

WORLD

The World Conference of Historical Cities Council Bulletin

# HISTORICAL CITIES

NO. 1: AUTUMN, 1993

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Golden Pavilion by Hiro Yamagata

THE 4TH WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES WILL BE HELD IN KYOTO NEXT APRIL

## Message from the Mayor of Kyoto



In April of next year, the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Kyoto. To mark this occasion and to promote information exchange and mutual interchange between participating council cities, prior to the conference, we have decided to publish the

“World Historical Cities” news bulletin. The first issue of “World Historical Cities” contains conference related information, a brief introduction to some of the council member cities, and other articles of interest.

“World Historical Cities” is being published as an open forum for information and activities related to council member cities. Therefore, the contents of this news bulletin should not be limited to detailed interchange between council members concerning the Conference only, but should also act as a catalyst for the related cooperation between historical cities.

It is our hope to publish “World Historical Cities” regularly in the future. Consequently, I sincerely ask all members of the council to feel free to make contributions in the form of articles or opinions.

*Tomoyuki Tanabe*

Tomoyuki Tanabe  
Chairman of the World Conference of Historical Cities Council  
Mayor of Kyoto

## The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

**Date:** April 25-28, 1994  
**Location:** Kyoto  
**Theme:** In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities

**Session 1:** Citizen's Wisdom of Life in Historical Cities  
**Session 2:** Facing Our Present Problems  
**Session 3:** Towards New Relations between Historical Cities

**Venue:** Kyoto International Conference Hall



Kyoto International Conference Hall

Built in 1966, by the Japanese national government, the Kyoto International Conference Hall has served as a sophisticated, fully serviced conference facility for large conferences and conventions for over 27 years. Since Kyoto receives over 40 million visitors a year and is a leading scientific research center, the Conference Hall is in constant use. In the past the Conference Hall has been used for such prestigious events as the United Nations Kyoto Conference and the 8th Washington Treaty Signatory Conference.

The Conference Hall is surrounded by rolling, tree covered hills, and overlooks a large pond, making it a relaxing environment in all respects. And after a busy and difficult conference day, the calming and ever beautiful sights of Kyoto's 1200 years of history are only a short distance in any direction.

## PREVIOUS WORLD CONFERENCES OF HISTORICAL CITIES

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### The 1st World Conference of Historical Cities

Date: November, 1987  
Location: Kyoto  
Theme: Historical Cities in the 21st Century —  
Tradition and Creativity

Session 1: City Planning  
Session 2: Cultural Properties  
Session 3: Urban Industries

Basic Concept:  
To bring together the Mayors of the world, for  
the purpose of exchanging opinions and  
searching for solutions to problems common to  
all historical cities.

Number of Participating Cities:  
26 cities from 25 countries

Additional Related Information:  
Announcement of the Kyoto Declaration  
Related Events  
1) The World Exposition of Historical Cities  
2) Historical-city Land  
3) International Meeting of Experts -  
Preservation and Development of Big Cities,  
etc.

### The 2nd World Conference of Historical Cities

Date: June, 1988  
Location: Florence  
Theme: Historical Cities for the Future of Humankind

Session 1: Historical Aspects of Artistic Cities  
Session 2: Space Structure and Urban Situations  
Session 3: Social and Economic Problems  
Session 4: Judicial, Legislative and Administrative  
Problems  
Session 5: The Preservation and Maintenance of Heritage  
Monuments

Basic Concept:  
To offer an opportunity to exchange  
administrative experiences and to discuss the  
possibility and suitability of international  
leadership of historically artistic cities, as well  
as various ways of establishing this position.

Number of Participating Cities:  
33 cities from 27 countries

Additional Related Information:  
Establishment of the World Conference of  
Historical Cities Council

### The 3rd World Conference of Historical Cities

Date: October, 1991  
Location: Barcelona  
Theme: The Memories and Future of Cities

Session 1: The Effect of Historical Cities as Capital Cities  
Session 2: Cities and War — The Rehabilitation of the  
Cores of Cities after Destruction Caused by  
War  
Session 3: Historical Cities' Challenges — Guidelines on  
Modernization  
Session 4: Cities with Important Projects

Basic Concept:  
Each city has memories of its past by which it  
identifies its own history. It is our duty to  
devise projects for making use of what we have  
learned from our history, for the further  
improvement of our cities.

Number of Participating Cities:  
40 cities from 23 countries

### The World Conference of Historical Cities Council List

Alexandria (Egypt)  
Amsterdam (Netherlands)  
Barcelona (Spain)  
Brussels (Belguim)  
Cologne (Germany)  
Cracow (Poland)  
Florence (Italy)  
Guadalajara (Mexico)  
Hanoi (Vietnam)  
Istanbul (Turkey)  
Kaesong (North Korea)  
Katmandu (Nepal)  
Kiev (Ukraine)  
Kyongju (South Korea)  
Lisbon (Portugal)  
Paris (France)  
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)  
Tashkent (Uzbekistan)  
Varanasi (India)  
Vienna (Austria)  
Xian (China)  
Yogyakarta (Indonesia)  
Zagreb (Croatia)  
Zurich (Switzerland)  
Kyoto (Japan)

# Kyoto

## Historical Background and Cultural Heritage



Ninomaru Court in Nijo Castle

Kyoto is one of Asia's most beautiful and unique cities. It is a city admired and visited by people of all nations, a truly divine place full of cultural treasure and historic splendor. Of all the cities in Asia with strong Buddhist roots, Kyoto claims the honor of being in the finest state of preservation, looking in places like it had never changed since it was founded 1200 years ago. It is a city which remains proudly standing as a major world heritage site, living and changing, yet preserving its past with pride and care.

Founded in 794, Kyoto was chosen as the new capital of Japan (after Nara) in the hope that it would result in a stable society free from political corruption, hunger and disease. Designed on a grid pattern, as introduced from China, Kyoto was a magnificent capital ruled over by an extensive and refined aristocracy. The lifestyle and culture of Kyoto society was highly unique and quite different from Chinese and Korean aristocracies. It was in Kyoto that Japan's written language (*hiragana*), Japanese landscape gardens, and original building layout originated. Only two temples existed within the city gates in this period — Toji and Saiji — both built almost entirely of wood, the preferred material in Japan for building until the very end of the 19th century.

In 1192, with the end of aristocratic rule and the establishment of a military government in Kamakura, Buddhism and Buddhist sects flourished throughout Japan. Though not the political capital during the Kamakura Period (1192 - 1332), Kyoto remained the center of Japanese culture, consisting now of an interesting mixture of aristocratic, samu-

rai, and Buddhist culture, and continued to be the home of the emperor. During the Kamakura period, temple construction in Kyoto increased dramatically, resulting in many of Japan's most impressive structures.

Kyoto resumed its place as Japan's capital, in the fullest sense, once again in 1332 (a place it was to hold for the next 536 years). With the start of the Muromachi Period (1332 - 1575), Japan's and in particular Kyoto's strong connections with Rinzaï Zen Buddhism, founded by Eisai in the Kamakura Period, strengthened. Zen Buddhism with its emphasis on self discipline, austerity and simplicity was ideally suited to the samurai class that would for the most part continue to enforce military rule for the next 500 years. A number of large Zen temples were erected in the suburbs of Kyoto during the beginning of the 12th century. Kinkaku-ji temple, built at the end of the 14th century, offers a superb example of Muromachi Period architecture, a subtle blend of influences from aristocratic, samurai and Zen Buddhist culture. The Japanese Zen garden, which creates abstract representations of nature using a sophisticated combination of rocks and white sand, also developed in this period. The rock garden at Ryoan-ji in Kyoto, built at this time, is a world famous work of art today.

Around the middle of the 15th century, Kyoto became the scene for a ten year battle over the succession of military rule. Not surprisingly, with nearly everything in the capital built of wood, much of the inner city was completely destroyed and numerous important temples and shrines

were ruined. When the battle finally ended and things gradually settled down, a massive construction process was undertaken, largely funded by the merchants and crafts people of the city, who in return received the right to rule over their areas of the city. Inner city traditions, such as the Gion Festival and the Daimonji Gozan Okuribi (Farewell Bonfire) are believed to have started at this time. The Muromachi Period is also famous for its arts — Zen influenced Indian ink painting and calligraphy, and Noh theatre — which to the present remain centered in Kyoto and of which Kyoto's temples contain a great number of well preserved examples.

From the middle of the 15th century, for nearly 100 years, Japan plunged into a extended period of civil war. In 1568, Oda Nobunaga succeeded in establishing military control over the entire central region of Japan and seized Kyoto. After entering Kyoto, Nobunaga decided once and for all to end the military activities of the Buddhist Tendai Sect, which was headquartered on the top of Mount Hiei slightly northeast of Kyoto. He did this by destroying all the buildings on the mountain and killing all its inhabitants along with those of the surrounding villages, thereby wiping out an important center of Buddhist cultural heritage and training. By 1603, the political map of Japan had completely changed. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who took over as Japan's military ruler after Nobunaga's untimely death, died of illness and old age. His son was consequently defeated by Tokugawa Ieyasu, and political power became centered in Edo (present-day Tokyo).

The Edo Period (1603 - 1868) was characterized by the construction of numerous buildings created in a distinctly gorgeous, grand style, with a strong reliance on luxurious decoration and big-scale design. Kyoto's Honganji, Daigoji, and Sanbo-in temples along with Tokugawa Ieyasu's new castle residence in the city, Nijo Castle, typify this style. The change in architectural style was also reflected in society: samurai no longer embraced the simple austerity of Zen Buddhism, preferring a more showy style of life. The merchant class which had rapidly gained in power and wealth also supported this change, building large residences in Kyoto and generously sponsoring the new artists of the time.

In 1868, the first year of the Meiji Period (1868 - 1912), political power was returned to the emperor in a ceremony in Nijo Castle in Kyoto. With that act, Kyoto ceased to be the permanent residence of the Imperial Family, who moved to their new palace in Tokyo. Kyoto underwent considerable change in the Meiji Period, with the addition of many European-influenced stone buildings, street cars, and electric lighting.

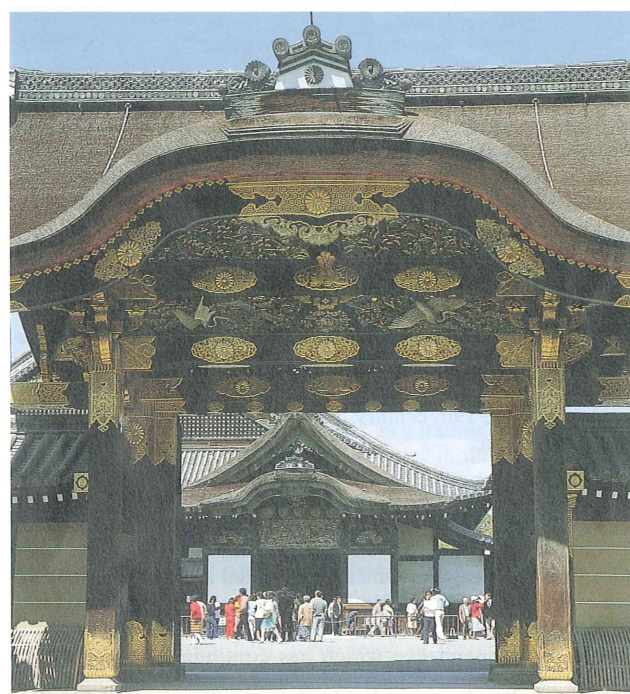
After the Second World War, Kyoto entered its modern period, developing into a city more and more characterized by western building methods and styles. Today the city is a museum of its 1200 year history and continues, as ever, to be a major attraction to the Japanese and people from around the world. Within the city limits there are more than 1660 temples, 273 shrines, and countless Japanese gardens, many perfectly preserved. Two of the most impressive sights in the vicinity of the the city are Enryakuji Temple and Nijo Castle.



Enryakuji Temple

**Enryaku-ji Temple** predates the founding of Kyoto by two years. Founded in 792 by Saicho, after he completed 7 years of spiritual training on Mount Hiei, Enryaku-ji became the main temple of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism. In the 16th century, Enryaku-ji Temple became the headquarters of a huge army of priests trained in the military arts. As a result, in 1568, the temple and all the buildings on the mountain were destroyed. Rebuilt in the mid 17th century, today the temple maintains its former magnificence .

**Nijo Castle**, built in 1606 as the Kyoto residence of Tokugawa Ieyasu (who ruled over Japan from present-day Tokyo), typifies more than any other building in Japan the change in Japanese architectural style, which began during the late 16th century as a radical departure from the austere Zen-influenced style of earlier periods. Nearly all the buildings in the castle grounds were purposely designed to impress visitors with their massive size, richly carved surfaces and liberal use of gold and silver.



Nijo Castle

## Historical Cities Introduction (Part I)

### Kyongju (Republic of Korea)

Mayor: Kim Joung-Eyu  
Population: 142,572  
Area: 218.90 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Mr. Choi Byong-Jong  
Tel: 82 561 748 9037/748 9001  
Fax: 82 561 42 4332



For nearly 1000 years, from 57 B.C. to 935 A.D., Kyongju was the capital of the Silla kingdom and flourished as a center of sophisticated culture and government. Buddhism flowered from the 6th century reign of Pob-heung-wang and more than 60 temples were built in the city, along with hundreds of others in the surrounding area. During the golden age of the Silla kingdom, Kyongju had a population of nearly one million.

It is said that Kyongju is like an open-air museum. In the center of the city, the Tumulus Park houses some 20 large and small tombs from the Silla Dynasty. The famous Pulguksa and Seokkulam temples are fine examples of the Silla kingdom's Buddhistic period. The city's Cheomseongdae astronomical observatory is said to be the oldest in the Orient.

Kyongju is Korea's most popular tourist attraction. From the early 1970s, the national government has intensified its excavation of important ruins and the construction of museums, while at the same time making a major effort to create a full-scale resort by installing better roads and building bigger hotels.

### Hanoi

(Socialist Republic of Vietnam)

Mayor: LE AT HOI  
Population: 2,127,800  
Area: 922.8 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Dr. Le Van Vien;  
Director of the Foreign  
Economic Relations  
Dept., Hanoi

Tel: 84 42 67570/53870  
Fax: 84 42 53584



Hanoi is the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The name of the city means "within the rivers" and derives from its position at the central point of the delta between the Red River and its tributary, the Day River.

The origin of Hanoi dates back to pre-Christian times. During the early part of the 11th century, Vietnam was united for the first time by the Ly people, who set up their capital at Tanron, a castle town located on the site of present-day Hanoi. The city was renamed Tonkin in the 15th century and flourished until the beginning of the 19th century, when the Nguyen dynasty moved the capital to Hue.

The name was changed from Tonkin to Hanoi in 1831, around the time when French influence became noticeable in the area. In 1884, Vietnam became a French colony as a part of French Indochina, the capital of which was located at Hanoi. Since that time, under successive rule by the French, the Japanese and French again, and under attack by the USA, Hanoi has been a symbol of independence which has continually made efforts towards becoming an important administrative, economic and manufacturing center.

### Xian

(People's Republic of China)

Mayor: CUI LIN-TAO  
Population: approx. 6,200,000  
Area: 9,983 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Mr. Yuan Pei-Qing  
Tel: 86 29 79 5613  
Fax: 86 29 71 0641



Xian is the capital of Shanxi Province and the center of government, economy, and culture in northwestern China. It became the capital of Zhou around 1100 B.C. and continued for the next 2000 years to be the capital for 11 of China's dynasties. During the Han Dynasty the name of the city was changed to Changan.

As the greatest achievement of the Tang Dynasty, Xian was systematically planned on the basis of a regular street grid inside the walls of the castle, the width of which is 9721m from east to west and 8651.7 m from north to south. As early as the 2nd century B.C., when the Han emperor Wu Di dispatched Zhang Qian to the western region of China, Changan was a terminus on the Silk Road which linked Western Asia with the Roman Empire and played an important part in cultural and trading relations between the Orient and the Occident.

Today Xian, as an open Chinese city, is drawing world-wide attention as a business and scientific centre, and as a one of China's premier sightseeing destinations. The city has an abundance of important ruins — Dayan (Large Wild Goose) Pagoda (7 stories or 64 meters high); the terra-cotta museum excavated from the mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shin Huang; Bei Lin, the forest of stone monuments covered with beautiful calligraphy; and the walls of Ming Dynasty Changan Castle, one of China's greatest military fortresses.

### Florence (Republic of Italy)

Mayor: Giorgio MORALES  
Population: about 430,000  
Area: 142.41 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Ms. Francesca  
Morino / Ms. Carla  
Pucci; International  
Office

Tel: 39 55 276 8412  
Fax: 39 55 283 460



Florence, situated 230 km northwest of Rome, is the capital of the central Italian region of Tuscany, which connects northern and the southern Italy. The name of the city derives from the old Italian "Fiorenza," meaning City of Flowers.

Florence was a colony of Rome in 59 B.C. and attacked by barbarians in the Middle Ages. However, it flourished from around the 12th century on the basis of such activities as trade and the production of cotton-wool goods.

Florence is famous as the city where the greatest age of the Renaissance was established by the rule of Medici family between the 15th century and the 17th century. Dante, Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo and many other important renaissance artists created many prominent works here. Richly endowed and well preserved, Florence continues to attract a steady throng of scholars and tourists eager to visit the city's numerous cultural and historical sites. Another major attraction is the city's traditional craft industry, which still flourishes in the old area of the city.

## Vienna

(Republic of Austria)

Mayor: Helmut ZILK  
Population: 1,591,398  
Area: 414.95 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Mr. Gertrud Göller  
Tel: 43 1 4000 82217  
Fax: 43 1 4000 7122



Vienna is the capital of Austria and, with a history of more than 2000 years, one of the oldest cities in Europe beyond the Mediterranean. The city has throughout its history been an important point of interchange among German cultures to the west and Slavic and Balkan cultures to the east.

From the 13th century up to the end of World War I, Vienna was the glorious capital of the Hapsburg Empire, which at one time extended from present-day Central Europe westward to Spain and north to the Netherlands. After World War II, Austria and Vienna were divided and occupied by allied forces. In 1955, independence was regained under a policy of permanent neutrality. Since that time, Austria has been a center for peace and diplomacy.

Vienna is also known as a city of music, and many great composers, such as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, and Johann Strauss, are strongly associated with the city.

## Cologne

(Federal Republic of Germany)

Mayor: Norbert BURGER  
Population: about 1,000,000  
Area: 405.12 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Mrs. Gabriele Drey  
Tel: 49 221 221 2150  
Fax: 49 221 221 3384



Cologne, the oldest of the major German cities, began as "oppidum Ubiorum" (town of the Ubiis) in 38 B.C. Roman city rights were granted by emperor Claudius in 50 A.D. In 795, it was made an archdiocese by Charles the Great.

The city developed along the Rhine River, at around the river's halfway point. Throughout its history, it has played an important role as a water transportation, overland transportation, and railway center.

Cologne is famous as a sightseeing destination and cultural center. The Cologne Cathedral, the symbol of the city, is one of Europe's finest standing examples of Gothic style and the most-visited building in Germany. Construction on this magnificent building, with its twin 157-meter spires (left intact by the Second World War), got started in 1248 and reached completion in 1880. Another of the city's attractions is the Wallraf-Richartz Museum/Museum Ludwig - one of the city's eight municipal museums - with its splendid art collection spanning from 13th century up to the present.

Cologne presents itself as the Business Centre West, as a trade fair city of world class (about 25 major specialized trade fairs), as a city of science and research (9 universities and colleges with over 80,000 students) and as a media centre with a special appeal not only because of its Media Park but also thanks to its unique concentration of broadcasting companies.

In addition the city is also noted for its Eau de Cologne perfume and its "fifth season" — the carnival. This world famous colorful and joyous celebration attracts around one million visitors every year.

## Cracow

(Republic of Poland)

Mayor: Józef LASSOTA  
Population: 750,000  
Area: 326.8 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Mr. Miroslaw Sulma  
Tel: 48 12 16 14 43  
Fax: 48 12 22 81 72



Cracow, the third largest city in Poland, is located on the Vistula River in the southern part of the country. Starting from a Slavic village in the 8th or 9th century, Cracow became a key cultural link between Eastern and Western Europe in the 10th century. In the 16th century, with Cracow as its flourishing capital, Poland stretched from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea, covering an area larger than any country in Europe. Though its political influence waned after the capital was moved to Warsaw at the beginning of 17th century, Cracow continued to be an important center of scholarship and culture.

The 13th century urban pattern of Cracow is one of the richest and most mature developments of its kind in Europe. Today many medieval buildings remain in the center of the city which escaped damage during World War II. The most impressive of these buildings is Wawel Castle, a Romanesque-Gothic castle rebuilt in Renaissance-style in the beginning of the 16th century by Italian architects at the order of King Sigismund the Old. Wawel Castle is linked with a Gothic Cathedral, the site of coronations and royal burials, and lastly, the Pantheon of national heroes. Another very important city monument is the Jagiellonian University Complex, which is the second oldest in the Central Europe and where the astronomer Copernicus studied in the 15th century.

## Lisbon

((Lisboa) Portuguese Republic)

Mayor: Jorge SAMPAIO  
Population: about 670,000  
Area: 83.84 km<sup>2</sup>

Contact Person: Mr. José Antunes de Faria  
Tel: 351 1 347 1476/347 3415  
Fax: 351 1 347 7643



The beautiful port city of Lisboa, located at the mouth of the River Tagus (Tejo), is the capital of Portugal and the center of the country's government, economy, and culture. Originally a harbor city constructed by the Phoenicians around 1200 B.C., Lisboa was successively occupied and administered by Carthage, Rome, the Western Goths, the Moors and by the Kingdom of Castilla until 1147 A.D., when Portugal gained its independence. Lisboa owes its name (Olissipus) to the legendary Greek hero Ulysses, who is said to have disembarked at the harbor of what is today Lisboa on one of his trips. In the 15th century when Portugal began its great maritime expansion, Lisboa gained much fame and importance in the cultural and scientific milieu of Europe. After the 16th century, during an era of exploration by the great powers of Europe, Lisboa flourished as a trading port, becoming one of the richest and most affluent cities in the world with an influx of gold, silver, silk and spices from Portuguese colonies and other lands.

Most of Lisboa's medieval buildings were destroyed in the great earthquake of 1755. Among the city's many historical sites, the tomb of the explorer Vasco da Gama, discoverer of the maritime route to India and First Viceroy of India, is located in the Jeronimos Monastery next to the tomb of the great Portuguese poet Luis Vaz de Camoes. The Castle of St. Jorge, standing on a hill along the river, is the city's oldest structure, with origins that predate the Roman Empire.

## Kyoto's 1200th Anniversary



Next year will be Kyoto's 1200th anniversary. Known as the "Heart of Japan" and founded in 794 as Heian-kyo, "The capital of peace," Kyoto has lived through the past twelve centuries, preserving its cultural heritage and maintaining a vital sense of identity in its citizens. Outlined below are just a few of the projects and events planned to mark the occasion and place Kyoto firmly in the 21st century.

### Urban Renaissance Projects:

- 1) A completely new main railway station (underway)  
Kyoto's new main railway station will be a modern complex that will function as a multipurpose terminal directly linked to Osaka's new 24-hour international airport. The station will be carefully designed to re-introduce an atmosphere of traditional Kyoto culture back into the busy downtown city streets.
- 2) Okazaki Park Cultural Facilities (underway)  
The Okazaki Park area has long been an important center of Kyoto culture, the arts, and traditional handicrafts. The facilities in the entire area will undergo a comprehensive renewal, rejuvenating the whole area as a major cultural and artistic zone.

### Environment and Social Welfare:

- 1) Beautification of Kyoto's Rivers and Waterways (underway)  
The banks of the Kamogawa River are to be planted and landscaped into a long floral path, where residents and visitors may rest and relax.

- 2) World Human Rights Research Center (planned)  
This modern facility, responding to the importance of modern welfare problems and in full support of the world's human rights declaration, is dedicated to building a better society and to the comprehensive improvement of social welfare from an international standpoint.

### Cultural Heritage:

- 1) The Museum of Kyoto (completed)  
This new museum endeavors to introduce the wonders of Kyoto's history and culture in a comprehensive, coherent manner, so that it may be understood and appreciated by one and all.
- 2) Kyoto International Community House (completed)  
This popular facility provides an excellent venue for international exchange between Kyoto residents and overseas visitors and students. It also serves as a useful information center for foreign visitors to Kyoto.

### Major events during the Kyoto 1200th Celebration:

- 1) A Commemorative Celebration on June 6, 1994, in which the people of Kyoto will pay tribute to the city's 1200 years of glorious history and celebrate the city's everlasting vitality.
- 2) A Commemoration Ceremony on November 8, 1994, during which Kyoto, in an appeal for international peace and stability, will announce the Heian Declaration to the world.



For information contact: The Heiankyo 1200th Anniversary Memorial Foundation, Oshikoji, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604, Tel: 81-75-241-1200 Fax: 81-75-255-6299

## WORLD CONFERENCE OF HISTORICAL CITIES ITEMS OF AGREEMENT

### 1. World Conference of Historical Cities

Meeting: Once every 2-3 years.

Host City: Cities that express an interest in holding the Conference will be considered

Invited Cities: Cities that participated in the first Conference shall be invited, along with cities that have special relationships with the host cities. Other cities that express an interest in the Conference shall be considered.

Form of Conference: The World Conference of Historical Cities is a Mayor's Conference. Advice of knowledgeable scholars will be sought, however.

Theme: Discussion of problems peculiar to historical cities.

Expenses: All expenses shall be borne by the host city, except for travel and lodging

expenses. Spontaneous donations, either from the host city or from participating cities, will be welcomed.

### 2. World Conference of Historical Cities Council

Members: Cities that participated in the first World Conference of Historical Cities shall be considered members, while other cities participating in subsequent Conferences shall be eligible for membership.

Meeting: The WHIC Council shall meet as necessary. Time and place shall be determined during the World Conference of Historical Cities.

Topics to be Addressed:

1. Verification and coordination of basic items related to the holding of the World Conference of Historical Cities.
2. Determination of host city.

Expenses: Host city (the city in which the Conference is being held) shall bear all expenses.

### 3. Secretariat

Secretariat: Kyoto City, host of the first World Conference of Historical Cities, shall be in charge of the operation of the Secretariat.

Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Coordination and liaison between historical cities.
2. Collection and distribution of information and data related to historical cities.
3. Examination and research of problems common to historical cities and other cities.

Expenses: Expenses related to the operation of the Secretariat shall be borne by the City of Kyoto.

## World Conference of Historical Cities Council Office

International Relations Office, City of Kyoto, Teramachi-Oike, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604, JapanTel: 81 75 222 3072 Fax: 81 75 222 3055