty thousand and at present about nine hundred and fifty thousand, even today has not lost its attraction for trade, commerce and industry.

And that is for a very good reason: the major industrial centers of the Federal Republic of Germany lie on its doorstep, the most important North and Central European political, economic and administrative centers such as Paris, London, Zurich, Amsterdam and Brussels, the seat of the European Community, are less than an hour's flight away.

If one drew a circle around all the major industrial and commercial cities in Central Europe, Cologne would lie exactly at the center.

Ten motor ways from north and south, and from east and west, meet in the Cologne motorway ring. Cologne's main railway station is the central junction for all of Europe's railway lines, its airport is one of the most important stops for German air freight traffic, and its Rhine Docks are the second largest inland docks in the Federal Republic.

These ideal transport connections give access to a trading area which is today, after Stuttgart and Munich, one of the three largest in the Federal Republic. Over sixty thousand businesses, as industrial, commercial and service, as well as about twenty thousand skilled trades make Cologne their home. Industrial turnover alone amounts to over seventy billion DM per year. About a third of the industrial production is destined for export markets. As mediator for these export markets, the Cologne Trade Fair plays an important role. There are about twenty-five major trade fairs, from the ANUGA



and the Photokina to the Art Fair, and over eight hundred other events here every year.

Cologne is host to a multitude of establishments whose effects and influence are felt far beyond the bounds of the region. About three hundred and fifty associations reside in our city, more than fifty of which have their federal headquarters here. Banking is represented in the city area by about three hundred and twenty offices. More than two hundred insurance companies, with their head or branch offices here, make Cologne a German insurance metropolis. Then, in addition, come the many other service businesses in the city.

And naturally, at the forefront, we are home to the four radio and television authorities: Westdeutscher Rundfunk, continental Europe's largest broadcasting organization, as well as Deutschlandfunk, Deutsche Welle and the British Forces Broadcasting Service, the last of which broadcasts from here all over the world.

The significance of Cologne as a media city will, in the future, grow even greater, when private broadcasters join the four public broadcasting corporations. The development of RTL, for example, the German language television programme from Radio-Television-Luxemburg is being partly supported by the "Mediapark" project. On the twenty hectare site of a former rail freight station in the city center, firms and institutions from all fields of information supply and processing, information technique and media production will find a common home. A complete new quarter will be created, where people will not only work, but where attractive dwellings, good shops and services and appealing cultural and leisure facilities will be available. The Media Park is one of many projects in which, I hope, the Japanese firm Sony, who have their German and European headquarters in Cologne, will participate. Four and a half billion DM will be invested in projects currently being undertaken in Cologne. This says much for the economic strength of the city.

It is a city in which we think commerce has a future. This commercial future will largely be determined by the extent to which the businesses succeed in converting the results of scientific research and development into practical technological innovations.

The Cologne region also amply meets these research and development requirements. At our university, the third largest in the Federal Republic, the scientific research is of world repute. Here and at the city's other colleges, there are at present nearly eighty thousand students. Furthermore, there are three Max Planck Institutes and several other significant research organizations in Cologne. In a nutshell, Cologne has a science and research sector that is internationally recognized as leading in its achievements and which offers excellent conditions for forward-looking companies.

But it is not only in the economic sector that Cologne is a city on the move. First, of course, in the field of culture; you may have heard of our cathedral and the twelve great Romanesque churches. Then there are the eight municipal museums, some of them world-renowned, like, for example, the new Wallraf-Richartz-Museum/Museum Ludwig between the cathedral and the Rhine, which in just the first year after the opening in September, 1986 was able to record one and a half million visitors. However, art is not only collected and conserved in Cologne; countless artists live and work in Cologne's very lively art scene. About a hundred galleries and art dealing firms, three large auction houses, the internationally important art market, "Art Cologne", the West German Art Fair and much more render Cologne one of the world's leading art-dealing centers.

In addition, there is an abundant musical life, with almost forty orchestras and three hundred choirs, the Music School of the Rhineland and the State College of Music, hundreds of church concerts, the new Cologne Philharmonia with seating for an audience of two thousand at the heart of the cathedral mount, the superb Opera and a lively young music scene. Theatres, cabarets and large public libraries complete the picture. Services which not only give work to quite a number of citizens but at the same time make it a city worth living in.

Ladies and gentlemen, all this together and a lot more is Cologne: this city on the Rhine, open and hospitable to the world, two thousand years old, and yet still young.

From Cologne, hearty greetings to our sister city Kyoto, and to all the historical cities represented here at this World Conference. Thank you.

Chairman: Thank you very much for your very informative presentation. Solutions to the difficult problem of urban industrial development were proposed in his presentation.

The Ex-mayor of London is now going to give us his presentation--

## London: The City, the Dynamic Center of London

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Sir Kenneth Russell Cork  
Former Lord Mayor

I first bring you greetings from the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and the City of London to this great city of Kyoto. I am grateful for being asked to represent the City of London.



As far as the City of London is concerned, all your three sessions on town planning, cultural properties and urban industries are linked together.

The term 'City of London' refers to the square mile that contains the ancient heart of the huge London metropolis. The City of London is now the largest international financial center in the whole world, and will continue to be so.

The City originally became prosperous and powerful because there were urban industries. The various trades and industries throughout the whole Kingdom were controlled by the City Guilds. Their rules did not apply just to London, but to the whole of the country, so you had the Goldsmiths, the Butchers, the Bakers; and even the Candlestick Makers and the people who made bows and arrows; the people who made armour and, later on, the people, unfortunately, who made guns. The Mercers, the Clothworkers, the Fishmongers--every profession or trade was covered in the City of London.

In Elizabethan times, England expanded and started to create an enormous overseas empire. The city became a marketing and financial center.

Even in the very early years in the Middle Ages, the famous Dick Whittington, who is renowned for having cats and in truth had none at all, was in fact originally a mercer who dealt in luxury fabrics, and was the Lord Mayor at the beginning of the fifteenth century who started building the Guild Hall.

But he found it was better to use the money he had made as a mercer to become a money lender or banker, and thus became the first merchant banker. His first client was King Henry the Fourth of England, not a bad client to start with.

Great areas around London have been bought up by the City Corporation in order to be transferred into open spaces, lands of the country, such as Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches, and many great parks.

In medieval days, most of our king's wars, which were mainly against France because it was the handiest place to fight in, were financed by money from the City of London. The wealth of the country was indeed the wealth of the City of London, and that enabled the city to be extremely independent.

With the creation of an empire, and also because London was a place where emigres came from other countries, bankers and people with various abilities were brought in. An empire had to be financed, so the banks and financial institutions necessary to do that were created in London. With, at the moment, over 600 foreign banks and financial institutions in London, we are most likely the city with the most banks of any city in the world. For instance we have more American banks in London than they do in any town in the United States. And you know that your Japanese banks, securities houses, insurance companies and property companies are now coming in great numbers to the City of London, greater than ever before.

We were the center of an empire which produced commodities such as wheat, oil, spices, gold and other precious metals, and so we created the commodity markets to deal with these. Today the world price of most of these commodities is fixed in London.

Insurance was necessary for the fleets shipping throughout the world so created great insurance companies, led by the Lloyd's insurance market, which incidentally, started in a tea shop. A large part of the world's trade is insured in London. We are fortunate London lies at the center of the world's time zone, because we have the markets and because we can speak to the Far East in the morning and United States of America in the afternoon, thus creating today's situation in which world commodity prices are basically fixed in London.

To create the great companies which are necessary to carry out world trade, a method of financing them had to be found. A method of conveniently exchanging ownership was an imperative so we created merchant banks that could finance the companies, and then the stock exchange, so that the shares could be transferred easily, and furthermore, so that equity capital could be raised without problems.

In all these developments, there were many British innovations.

I said that this is linked with planning and so it is. If you are to run a great financial center you have to have ease of communications, face to face, not just telephones and telexes, which of course we have, but the ability to go from one organization to another quickly. The City of London is just one square mile, and it houses all these great activities, which in fact earn foreign currency for the United Kingdom of 15.5 billion dollars per annum. To enable one to do these things simply and easily, it is necessary

to get from one office, or one organization, to another, quickly and without delay, so the City Corporation had to protect itself from developers. No great major roads have been allowed to pass through the City and stop people from being able to cross roads quickly from one side to another.

If you work in the City of London you can walk to the major clearing banks, the Bank of England, the foreign banks, the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, or the metal exchanges within a few minutes. You do not need to use a motor car.

To be a great city, you must have, first of all, education. Originally London had the apprentice system. Incidentally, apprentices in the Middle ages formed the strongest armies in the United Kingdom. They had to serve the Corporation as soldiers as well as learn their trade. You have all heard of Magna Carta, where at Runnymede in 1215 King John, who was rather an unwise king, was persuaded to become sensible and sign that great document. It is commonly said that this was done at the behest of the nobles. Nothing could be less true. It was in fact the apprentices and the army of the City of London that brought King John to his knees.

With regard to education, each of the trades took apprentices in to their livery companies. They were trained to do their job and it was not till they were qualified were they let loose on the public. As a result of that, today we have the City of Guilds which examines and trains people in all kinds of commercial and industrial activities and gives them a degree.

We have schools: the City of London School and the Freemen's School. The City of London was the home of Shakespeare who, although he was born in Stratford, had his theatre in the City, and thus the City has been famous for its theatre.

We have now the Barbican, which is a great musical and theatrical complex in the middle of the City of London, and it is the only thing London is grateful to Hitler for; the bombs knocked down the previous buildings, making space in the Barbican area. We have the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and the City University, which trains people to a high degree in economics, manufacturing and science.

Greater London has nine million people, about 350,000 of whom commute to the City every day to carry on the great financial activities that the old City is famous for.

We are not placing restrictions on all the people pour who in. We will allow anybody to come and join our institutions, provided they let us join theirs.

Thank you very much.



Chairman:

Thank you very much. For all the people who are here, London certainly is very well known, and a very clear presentation was made about this famous city and now we are going to hear from the Xi'an.

# Xi'an: An Ancient City with a History of 3000 Years, and its Modern Industries

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Yuan Zheng Zhog  
Mayor

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen. As the representative from the ancient Chinese city of Xi'an, I am very grateful to be invited to attend the World Conference of Historical Cities by Mr. Imagawa, the Mayor of Kyoto. Kyoto is of course a sister city of Xi'an. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks on behalf of the citizens of Xi'an to Mayor Imagawa and all the citizens of Kyoto, and at the same time to give my best regards to Mr. Chairman and to all the distinguished mayors from famous cities in various parts of the world.



Xi'an is one of the cradles of the Chinese civilization. From 1134 B.C., when the West Zhou Dynasty set its capital there, the city enjoyed a role of historical importance for more than three thousand years. It was the location of the Chinese capital for eleven dynasties.

At the height of its glory during the Tang Dynasty, it became the first city in the world with a population over one million. Six hundred years ago, before the Ming Dynasty, Xi'an was called Changan.

The city has been left with abundant cultural treasures, thanks to its long history, and it is well noted for its discovered objects, which are evidence of the progress of Chinese civilization and also emphasize the city's important position in the entirety of human civilization.

Today we are following a policy towards openness, and the tempo of progress is quickening, and we are now in a new stage of development. Yet at the same time, we are meeting many different problems.

The city is expanding, the population is expanding, the traffic situation is becoming difficult, and also the number of high scrapers is increasing.

This rapid modernization may have a negative impact on the general appearance of the ancient city of Xi'an, a fact which worries a lot of people. It is perhaps inevitable that the City of Xi'an expands its modern industry, but at the same time we must maintain the charm of the ancient city. This is the obligation of the people of the present day, and I should like to talk of Xi'an's current situation. First to define the city objectives: the charm of the

old city must be maintained while at the same time the construction of the modern city must continue.

The two goals must go hand in hand. Xi'an aims at fusing modernity and the ancient city. Yet it must become an industrial city with high-tech enterprises and a strong tourism industry. In other words, Xi'an will be built into a socialist, modern, open city with ancient charms and multiple functions. This is what we are aiming for.

In order to fulfill the development targets of the city, it is necessary to have both a good general plan and a good regional plan. In the city of Xi'an we try to maintain the old atmosphere within the city walls, and in the suburbs we encourage the establishment of many modern industries and buildings. Regarding the protection of historical structures, since 1983 we have restored on a large scale the city wall originally built during the Ming Dynasty, and have created a city wall park. The checker board pattern characteristic of the Tang Dynasty is being preserved as well, while the construction of tall buildings inside the city will be strictly restricted.

The inner city is planned to be transformed into a model city, and we plan to construct satellite cities in the suburbs. These satellite cities will be commercial and residential areas. We must correctly set the pace and orientation of industrial development, and adjust the structure of enterprise. As a historical city, much emphasis in Xi'an should be placed on the development of enterprise with high-tech, low material consumption, high profits, and less pollution, and in light of the strong points and weak points of Xi'an's natural resources, the following industries will be actively expanded:

The first priority is the electronics industry. We are now building in the suburbs of the city a new electronic industrial park, which will serve as a scientific development center for electronic products in the northwestern section of China.

Our second priority is the modification of traditional industries through the injection of advanced technologies, especially in the textile and the machinery industries. Emphasis will be given to textile products in order to raise their competitiveness in both domestic and international markets. We also plan to produce a aircraft for civil aviation purposes.

The third priority is the active development of tourism and the promotion of tertiary industry. We plan to designate certain areas as special tourist areas, we plan to promote special cultural projects of ethnic character, and we plan to establish a service industry of high efficiency and good quality.

The fourth priority is the development of a modern architectural and construction industry, incorporating the traditional style and



features of the city.

The fifth priority is the continuous adjustment of the amount and nature of agricultural products produced in the suburbs, and a number of agricultural and sideline production bases will be built in order to meet the needs of the urban population.

Xi'an is well-known for its splendid and brilliant history, but we must admit that it is still backward in a modern economic context, so in the development of a modern economy we'll have to take various initiatives, and the municipal government and all the citizens of Xi'an sincerely hope to have economic and technical and cultural cooperation and exchange with the cities of different countries. In this way, we can prosper together and can promote world peace.

And for your greater understanding of the historical city of Xi'an, I have brought some photo-books, so when you have time I would appreciate very much if you could take a look at them.

Chairman:

Thank you very much Mr. Yuan. You represent the city with the oldest history. And this historical and traditional town which is Xi'an is now moving onto another point of emphasis, developing in the area of electronics and modern industry. So again I thank you very much for an excellent presentation.

At this point Kyoto will be represented by Mayor Imagawa again.

Masahiko Imagawa  
Mayor

Urban industries reflect, in the process of their formation, a natural setting unique to specific urban region and the accumulated wisdom of the residents of the region. Thus, urban industries are precious assets which, in and of themselves, speak for the region, and give expression to the city in the region.



In order to maintain cities and make them prosper, it is essential to preserve a living environment which guarantees that the residents will lead decent lives and enjoy urban amenities. It is also essential to secure employment opportunities for the residents and to improve their level of well being. In other words, it is indispensable that regional industries thrive so that they may offer decent livelihoods to the region's residents.

There are two main kinds of industry in the city of Kyoto. The first traces its roots to court industries as much as twelve centuries old. This consists of handicraft industries, called traditional industries, that still carry important weight in the economy of Kyoto. The other main industries here are highly advanced technological industries transplanted initially from abroad, which were newly introduced in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The traditional industries use natural materials such as textiles, ceramics and porcelain, metals, wood, bamboo, and paper as raw materials. The industries have created a lifestyle unique to Japan through sophisticated techniques fostered during the long process of Japanese history, and through their refined selectivity and sensitivity. They also gave life to such religions as Shintoism and Buddhism, and to such cultural activities as the tea ceremony and flower arrangement. It also made it possible for these religious and cultural activities to continue to develop. The traditional industries have provided job opportunities for a great number of citizens up to the present time and have been a major pillar in supporting their livelihood. Even today, these handicraft industries located in the center of the city occupy a central position in the industrial structure of Kyoto. Wholesalers and retailers clustered around the handicraft producing areas are profoundly affected by the activities of the traditional industries.

Technological industries centering on machinery, and chemical industries based on imported western technologies were established and then developed further in Kyoto. This happened in the period after the nation's political center moved to Tokyo. Subsequently,

Kyoto set up the infrastructure necessary for a modern city: power-generating facilities were constructed and better traffic and transport networks were introduced. After these developments, metal industries and precision machinery industries began. These developments exerted a major impact on the modernization of not only Kyoto but also on that of Japan as a whole.

Today, however, both the traditional and the later technological industries in Kyoto find themselves placed in a very difficult situation.

First for the traditional industries; the culture of Japan and the Japanese people's value systems are changing with the flood of mass produced, standardized industrial products. Traditional industries, based on the traditional Japanese lifestyle, find themselves at a critical turning point. To cite one example, in the past, when a great majority of people felt discomfort from very hot weather and high humidity, they used to feel 'cool' by eating watermelon on the street after taking a bath, or by sprinkling themselves with cool water; but now, the number of Japanese who prefer an air-conditioned environment has greatly increased.

Properly speaking, feeling cool is a dermatological sensation. One of the characteristic features of Japanese culture, however, has been to feel coolness visually or to do so through auditory sensation--by listening to hanging bells ring in summertime, for example. This kind of sensitivity gave birth to the kimono, which is very beautiful to look at, but not very functional. The merits of such kimonos, and of handmade ceramic and porcelain wares that gain depth through repeated use, of lacquerware which, if handled carefully, gains in beauty with the passage of time, and of other traditional craft products, are apt to be forgotten by the contemporary Japanese living in the deluge of functional industrial goods. It is not an exaggeration to say that if things are left as they are, not only the viability of traditional industries which created the city of Kyoto and which supported its municipal industry, but also of traditional Japanese culture itself may be jeopardized.

Next, the industries in Kyoto based on modern technologies, transplanted initially from abroad, which spearheaded modern industrialism in Japan, are without a doubt still high in their level of technological sophistication. Nevertheless, even in their case, they are being adversely affected by the wild rise in land prices, and by the deterioration of siting conditions, and by limited land space. They are having a difficult time in further developing future technology, as is necessary in today's extremely competitive environment, because of their limited capital base.

Then, what kind of industries will be necessary in Kyoto to enable the city to fulfill its mission as a historical city?  
Will it do to attract any kind of industry indiscriminately?

For the following reasons, I am of the view that the industries on which the city of Kyoto can stake its future are none but the above two, that is, it is necessary to revitalize the traditional industries and highly advanced technological industries transplanted from abroad, both of which characterize the city of Kyoto today.

First, let us look at the picture from the stand point of urban industries. Future industries to be located in Kyoto will have to offer places of work to a great majority of citizens who come to Kyoto and those who already live in Kyoto. In other words, in order to secure a decent livelihood for the citizenry, those industries will have to create employment opportunities and have a high level of value-added productivity.

Kyoto should consider its industries in the light of its role as the cultural capital of Japan. As stated above, industries in Kyoto evolved on the basis of the city's unique culture, and their products have contributed to the nurturing, promotion, and development of this culture. Therefore, in the future as well, those industries will have to be industries which will contribute to the maintenance and the betterment of Japanese culture, and to the creation of Japanese culture as it evolves.

The third postulate is that those industries will have to be peace-oriented and non-polluting. Historical cities should be always protected. They are manifestations of the long history of the progress of civilization and are the supreme creations of mankind. Historical cities bear the responsibility of contributing to a further evolution of mankind, and industries must be fostered which will serve that cause.

To be added are expectations from the standpoint of industrial policies. In Japan, there are different regions that may be loosely divided into those regions whose economies are based on subcontractors and parts makers, and other regions that produce finished products. When there is division of labor, there can be production centers that have vertical integration, that is, firms who design commodities and manufacture them, and then see to their sales. The lines of business which have production bases in Kyoto mostly belong to the latter category and I think it is necessary to evolve these lines of integrated businesses in the future in the same way they are being developed now.

The fact that Kyoto has been a metropolis for 12 centuries is, I believe, a result of Kyoto having always shown a pioneering technological and enterprising spirit and of it having incessantly created new values and products. This is a spirit Kyoto must cherish. It is true of both its traditional and its technology-based industries. Although they may seem to be a bit sluggish nowadays, this is because they are accumulating potential for leaps in the future. Kyoto will promote local industries taking advantage of the

sensitivity and the energy of her citizens in order for Kyoto to continue to be a decent, humane, vital city in the 21st century. In order to develop Kyoto in such a fashion, I would like to focus on the revitalization of both traditional industries and highly advanced technological industries.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much Mr. Mayor Imagawa. I should like to extend our profound gratitude to you for your presentation, as well as for your efforts in organizing this conference with the help of your City Hall staff. I would also like to extend our thanks to those who are involved with the organizing and realization of this conference right at this moment.

I believe that this is the first time that historical cities have gotten together to have a conference. I wish Mayor Imagawa a very prosperous and healthy and enjoyable life. Thank you very much. The next speaker is the representative from Vienna, another wonderful city.

# Vienna: The Revival of Vienna's Historic City Center

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Erich Pramböck  
Deputy Head, Chief Executive's Coordination Office

Honorable Mayor Imagawa, distinguished mayors and representatives of historical cities, Mr. Chairman, members of this panel, ladies and gentlemen, Vienna's history reaches back as many as two thousand years. At that time two thousand years ago, Vienna was part of the Roman Empire and still today some streets of the historic city center follow the course of the ancient Roman roads and the crossings linking the banks of the River Danube.



The oldest surviving monuments in Vienna, such as St. Stephen's Cathedral, the city's best known landmark, are as many as seven hundred years old. Large parts of the modern city date back to a period of rapid urban growth some one hundred years ago. Virtually all the buildings in the city center are from the nineteenth century, and 43% of Vienna's total housing stock is older than seventy years.

Everybody's agreed that outstanding historical monuments, such as the Summer Residence of the former emperor or the splendid palace of Prince Eugene, one of Austria's most eminent military leaders and art collectors, need to be preserved.

The chief problem a historical city like Vienna faces lies in the fact that there is a large number of buildings, by no means worthy of being called monuments, whose architecture contributes to giving the city a characteristic look. Since they often no longer meet today's requirements, their survival is in danger. In order to preserve the architectural identity of the city, Vienna's building code provides for the protection of the outward appearance of entire street ensembles and areas, while at the same time allowing for modernization inside the buildings. Thus, more than 7000 buildings in Vienna have been put under protection.

The whole of the First District, for example, with an area of three million square meters, twenty thousand residences, and more than a hundred thousand jobs, that is the very heart of Vienna, is such a protected area. However, protecting these buildings by law contributes only partly to their preservation. Economic uses and private investors have to be found. Of course, public funds are made available to investors as well so as to alleviate the burden of maintaining and upgrading old buildings.

In the 1960's, Vienna's First District was virtually drowning in a mounting tide of private vehicular traffic. At the same time, it suffered from an out-migration of population to the periphery

indicated on the map by the blue color, and a stagnation of purchasing power in the city.

The construction of the underground in the late 60's and early 70's in the city center afforded an opportunity to reconsider the role of the heart of Vienna in the years ahead. The planning work for the inner city has always centered on the idea that we are well on our way to becoming a leisure society. In the last thirty years, working time has been reduced from forty-eight to forty hours a week, and we are heading for a thirty-eight or even perhaps a thirty-five hour week. At the same time, the minimum vacation for all employees has increased from three to five weeks.

We were expecting, in those days fifteen years ago, that entertainment, shopping, and cultural activities would gain rapidly in importance and that people would increasingly need facilities where they could share their leisure time with others or become creative in an atmosphere of constant contact with other people's ideas, for example, in a coffee house in an old palace.

Vienna's city center with its splendid sites and cultural infrastructure and universities lent itself ideally to fulfilling these functions. Vienna had all the prerequisites which would have had to be created anew or done without in other places, but which in Vienna were simply waiting to be used.

With a consistency found in few other big European cities, Vienna chose to totally ban through-traffic from core areas, to establish pedestrian precincts indicated by the red color, and to reduce traffic to servicing the neighborhood only indicated by the black loops. It was a truly courageous experiment, designed to dramatically improve the quality of life, including recreation, and strengthen the existing functions of the inner city. It has proven very successful.

In the beginning, there were protests on the part of shop and business owners who were afraid their clients would stay away if they could not have direct access with their cars. However, the underground made it easy to reach the city center. Soon shopping in the pedestrian precinct became so attractive that the municipal administration was faced with demands for extending the precinct. Since 1974, constant pedestrianization efforts have led to the expansion of the more or less car-free area from 65,000 square meters to approximately 100,000 square meters.

Thus, the First District has been able to defend its role as the leading shopping area against new shopping centers emerging at the periphery. Once more it has become an interesting residential area as well, which becomes evident from the fact that many people are using the upper stories of their buildings as living quarters. Moreover, core areas have begun to fulfill many recreational

functions. The numbers of restaurants, cafes, and bars has risen by 50% over the past decade. In addition to that, dozens of new small theatres have come into existence.

We must not underestimate, however, the important contribution which the cultural heritage itself makes to the future development of the city. The State Opera, the theatres, and concert halls are frequented by not only Viennese and Austrians but also by visitors from all over the world. The tourist trade in its turn helps to constantly breathe new life into these cultural monuments. Every day, more than 10,000 people attend concerts and theatre performances. Since the early 70's, the flow of guests from all over the world has increased by over 60%. The Haufwerk, formerly the residence of the Hapsburgs, is one of the city's major concert centers and a venue for dancing festivities during the wintertime.

I am convinced that without Vienna's historic building stock, adjustment to the future would have been easier in the past years, but the success achieved in adapting the inner city to the new needs would not have been quite so remarkable either. The adaptability of the historical city to the needs of modern man for which it has provided amply, allows us to face the future with confidence.

Thank you for your attention. Thank you very much.

Chairman: That was a very interesting presentation based on rich experiences. I think that it was characteristic of Central Europe. We listened with great interest.

Next I'd like to call upon a beautiful city in South America. The representative from Rio de Janeiro please.



## Rio de Janeiro: Democratic Management and Popular Participation

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Jo Antonio De Rezende  
Vice-Mayor

Rio de Janeiro has a history of more than four hundred years. It is located in the country of Brazil. In Kyoto, you are to commemorate your twelve hundredth anniversary, and to the city and the people of Kyoto we would like to express our great respect for you, being the model for all historical cities, and also to the representatives of the cities from the rest of the world, I would like to convey our greetings from our city.



In 1971, the capital was moved to Brasilia. Until then, Rio de Janeiro was the capital of Brazil. Even since that loss of status, Rio de Janeiro has been serving as a key center in political and cultural matters. However, we share problems which are common to major cities throughout the world. The population stands at 6,000,000 today.

Rio de Janeiro has experienced rapid and disorderly development. As a result of this, the standard of living of the people in the city is at a low level. There are difficulties in preserving Rio de Janeiro's cultural properties, which for the most part take a back seat to the provision of basic services and to the usage of land.

Brazil is in a transitional period, emerging from two decades of military dictatorship. This naturally has had a great impact on the recent history of Rio de Janeiro. The Federative Republic is being stabilized, which is improving and shall improve the lot of everyone in our city and our country.

In this new era, Brazil had to set priorities. The participation of the people and decentralization are the most important features of the new system. Decentralization is being accelerated and the bureaucratic structure which had become too centralized is being modernized and decentralized. Based on these ideas, the various measures which have been adopted are based on four basic policy guidelines, which are as follows:

First of all, the city has to increase expenditures in the area of infrastructure, including sanitation, transportation, and primary education for the poorest strata of society, and the poorest regions.

Secondly, urban legislation has to be revised with the goal of preserving cultural and historical assets and avoiding speculation,

thus aiming for the orderly development of the city.

Next, we must emphasize the development of small- and medium-sized industries and the integration of those industries, based on new technologies. The major industries to be promoted include fine chemicals, micro-electronics, precision machinery, the information processing industry, and the video, movie, and apparel industries. While fostering these vital industries, Rio de Janeiro is striving to preserve the beautiful scenery of the mountain and beach areas, which Rio's tropical climate has given to the city.

Fourthly, we have to modernize our labour relations. We have to rationalize the administrative structure, that is to say, to overcome the demerits of bureaucracy. One of the most important things to be done in the urban problem area is to get the inhabitants to participate. Service oriented industries and industry groups should be formed into consultative organizations and based on budgetary limitations, we will try to respond to the demands of the inhabitants on a greater scale. One of the biggest advances made in this area has to do with the promotion of small and medium industries and the revitalization of these industries by grouping. Yet through this process, many small-scale and diversified craft industries have fallen into difficulties, and this has caught our attention. It is the government's duty to grasp these issues, while doing away with bureaucracy. Through the introduction of new information equipment, we believe that we will be able to overcome these problems.

Big cities face many problems, and at this point I would like to clarify our three basic standpoints.

First of all, Rio de Janeiro has to secure the funds necessary for resolving urban problems. This should be done through decentralization. The centralized bureaucratic system of the national government should be revised.

Secondly, there are our urban problems and the government should become aware of them, and then should come up with mechanisms so that the inhabitants would be able to participate in the resolution of such problems. The city has to organize a regional organization, and by doing so, autocratic decisions made by technocrats, as was the case in certain instances in the past, will be avoided. Through a regional organization, Rio will be able to have greater citizen participation and will be able to provide greater services to the inhabitants.

Thirdly, direct communications with and among the big cities has to be strengthened and in that sense I believe that this conference is indeed very valuable and meaningful.

The government should improve its awareness, and we need a greater

amount of communication among the cities, but we do not at present have such channels. This need is being keenly felt, more and more.

And lastly I would like to express our respect for Kyoto City for coming up with the idea to hold this kind of conference.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman: Thank you very much for a very splendid presentation. You spoke about the future development of Rio de Janeiro.

Now the last presentation, Mr. Djatmikanto, the Mayor of the Yogyakarta please.

# Yogyakarta: Indonesia's Historical and Cultural City, Yogyakarta

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Danumartono Djatmikanto  
Mayor

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to thank Mr. Imagawa, together with the staff and the Municipal Government of Kyoto for having invited our city, Yogyakarta, to attend and participate in this important conference.



Yogyakarta played an important role in the history of Indonesia, both culturally and politically, in the national struggle for independence. The growth of national identity among the people started in the Mataram era of the fifteenth century, continued during the colonial period, and reached its culmination in the achievement of independence after a few years of intense struggle this century. Most of the highly valued national concepts of today began in Yogyakarta.

On February 13, 1775, Prince Mangkubumi proclaimed the birth of the new Kingdom, "Ngayogyakarta hadiningrat", which covered half of Mataram as a result of the Giyanti Charter. Prince Mangkubumi, later assumed the name, Sultan Hamengku Buwono I.

There are several interpretations of the name Ngayogyakarta. One of them is derived from "Ayudya", the name of a Kingdom written of in the Ramayana story which had it that Sri Rama, the reincarnation of Vishnu, the Saver god commanded the Kingdom of Ayudya.

The sultan's palace grounds cover an area of about four square kilometers. Its walls have five gates. The palace houses many priceless properties.

On March the 13th, 1813 the Paku Alaman Kingdom was proclaimed. It was led by Prince Paku Alaman the First, one of the sons of the Sultan Hamengku Buwono I. The Paku Alaman Palace is also located in Yogyakarta City.

During the colonial period, Yogyakarta City was urged to become a stadsgemeente like other Indonesian cities, but the Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX resisted Yogyakarta's becoming a colonial enclave.

Indonesia proclaimed its independence on August the 17th, 1945, soon after World War II ended. On September the 5th, 1945 both Sultan Hamengku Buwono and Prince Paku Alaman declared that their territory would become part of the Republic of Indonesia. Yogyakarta was chosen to be the capital of the Republic of Indonesia during the period of national struggle from 1946 to 1949, when Indonesia

defended its independence against Dutch colonialists.

Yogyakarta City covers an area of 32.5 square km with a total population of 430,000 people. Yogyakarta City is the capital of the Yogyakarta Special Territory and is the center of development of the surrounding area. There are over forty universities and academies, including the first Indonesian university, making Yogyakarta known as the city of education. It is the main tourist destination city for visitors to Indonesia. There are many tourist attractions to be seen in the city. Hindu and Buddhist temples in the surrounding area, like Borobudur, the largest Buddhist temple, and also the Prambana, the most celebrated Hindu temple, are well-known landmarks. Yogyakarta has prepared some, and is preparing more facilities for tourists. Yogyakarta is recognized as one of the centers of Javanese culture. There is an exciting modern Javanese art scene. The city is also called the city of heroism as a result its history during the independence struggle. According to what I stated above, the development policy should be a combination of modernization and preservation of cultural, traditional and historical properties.

In planning development strategies, the Yogyakarta municipal government works together with expert scientists from local universities, supported by the central government. The implementation of more detailed development projects are supported by several institutions including international and foreign institutions.

Monumental buildings are protected, and also residents are strongly encouraged to construct buildings having a traditional architectural style and to decorate them with traditional ornaments.

Industrialization is one of the chief aspects of modernization, but it sometimes pushes old traditions and old properties aside. To prevent this from happening in Yogyakarta, the Municipal Government has since 1986 permitted only small, non-polluting industries, like handicrafts and batik textiles painting, both of which support tourism. Those kinds of industries are labor intensive and so are very advantageous for a city such as Yogyakarta, which is densely populated. The other advantages of these traditional industries are that they create less pollution in the historical areas, and that they have less of an impact on traditional and social values.

In conclusion, like other historical cities, Yogyakarta's priceless cultural inheritance must be preserved, so our citizens will be able to understand the past and prepare for a better future.

Ladies and gentlemen, to inform you more about Yogyakarta, I would like to show some slides. This is the aerial photo of one part of Yogyakarta. It's densely packed with buildings. This is also the central/Southern part, close to the Sultan's Palace. That's the also railway station. This is the place formerly used by sultans

for hunting, but now the forest has become a small village. This is one of the gates about which I mentioned before. This is the guard housing facility. Again, you can see there are many people sitting there, and we still use horse and cart to bring people from one place to the other. In the background, you can see the big mosque owned by the sultan. This now the post office. This building falls under preservation regulations, and is not allowed to be changed in structure, and was built during the colonial period. This other one is also the same. This was also a colonial building, formerly. This is a monument to the heroism of the people who defended our independence against Dutch colonials. This the art gallery. This the palace, not the sultan's palace, but the former colonial governor's palace, used now as a guest house for presidential guests. I'm sorry. My time is up, so thank you for your attention.

Chairman: Thank you very much for the very interesting presentation. Very vivid. I feel much nearer to Yogyakarta. So this concludes first half of Session 3, and I express my appreciation to all the presenters. Now we are going to have a coffee break, and we will start at 15:11. Eleven minutes past three. We will then have the second half of Session Three.

## (2) DISCUSSION

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Assistant:  
(Prof. Onoe)

Now it is time for us to start the discussion of the final session, Session Three. I am Prof. Onoe, assistant to the chairman. This session has the theme of urban industries. We would like to discuss the theme of the third session but also any remaining issues related with the historical cities. What sort of issues are still undiscussed? I think there are countless issues to discuss. During the coffee break I overheard the participants discussing many issues with each other. This morning I read in the newspaper about a very new problem which is the drastic rise of land prices in Japan and it occurred to me topics of this nature have not been discussed sufficiently.



There is this issue raised by the representative of Amsterdam, the possible contradiction between tourism and the welfare of the residents of the city and also a possible contradiction between industrial development and city planning and promotion of amenities. I would like to invite you all to comment on such issues as well if you wish. The chairman of the second half of the third session will be the mayor of Cologne, Dr. Norbert Burger.

Chairman:  
{ Dr. Burger }  
{ Cologne }

Distinguished colleagues from the historical cities of the world, I thank you for the honor of chairing the second half of this third and last session of our conference.

We have to discuss development of and changes in urban industries and services in historical cities. We've heard at least four statements that dealt with that theme but there are innumerable other problems which may be discussed in this last session. Now who wants to speak? Yes, the mayor from Alexandria.



Alexandria:

I am going to speak from the point of view of an ex-judge, as I held the post of Chief Justice of High Court of Appeals in Cairo before being appointed Governor of Alexandria, in order to put forward a few proposals. I wish to comment on the price of land which is a problem in Japan. I have three observations to make towards finding a solution for this problem. First of all, as Japan is one of the most technologically advanced countries, it seems to me that they

could increase their land by taking land from the sea so that they may make some sort of extension of the area of the Japanese island. Second, I think they might have a look to control regulations by forbidding selling and buying of land in so short a time because without this I think sooner or later the land will grow more and more expensive, as I have heard today. It also seems to me that the government has to increase its efforts in building houses on its own and sell or rent them to others. As the Government of Japan is one of the richest governments in the world, it might not gain any profit from this; just build houses and sell them at the same price without trying to gain any profit. When the private sector finds that the government is doing this; it will definitely reduce the prices of land and rents.

Chairman: Now, anybody who wants to comment on that. These were three proposals for the situation in Japan.

Kyoto: Japan is facing a most serious and critical situation regarding the price of land. As was pointed out, price is the result of demand and supply. That is why if you increase supply then the price will naturally be stabilized, theoretically speaking, and I understand Alexandria has ocean area so you can reclaim it to increase land area, but in Kyoto City we have only land and mountains. That is why the land problem is very serious for us.

The Central Government is examining ideas to cope with the problem but there haven't been any concrete plans proposed or implemented yet. The Central Government itself is suffering from this problem, so supply and demand must be healthily maintained to provide an ample supply of land, but secondly I would like to talk about the question of speculation--how to restrain it, how to restrict it legally. We have to depend on the Central Government's national policy to a large extent in order to cope with this problem, and the Central Administrative Office is trying to formulate a system of registration when purchasing land of a certain size exceeding a certain area, and they are also willing to control loan policies depending on the conditions of the transaction. These are being studied as possible measures to restrict speculative land transactions. Increasing housing construction is something we must pursue but that problem is related closely with that of financing.

Japan may be rich but the government is not necessarily so. Much of the wealth resides within the private sector, which is why it is all the more important for the government to restrain speculative transactions. The Municipalities as well will have to cooperate with the Central Government in order to restrict speculation, but as I said, at the present moment we don't have any specific measures that are fully implemented.



We have to do that sooner or later, otherwise the situation will be much worse.

Vienna: I would like to report on the situation at home in Vienna and our experience over past decades. Until the outset of this century we had a taxation system which taxed the land and properties and housing to a very high extent and the result was that the housing conditions in Vienna became very, very bad. It took decades of public investment to alleviate rent burdens and to promote housing construction. At least one problem we might have solved is the problem of driving people out of the cities due to high land prices and rents. Our public funding system of new housing construction allows us to interfere to a certain extent with land prices so that land prices grow only very slowly. So land prices are not a reason for people to move out. I have to admit that you must be willing to put money into that and you have to some extent provide regulatory instruments to control the development of land prices.

Chairman: Thank you very much. Vienna is one of the shining examples in Europe as far as that's concerned. You have a great deal of low rent public housing and that gives you the opportunity to go into the market and not let prices get up too high.

London: One subject we have't discussed is the way in which what's in the atmosphere eats through buildings. We in the north of Europe suffer from acid, sulfur, you name it, eating into our buildings and we don't seem so far to have conquered it or, indeed, acid rain in our forests. I think there has to be a great deal done by the cities of the world to put pressure on governments to pass laws, and on private enterprise as well, in order to correct this.

Chairman: That's very true, I can tell you for instance, that the damage that's been done to our cathedral in the last forty years is just as bad or worse than that of the last four hundred years, merely by air pollution, acid rain, and so on. So but there's a connection with what you asked yesterday. You said we cannot go without cars, but cars are quite a big factor in this as well.

London: That's true but you can ameliorate the motors of cars so that the amount that comes out the other end is not so vicious.

Chairman: I think the one problem which was very clear from the statement of the Mayor of Kyoto was the problem of development and modification of urban industries and services in historical cities so that the people who live here are able to earn their living and at the same

time the cities are able to preserve the historical sites and customs while renewing themselves. This is a complex problem.

Kiev:

We've been talking about land use.

Rather than try to discuss the causes, I think we should talk about the factors which would lead to efficient use. This is very important in our city because the city is located in the center of a green area so we can only grow to the boundary of the forest.

There's a limit to our development. We have wonderful greenery, that we have to protect, so we can grow only until we reach the boundary of the forest. The only solution is as follows. The Dnepr River sometimes floods so we had to build dikes and we also created new habitation areas. Perhaps our example could serve as a lesson for cities facing land shortages. That is to say, we reclaimed parts of the river bed.

Katmandu:

We are talking about two issues: industries in urban areas and land prices. As far as the land prices are concerned, we just make regulations to acquire the land so that the price does not rise too high.

The land may not be developed without damaging historic features. The price of the land is set at a reasonable price, then we plan the development and invite industrialists and people from other walks of life to buy the land.

They often will pay the money, and sometimes private investors agree to cooperate with us in various areas. This is the policy that we are trying to implement. Yet Katmandu cannot point to many successful instances of such cooperation, since it is in a transitional period. We are just beginning to develop, but I think that this policy will help to solve to some extent the problem of land prices.

In a city of historic importance, what I want to say is that huge industries, those industries who just destroy the beauty and existence of the monuments should not be allowed inside the city. Even if they are already there and it will entail some cost to oust them from the city, this a cost we shall have to pay. Those industries that generate pollution in the environment must not be kept here. We should try to get non-polluting industries such as handicraft and traditional ones that will generate employment opportunities, but will not cause any damage to historic objects or sites.

Chairman:

I think the price of land is also the matter of the political system in a country and whether it's only a matter of supply and demand and whether you have the money within the community or municipality to

buy enough land to keep the rest cheap. This all depends on how your economic system works, so there's probably no general answer to the question and everybody has to devise appropriate means within the framework of the system that exists.

Lisbon:

I'm going to substitute for my colleague. Concerning this question of the policy of urban lands, Mr. Chairman, I think you put things in the right way.

This question depends on the economic and political system of each country in the first place. It depends on the question of the proprietorship of the land. If we are in a country with a free market economy, we are in a completely different situation from a country which has a socialist economy, for instance.

In Lisbon, the experience we have had, has to be explained along with some very important historical factors that have contributed to the policy we are trying to develop. During the last fifty years, housing rents have been frozen by a 1936 law, leading to a catastrophic situation. The private owners of the buildings have been discapitalized. For example, one month's rent for a house at this moment in Lisbon is about less than one United States dollar or one hundred Japanese yen. So in 1985, the rental freeze was ended by a new state law. During these last years there has been no conservation efforts in the buildings and the fact is that the private owners want their buildings to collapse. Today in Lisbon one building collapses each week. We have thousands of buildings in very, very bad condition. And when you have a free market policy, the door is open to those who want to develop land and who tend to replace buildings for housing with buildings for services because they will be more profitable. Two thirds of the land in Lisbon was built up by the municipality during the forties giving us the possibility of permanently offering lands that will hold down the prices. In a free market economy we must leave to private initiative the capacity to build houses for people, but also we have a public enterprise, a municipality enterprise, to build houses in order that we can introduce into the market a competitive element, thereby keeping the prices of the houses from rising too high. During the last twenty years, we have had an explosion of people coming to the city, which has led to a lot of slums. Out of a population of one million people in the city of Lisbon we still have today thirty thousand people living in slums, and the programs we are trying to develop to solve this aspect also have to do with the policy of urban land. So the question of those who want to buy the land and those who offer the land to sell, as the Mayor of Kyoto said, are indeed in the economic situation, the main point.

Guadalajara:

Concerning the problem of land, it is not only restricted to the issue of price. The problem is as great in the area of rent

levels because those whose incomes are not sufficient are not able to rent. If the people do have sufficient incomes, then it is irrelevant whether the price is reasonable or not.

Chairman: Yes, there is certainly a relationship between income of the people and the prices of the rents.

Varanasi: I would like to propose a more technical question to my fellow mayors. As far as this discussion concerns city planning, we also have think in terms of future planning. In India, particularly in Varanasi, within the new areas that we are developing, we reserve about 40% of the area for public services: roads, trains, and sewage systems, green areas, parks, and shopping establishments. Are other cities keeping more space, more than 40% of the area open for public services, or is there any other ratio set for green belts in future planning?

Chairman: There again there is a difference between old big cities and newly developing areas in new cities, if you buy the land round the city, then of course, you can plan, you can say I want to keep 20% for public, but what happens if the land is sold altogether, and how can you get it then?

Yogyakrta: In speaking about the price of land, I think about use of land, I think it's not from an economic point of view. According to my experience, sometimes it is due to social and traditional values. Sometimes people, even when offered a large amount of money to sell their land, refuse to give it up because they have a certain tradition of beliefs about ownership of land. Sometimes this has happened in my country.

Chairman: Yes, well perhaps there are more responses to the question of our colleague from Varanasi. What the percentage of land reserved for public services should be, or how can it be preserved.

Alexandria: About the price of lands and the price of rents, the government in Egypt considers itself responsible for housing three categories of citizens: those who do not have houses for any reason, those who are newly married, and those who are employed in regions away from their family origin. The government did this because the responsibilities of housing as a whole is always one of the government, and should be centrally managed. So when I suggested that the government here, as we are discussing this problem in Japan, has to interfere I meant that real estate is a market: something to be sold to those who want to buy. If the government itself began to achieve what I said,

definitely the cost of land and the rent levels are going to decrease.

As the Mayor of Kyoto said, Egypt is a place that can be expanded because there are deserts and water area, but Japan is an island nation, so if you devote the very great technology that you have to the sea as the Netherlands did, then the idea is feasible. These new areas would be the property of the government itself.

Chairman: Another question left from this morning is that of tourism.

Kyoto: In my previous presentation I touched on this point. I told you that the preservation of cultural properties is the most important issue and tourism is of secondary interest. However, in a city like Kyoto tourism actually holds a great share in the economy, so because there is tourism, various service industries and other types of businesses flourish. Tourism is an important concern of a city like ours, of course.

In particular, how to promote tourism is an important matter for each city. Each city has particular characteristics, so each city has its own unique approach to promote tourism and I think it will be very fruitful for us to learn about each other's approaches.

One major issue is that of the cleaning of city areas. We eat but we also excrete. We produce waste and industrial waste, that is why I am sure that all of your cities take much interest in facilities related to sanitation. Where you have many tourists, it will be all the more important to keep the city clean. We have solicited residents' participation in this effort. As you know, we have canned drinks that tourists and other people drink and then just throw away the cans, which is very sad. Without imposing any punishments, we are calling for the cooperation of the citizens and visitors to take care with such cans, to put them in proper receptacles. Most of the cans are made of aluminum so the city made a facility to compress the aluminum cans into blocks which are sold to industries that use aluminum. I would be very interested in hearing your experiences and methods.

Chairman: Perhaps I can give one example. Beginning a year or two ago, we have tried to minimize as much waste as possible, and secondly, to recycle as much as we can. That means that you have to separate garbage into different kinds: aluminum, glass, paper, and so on. Every citizen is called upon to throw away his waste separated into different boxes. This is a matter of education, of course, and takes some time.

Then the big question is what to do with the rest; dump it some-

where or burn it? People are against burning, but probably there is not enough dumping space so you have to burn some of it. If you are successful in the first two fields to some extent at least, you may solve a bit of the problem, but it takes a lot of organizing, costs a lot of money, and takes a lot of educating.

Alexandria: Alexandria has had a pollution problem on our shorelines so the government decided to send our waste water to the deserts to use it for cultivating another green area. In 1989, all the waste water of Alexandria is going to be thrown into the desert after being purified enough that it could be use for cultivating. We have used dry wastes to fill some ponds in the northern part of the town to make a new green area.

As I stated previously, there exists now in Alexandria one of the biggest and most beautiful international gardens in the world, which occupies 130 acres. As we are speaking about the cleanliness of urban areas, I would like to ask our colleagues to also discuss something concerning urban pollution and anti-pollution system. Perhaps we might gain some sort of experience from our brothers.

Chairman: Thank you. Any more questions? I think we have used up almost all of our time, so perhaps we should come to an end.

Obviously, the very important problem of land prices is one which we haven't solved within the different cities and systems quite yet. Land is a factor of production and a factor of life--you can't just simply produce land. Land that you produce in the way in which our colleague from Alexandria was suggesting is very, very costly land. The land obtained from the sea is quite expensive, even if it is obtained through high-tech means. If you create new land through artificial means, you cannot possibly keep the price of this new land down. Since cities cannot produce land artificially on any kind of grand scale, the governments must interfere, and the way in which they interfere hinges largely upon the degree of need and the system in which they operate. It is just ridiculous for a city like Lisbon to be required to keep rents at levels established in 1936. It should be within the power of the Mayor to raise rents, provided that some sort of law is enacted that would prevent the conversion of residential structures for business purposes. In Cologne, you cannot destroy buildings devoted to housing, but you may receive rent assistance from the municipal government. Programs like this help out a little bit, and as a whole demonstrate the kind of government interference that is so vital in keeping land prices under control.

In order to maintain a proper and just distribution between land devoted to housing, business, industry, and services, and in order to avoid the harmful competition for land between residential and

commercial interests, you must reserve land for different purposes, especially if you want to keep people living in urban areas. It is the job of city planning to figure out how to maintain this proper "mixture," as is the control and influencing of urban land prices. This is the sort of governmental interference of which I am speaking. As our colleague Mayor Imagawa stressed, tourism is a very complex yet important factor in every historical city, and we should probably take advantage of a similar occasion to discuss the problems of tourism, and weigh the beneficial aspects of tourism with its harmful effects on our respective cultures, customs, and all the other things that we think are worth keeping.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have come to the end of this last session. I thank all the speakers very much, for we have all taken part in a discussion which I'm sure you will all agree was quite difficult. I think that at least the topic of land prices has been discussed in some detail.

Thank you very much.

## 5. GENERAL DISCUSSION

November 19, (Thursday) from 4:30~5:15 p.m.  
Kyoto International Conference Hall, Room A

The draft of the Kyoto Declaration and a proposal to hold future conferences were discussed by the mayors and representatives of the participating cities during the discussion held after the three sessions. In the three sessions, presentations were made in the first half of each session, followed by a discussion in the second half. Session One's theme was on City Planning, Session Two's was on Cultural Properties, and Session Three's was on Urban Industries, plus some additional presentations on other topics.

The delegates unanimously adopted the Kyoto Declaration. It was to be announced on the closing day, the 20th.

It was decided to hold future conferences. Many delegates stressed the need to agree to this before their enthusiasm cooled down. It was decided to hold the Second Conference in Florence in 1988. At the same time, many delegates expressed the opinion that there was a need to establish some kind of permanent organization and secretariat in order to facilitate information exchange, to help arrange personal contact between the delegates, and to solve problems as they arose. Consequently, agreement was reached without a formal vote that the Council for the World Conference of Historical Cities (temporary designation) be established with a Secretariat in Kyoto. Its official name, its membership, and its rules were to be decided at the second conference in Florence.

In order to select which cities to invite to the next conference, it is necessary to discuss this comprehensively with all of the historical cities of the world who might be interested, beginning with the cities who participated in this conference. However, no substantial discussions or exchanges in the conference should be done that affect any of the participating delegations.

Some of the delegates suggested that the Council for the World Conference of Historical Cities establish a relationship with key United Nations agencies, to let all the delegates see the meaning and importance of the International Conference at the autonomous body level, without bringing about any direct conflicts of interest between different countries. Also discussed was the establishment of a fund for the maintenance of historical cities.

— Main opinions are as follows; —

### Kyoto Declaration

- It is very significant, I think, that Kyoto became the stage of the Conference attended by so many representatives who have the final say on municipal policies and that this Kyoto Declaration is presented.



- We would like to express our hearty thanks to the Mayor of Kyoto who organized the important and significant Conference and provided every one of us with this precious opportunity. Now, with reference to the draft of the declaration, we would believe that all the words forming every sentence of the declaration express the contents that we can fully support and consent to. Therefore, we feel fully sure that no corrections at all are necessary in any sentence.
  - The Kyoto Declaration draft is worked out utterly complete needing not the least change or correction. It is written very clearly, yet its content is prudent and as a result we are grateful to Mayor Imagawa for his excellent effort.
  - It is my personal opinion that all the sentences of the declaration build up a very splendid content and are written very excellently. For my part, however, I would like to see that a standing secretariat or a permanent secretariat of the Conference be established somehow. Therefore, I shall be happier when this type of proposal is also contained in the Declaration.
- Now, let's take count. Please raise your hand if you consent to the declaration. (All the attendees raised their hands.) Thanks. Your consent is highly appreciated, and the Declaration is considered approved.

## Next opening of the Conference

- During the Conference, we have very often had very enthusiastic exchanges of opinions, therefore we feel it particularly important that the enthusiasm be maintained intact with little cool-down. Now, we should consider the next step and would like to open the next Conference within the year to come. From this standpoint, we would like to propose that Florence be appointed as one of the historic cities to hold the next Conference therein. We are eager to open the next Conference with the cooperation of Kyoto Municipality people in Florence. This may sound rather one-sided. In Kyoto, we experienced a very enthusiastic welcome. Although we are not quite sure that we can succeed in holding such very splendid Conference as that we just had in Kyoto, I, the Mayor of Florence, hope to do everything in my power for the success in Florence. I want to hold a splendid one after this time in Kyoto. We could become acquainted with so many parties and could come to understand that every one of the parties faces many common problems. The effort to solve these problems needs be continued through the next Conference in Florence.
- We think it better rather to open the Conference in continuation than terminating it only with the present one. From this viewpoint, the Mayor of Florence has clearly expressed his intention to open the next Conference in his city in 1988. May I ask every delegate to consent to his suggestion? (Every party consented.)
- The important points are that the first Conference was held in Kyoto and the second will be held in Florence. The establishment of the Secretariat in Kyoto to carry out the follow-up work will provide Florence with the ability to consult with the Kyoto Secretariat over various issues. We would like to proceed on various arrangements through consultation with Kyoto, such

as when to open, with what schedule, or what theme should be taken up for the Conference. Through the organization of Council and establishment of the Secretariat, we feel sure that our plans for the Conference will progress. It is easy to promise, however, it is not easy to execute promises. With the establishment of the Secretariat in Kyoto, our follow-up operation will advance concretely. We sincerely want to make the best use of all what Kyoto municipality experienced from the first Conference for the second Conference in Florence. Yet it is not our intention to rely upon Kyoto for most complexities.

## The Organization and Secretariat

- We could accomplish a great deal with the Conference, we believe. A model case was shown to the world that in order to widen friendly relations and enhance the sense of our goodwill, this type of Conference should be held as often as possible in the future. To every one of a good number of people who contributed their effort towards the success of the Conference, we express our heart-felt thanks. At the same time, we expect that a similar chance will likely come again. We think all of us would be favored with a great benefit if a type of permanent organization was established through which we can contact at any time not only the Mayor of Kyoto but the mayors of other cities as well.
- To establish a permanent secretariat is imperative so that necessary activities for future Conferences can be done there. This is very important because the Conference, held only for two or three days, can hardly answer concretely the common questions raised during discussions.  
The second important point is that a forum or club-type organization needs be established for the historic cities without fail. We earnestly hope that a type of permanent secretariat could be established without delay.
- Although continuous opening of the Conference has been agreed upon, a basic organization that assures the continuous holding of the Conference ought to be established. This is a subject worthy of formal discussion because we are not representing all the historic cities of the world. Many other historical cities that did not attend the Conference this time should be invited to attend. It will be necessary to survey whether or not they have the intention to attend. We would suppose that most delegates here will agree to the establishment of this in principle. Then the type of the organization that is required for continuous opening of the Conference, as well as its name, may be determined finally during the next Conference in Florence.
- One merit of the present Conference was the fact that number of the countries able to participate was limited. As a result, discussions went on in a friendly atmosphere in this splendid assembly hall. Even personal discussions separate from the assembly hall discussions were possible informally, unlike in a Conference attended by a good many delegates.
- It is true that a conference must be open to every interested party, so that other cities are also entitled to attend. At the same time, we feel strongly that it is

also very important that familiarity and friendship in their true sense among the participants be enhanced, and that a family-like mood among all the participants comes to prevail. It would be highly favorable if every historic city of the world could be called on to participate. In this case, however, I doubt whether we could maintain the exact characteristics of the conference and the underlying spirit that prevailed here. We must be very careful on this point, we think.

- The importance of informal contacts and consensus that a limited number of participants is preferable are also significant, to be sure. Of course we should not keep our door closed for the 2nd or future Conferences to the other historic cities. In addition to formal discussions and the issuance of a statement, informal discussions are unusually important, the outcome of which can be well used when one goes back to one's home town. As it is, I think it better for the time being to consider that the next Conference shall be attended by the cities that attended the 1st Conference, without calling out to all the other historic cities of the world.
- Finally, we would suggest as follows:  
The member delegates to the Council should be defined as those that participated in the first Conference and can state clearly that they want to attend the second and further Conferences. Our consideration shall be that the door to other cities will not be closed and that a limited number of delegates is better. In brief, attendance is asked to those which have interest in the Conference, there being no necessity to call on any city having no interest.

## Others

- Although we have seen some U.N. staff in attendance at the Opening Ceremony, we did not actively pursue their good offices concerning this Conference. It would be desirable if they could take part in future Conferences. I hope that UNESCO could provide us with some assistance in various exchanges among the historic cities in the fields of society, culture and education.
- It is difficult to carry out a job mutually without sufficient funds. Even if we intend to do something good for the Conference, it cannot be realized without the existence of a mechanism through which some cities enjoying economic prosperity could contribute money to assist economically poor cities. Such contributions are quite honorable, and in keeping with the spirit of the Conference.
- In the Conference in Kyoto, discussions were made on three themes. Each of them concerned an equally important subject. Yet I hope the number of themes to be discussed in Florence could be reduced to only one, because the participants tended to occasionally stray from the topic at hand. With only one theme, the participants can concentrate their attention in a focused manner.  
We hope that the Kyoto Secretariat and Florence Municipality could start their consultations in early January, and will tell us of the next theme in due time.

## 6. CLOSING CEREMONY

November 20, (Friday) from 10:00~11:00 a.m.  
Kyoto International Conference Hall, Room A

### Prologue and Opening of the Ceremony

• Prologue: Performance by Kyoto Municipal  
Symphony Orchestra

M.C.: Mr. Hiroshi Takebe of the Kinki  
Broadcasting System  
Assistant: Miss Masako Tanaka

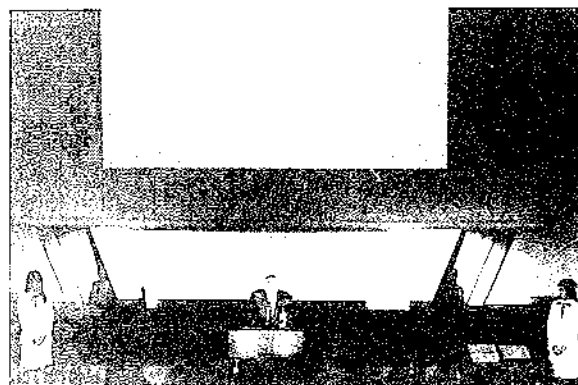


### Kyoto Declaration

Reading of Kyoto Declaration by Kyoto Mayor  
Masahiko Imagawa

\* See P.163 for the declaration text.

Mayor Imagawa reads the declaration. ▷



### Farewell Speeches and Photographs

Farewell speeches by all the Mayors and Representatives and Mayor Imagawa.

\* See P.164 for the speeches and P.166 for commemorative photos.

### Closing

Delegates from the historic cities go out one  
after another while the Kyoto  
Municipal Symphony Orchestra performs.



# THE KYOTO DECLARATION

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Cities are magnificent historical assets created through the wisdom of mankind. The twentieth century has been a century in which cities have taken great strides forward on a global scale.

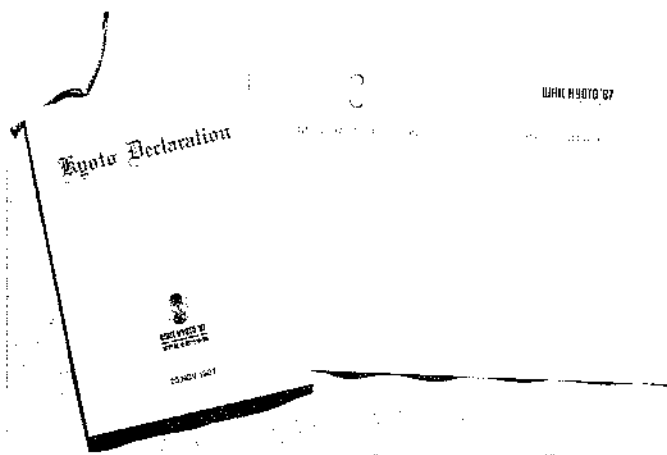
The advances made by cities, however, have been accompanied by a great many practical contradictions, which with the passing years have grown more complex and pressing. In particular, in historical cities with several hundred years, or even several thousands of years of history behind them, there is a marked trend towards the destruction of extremely important historical and cultural properties in the name of modernization and development. As a result, this has implanted in the hearts of the world's citizens a distrust and an anxiety towards civilization as a whole. We feel obligated to identify problems to be tackled by the whole of mankind and methods and policies for their solution with the twenty-first century firmly in view.

For this reason, the World Conference of Historical Cities was convened in response to a call from Mayor Imagawa of Kyoto, starting from 18 November and lasting for three days, with participants from all over the world gathering in Takaragaike in Kyoto. The participants compared experiences and exchanged accomplishments in the three fields of city planning, cultural properties, and urban industries, thus bringing together a wealth of accumulated cultural and societal experiences.

The sharing of such diverse experiences can only help to deepen mutual recognition of the unique cultural legacy that each historical city possesses, and will point the way towards new initiatives that will take advantage of urban vitality. We believe that this kind of exchange can make a major contribution to the development of the community of mankind, and to the enrichment of world culture.

We hope to strengthen the links that bind the historical cities of the world through the mutual exchange of information and materials. We also hope to continue to strive for the stabilization and the betterment of the livelihood of the world's citizenry. We pledge that we shall proceed hand-in-hand with the rest of mankind, aspiring for everlasting peace.

November 20, 1987



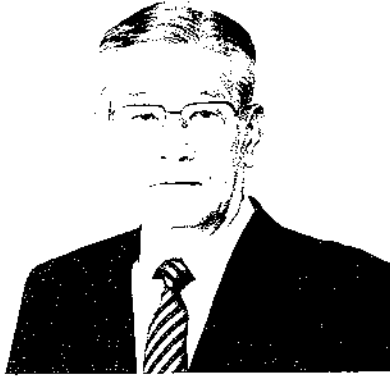
## (2) FAREWELL MESSAGES

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### Statement by the Host

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Mayor Masahiko Imagawa of Kyoto



I would like to say a few words of gratitude. I have just read out the contents of the Kyoto Declaration. I would like to think that this Kyoto Declaration signifies the solidarity and the cooperation of the historical cities. Although the declaration is a brief one, I feel that here in this declaration we can clearly see our very firm determination to try to make a large, dynamic leap forward into the twenty-first century while still cherishing the distinct traditions of the past.

The confereuce schedule is coming to a close without any problems and the only remaining scheduled events are the visit to the World Exposition of Historical Cities this afternoon and the Excursion tomorrow. I hope you will enjoy Kyoto's autumn sights.

We, the representatives of the world's historical cities, have gathered here in Kyoto and discussed the problems we share and exchanged opinions. I would like to express my heartfelt respect and gratitude to all those have come from so very far to attend this conference.

I wish also to express my heartfelt gratitude to those from the government, and also to those of the United Nations, as well as to the professors who served as assistants; the security guards, the interpreters and all the other people who got involved and helped the conference run so smoothly; the press people, and all our citizens for your very warm and kind support.

Thank you very much.

## Statement by the Host of the Next Conference

Mayor Massimo Bogianckino of Florence

On these occasions, I usually start my address by saying "Dear Mayors" or "Ladies and Gentlemen". However this time, I would like to start my speech by saying "My dear brothers and sisters and friends" to express my sincere admiration and respect for all of you. In other words, I do not think formality is an absolute necessity here. Rather, I would like to honestly express my kind feelings and call you all my brothers and sisters and friends.



The Kyoto Declaration has clearly identified something very important, which is that humanity has destroyed and harmed the cultural heritage, often due to bad urban planning management, problems of pollution, and the threat of destruction. Florence would like to stress that peace protects historical cities. Peace is the prerequisite for the preservation of historical cities.

Climatic conditions can affect historical cities as well. That is why historical monuments and buildings should be restored and repaired in order to overcome damage inflicted by climatic conditions. I have come to realize this point more firmly. On this occasion, thanks to Mayor Imagawa's initiative we have been able to gather here in this conference. Tradition and creativity has been the underlying theme of the conference, and I feel that in that regard, this conference has been highly significant.

We should not consider tradition and creativity as separate from one another. The two have to converge, proceed parallel with each other, and I think this is exactly what all of our cities are aiming for.

As I said yesterday, it is my very strong desire to invite you all to the City of Florence, and in order to build on the initiative of this conference, we have to meet again and again in the form of conferences. I wish to express to Mayor Imagawa and to everybody else in Kyoto, my deeply felt gratitude.

I hope that we will be meeting again in Florence between October 8th and the 20th.

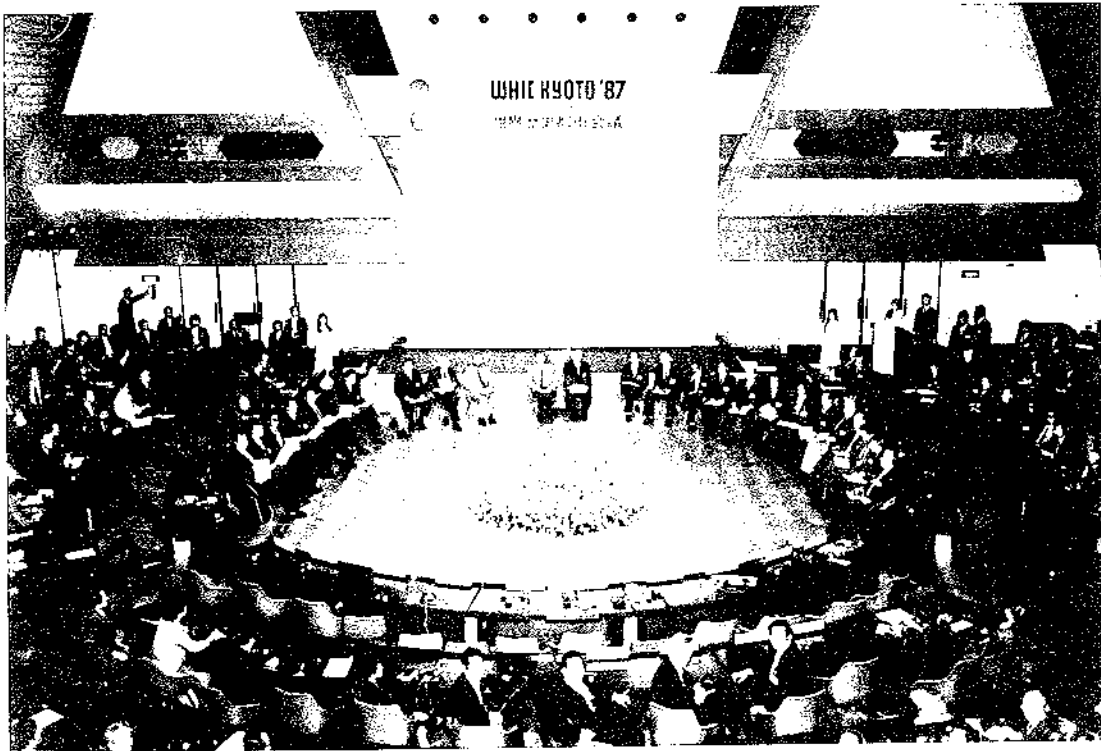
We have to select the right few days which would most fit the schedule of other participants. Italy tends to prefer impromptu activities to well-prepared activities. We are known for improvisation rather than preparation. We will do our best to learn from Kyoto in order to efficiently prepare and hold the next conference, which is to say, we would like to follow the good example set by Kyoto. In Florence, cities which are not present here in Kyoto will also be welcome and needless to say, we would like to invite all of the cities represented here. The cities participating in this Kyoto Conference exhibited their profound knowledge and experience pertaining to cultural property management. Next Monday, the first thing to be discussed at the morning meeting of the city parliament will be the holding of this World Conference next year in Florence. The Parliament has 60 representatives and 10 political parties. We have to form a consensus among 10 varying political parties. It would not be easy work, however we

will do our best to convince them.

If the mayors of the cities present here are not able to participate, representatives attending in their stead are welcome to come and participate.

Our president of Italy is coming to visit us this weekend in Florence. I should like to report to him also about this very happy news, and I would like to extend my special respect to the representative of Amsterdam, because she is the only female participant, as it so happens, in this conference.

Thank you very much again and I hope to see you all again.





## 7. PRESS CONFERENCE

November 20, (Friday) from 16:00~17:00  
Kyoto Kaikan Hall, Conference Hall

### Attendants

· Host	M. IMAGAWA	Mayor of Kyoto
· Session Chairmen	M. BOGIANCKINO	Mayor of Florence
	YUAN ZHENG ZHONG	Mayor of Xian
	V. A. ZGURSKY	Mayor of Kiev
	E. RUIZ OROZCO	Mayor of Guadalajara
	M. MIKIĆ	Mayor of Zagreb

Reporter: First of all I would like to ask you, Mayor Imagawa, as the host of the conference, about your impressions after finishing the schedule of events.

Mayor of Kyoto: Thanks to the efforts of all of you, we were able to bring the three days of the World Conference of Historical Cities to a successful conclusion. This took a total effort by the entire Kyoto municipality.

In the course of the three days of the conference, a good number of questions in a wide variety of topics were raised by the cities' delegates and found to be matters of common interest for all the historical cities. These issues began with those directly affecting citizens' daily lives such as traffic, the environment, housing, etc., preserving and making good use of the cultural properties, and concluded with more general questions such as how to best manage historical cities. The delegates from all the participating cities said that they heard many good suggestions in the discussion comments.

Although it was not very likely that solutions to the problems faced by all the historical cities could be found at this first conference, it is very significant that all the delegates of the different cities could talk frankly with each other and share problems that they have in common.

It is thus a very fortunate turn of events that so many delegates expressed their strong desire to hold more conferences of this kind and not let this opportunity pass as a one-time event. As a result, the view that more conferences should be held in the future was accepted by all the delegates without objection. Moreover, the Mayor of Florence, one of Kyoto's sister cities, strongly expressed his

intention to hold a second conference in Florence. With this invitation in hand, the delegates decided that the next conference would be held next year in Florence.

As I have sworn my affirmation of the Kyoto Declaration, together with the other cities' delegates, it is my resolution to continue to work very determinedly to develop all the historic cities in general and also to make good use of the improved approaches, insightful policies, and suggestions that I heard during the conference with the other cities as I work to build the city of Kyoto in the future.

The World Conference of Historical Cities finished satisfactorily due to the enthusiastic cooperation of the mayors and representatives of the cities, and for that I wish to express my heartfelt respect and thanks. At the same time it is my sincere pleasure to express my deep gratitude for the assistance offered to the organizers by the various groups, senior people on the planning and execution committee, the U.N., government ministries and boards, the media, all the workers who carried out the actual performance, interpretation, transportation, and security tasks of the conference, and all the good will activities done by many citizens.

All of us, the delegates of the historic cities of the world, on the occasion of the conference and based on the valuable friendships and firm relationships created there, feel that we have firmly established bonds, and have made good use of our ancestors' traditions as they did in the course of history. We shall continue to do our utmost as we create the new pages of history in the 21st century.

Reporter: Representing the reporters who are covering the Kyoto Conference, I would like to ask the Mayor of Florence, the next location for the conference: What is your basic way of thinking at present about how to set up themes of the Florence Conference and how to determine the cities invited?

Mayor of Florence: The historic city conference, held by the Kyoto Mayor's appeal, has been just started, and has little experience. At this conference, however, it has been found that all the participating cities have common problems, though these cities differ from one another both economically and socially. Hereafter, with assistance by the Mayor of Kyoto, I would like to delve into these problems even a little. Various methods are available to do this, but since these problems extend over a wide area, I would like to settle these problems little by little. For example, I heard that an international conference was held in the scientific field in Kyoto immediately before this historic city conference of ours. How about asking selected scholars to discuss these problems from the scientific viewpoint and to provide mayors with their comments at a conference? Cultural heritage is damaged as time passes. The main causes are the modernization of cities and the environmental pollution of cars.

However, we keep the necessity of modernization in our mind and recognize that we have to live with the modernization of cities. As shown in some themes at the conference, we think that our mission is to perform the modernization of old cities while harmonizing "traditions and creativity." We have to grapple with various problems. We will earnestly try to settle these problems while thinking about not only the present age but also the past and future. I have seen various international conferences and their sites, but have never seen such a wonderful conference and such a wonderful site. Next year, please bring your excited breaths also to our Florence, and let us scrutinize problems in depth and discuss them. Next, I was asked about the method of determining the cities invited. As mentioned in the historic city conference this time, people of various countries and historic cities should have the opportunity to participate in such a conference. Therefore, I shall have difficulty if asked to be concrete, but one method is to invite as many people as possible, to say nothing of these who gathered in Kyoto. I would like to ask these who wish to participate in the Florence Conference to think of various areas. Keeping such things in my mind, I will announce in the Parliament after returning to my country that I will hold a historic city conference in Florence in 1988. And, since the President of our country will visit Florence next week, I would like to tell him about this conference. Lastly, let me heartily thank you, Mayor Imagawa!

Reporter: Concretely speaking, what is each mayor thinking about as the results of the Kyoto Conference this time?

Mayor of Xi'an: I would like to summarize into the following five points the results of the historic city conference which was held in Kyoto this time. The first point I would like to refer to is that as many as 25 historic cities could gather here from various places in the world, owing to the efforts of Mayor Imagawa of Kyoto. I think that a successful conference itself held with so many cities participating is a great result. The second point is that we, historic cities of various countries in the world, could straightforwardly discuss various problems of mutual concern. In other words, historic cities face the problems of protection of cultural assets, construction of modern cities, repair of historic buildings, housing problems, which are very closely connected with the citizens of historic cities, the traffic problems, and problems of harmonizing the tourist industry and the protection of cultural assets. And the fact that we could discuss these problems which are important for historic cities means that many historic cities in the world will place more importance on such problems and will become more enthusiastic in probing solutions for these problems, and in making such cooperative efforts.

The third point is that we, representatives of historic cities, during the entire conference period, came to know one another and become quite friendly. I think that this is the embodiment of the aim of this conference, promotion of world peace and the progress of mankind.

The fourth point is that the representatives who participated in this historic city conference have the shared opinion that such a conference should not be held only once but should be held continually, and made the decision unanimously. As a result, it was decided that the next meeting would be held in Florence, Italy, in 1988.

Lastly, the fifth point is that the representatives agreed that an office be established in Kyoto for interchange and information exchange among historic cities and that Kyoto will cooperate with Florence, the next conference site, in promotion of the above activities. Establishment of such an organization itself should be thought of as a wonderful start. The five points mentioned above are what I think of as the fruits of the conference.

Thank you.

Mayor of Kiev:

I feel very much satisfied about the conference at this time. Let me thank again Mayor Imagawa and all the citizens of Kyoto. During the period of this conference, I could individually contact the representatives of various cities for interchange. I have fully understood that each historic city of the world has its own social economy development plan and is making efforts to preserve traditional old parts while developing the society and city. I think that this is a mutually common subject and also a mutually common problem. The subjects are how to develop industry hereafter, whether or not what is called development contradicts the preservation of culture and tradition, and what to do to prevent such contradiction. Even an old city or a traditional city has an antinomic subject or contradiction in that it must think of the development of the city in areas such as commerce, education, culture, keeping good health, etc. The question of how to solve these problems most satisfactorily was brought up and an approach to the solution of these problems could be probed into this time. In that sense, I evaluate that this conference was very significant and a success.

Kyoto had a two year preparation period to hold this conference and energetically made every effort for its preparation. Thus, each participating city was asked to review what problems it has, that is, to make the work of looking at its own feet again, and sent a report to Kyoto in advance. I think that this conference was very useful in that it gave us a chance to review our own cities. When we return to our cities, therefore, I think that we should inform all our citizens of the results this conference brought. I will do so. Historic or cultural cities are native places of souls of the country, and must occupy the position of leading the entire country as the motive power or locomotive also hereafter in culture, education, and economy. This is a subject very difficult to settle

but I think we can carry out this enterprise through cooperative efforts. I would like to thank Mayor Imagawa and the participants for their efforts, for our new friends and deepened friendship. Such connections among individual cities will further play an important role in friendly activation of international relationships. Furthermore, we have already decided to have a chance to gather once more in Florence next year and renew our friendship. I sincerely hope that new members participate in the Florence conference. Also, I shall be very grateful if the newly established office plays the role of informing various historic cities in the world, which were absent at this conference, of the results of this conference. Thank you very much.

Mayor of  
Guadalajara:

I feel completely in the same way as the Mayor of Xi'an and the Mayor of Kiev spoke, but would like to add only one thing. At this conference, Guadarahara City which I represent was a comparatively young city. I participated in the conference with the intention of learning about all of your experiences for better city management. In our city also, there are various problems such as those related to environment, safety, traffic, everyday destruction of tradition, and waste disposal. To progressively settle these problems, I believe that it is important to make the people of the younger generation know that the present life stands on the past. At the conference this time, I could confirm that we are living the present on the basis of the past and can open the future by making the present alive. I think that this conference was very important in such a sense and would like to pay my heartfelt respects to Mayor Imagawa who sponsored this conference, and to the citizens of Kyoto. Independently of what places or what countries we belong to in the world, we hold similar problems, have similar desires, want to strengthen a sense of solidarity, and are trying to settle these problems. Therefore, we can have a common target together as mankind: the enhancement of the lives of the people living in this world. Cities are brothers and better lives are obtained when the people living in the cities cooperate and make efforts. And, if it is found that all the people wish peace and mutual understanding through such a gathering, the target can be reached earlier. Although the inter-city level differs from the national level, I think the above-mentioned is the largest fruit. I would like to conclude my speech with heartfelt thanks to Mayor Imagawa and the staff concerned.

Mayor of Zagreb:

Since the given time is very short, I would like to speak briefly. I feel completely in the same way as mayors of individual cities who spoke so far. The emotion which I felt at the historic city conference was very profound. It was especially significant that the historic city conference was held in Kyoto, which has traditions and history,

and I would like to pay deep respects to Mayor Imagawa who made the suggestion. Such a conference is really very important and I regard it as an indispensable conference.

Although an international conference has diversified characters both socially and politically, the historic city conference can be referred to as a war against war. In order for historic cities to protect old traditions and cultural heritage and develop themselves, peace is the first step above all things and we think that we historic cities must fight for peace.

The conference this time means not an end, but the first step. We have to increasingly develop such conferences in the future. The next conference shall be held in Florence, Italy, but I feel that cities which sponsor such conferences in the future may feel difficulty if they try to hold successful conferences similar to the Kyoto Conference because the Kyoto Conference this time was held very systematically and effectively.

Lastly, I would like to pay heartfelt respects to the representatives of the cities that participated, and to Mr. Imagawa, Mayor of Kyoto, and to give my heartfelt thanks to all the Kyoto citizens.

Thank you!



## 8. SOCIAL EVENTS

### Welcome Mixer

Date and Time: Tuesday, Nov. 17, 9:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.  
Site: Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel, Gold Room  
Event: Cocktail Party (in ordinary attire)  
Sponsor: Kyoto Municipal Government  
Description: Mayor Imagawa welcomed the attending delegations to Kyoto. This was the first opportunity for the members of the delegations to get acquainted with each other. Everyone introduced themselves.



### Welcome Party

Date and Time: Wednesday, Nov. 18, 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.  
Site: Kyoto International Conference Hall, Swan and Sakura Rooms  
Event: Buffet supper (in ordinary attire)  
Sponsor: Kyoto Municipal Government  
Participants: All the members of all the delegations, government representatives and ambassadors of all the countries involved, Japanese mayors, and other personnel involved with the conference. Approx. 550 people in attendance.  
Description: The Delegations were entertained with Japanese ensemble music and fireworks.



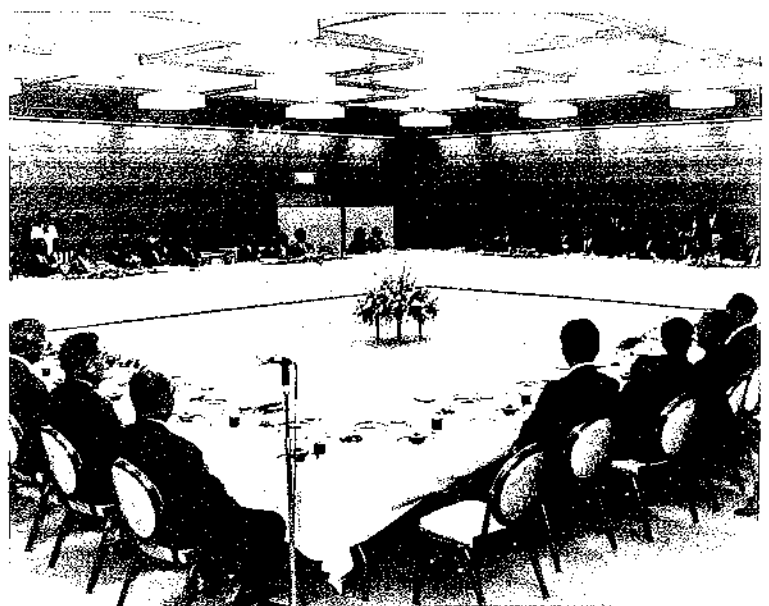
## Mayor of Kyoto's Dinner Party

Date and Time: Thursday, Nov. 19, 7:30 p.m.  
to 9:30 p.m.  
Site: Restaurant Kyo Yamato  
Event: Kaiseki - a set dinner menu of  
selected dishes served individually  
on trays.  
Sponsor: Kyoto Municipal Government  
Participants: Principal delegates and their  
spouses only. Approx. 60 people  
in attendance.  
Description: The Mayor of Kyoto invited the  
principal delegates and their spouses  
to sample genuine Kyoto cuisine at a  
traditional Japanese restaurant set  
beside a beautiful garden.



## Working Breakfast

Date and Time: Friday, Nov. 20, 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.  
Site: Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel, Takasago Room  
Event: American-style breakfast  
Sponsor: Kyoto Municipal Government  
Participants: Principal delegates, business persons and entrepreneurs, and  
conference personnel. Approx. 50 people in attendance.  
Description: A working breakfast with a round-table discussion concerning the  
economic policies of the cities and towns in the context of their  
domestic economies.





## Farewell Party (First location)

Date and Time: Friday, Nov. 20, 6:30 p.m.  
to 7:30 p.m.  
Site: Kyoto Takaragaike Prince  
Hotel, Gold Room  
Event: Buffet supper (in ordinary  
attire)  
Sponsor: Kyoto Municipal Government  
Participants: All the members of all the  
delegations, Kyoto City  
Council members, finance  
industry representatives,  
and conference personnel.  
250 people in attendance.

### Description:

After the conclusion of the  
conference, participants began  
saying their farewells at this  
party. A performance by the  
Kyoto Youth Chorus was featured.

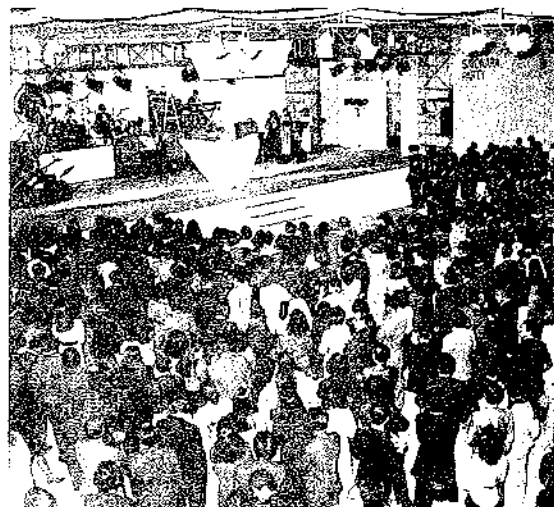


## Farewell Party (Second location)

Date and Time: Friday, Nov. 20, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.  
Site: Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel, Prince Hall  
Event: Cocktail Party (in ordinary attire)  
Sponsor: Kyoto Junior Chamber, Inc.  
Participants: Everyone who attended the Gold  
Room supper plus interested Kyoto  
citizens. Approx. 1700 people in  
attendance.

### Description:

After the first Gold Room  
gathering, this cocktail party  
allowed everyone to meet and  
mingle with each other.  
A pleasant ambience was  
created by music performed  
by Judy Owung and Terauchi  
Takeshi Musical Band.



# Accompanying Persons Program

Dates and Times: Wed., Nov. 18, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Thu., Nov. 19, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Participants: 30 people

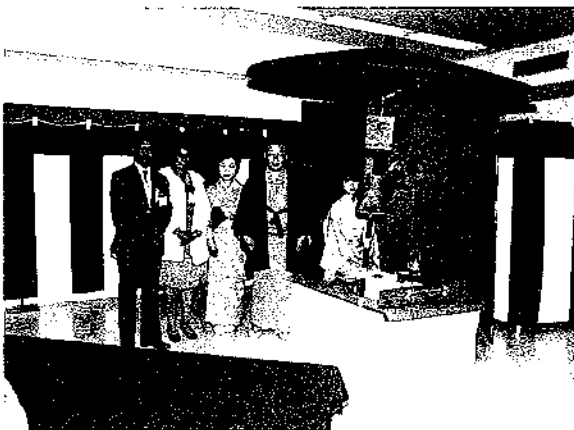
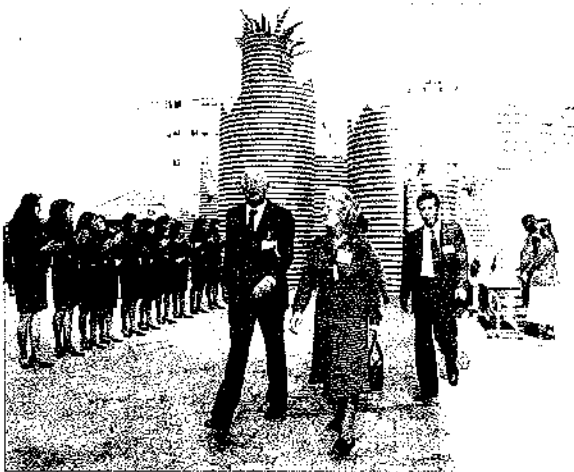
November 18		November 19	
13:00	Departure from the Kyoto International Conference Hall	9:00	Departure from hotel
13:30	Daitoku-ji Temple and Imamiya Shrine Kazari-ya - sampling of roasted rice cakes.	9:20	Iwakura South Primary School Observation of a class at school.
15:00		10:15	
15:15	Nishijin Textile Museum Kimono show Guests try wearing kimono	10:50	Ikenobo Hall Tour of the hall Flower arranging
16:30		12:20	
17:00	Arrival at hotel	12:30	Karasuma Kyoto Hotel (Lunch)
		13:30	Coffee Round-table discussion with members of Kyoto Junior Chamber Inc.
		14:00	Nishiki Market Tour After the tour of the market, visits to homes of Kyoto Junior Chamber members
		17:00	Arrival at hotel



# Inspection Tour

Dates and Times: Fri., Nov. 20, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.  
Participants: 90 people

November 20	
11:00	Departure from the Kyoto International Conference Hall
12:00	Arrival at "World Exposition of Historical Cities" Tour of the exposition, Lunch
14:00	
14:40	Historical-City-Land, Art gallery, and Traditional Industry Hall Tour in two groups Including tea-making in the Yabunouchi school, Coffee
16:00	Press Conference - session chairpersons only
17:00	Departure from Historical-City-Land
17:30	Arrival at hotel



# Excursions

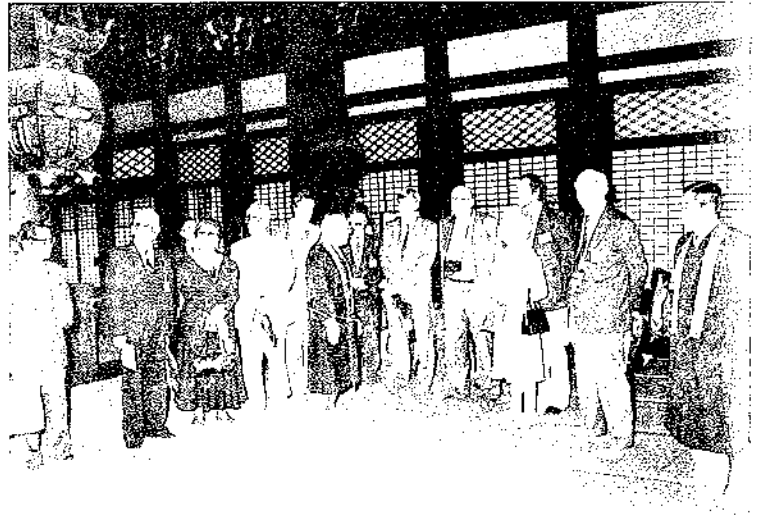
Dates and Times: Sat., Nov. 21, 8:40 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

Participants: 70 people

Description:

To observe the living proof of the conference theme "Tradition and Creativity" in Kyoto, the participants chose one of the three offered courses and enjoyed an autumn tour of Kyoto. The courses centered around one of three themes: the development of New Towns, the preservation of historical areas, and the observation of traditional events.

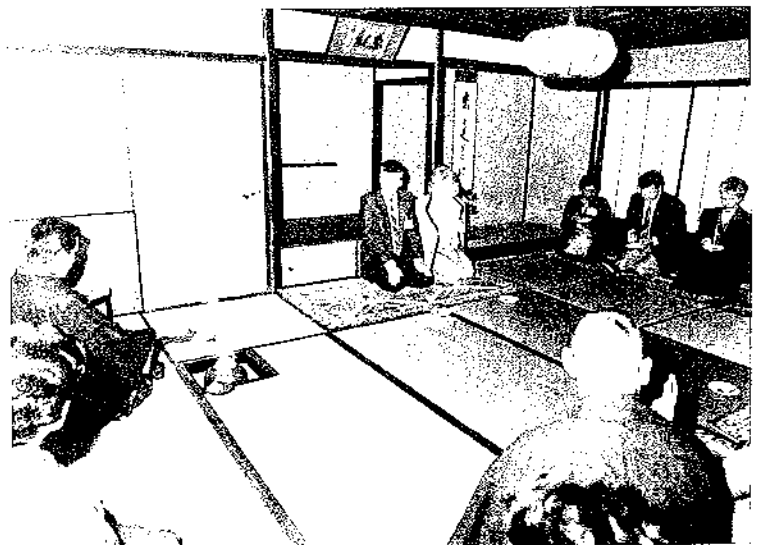
Tour A	
8:40	Departure from hotel
9:10	Tour of Shugaku-in Imperial Villa
10:10	
11:00	Tour of Nishi Honganji Temple
12:00	
12:15	Kyoto Grand Hotel (Lunch)
13:15	
13:30	Tour of Nijo Castle
14:30	
15:15	Tour of Rakusai New Town Kyoto Eminase (coffee)
16:15	
17:15	Arrival at hotel



Tour B	
9:00	Departure from hotel
9:30	Tour of Old Imperial Palace
10:30	
10:50	Tour of Kinkakuji (Golden Pavillion)
11:30	
11:50	Kyoto International Hotel
12:50	(Lunch)
13:20	Kiyomizu Temple ~ Sannei-zaka ~ Ninen-zaka ~ Rakusho (coffee) ~ Yasaka Shrine ~
16:00	Chion-in Temple
17:00	Arrival at hotel



Tour C	
9:00	Departure from hotel
9:30	Tour of Old Imperial Palace
10:30	
10:50	Tour and Tea Ceremony at Konnichi-an of Ura-Senke School
12:00	
12:30	Miyako Hotel (Lunch)
13:30	
13:40	Heian Shrine
14:40	
14:45	Handicraft Center (Shopping)
16:30	
17:00	Arrival at hotel







### III. COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS







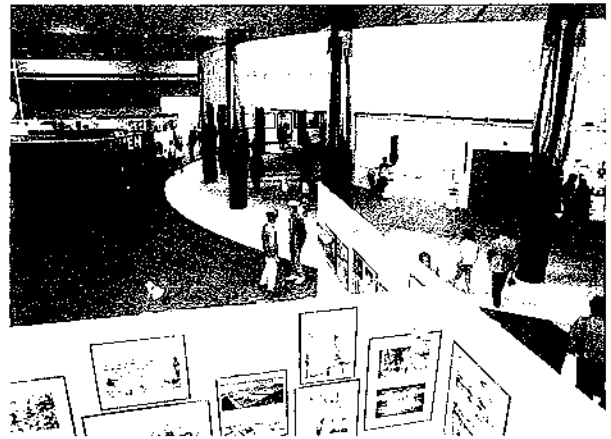
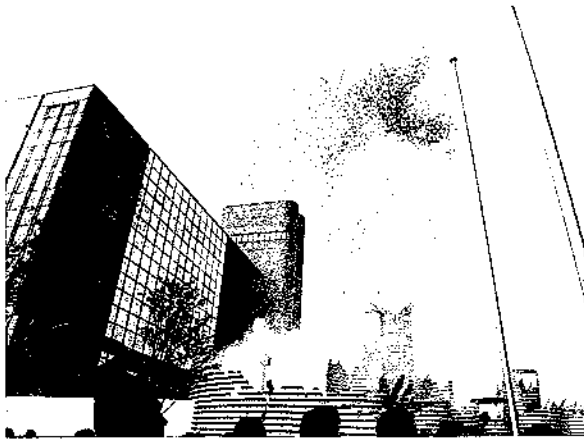
# 1. The World Exposition of Historical Cities

This was the primary WHIC exposition. It described the cultures and industries of the world's historical cities, with the main focus on the cities invited to the conference. 59 cities and three states in 35 countries took part. Very colorful exhibitions and events were conducted under the slogan: "History is the script of mankind and cities the stages of history" Over 320,000 people visited the exposition.

Period: Sunday, November 8 to Sunday, November 29, 1987

Site: Pulse Plaza in the Kyoto Trade Fair Center

Elements: Links Plaza, Children's Plaza, Festival Plaza, WHIC Theatre, etc.



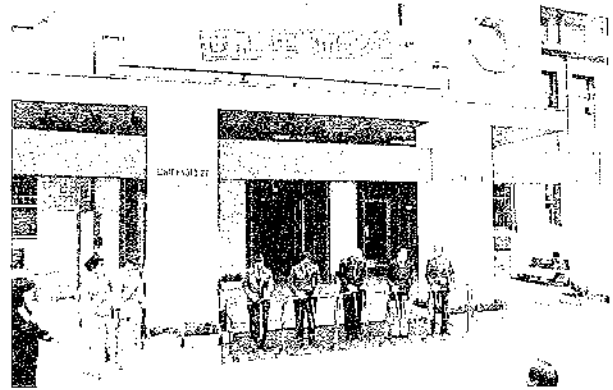
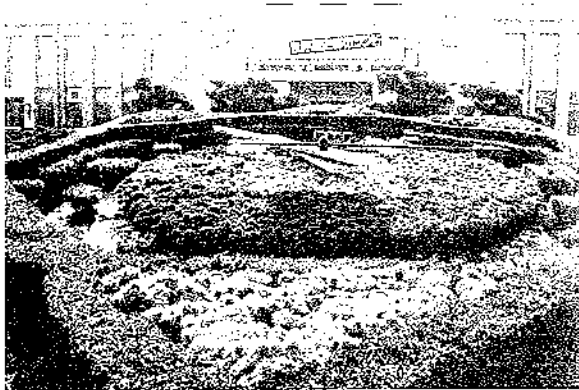
## 2. Historical-City-Land

This exposition was staged during the conference period to commemorate the World Conference of Historical Cities by introducing the civilizations of the participating cities in an easy-to-understand manner to family groups and the general public.

Period: Saturday, November 14 to Monday, November 23, 1987

Site: Kyoto Industrial Exhibition Hall

Elements: Event stage, video and photo display, artifacts display, new media, children's corner, gourmet corner, mini bazaar, etc.



### 3. Additional Events

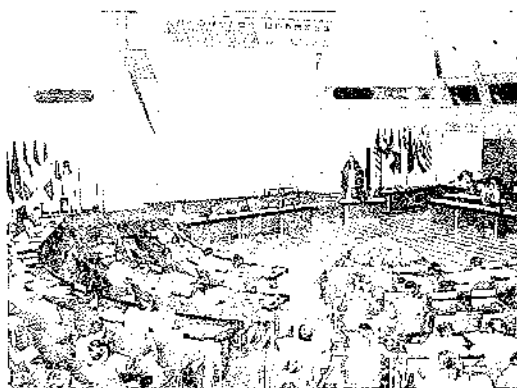
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#### (1) International Seminar on Innovative Regional Planning for Metropolises

This gathering of urban experts was held in order to exchange views on the maintenance and development of large cities, which are expanding dramatically today.

Period: Saturday, November 14 to  
Tuesday, November 17, 1987

Site: Kyoto International  
Conference Hall



Themes:

- Planning Strategies for Metropolitan Development and Conservation in Western Industrialized Nations
- Planning Strategies for Metropolitan Development and Conservation in Aisa
- Planning Strategies for Controlling Metropolitan Growth and Integrating Conservation
- Towards an Asian Paradigm for Integrating Development and Conservation

#### (2) Kyoto and the Outside World

Exhibition of pictures, old records and documents that show the historical links between Kyoto and the rest of the world from the Heian Period (794 A.D.) to the present, held in conjunction with the World Conference of Historical Cities.

Period: Thursday, November 5 to Monday, November 30, 1987

Site: Kyoto City Library of Historical Documents

#### (3) Modern Trends - Japanese style painting and crafts in Kyoto

Another event held in conjunction with the World Conference of Historical Cities. The exhibition looked at trends in the Kyoto area in the fields of art and industrial arts and crafts since the late Meiji era.

Period: Sunday, November 1 to Tuesday, November 24, 1987

Site: Kyoto Municipal Museum of Art

(4) 1987 Kyoto International Music Festival

Opening event of the World Conference of Historical Cities. Intended to further international understanding and better relations. Many Kyoto citizens enjoyed the music festival, which featured styles ranging from classical to popular folk, as well as a music symposium.

Period: Sunday, November 1 to Wednesday, November 4, 1987

Events: "Orchestra D'harmonie de la Garde Republicaine" concert, Hakusa villa garden concert, Sakagura concert, a concert in front of Kyoto City Hall, etc.

(5) Fairytales and other shows for Kyoto children

A children's festival with a theme of "Hello, Good Day." Over 80,000 children and adults participated in this fun event held in Takaragaike Park that was divided into the Sunbeam, Green, and Wind Plazas.

Period: Sunday, November 1 to Tuesday, November 3, 1987

Site: Takaragaike Park (Sakyo-ku)

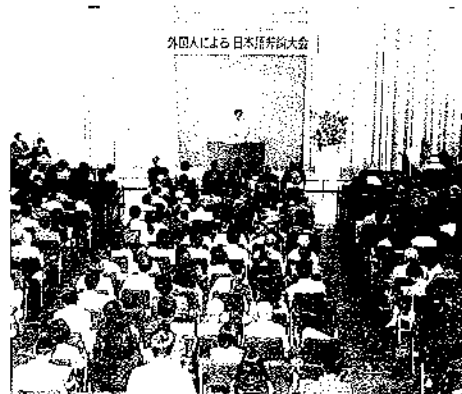
(6) The International Speech Contest in Japanese

The first competition of this kind in Kyoto. Foreign speakers of Japanese gave speeches about their views of Kyoto and the issues Kyoto faces in its drive to become an international city.

There were 46 applicants from 15 countries. 8 people from Division 1 and 6 people from Division 2 were nominated to compete in the main contest.

Date: Saturday, October 31,  
1987

Site: Assembly Room of the  
Kyoto Kaikan Hall



(7) Kyoto Citizens' Regional Symposia

① One in a series of symposia held in conjunction with WHIC where citizens consider how, from their point of view, the city of Kyoto should be developed making best use of local traditions.

Period: Saturday, May 30 to Saturday, October 24, 1987

Theme: Sagano neighborhood; Fushimi neighborhood; Gojozaka neighborhood;  
Yamashina neighborhood; Roads in Kyoto;

- ② The current status of the rivers in Kyoto and the way people live with the rivers, the roles played by rivers in people's lives, and urban scenery in Kyoto.

Date: Saturday, July 11, 1987

Site: Kyoto Kaikan Hall

(8) Seminar

A seminar to build on the WHIC experience that introduces the cultures and lifestyles of the cities that participated in WHIC. The seminar's theme was "The Historical City and the Lives of its Citizens."

First term: Istanbul, Rome, Athen, Xi'an, and Varanasi

Second term: London, Boston, Paris, Vienna, and Barcelona

Period: Saturday, July 4 to Saturday, November 21, 1987

Site: The Shijo Center of Buddhist University

(9) Historical Cities Photographic Exhibition

A beautiful color photo exhibition of the shopping streets, the residential streets, and the scenic areas of the WHIC cities that has been on display in many locations around Kyoto. It opened at the Oike subway station gallery and then was at various public buildings around town - eleven different Ward Offices, two Ward Branch Offices, the Kyoto Children's Cultural Hall, six branches of the Sanwa Bank, the Kyoto branch of the Japan Credit Union, and at many shopping districts, including those of Fushimi, Fukakusa, Shin-Ohmiya, and Nishi-Shinmichi.

Period: Sunday, December 28, 1986 to Wednesday, November 25, 1987

(10) International Cuisine School for Kyoto citizens

Kyoto citizens got an opportunity to cook and taste the delicious dishes of several areas of the world. Ethnic dishes of southeast Asia and Chinese, French, and Italian cuisine were all prepared and tasted.

Period: Saturday, August 22 to Saturday, October 6, 1987

Site: The kitchen of the Kyoto branch of the Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.

(1) Historical Cities Movie Festival

To arouse interest in WHIC, famous movies set in WHIC cities or countries, in which the city or country was of pivotal importance to the plot of the movie were shown.

Date: Sunday, October 18, 1987

Site: Gion Movie Theater

Movies shown: Ancient City, Sound of Music, Around the World in Eighty Days, Triumphal Arch





#### IV. FACTS AND FIGURES







# 1. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS CULMINATING IN THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

1985

- Sept. 27 At a press conference with reporters, Mr. Masahiko Imagawa, Mayor of Kyoto, announces his desire to hold the World Conference of Historical Cities in the autumn of 1987.
- Oct. 1  
(Beginning on) Mayor Imagawa and Mr. Saichi Maeda, President of the Kyoto City Council, invite the Mayors of London, Cologne, Barcelona, and Paris to take part in WHIC during their visits to those cities on the occasion of the opening of the "Kyoto Fair in Cologne." Initial response is favorable.
- Dec. 13 WHIC Planning Committee with Prof. Takeshi Umehara presiding as Chairman holds first meeting. Structure of WHIC and basic ideas and themes officially studied.

1986

- Jan. 14 Second WHIC Planning Committee meeting. It was decided that two or fewer cities per country would be invited and that each city should, as a general rule, have a thousand years or more of history and a half million or more inhabitants.
- Feb. 24 Third WHIC Planning Committee meeting. WHIC theme selected: Historical Cities in the 21st Century - Tradition and Creativity.
- Mar. 19 Fourth WHIC Planning Committee meeting. Preparation of WHIC proposal completed.
- Mar. 31 WHIC Planning Committee presents the basic idea of the conference, the theme, and the cities to be invited to the conference to the Mayor.
- Apr. 1 Secretariat of the World Conference of Historical Cities opened in the General Affairs Bureau of Kyoto City Hall.
- May 21 Decision taken that the conference will be held on the four days between November 18th and 21st. WHIC symbol also chosen.
- May 28 First Circular posted to 35 cities in 32 countries.
- May 29 Foreign consuls and honorary consuls for the Kansai district invited to a friendly informal reception. During this reception they are asked to cooperate with WHIC.



- Mar. 2                   20,000 B5-sized 8 page pamphlets prepared for distribution to Kyoto citizens.
- Mar. 18                 WHIC Executive Planning Committee holds fourth meeting.
- May 18                 Second friendly informal party with foreign consuls and honorary consuls for the Kansai district to again ask that they cooperate with WHIC. Held in Seiryu-En of Nijo Castle.
- May 29                 Final Circular posted.
- Jun. 3  
  (Beginning on)         Mr. Kazuo Azuma, City Treasurer, visits Brussels, Vienna, and Barcelona to solicit their participation in WHIC.
- Jun. 27  
  (Beginning on)         Mr. Akira Kitagawa, President of the Kyoto City Council, visits Boston, Istanbul, Athens, Cologne, Amsterdam, and Zagreb to ask that they take part in WHIC.
- Jul. 14                 Second meeting of the Active Promotion of WHIC Conference. In addition, the WHIC Executive Planning Committee holds fifth meeting.
- Jul. 15                 Citizens recruited to serve as observers at the conference. Third pamphlet (20,000 A4-sized) prepared for distribution to Kyoto citizens.
- Sept. 1                 35 escorts appointed to manage accommodations for each of the delegations.
- Oct. 20                 WHIC Operations Headquarters established. 152 workers appointed.
- Nov. 4                 25 cities from 24 countries (excluding Kyoto) confirmed as WHIC participants.
- Nov. 16                 Xi'an delegation, led by its Mayor, first to arrive in Kyoto.
- Nov. 17                 Meeting of Chairpersons, consisting of the Mayors of Kyoto's sister cities and the Assistants (members of WHIC Executive Planning Committee) was held to prepare for the sessions to be held from the next day.

We would like to express our sincere thanks for the goodwill and kind cooperation that we received from various groups, including government agencies, community groups, private enterprises and individual citizens.

## 2. NAME LIST OF DELEGATION MEMBERS

Cities	Participant's Name	Title	Birth date	Sex
ALEXANDRIA	ALSAYED ISMAIL	GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA	27. 2.29	M
	ALGAWSAKY SAFIA ABDEL AZIM	WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA	13. 6.42	F
	ALGAWSAKY SAID SHAKER	INFORMATION COUNCILLOR OF EGYPTIAN EMBASSY		
AMSTERDAM	MINNY LUIMSTRA- ALBEDA	ALDERMAN, PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SIGHTS	08. 4.35	F
	HALBE LUIMSTRA	HUSBAND OF ALDERMAN	16. 1.33	M
	BERNARD J. SMIT	DIRECTOR, PUBLIC WORKS	02.11.35	M
	JAN G. DEKKERS	DIRECTOR, PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING AND SIGHTS	26. 5.48	M
	BONDEWIJN DE COURT ONDERWATER	PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVISOR		M
BARCELONA	JOSEP SUBIROS	PERSONAL ADVISOR TO MAYOR ON CULTURAL SUBJECTS	47	M
	JOSEP ANTONI ACEBILLO	DIRECTOR URBAN PROJECTS BARCELONA CITY COUNCIL	46	M
BRUSSELS	RICHARD LECLERQ	ALDERMAN OF FINE ARTS	06. 7.28	M
	MARIA PENA CALVO	WIFE OF ALDERMAN OF FINE ARTS		F
COLOGNE	NORBERT BURGER	LORD MAYOR OF COLOGNE	24.11.32	M
	TONI KLEFISCH	SECRETARY, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FACTION, COLOGNE CITY COUNCIL	25. 4.46	M
	HELMUT HAUMANN	SECRETARY, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC FACTION, COLOGNE CITY COUNCIL	26. 7.40	M
	KURT ROSSA	CITY MANAGER	13. 2.30	M
	DIETER EBERT	CHAIRMAN, COLOGNE FAIR	12. 8.32	M
	SUSUMU MIYAZAKI	INTERPRETER	28.10.44	M
	PROF. ROBERT GUENTHER	PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE		M

Cities	Participant's Name	Title	Birth date	Sex
CRACOW	TADEUSZ SALWA	MAYOR OF CRACOW	11.12.43	M
	JAN SZCZESNY	POLISH EMBASSY		M
FLORENCE	MASSIMO BOGIANCKINO	MAYOR OF FLORENCE	10.11.22	M
GUADALAJARA	EUGENIO RUIZ OROZCO	MAYOR OF GUADALAJARA	05. 4.47	M
	ROSARIO RUIZ OROZCO	WIFE OF MAYOR OF GUADALAJARA	18. 9.54	F
	JAVIER ARROYO	VICE-MAYOR OF GUADALAJARA	29. 5.47	M
	PATRICIA ARROYO	WIFE OF VICE-MAYOR	17. 5.52	F
	LEON DE LA TORRE	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MEMBER	13.12.51	M
	RENE RIVIAL	GENERAL DIRECTOR, GRUPO RIVIAL	06.10.32	M
	LUPITA RIVIAL	WIFE	24. 9.39	F
	PABLO GERBER	GENERAL DIRECTOR, GRUPO SINTER	31. 7.44	M
	MARTHA GERBER	WIFE	28. 9.54	F
	AURELIO LOPEZ	PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	24. 7.60	M
	VIRGINIA LOPEZ	WIFE	04. 6.61	F
	GUILLERMO MARTINEZ	PRESIDENT, GRUPO SIDEX	07. 8.23	M
	ANTONIETA MARTINEZ	WIFE		F
	LOURDEZ MARTINEZ	DAUGHTER		F
	JOSE MARTINEZ			M
	ALFRED IBARRA			M
PEDRO SILVA MARTINEZ			M	
NOBUMICHI MASUDA	INTERPRETER	12. 7.60	M	
HANOI	TRAN TAN	CHAIRMAN, HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE	27	M
	CHAU THO THONG	DIRECTOR, FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPT., HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE	25	M
ISTANBUL	REHA ARAR	CHIEF OF MAYOR'S CABINET	04.10.46	M
	SELAHATTIN YILDIRIM	SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE MAYOR ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	10.10.46	M
	KAFIYE SUTCUOGLU	ADVISOR TO THE MAYOR ON HISTORICAL CONSERVATION PROJECT	13. 3.55	F
KAESONG	KIM YONG CHON	CHAIRMAN OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC GUIDANCE COMMITTEE OF KAESONG CITY	23. 7.26	M
	KIM WON HUI	DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL DEPT., ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC GUIDANCE COMMITTEE OF KAESONG CITY	07. 1.37	M

Cities	Participant's Name	Title	Birth date	Sex
KAESONG	KIM DONG CHOL	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, KOREAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES	01. 6.39	M
	CHON MIN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC GUIDANCE COMMITTEE OF KAESONG CITY	22. 7.42	M
	LI SUN HUI	RESEARCHER, KAESONG MUSEUM OF HISTORY	26. 3.42	F
KATMANDU	HARI BOL BHATTARAI	PRADHANPANCH (MAYOR)	07. 1.47	M
	RUPA BHATTARAI	WIFE OF PRADHANPANCH	31. 8.58	F
	B.R. JAJRACHARYA	MAYOR OF LALITPUR		M
	S.B. SHRESTHA	MAYOR OF BANEPA		M
	C.P. SHRESTHA			M
KIEV	VALENTIN ARSENTYEVICH ZGURSKY	CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, KIEV CITY SOVIET	09. 2.27	M
	VITALIY AFANACEYVICH KARPENKO	EDITOR, "VECHERNIY KIEV" NEWSPAPER	03. 3.41	M
	SVETLANA ANATOLYEVNA VIGERA	CITY COUNCILLOR OF KIEV	21. 3.47	F
	VLADIMIR BORISOVICH MELNIK	CHIEF, FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION	04. 3.48	M
KYOUNGJU	KIM SANG JIN	SECTIONAL CHIEF OF CULTURE		M
LISBON	MANUEL PINTO MACHADO	CITY COUNCILLOR FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	16.11.43	M
	MATILDE PINTO MACHADO	COUNCILLOR'S WIFE	09. 6.43	F
	VICTOR REIS	CITY COUNCILLOR FOR CULTURE AND RE-USE OF HISTORICAL AREAS	03. 2.59	M
	ANABELA CARVALHO DOS REIS	COUNCILLOR'S WIFE		F
LONDON	SIR KENNETH RUSSELL CORK	FORMER LORD MAYOR, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT & COMPANY CHAIRMAN	21. 8.13	M
	NINA CORK	WIFE OF FORMER MAYOR	03. 7.15	F
PARIS	PIERRE-MARIE GUASTAVINO	DEPUTY IN CHARGE OF CULTURE	16. 1.46	M
	CATHERINE GUASTAVINO	WIFE OF DEPUTY		F

Cities	Participant's Name	Title	Birth date	Sex
RIO DE JANEIRO	JO ANTONIO DE REZENDE	VICE-MAYOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO	04.11.46	M
	CRISTINA DE REZENDE	WIFE OF VICE-MAYOR	01.10.44	F
	DURVAL CARVALHO DE BARROS	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR	22. 9.55	M
TASHKENT	SHUKURULLO RAHMATOVICH MIRSAIDOV	CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TASHKENT CITY SOVIET	14. 2.39	M
	YUNUSOVNA DILBAR MIRSAIDOVA	PRESIDENT, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	20. 3.40	F
VARANASI	HARMINDER RAJ SINGH	ADMINISTRATOR, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION VARANASI	13. 9.53	M
	ASHEEMA SINGH	WIFE OF ADMINISTRATOR	05. 9.59	F
VIENNA	ERICH PRAMBOCK	DEPUTY HEAD, CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S COORDINATION OFFICE	12.11.41	M
	KRISTIN PRAMBOCK	WIFE OF DEPUTY HEAD	26.10.40	F
XI'AN	YUAN ZHENG ZHONG	MAYOR OF XI'AN	30. 7.36	M
	WANG ZHI QIANG	VICE-PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF XI'AN ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE	07.10.40	M
	HAO SI GONG	DIRECTOR, XI'AN CIVIC URBAN AND RURAL CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE	12.12.28	M
	DENG YOU MIN	DIRECTOR, XI'AN CIVIC FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICE	02. 2.45	M
YOGYAKARTA	DANUMARTONO DJATMIKANTO	MAYOR OF YOGYAKARTA	05. 6.44	M
	MRS. D. DJATMIKANTO	WIFE OF MAYOR OF YOGYAKARTA	07.11.47	F
	DR. DJOKO BUDHI SULISTYO	CHIEF OF YOGYAKARTA CITY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BOARD	18. 3.48	M
	DR. MULYONO	HEAD OF YOGYAKARTA CITY PUBLIC WORKS	20. 5.46	M
ZAGREB	MATO A. MIKIC	MAYOR OF ZAGREB	01. 7.37	M
	NADA MIKIC	MAYOR'S WIFE	19. 1.38	F

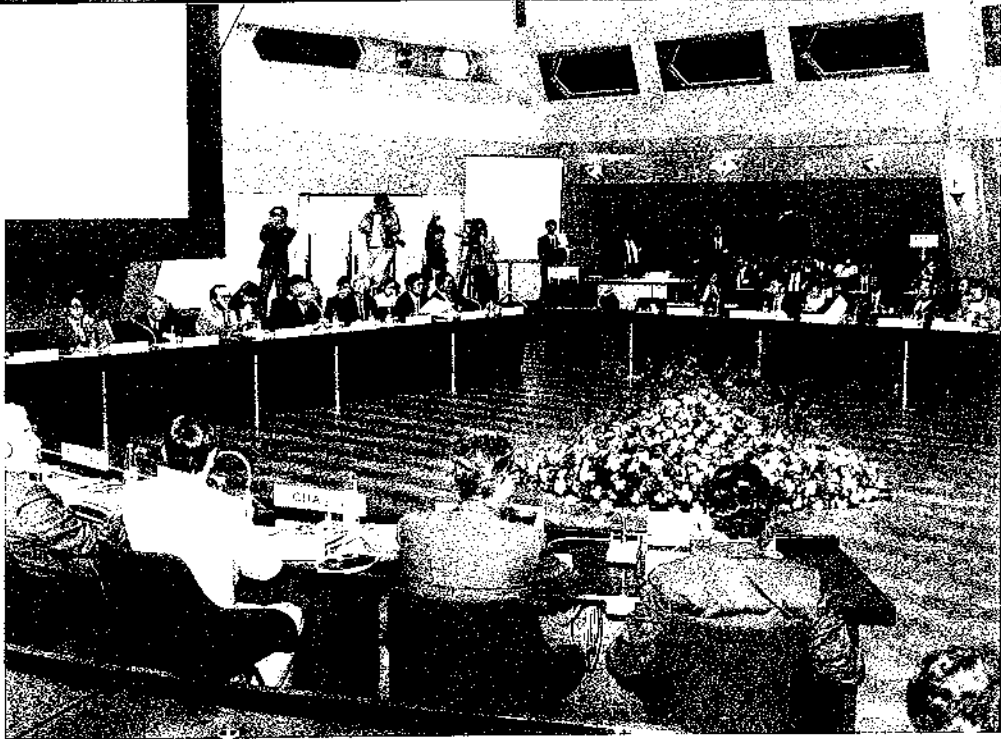
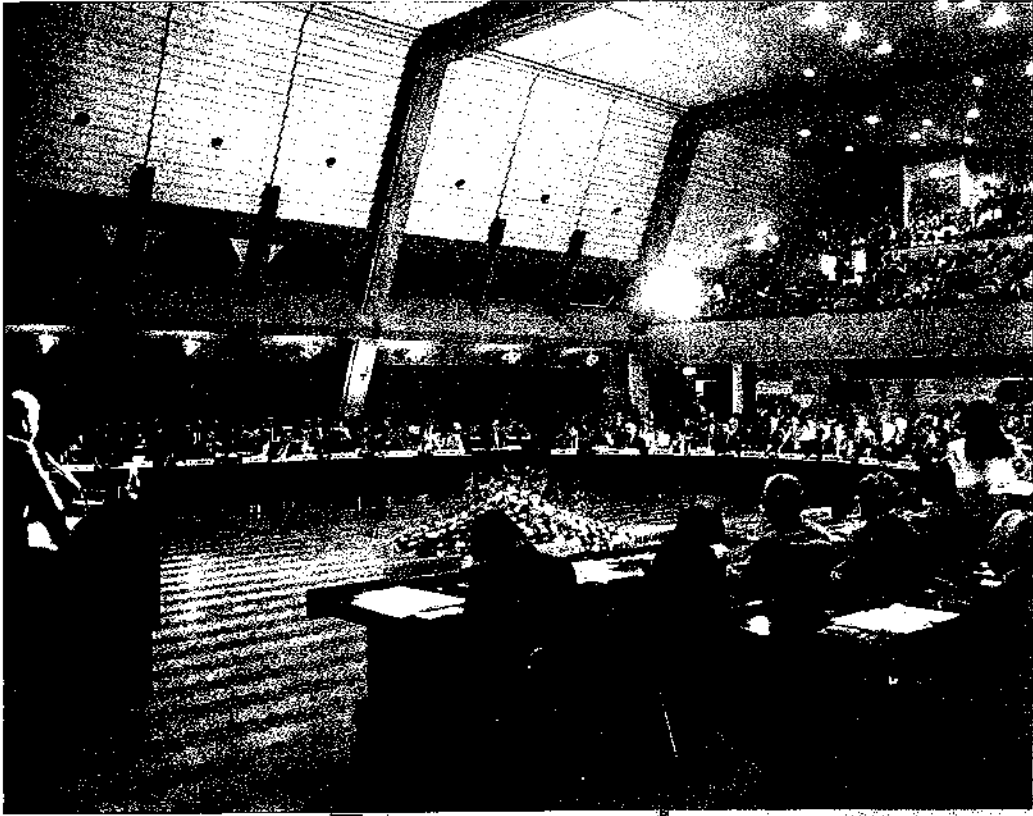
Cities	Participant's Name	Title	Birth date	Sex
ZURICH	THOMAS WAGNER	MAYOR OF ZURICH	17.10.43	M
	DENISE WAGNER	WIFE OF MAYOR OF ZURICH	15.11.44	F
	HANS P. GERSCHWILER	SECRETARY GENERAL, MAYOR'S OFFICE	24. 8.49	M



### 3. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

Event	Participants	Invited Persons	Observers Officially Recruited	Total
Opening Ceremony	1 0 0	3 5 0	1, 3 0 0	1, 7 5 0
Session 1	7 0	3 4 0	2 3 0	6 4 0
Session 2	7 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	5 9 0
Session 3	7 0	2 9 0	1 5 0	5 1 0
General Meeting	7 0			7 0
Closing Ceremony	1 0 0	1 0 0		2 0 0





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