

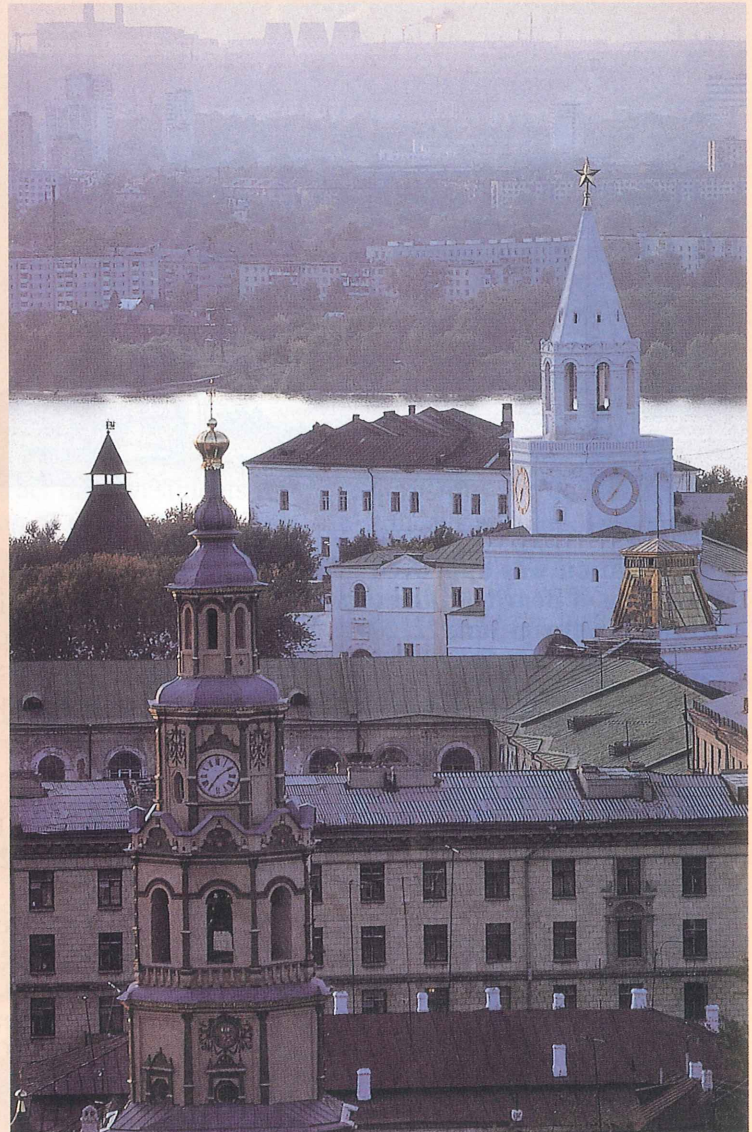


WORLD

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

HISTORICAL CITIES

NO. 24: DECEMBER 2001



The Spasskaya Tower and the bell-tower of the Peter and Paul Cathedral of Kazan

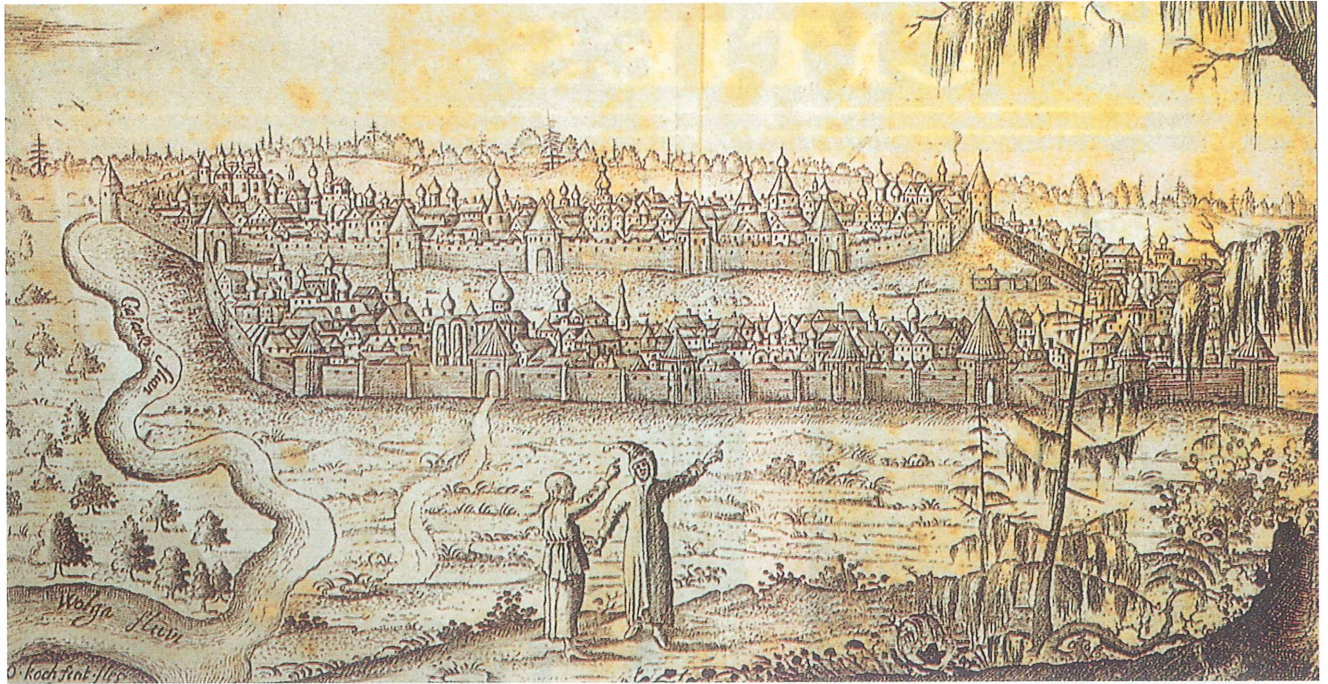
New Membership Kazan

The meeting of the Board of Directors in Rio de Janeiro

Interview: Mayor of Vienna

New Member City

Kazan Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation



Application was approved at the Meeting of Board of Directors in Rio de Janeiro on June 22, 2001.

The city of Kazan is the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, one of the most important economic, scientific and cultural centers as well as one of the most ancient cities in Russian Federation. The population of Kazan is about 1 million.

The city is situated along the Volga River. Kazan has historically been an important transport center. As the center of the country's railway, airway and motorway. Kazan is also a center of developed industries.

Presently, there are 18 state and 12 non-state educational institutions in Kazan where more than 90 thousand students study.

Kazan is a wonderful city where the history and culture of the West and East are closely intertwined and where throughout the centuries people of diverse religious beliefs and nationalities have always lived in harmony and peace.

The Kremlin, a magnificent architecture, has preserved the

characteristics of all centuries.

The Kazan Kremlin is the monument of the world cultural heritage. The uniqueness and its value is acknowledged by this registration on the UNESCO's world heritage list.

Kazan will celebrate its 1000th anniversary in August 2005.

Considering the importance of the forthcoming event, the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, is personally heading the preparations for the 1,000 years anniversary of the Kazan city foundation.

The History of Kazan

Kazan was founded in the year of 1005 as a military fortress and trading point of the Volga Bulgaria State which was the largest medieval state of Eastern Europe.

By the second half of the 16th century, Kazan became one of the most important cities in Eastern Europe.

The city is located between

Europe and Asia where the Silk Road had crossed.

From 1708, Kazan was the center of Kazan province, from 1920 it became the capital of Tatar Autonomous Republic and now it is the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation.

Historical and Cultural Monuments

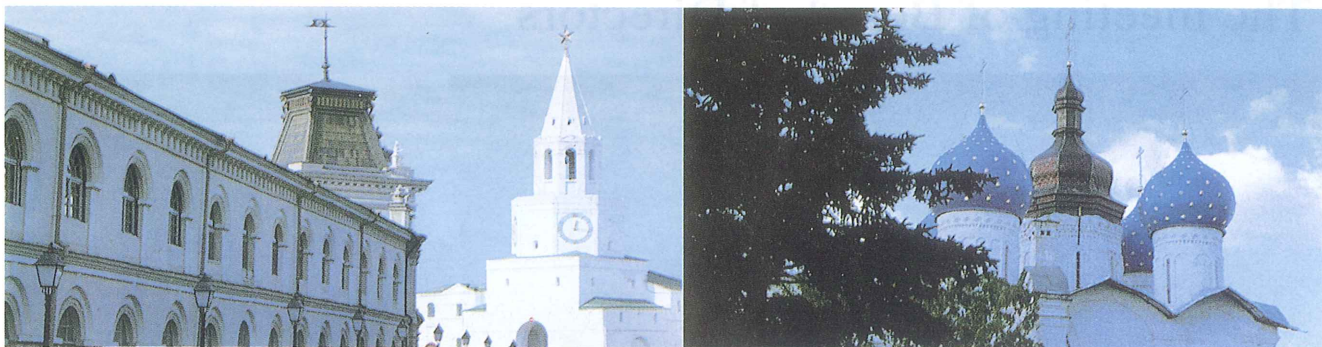
Throughout its history, Kazan has always been known as the center of science, education and culture.

The entire historic center, not just its separate parts, is considered to have architecture which represents every epoch.

The historic center of Kazan constitutes 5% of the total area of the city.

The historic heart of the city - nowadays it is a business, administrative, trade and educational center - has preserved 85% of the general planning in 18th century.

The place and its key monuments demonstrate an example of the synthesis of both, Russian and Tatar



Antiquity

The historic citadel represents an exceptional testimony of the Khanate period and is the only survived Tatar fortress with traces of the original town-planning conception.

Originality

The Kazan kremlin complex represents an exceptional testimony of historical continuity and cultural diversity over a long period of time, resulting

in an important interchange of values generated by the different cultures.

Uniqueness

The site and its key monuments represent an outstanding example of a synthesis of Tatar and Russian influences in architecture, combining different cultures as well as demonstrating the impact of Islam and Christianity.

and Islamic and Christian influence on the architecture which combines different cultures.

The 769 monuments of history and culture of Kazan are officially under state protection.

As far as the monuments' protection is concerned, they are divided into the monuments of Federal importance, of Republic importance, and of local importance.

Legal base

In 1988, the government of the Republic of Tatarstan confirmed the Project for zones for protection of historical and cultural monuments of Kazan.

All buildings are managed under this Project.

To attract the investments for restoration of reserved buildings and for reconstruction of historical regions, measures for simplifying the procedure of getting documents, the contracting, are taken. Privileges in taxation are given to investors.

The building of new house in the historical center must be done in accordance with limitations set for a buildings height and size etc. by the City Planning Charter and the project of zones of protection of historical and cultural monuments of Kazan.

The buildings are controlled by administrative institutes which are responsible for conservation of historical and cultural monuments.

In March 2001, the Federal program for preserving and developing of the historical center of Kazan was implemented.

The monuments and complexes will be protected and tourism infrastructure will be developed under this Program.

This Program is financed by the Federal, Republic and Local governments and investors.

It is expected to attract students and citizens to take part in the preserving of the cultural and architectural heritage of the city. Citizens' participation is also very important in promoting this Project.



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The meeting of Board of Directors



The meeting of the Board of Directors of the League of Historical Cities

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the League of Historical Cities was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 10:00 am on June 22, 2001.

Five of 8 Director Cities, Kyoto (Chairperson), Montpellier, Montreal, Rio de Janeiro, Vienna and Kyongju (Auditor City) were present at this meeting.

Three Director Cities, Paris (Vice Chairperson), Xian (Vice Chairperson), Cracow which were absent from the meeting submitted their Delegation of Powers to the Chairperson.

< New Member City >

The applications for the membership by Kazan in Russian Federation and Tainan in Taiwan was examined. The application by Kazan which has as part of its heritage, the Kremlin of Kazan, which is registered as World Heritage by UNESCO, was approved.

It was decided that we would need more time to examine the application from Tainan and it will be further-examined at the next meeting of Board of Directors next year.

< Budgets and Activities >

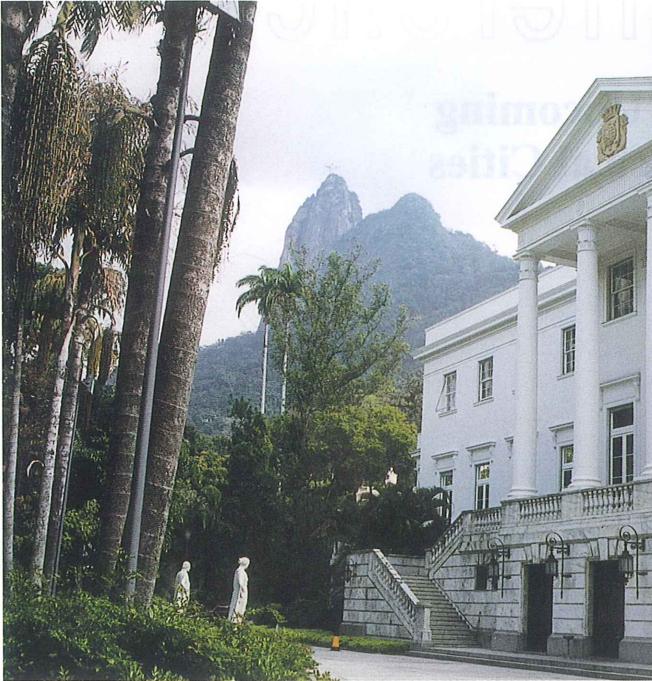
Reports on the League's activities as well as closing accounts for fiscal year 2000 were made and Plans on the League's activities and its budget for the fiscal year 2001 were approved.

< Report on the payment of Membership Fees >

The collection of membership fee was resumed from the fiscal year 2001 after 3 years of suspension. As of November 6, 2001, the following 19 cities of the 61 member cities fulfilled their obligation to pay membership fee.

Barcelona / Budapest / Chiang Mai / Cordoba / Cracow / Hanoi / Helsingborg / Kazan / Kyongju / Kyoto / Lisbon / Montreal / Nanjing / Nara / Paris / Quebec / Vienna / Yangon / Zurich





LEFT : Public Establishments of Rio de Janeiro and the Hill of Corcovado



RIGHT : The main entrance of Public Establishments of Rio de Janeiro

< The 8th World Conference of Historical Cities >

It was decided that the city of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) will host the next 8th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2002 at the General Assembly which was held on the occasion of the 6th World Conference of Historical Cities in Cracow, Poland in May, 1998.

But Rio de Janeiro expressed in the meeting of the Board of Directors that Rio de Janeiro would not host the next Conference due to financial reasons and changes of administrative policies resulting from the Mayoral Election.

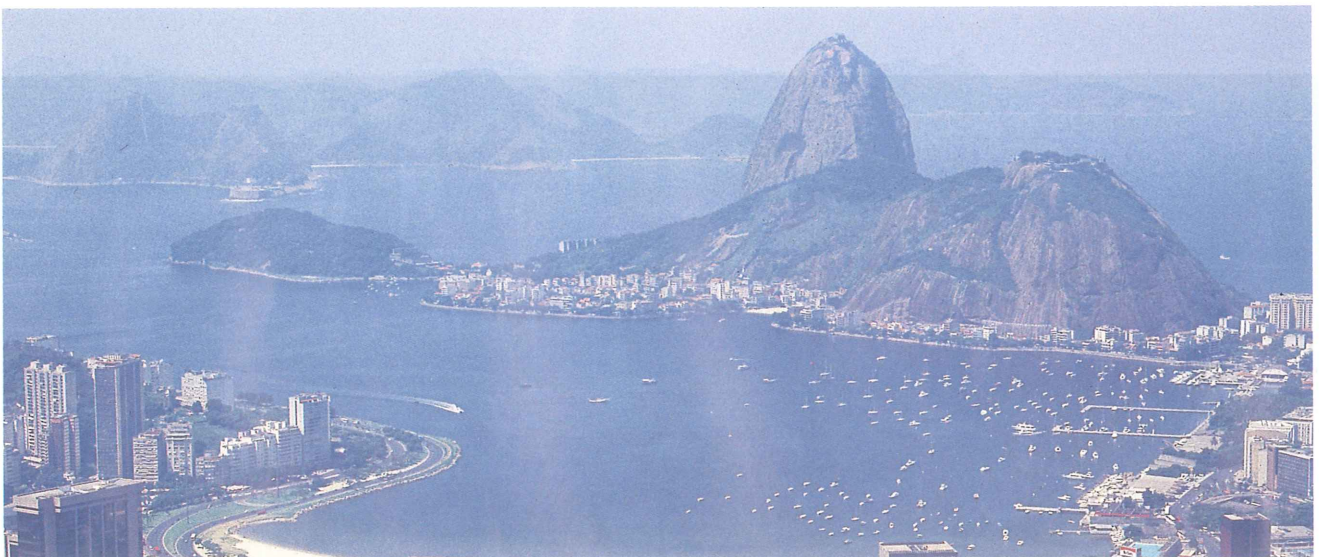
Consequently, the Board of Directors has agreed to postpone the next Conference from 2002 to 2003.

Montreal in Canada has made a proposal that it would like to host the next Conference in 2003. Additional information will be given as soon as this proposal is confirmed.

< The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities >

The city of Kyongju (Republic of Korea) was supposed to host the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2004.

Kyongju agreed to consider to postpone the Conference from 2004 to 2005 due to the postponement of the 8th Conference.



World Conference of

An outline of Previous and Upcoming World Conference of Historical Cities

The 1st Conference

Venue: **Kyoto** (Japan)
Date: Nov. 18 to 20, 1987
Theme: Historical Cities in the 21st Century
Tradition and Creativity
Number of participating cities: 26 (25 countries)

The 2nd Conference

Venue: **Florence** (Republic of Italy)
Date: Jun. 18 to 21, 1988
Theme: Historical Cities for the Future of Mankind
Number of participating cities: 33 (27 countries)

The 3rd Conference

Venue: **Barcelona** (Spain)
Date: Oct. 28 to 31, 1991
Theme: The Memories of and Futures of Cities
Number of participating cities: 40 (23 countries)

The 4th Conference

Venue: **Kyoto** (Japan)
Date: April 25 to 28, 1994
Theme: In Quest of the Wisdom of
Historical Cities
Number of participating cities: 45 (40 countries)

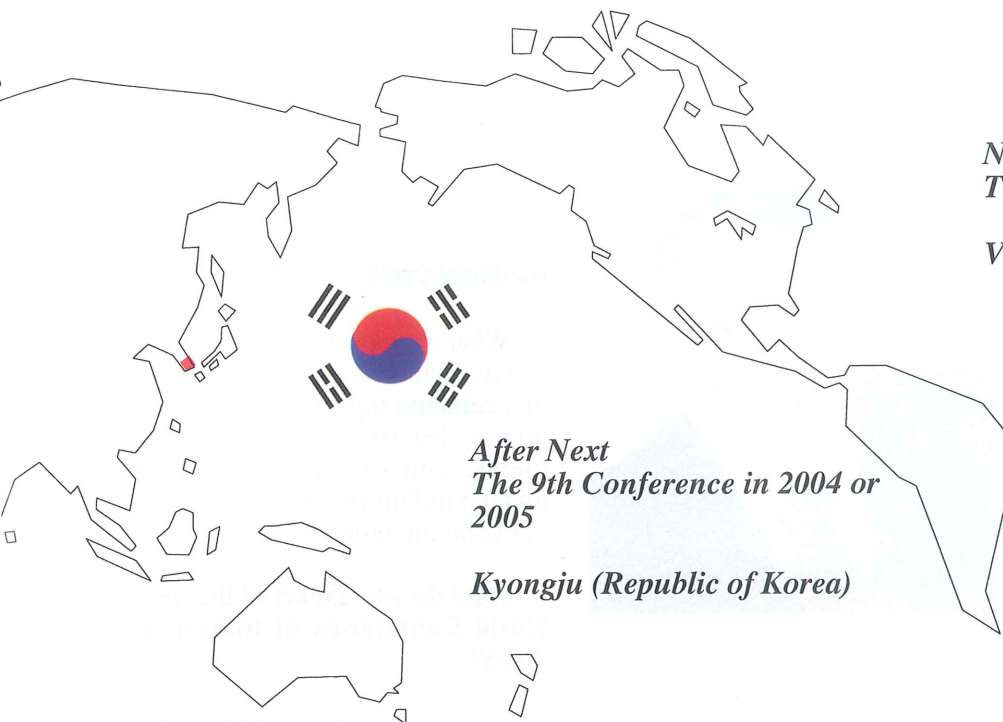
The 5th Conference

Venue: **Xian**
(People's Republic of China)
Date: Sep. 9 to 13, 1996
Theme: Revival of Historical Cities
Number of participating cities:
39 (51 countries)



The 5th World Conference of Historical Cities in Xian, China

Historical Cities



*Next
The 8th Conference in 2003*

Venue : Undecided

*After Next
The 9th Conference in 2004 or
2005*

Kyongju (Republic of Korea)

The 6th Conference

Venue: **Cracow** (Republic of Poland)
Date: May 25 to 28, 1998
Theme: Heritage and Development of
Historical Cities
Number of participating cities: 30
(22 countries / 1 area)

The 7th Conference

Venue: **Montpellier** (French Republic)
Date: July 5 to 8, 2000
Theme: History and Value
Number of participating cities: 53
(24 countries)

Principal Officers

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

The League of Historical Cities List (61 cities from 49 countries)

Accra (Republic of Ghana)	Florence (Republic of Italy)	Montpellier(France)
Alexandria (Arab Republic of Egypt)	Guadalajara (United Mexican States)	Nanjing (People's Republic of China)
Algiers(Algeria)	Hague(Kingdom of the Netherlands)	Nara(Japan)
Amsterdam (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	Hanoi (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)	Paris(French Republic)
Athens (Hellenic Republic)	Helsingborg(Sweden)	Prague (Czech Republic)
Baghdad(Iraq)	Iasi(Romania)	Quebec (Canada)
Ballarat(Australia)	Isfahan (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Rio de Janeiro (Federative Republic of Brazil)
Barcelona (Spain)	Istanbul (Republic of Turkey)	Rome (Republic of Italy)
Bordeaux (French Republic)	Jerusalem (State of Israel)	Santiago de Compostela(Spain)
Boston (United States of America)	Kaesong (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Tashkent (Republic of Uzbekistan)
Bratislava (Slovak Republic)	Katmandu (Kingdom of Nepal)	Tunis (Republic of Tunisia)
Brussels (Kingdom of Belgium)	Kazan (Russian Federation)	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)
Budapest (Republic of Hungary)	Kiev (Ukraine)	Varanasi (India)
Chiang Mai (Kingdom of Thailand)	Konya(Turkey)	Vienna (Republic of Austria)
Cologne (Federal Republic of Germany)	Kyongju (Republic of Korea)	Xian (People's Republic of China)
Cordoba(Spain)	Kyoto (Japan)	Yangon(Myanmar)
Cracow (Republic of Poland)	Lahore (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)	Yogyakarta (Republic of Indonesia)
Cusco (Republic of Peru)	Lisbon (Portuguese Republic)	Zagreb (Republic of Croatia)
Dublin (Ireland)	Melbourne (Australia)	Zurich(Swiss Confederation)
Edinburgh (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Mexico City (United Mexican States)	
Fez (Kingdom of Morocco)	Montreal (Canada)	

INTERVIEW

Michael Haupl

Mayor and Governor of Vienna, Austria / Director City of the League of Historical Cities

Your city has been elected as a Director of the League of Historical Cities. What is your aspiration as a Principal Officer ?

First of all, I feel that it is a great honor for Vienna to be elected as the Directors of the League of Historical Cities.

Vienna presents itself as a historical city and a modern city at the same time, coping well with today's challenges.

For centuries, Vienna was the leading city in Central Europe and this important position boosted building and cultural activities.

This glorious past is reflected very well by today's Vienna.

I would like to draw every member city's attention to that our objectives are not only to exchange views with other member cities but also to pass on our precious experiences concerning preserving the old and promoting the new.

What activity or project is your city engaged in regarding the common theme of the League of Historical Cities ?

It is essential that historical cities should not become museums. The history of a city, reflected in its historical buildings and monuments is a very important factor for people to identify with the place they live in. Hence, the conservation of historical cities is crucial.

At the same time, however, the development of historical cities means that people should be able to feel good in the place they live in, to work in and to visit.

The City of Vienna has created the Vienna Urban Preservation Fund



to preserve and develop our cultural heritage.

The Fund is administered by the Municipal Department for Cultural Affairs. Since 1973 more than 110 protection zones covering approximately 10,000 buildings have been established.

The Fund constitutes the financial background for preserving and renovating the protection zones, which include not only monuments but also anonymous historical structures.

But apart from making financial means available, the Fund also provides technical help with the maintenance and preservation of facades, colour schemes, and revitalization concepts.

Another key element of the Fund's philosophy is not only to conserve historical buildings and areas, but to adapt and develop them so they can be put to use.

What do you expect of the League and of its member cities in their discussion of the common theme of "Conservation and Development of Historical Cities"?

What we expect from the League and its member cities with regard to this common topic can be summed up very briefly: to share different views, and to promote mutual understanding through discussing our common problems.

What do you expect of the next World Conference of Historical Cities?

Now that we have entered the 21st century, we have to come together and discuss the challenges we face. We all live in different parts of the world, we all have different forms of government and administration, and we all have different ways of dealing with problems.

Nevertheless, we have one thing in common: historical cities have played the most important role and have always been the centers of their respective countries over the centuries.

The number of our member cities has reached 61, and we hope that all of them will participate in the conference.

It is now time to deepen our discussions to preserve the building stock and to consider methods of financing and using historical buildings.

Access to Secretariat.

e-mail address: lhcs@city.kyoto.jp

URL address: <http://www.city.kyoto.jp/somu/kokusai/lhcs/>

The League of Historical Cities Secretariat

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