

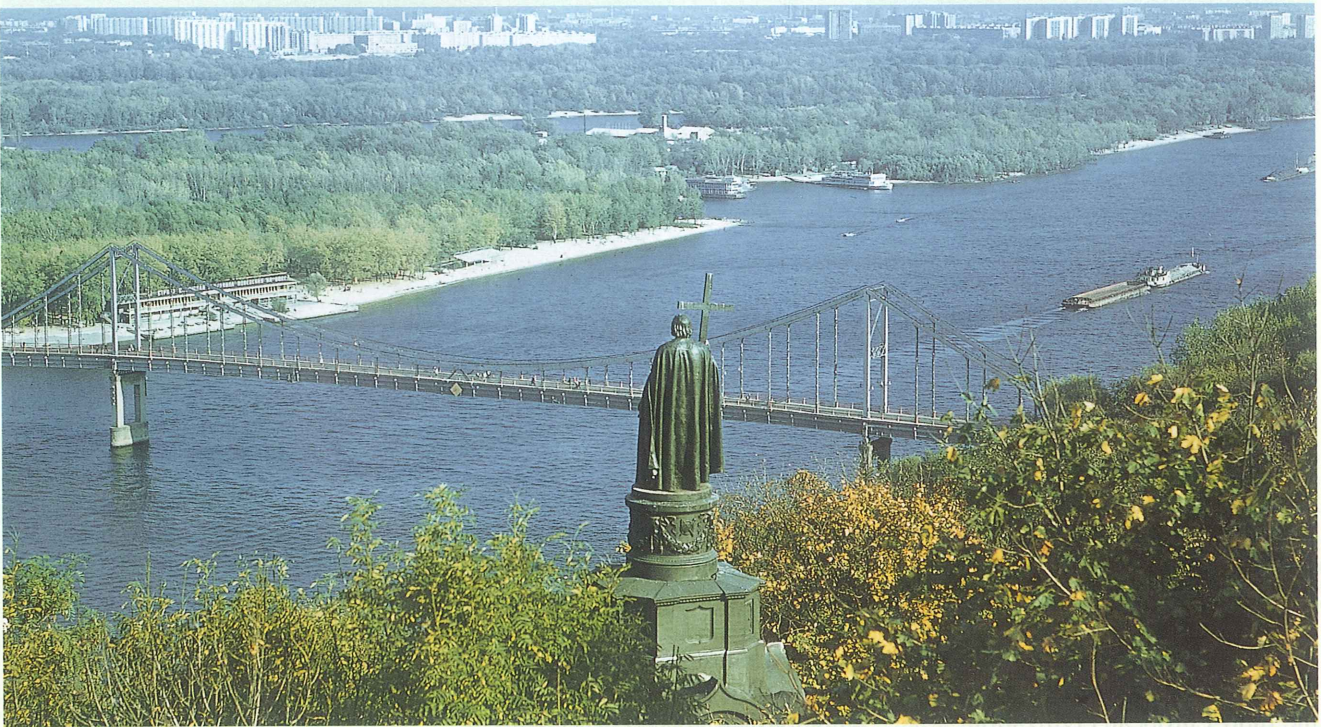
WORLD

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin



HISTORICAL CITIES

NO. 21: November 2000



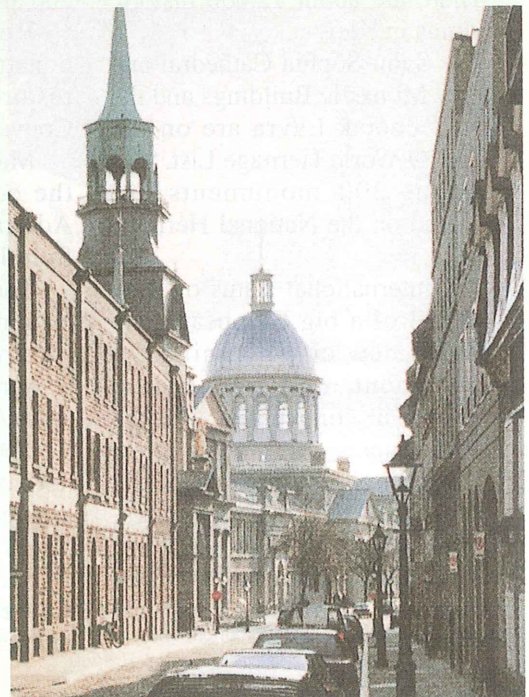
Landscape of Kiev and the River Dnepr

Reports from Member Cities

The 7th World Conference of Historical Cities

Interview with Mayor of Nara

Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours Chapel, the oldest chapel in Montreal and Bonsecours Market, a symbol of Montreal's heyday and the city's main agricultural marketplace for over a century. It also housed a concert hall and even served as a city hall.



Kiev

Report from Kiev, one of oldest European Capitals



St. Michael Golden Dome Monastery

The architectural and artistic complex, founded in 1108. It was second largest church in the medieval Kiev. In 1934 - 1936 St. Michael Golden Dome Monastery and other buildings of the monastery were blown up. Works on reconstruction of this outstanding architectural ensemble have been carried out since 1996 at the cost of Kiev City State Administration.

Kiev as the capital of Ukraine is one of the oldest cultural centers of the Indo-European civilization.

Kiev has adopted a unique city planning to harmonize architectural heritages with natural landscape and modern buildings.

There are about 12,000 historic buildings in Kiev.

The Saint Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings and the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra are on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

About 300 monuments are registered on the National Heritage List.

The international status of Kiev as capital of a big European state demands new city planning for development and regulation, especially in connection with the historic center.

This concerns first of all the repairs and restoration works, revival of the outstanding architectural heritage and monuments of national cultural heritage.

The monument protection and restoration activity in Kiev is accomplished in accordance with the principles and criteria of "the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" adopted in 1964 and amended in 1994.

Religious and public constructions in Kiev have been restored in the framework of the Convention.

Many buildings were restored at the cost of the Kiev City State Administration during the period from July 1996 to May 2000.

The facade and interiors of the National Philharmonics, which was constructed in the late 19th century, were restored with the help of Kiev State Administration.

There are many buildings which have changed their original purposes as a result of restoration works.

St. Michael's Golden dome Cathedral (1108) was the main municipal building dominating the

Upper city, around which the city developed.

It was constructed during the heyday of Kiev and destroyed during the communist regime.

The mosaics of this Cathedral were removed in spring 1935. It was taken apart and blown up on August 14, 1937.

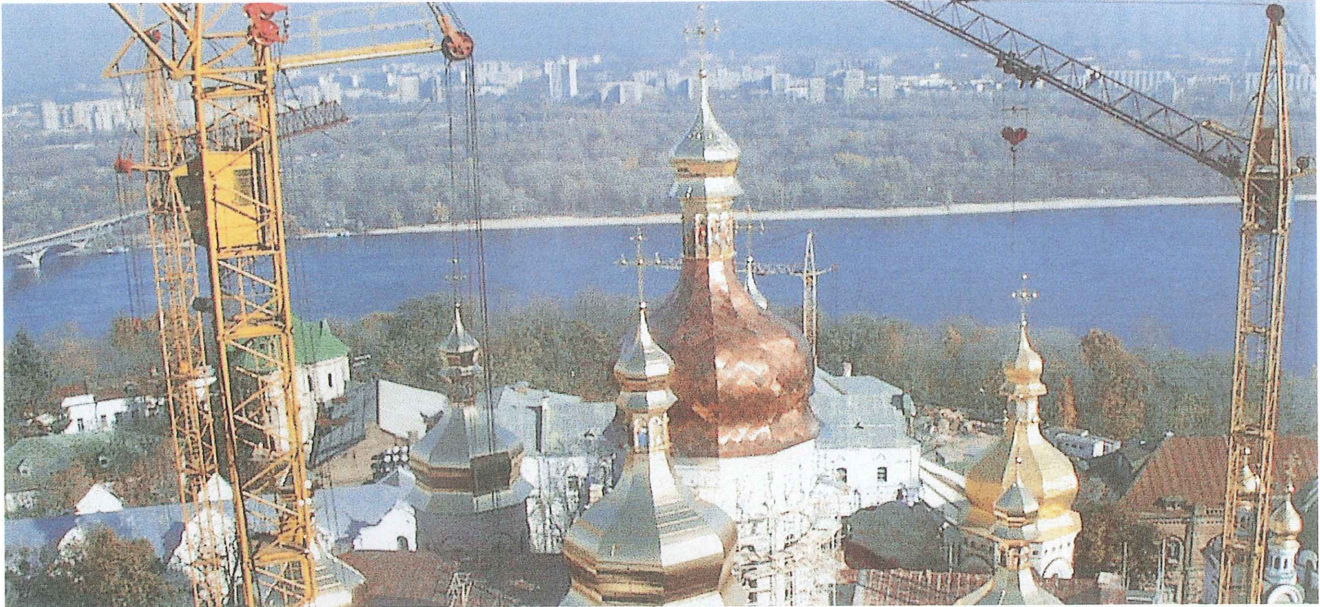
After independence was gained, the President of Ukraine issued an order on reconstruction of outstanding historical monuments and architecture.

The complex of St. Michael's Golden Dome Monastery raised from the ashes like the Phoenix.

Almost all of the architectural complex has been restored. The belfry, the rampart and the cathedral itself have been reconstructed.

The perpetuation of memory of the outstanding figures of old and modern history of Ukraine is aimed at strengthening of independence of Ukraine.

Lately many sculptures have



Pechersk Cathedral

This cathedral constructed in 1073 - 1078 became the first stone building of the monastery. In July, 1941 the Cathedral was blown up. Works on reconstruction of an outstanding architectural ensemble have been carried out since 1998 at the cost of the city and state authorities, and citizens donations.

appeared in parks in Kiev. The city is no longer for a place for parades to be held, but a place for the people to live.

In the course of restoration of the central city, we encounter a difficult problem in harmonizing the historical architecture with modern constructions. However, the Gospel House is a good example of how it can work.

The reconstructed church is

harmoniously united with the old surrounding architecture.

It has only been 9 years since Ukraine became independent - an important turning point in history. In fact we can feel changes in all aspects of daily life.

The capital of the 21st century is currently in the process of being formed and we pass the memory of success in the past and present into the future.

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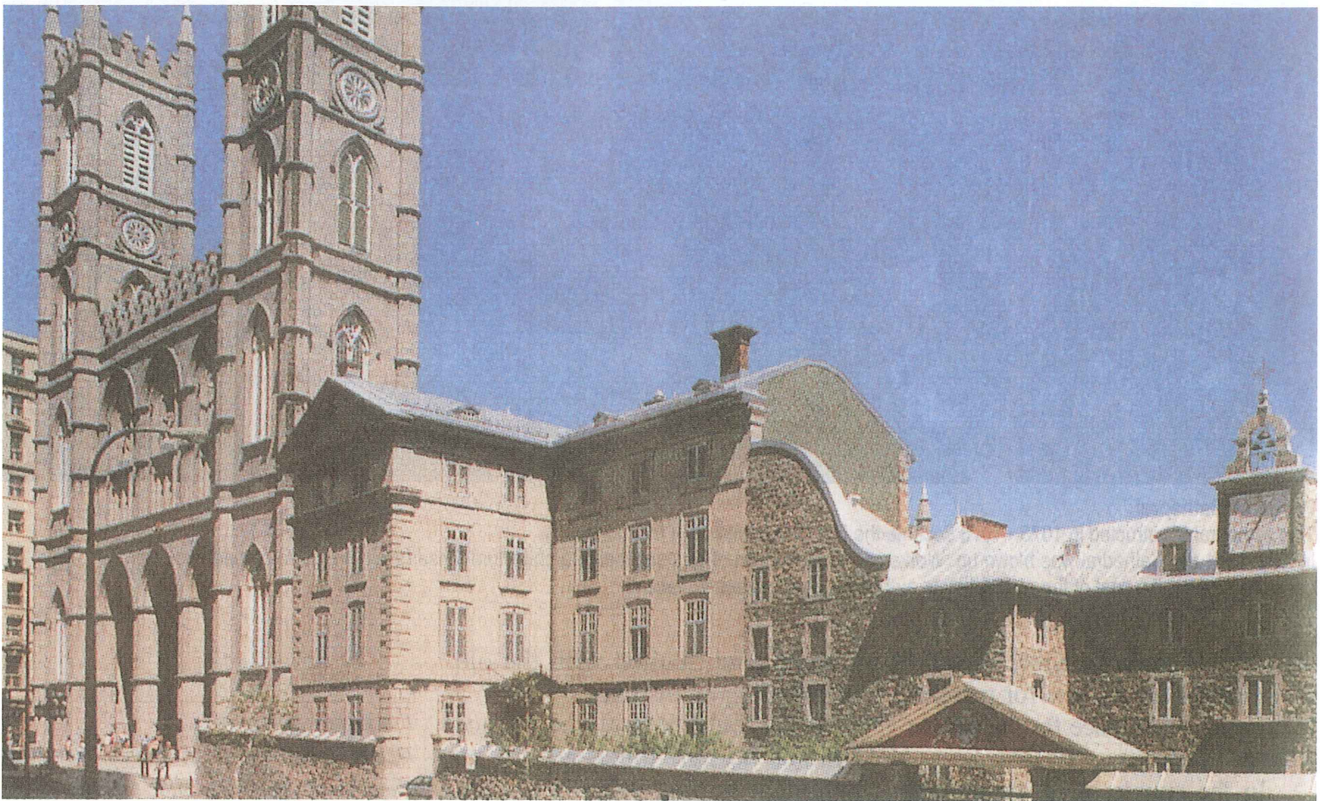


Park Sculpture in honor of an outstanding Ukraine cinema and theater actor, Mykola Yakovchenko

It is situated in Ivan Franko Square. The ceremonial opening of the monument took place on May 27 2000. The monument was created at the cost and by initiative of the local bank with support of city authorities.

Montreal

A Modern City on a human scale



Notre-Dame Basilica

It was opened in 1829, making it the largest religious edifice in North America at the time. Regular Concert enhance the Basilica's important role in Montreal's cultural life.

Montreal in the state of Quebec is the largest city in Canada. Montreal is one of the ten largest urban centers in Northern America. Founded over 350 years ago, Montreal is one of the oldest cities in Canada and yet also appeals as a modern city.

Montreal fulfills a crucial role in the development of its immediate surroundings and in the prosperity of all of Quebec. Whether it involves culture or the economy, demographic or social phenomena, Montreal plays a pivotal role and often sets the trend for the rest of Quebec.

Montreal must accept this role and the responsibilities such stature confers, both with respect to its own residents, as well as to Quebec and beyond.

"A modern city on a human scale." This expression sums up Montreal's essence and goals: to

provide its citizens with an enjoyable and stimulating environment.

The Ville-Marie district is home to one of the largest concentrations of heritage structures in North America. Monuments and buildings of exceptional quality are found all over the District as a testimony to the city's main stages of development.

Heritage protection measures are already in effect in the Ville-Marie District under the Quebec Cultural Properties Act, which allows the provincial government to:

1. Classify cultural property into monument, work of art or site etc. with or without a protection area
2. Recognize cultural property
3. Create historic districts.

In addition, the City acquired similar powers in 1985 under an amendment to the Act and can officially designate heritage buildings and create heritage sites.

The City intends to work more closely with Montreal heritage groups in developing a legal and management framework to reinforce its efforts at heritage protection and improvement.

Protecting areas and buildings of Exceptional and Interesting Heritage Value

City of Montreal protects heritage by;

1. Channeling expansion of the central business district into areas that are mostly underdeveloped,
2. Establishing zoning bylaws so that the entire District must



Saint-Paul street

This is one of Montreal's oldest streets. Here, at the confluence of the city and the Port, warehouse-salesrooms once welcomed customers through their front entrances on Rue Saint-Paul and brought in goods through their back doors on Rue de la Commune.

respect the character of each site.

In the master plan, the city outlines its intent with respect to the buildings and areas to be protected.

It hopes to avoid having to take emergency action to protect buildings once specific projects are under way.

Consequently, the master plan identifies the most important heritage areas in the Ville-Marie District, thereby giving them official public recognition for enhancing and promoting the Ville-Marie District's Heritage.

In addition to the protection of heritage areas and buildings, the City intends to incorporate heritage treasures into the broader context of the Ville-Marie District's

development. As a result, the protection of these archaeological and natural sites will be enhanced and public awareness programs will be designed to make their presences known to residents and visitors.

Protect areas and buildings with exceptional and interesting heritage value

Under an agreement with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, protection for the historic district of Old Montreal will be extended to include the rest of this area, either by enlarging it or by creating a heritage site.

Improve and make the public aware of the Ville-Marie District's built, archaeological and natural heritage

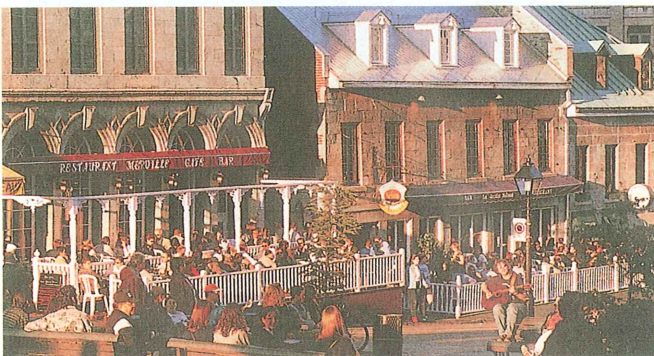
The municipal policy on enhancing and increasing access to architectural heritage is now in preparation. It will include measures for defining and publicizing the notion of heritage.

- Two examples of this policy are;
1. Definition of heritage and places with archaeological value
 2. Distribution of information about Montreal's heritage by various means

*For further information,
International Affairs Office, City of
Montreal*

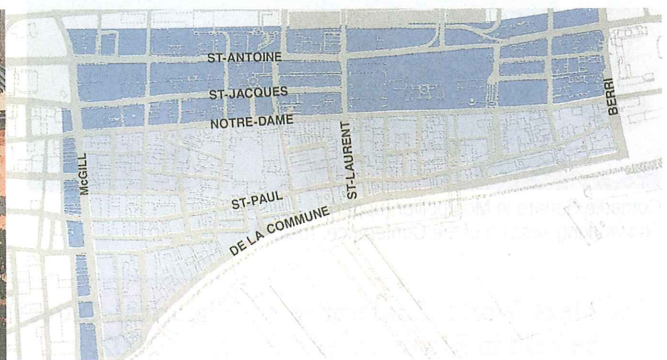
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Place Jacques-Cartier

The square was built here by the city in the first half of the 19th century. This site has served as a meeting place for diverse peoples over the centuries.



Old Montreal Historic District

The protection now given to the Old Montreal historic district will be expanded to cover the entire old city.

- Existing historic district
Proposed expansion

The 7th World Conference of Historical Cities in Montpellier, France from 5 to 8 July, 2000

The meeting of the Board of Directors

The application for the membership of Tainan, Taiwan was examined. It was decided that we would need more time to examine the application and it will be re-examined at the next meeting of Board of Directors in Rio de Janeiro next year.

Kyongju was decided as the host city of the **9th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2004**. Barcelona, Kyongju and Montreal expressed their intention to host future Conferences. The 8th Conference will be held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil in 2002. The host city for the 10th Conference in 2006 will be chosen from among Barcelona and Montreal, (and other candidates if any) at the following meeting of Board of Directors.



Comedie Square in Montpellier (upper)
The working session of the Conference. (below)

The Next World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2002.

We shall bring you further information on this conference at any time in this newsletter.

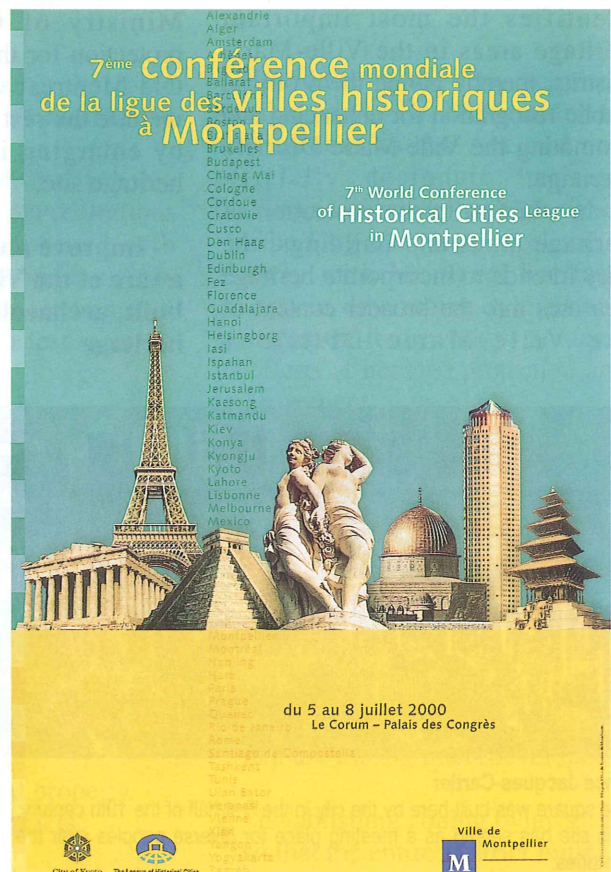
The General Assembly of the League of Historical Cities

The **Principal Officers** were elected due to the expiration of their office term.

Chairperson	Kyoto
Vice Chairpersons	Paris Xian
Directors	Cracow Montpellier Montreal Rio de Janeiro Vienna
Auditor	Kyongju

Amendment of the Covenant on the annual membership fee

It had been decided that the articles on the membership fees of the League in the Covenant would be suspended for 1998 and 1999. The secretariat have not collected membership fees for these 2 fiscal years. It was decided that **the annual membership fee will be 100 US\$ for one member city and it will be collected from the year 2001**. Please take note that the membership fee for 2000 will not be collected.



The Montpellier Declaration

On the occasion of the 7th Conference of

the League of Historical Cities,

the members representing the cities listed below hereby undertake to comply with the following articles:

(First article:)

To define and implement a truly coherent architectural approach with overall urban integration, within the framework of urban development expressing the historical dimension of the city, while remaining open to contemporary creation. This approach demands overall urban regulations (global defining Strategy, protection of sites and the environment, transport and ecomobility) and an urban policy providing an integral and sustainable urban development Strategy.

(Second article:)

To affirm the historical quality of our cities and to respect the cultural and ideological diversity endemic to the history of the city, allowing this diversity to flourish, in keeping both with the sovereign regulations of the city and national legislation; making this diversity a part of the cultural mosaic of the world, rather than neutralising it.

(Third article:)

To strive to ensure that the globalisation generated by the new economy, the emergence of networks and peripheral flows develop in harmony with the importance of the city's historical heritage giving historical cities the opportunity to extend their influence worldwide.

(Fourth article:)

To ensure that the development of tourism, the preservation of the patrimony and the environment take place in the interests of the permanent population, so that the wealth derived from economic activities is equally distributed, in order to enlist the support of the local inhabitants confronted with the presence of tourism.

(Fifth article:)

To report their actions and any difficulties encountered in reaching the objectives defined in article 1 to 4.



The League of Historical Cities List (60 cities from 48 countries)

Accra (Republic of Ghana)
 Alexandria (Arab Republic of Egypt)
 Algiers (Algeria)
 Amsterdam (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
 Athens (Hellenic Republic)
 Baghdad (Iraq)
 Ballarat (Australia)
 Barcelona (Spain)
 Bordeaux (French Republic)
 Boston (United States of America)
 Bratislava (Slovak Republic)
 Brussels (Kingdom of Belgium)
 Budapest (Republic of Hungary)
 Chiang Mai (Kingdom of Thailand)
 Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany)
 Cordoba (Spain)
 Cracow (Republic of Poland)
 Cusco (Republic of Peru)
 Dublin (Ireland)
 Edinburgh (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
 Fez (Kingdom of Morocco)

Florence (Republic of Italy)
 Guadalajara (United Mexican States)
 Hague (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
 Hanoi (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)
 Helsingborg (Sweden)
 Iasi (Romania)
 Isfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)
 Istanbul (Republic of Turkey)
 Jerusalem (State of Israel)
 Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)
 Katmandu (Kingdom of Nepal)
 Kiev (Ukraine)
 Konya (Turkey)
 Kyongju (Republic of Korea)
 Kyoto (Japan)
 Lahore (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
 Lisbon (Portuguese Republic)
 Melbourne (Australia)
 Mexico City (United Mexican States)
 Montreal (Canada)
 Montpellier (France)

Nanjing (People's Republic of China)
 Nara (Japan)
 Paris (French Republic)
 Prague (Czech Republic)
 Quebec (Canada)
 Rio de Janeiro (Federative Republic of Brazil)
 Rome (Republic of Italy)
 Santiago de Compostela (Spain)
 Tashkent (Republic of Uzbekistan)
 Tunis (Republic of Tunisia)
 Ulan Bator (Mongolia)
 Varanasi (India)
 Vienna (Republic of Austria)
 Xian (People's Republic of China)
 Yangon (Myanmar)
 Yogyakarta (Republic of Indonesia)
 Zagreb (Republic of Croatia)
 Zurich (Swiss Confederation)

INTERVIEW

Yasunori Okawa

Mayor of Nara, JAPAN



What was your impression of the 7th Conference of Historical Cities held in Montpellier, France, during this, the commemorative year of 2000 ?

The Conference was a great success. The Mayors of the 51 member cities were able to exchange opinions freely and openly, and even the famous local song of Nara "Nara no Daibutsu-san", which literally means Nara's great statue of Buddha, went over quite well.

While the IT revolution may be rigorously promoted, I feel that communication on a personal level will still be paramount in the 21st century.

You made a presentation in the 4th working session under the theme "Tourism and Historical cities".

Would you please give me a brief summary of your presentation ?

Nara was designated as the Capital of Japan in 710, and rejuvenated as a temple town after the capital was transferred to Kyoto in 794.

During modern times, prosperity has been achieved through the development of specialized local wares.

In terms of administration, I outlined our policies to preserve Nara's valuable 8th century heritage. I spoke of the large octagonal shaped copper lanterns at Nara's Todaiji temple, which have been gradually damaged by acid rain over the past 30 years.

In closing, I reiterated the importance of global measures to combat the greenhouse effect, and suggested the introduction of "park & bus ride" and "park & bike ride" as practical examples.

What role do you think the League of Historical Cities should play, considering each member city deals with the common theme, "Preservation and Development" ?

I understand that each member city is making great efforts to coordinate preservation of historical environments while meeting the demands for modernization.

Given this, I believe that through the collection and dissemination of information on how different member cities are tackling this challenge, and by providing an opportunity to exchange ideas and views, the League can help identify how historical cities might better cultivate an affinity with their citizens and develop a city its citizens are proud of.

The secretariat of the League will soon begin preparations for the next World Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 2002. We sincerely hope for your support and assistance on this occasion. Lastly, would you please give a final message to the members of the League of Historical Cities?

I believe this Conference symbolizes an "Age of Culture" that we are now entering in the 21st century. I declare my full support for the next Conference.

Access to Secretariat.

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