

NANJING CITY
Picturesque Landscapes and Historic Sites

Cover Photo: Ming Dynasty City Wall in Nanjing

- Accra
- Alexandria
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- Budapest
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- Dijon
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- Jerusalem
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- Kyoto
- Lahore
- Lisbon
- Melbourne
- Mexico City
- Montpellier
- Montreal
- Nanjing
- Nara
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- Yangon
- Yogyakarta
- Zagreb
- Zhengzhou
- Zurich

*Invitation to the 9th World Conference
of Historical Cities in Gyeongju*



**WORLD
HISTORICAL
CITIES**

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

No.34: March 2005

Nanjing gathers picturesque landscapes and abundant historic and cultural sites
 by Nanjing Foreign Affairs Office

Ancient Capital of China

Nanjing is the capital city of Jiangsu Province. It is linked to the wide Jianghuai Plain in the north and prosperous Yangtze River Delta in the East. The land area, population, GDP and fiscal revenue account for 0.07%, 0.44%, 1.35% and 1.54% respectively of the whole nation. Under its jurisdiction, it has 11 districts and 2 counties. The city has an area of 6600 square kilometers, of which 493 square kilometers are urbanized area. The total population is 6.4 million.

Famous for its long history and rich culture in China, Nanjing is one of the four ancient capitals of China. As a city, it has a history of over 2,500 years. All together there are 10 dynasties setting the capital city of the nation here. It has a very rich historical and cultural heritage, highlighted by almost 300 key protected historical landmarks at or above the municipal level, including the World Cultural Heritage - Ming Tomb, the tomb of Founding emperor Mr. Zhu, the biggest and best preserved city wall in the world, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, President's Palace of the Republic of China, Chaotian Palace, etc. They have witnessed different time of history.

Culture of Ming Dynasty

The unique relationship between Nanjing and Ming Dynasty is striking point in history. As the capital of Ming dynasty for over 50 years, a circle of Ming Dynasty culture has formed based on the ruin of Ming palace, Ming Tomb mentioned above as well as a series of scenic spots related. A batch of underground Ming relics has been found in Nanjing, which are strikingly splendid and wonderful, which you can find in Nanjing Museum. The excavation of the tombs and nobles about early Ming Dynasty have accurately shown the fine and exquisite material culture, providing more precious cultural relics for people to appreciate. The discovery of the ruins and remains of Ming Palace, glazed building parts of the Great Gratitude Temple, the excavation of the ruins of the Ming tomb, have displayed to us the grandness of the Ming imperial palace and architecture. Also there stands the ancient city wall left from Ming Dynasty of 33.67 km remains, which reflects the grand shape of Ming Dynasty City. It took 21 years by tens of thousands people, with the total 350 million bricks originally.

600th Anniversary of Mr.Zhenghe's Voyage

Mr. Zhenghe in Ming Dynasty, the great navigator famous for seven voyages to West Ocean, has set Nanjing as his start point and



Modern City and Dynasty City Wall

foundation place. The recent found boat-ruins show the unprecedented scale of his navigation. "Zhenghe Culture", the crystallization of Ming Culture, has become a hot topic nowadays. This year is 600th anniversary of Mr. Zhenghe's voyage, which will be a great activity in China and Nanjing.

Cloud Brocade, Orient Treasure

Another cultural treasure in Nanjing is Cloud Brocade. With a history of 1000 years, it represents the highest level waving materials in the ancient silk products. Cloud Brocade developed from the Color Brocade of Song Dynasty, and special for its complicated skill and extraordinary material - golden and silver silk knitted into it. It became one of the most valuable weavings in China for emperors' robe. Designated as the tribute to the Imperial Palace in Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, Cloud Brocade is praised as "Orient Treasure" and unique in China. In the recent held "World Historical and Cultural Cities Expo"-Opening Ceremony, the 21 mayors or representatives in Cloud Brocade blouse have brought a special color and brightness to the conference.(See bulletin No.32 page 7.)

Task and Goal on Historical City

The cultural heritages in Nanjing is not only belong to Nanjing, but to the whole world. They are priceless treasure which should be preserved well by us. Nanjing has paid great attention to this task and goal on world historical and cultural city. Nanjing preserves cultural and historical heritages in an all round way, including tangible and intangible ones, national-level relics as well as ancient trees, folk culture and traditions. Also, Nanjing isolated new and old city district, giving them different functions. The new constructions in old city district are strictly controlled to protect the original appearance. Modern development and companies mainly concentrate on the new district. Meanwhile,



Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum

Nanjing has put efforts to build the scenery belt along Yangtze River and treat the polluted Qinhuai River to reshew the cultural feature of this ancient capital.

Model City for Environment Protection

Nanjing is also a beautiful tourism and garden city. Actually tourism in Nanjing has a very long history. In ancient times, the emperors, generals and officials, scholars and literate, merchants and populace, religious persons and believers took Nanjing as the important tourist destination. Nanjing's geographical situation was described as "a curling dragon and crouching tiger". It is located amid green hills, forests and water. A good blend has been made of the natural resources bestowed by the great nature and the cultural remains and relics passed down from the long Chinese history. With Yangtze River and Qinhuai River running through the city, Purple Mountain and Xuanwu Lake dotted the downtown area and Ming Dynasty City Wall winding through the city, it has a special feature of mountains, rivers, city walls and forests blended in one and the uniqueness of city in the scenery and scenery in the city. With a green space coverage reaching 43.5% and per capita green space of 10 square meters, it ranks first in the country. It has won many awards and honors such as National Garden City, China's Excellent Tourism City, National Cleanest City and Model City for Environment Protection. Now there have been totally 10 great scenic areas which have formed the beautiful tourist sceneries, specially including Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Confucius Temple and Rain Flower Terrace. They are in the first batch of 4A tourist zones evaluated by the state.

Strong Urban Function

Leading in science, technology, education and human resource, Nanjing is an important scientific, technological and educational base in China. It has won "the National Science and Education City Award" three times. As the saying goes, "if you want good education, go to Nanjing". There are 40 universities and

colleges with a total enrollment of over 330,000. Nanjing also has strong scientific, technological and R&D capacity. It has 75 members of Chinese Academy of Science and Academy of Engineering as well as over 400,000 technical professionals.

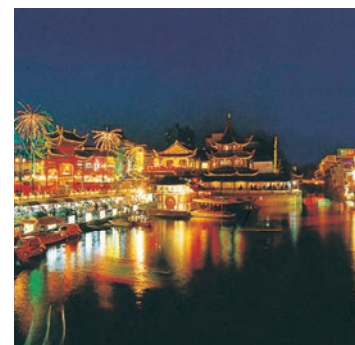
Besides, Nanjing is an open city with a sound industrial base and a high level of opening up. The location is near the coast and on the river. It is an important link between the coastal economic belt and the Yangtze River Valley economic corridor. Since the reform and opening up policy was adopted, it has introduced nearly 8,000 foreign enterprises with a contracted FDI of 17 billion US dollars and in-place investment of 9.4 billion US dollars. 44 out of the Fortune 500 companies set up 73 companies in Nanjing. In 2003, the foreign trade volume reached 14.7 billion US dollars with an export volume of 7.7 billion. There are over 30,000 foreign people working and living here.

Regional Central City

Nanjing is also a regional central city with a strong urban function and outstanding living environment. Nanjing is an important transportation hub in East China. It has all the means of transportation, namely, railway, airway, waterway, highway and pipelines. Nanjing is a concentrated place for commercial and financial services. It is among the top 10 cities in terms of social consumer retail volume. It has the grand regional branch of People's Bank of China as well as over 1,000 banking, other financial institutions and outlets. Hong-Kong Hang Seng Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Belgium United Bank and Japanese Mizuho Bank also have their branches here. Nanjing has a wide economic outreach area with a radius of 100 kilometers. The one hour-metropolitan area has a population of about 20 million.



Jiming Temple



Night view of Confucian Temple



Folk Tradition Show



Whole view of Nanjing

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Next conference in October 18-20, 2005

Invitation to the 9th World conference
of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

Mr. Son O IK, Director General of Cultural Affairs Department, is a responsible person to the upcoming Conference. He will report the recent states.



On behalf of the 300,000 citizens of Gyeongju, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to hold the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in our beloved city.

Gyeongju was the capital of the ancient Silla Dynasty, which was founded in 57 B.C. and flourished for about 1000 years. It abounds in historical sites and many of them were designated as World Heritage Sites. This is the reason Gyeongju is called an outdoor museum. With its rich cultural heritage, Gyeongju attracts 8 million domestic and foreign tourists a year, and has successfully held various international events like "World Culture Expo", thus being acclaimed as a world-renowned city of history, culture and tourism.

Gyeongju has adopted "The Historical Cities:

Today and Tomorrow" as the main theme of the 9th Conference with the sub-theme "Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities." We have chosen these themes to emphasize the need for historical cities all over the world to promote the tourist cultures and to create the new cultures as well. Please visit to the official web site of the 9th Conference for further information.

I am confident that all the member cities of the LHC will participate enthusiastically in the upcoming conference, and that they will all strive to promote the development of the member cities and to foster friendly ties among them, thereby contributing to the further growth of the LHC. We are especially looking forward to the member cities' entry to the Round Table to present the case study of each city about 15 minutes on this coming 19th October.

I particularly hope that there will be active exchanges between all the member cities and Gyeongju. I sincerely hope that the next Conference will become a resounding success and also hope that you will enjoy your stay in Gyeongju. Thank you very much.

*Invitation
from the Vice-Chair
Xian*

*Yang Ming Rui
Planning Dept.*



At the last Board Meeting 2004, four applicant cities, Andong, Dijon, Geneva and Zhengzhou, have joined the big family named the League of Historical Cities. This means that all the member cities have more opportunities to share brilliant history, culture and valuable experiences one another for the future development of the historical cities. The LHC has provided the international conferences for cultural exchanges among historical cities. Through the bridge of the LHC, the cities which served as capitals in the history, present to the world their respective excellent cultures and brilliant histories. The routine work of the LHC contributes to the expansion of the influence of the cultural heritages of historical cities. In this international cultural organization, experts, government officials and relevant personnel of the historical cities are able to discuss how to preserve the historical and cultural heritages by means of modern science and technology. I am really looking forward to seeing you in Gyeongju.

*Invitation
from the Board of Director
Vienna*

*Thomas J. Resch
International Relations Dept.*



I was interested in going to Republic of Korea and at the same time also a bit nervous, because I had just no idea what to expect there. The trip was quite long. The last Board Meeting 2004 was fruitful and I think that we laid a good basis for the 9th Conference.

The Korean folklore ensemble and the excursions to the UNESCO world cultural heritage sites around Gyeongju were most impressive. The warm welcome upon our visit to Andong, the new member city, another UNESCO world cultural heritage sites, are unforgettable. I have to admit that this overall honest friendliness is something which I miss in Europe a bit. Not a single minute did I regret having gone so far.

To conclude, Republic of Korea with its long tradition and rich history is a perfect place for the next conference. Taking into account their preparation which Gyeongju and Andong deal with, I am convinced that the 9th conference would be very successful.

I hope indeed that many cities, especially also from Europe, will follow the invitation.



Dabotap Pagoda
in Bulguksa Temple

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

Theme :

Historical Cities : Today and Tomorrow -
Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities



<http://www.lhc-yeongju.org>

Schedule : 18 - 20 October, 2005

18 October (Tuesday)

Workshop : 9:00-12:00 & 13:00-17:00

Opening ceremony & Reception : 18:00-21:00

19 October (Wednesday)

Round Table : 9:00-13:00 & 15:00-18:00

Board of Director's Meeting : 18:00-19:00

20 October (Thursday)

General Assembly : 11:00-12:00

Closing ceremony : 14:00-18:00

Official Language : English

Simultaneous interpretation is available but each city must bring the interpreter by one's own expense.

Registration Fee : will be announced soon

Shuttle Service :

Available at Daegu Intl. Airport, Busan (Gimhae) Intl. Airport and Ulsan Airport. But no service from Seoul area.

Venue : Bomun Lake Resort



Bomun Lake Resort is an international tourist complex in an area of 8 million square meters around Bomun Lake in the east part of Gyeongju.

There are various facilities in this place, which include the ferry pier, shopping center, golf course, spas, Sonje Art Museum and outdoor performance stage. Taking a walk and cycling on the promenade along the Lake is another attraction of this place.

Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, Chair of the League of Historical Cities, Mayor of Kyoto sent the congratulatory greetings to all the member cities of the League and the world on the occasion that "Kyoto Protocol" was adopted on last 16th of February.



I thank you very much for your tremendous efforts to cooperate in the running of the League's activities.

"Kyoto Protocol", which will decide the future of humanity, was adopted after a wait of seven years. As mayor of a city that has adopted the "Kyoto Protocol", I, together with the people and businesses of Kyoto, have come to be actively involved in the prevention of global warming. I cannot find the words to express my pleasure at this opportunity to send to you all this message upon the adoption of the protocol.

As members of the global community, we are aware of our responsibility to urgently and specifically promote the involvement of all the countries, municipalities in the world, and each and every one of us, to solve global environmental problems, based on the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities".

With the opportunity to welcome this new stage in the prevention of global warming, and to bequeath to the future a global environment of unparalleled blessings and prosperity, I would like to reaffirm our commitment to participate in global warming countermeasures through the mutual cooperation of all the heads of municipalities around the world.

In Kyoto, we have set targets to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses by 10%, and last December, we established the "Kyoto City Global Warming Prevention Ordinance", specifically to target global warming countermeasures.

In future, I believe, it will be necessary to promote involvement whilst improving cooperation not only with your good selves but with the heads of municipalities all around the world in order to achieve these targets.

Now more than ever, and we must take up the challenge of the shared ambition to "protect our planet" through harmony and common spirituality. Through such action, in future we shall be able to further expand the circle to reduce greenhouse gasses.

In conclusion, I hope for your continued health and happiness, and for greater prosperity for your hometowns and cities.

Kyoto



Ballarat

Ballarat commemorated the 150th anniversary of the Eureka Rebellion. Eureka was the birthplace of the Australian spirit, the spirit of fairness and a fair go for all.

On 3rd, December 2004, Australia commemorated and celebrated the only organized civil insurrection in its history, the Battle at the Eureka Stockade in Ballarat.

In the early 1850s, the lure of gold was a magnet drawing people from all over the world to the Victorian Goldfields. Ballarat became the new frontier where many diggers arrived to work their mining claims. This disparate group represented many different age groups, cultural backgrounds and nationalities and was considered to be Australia's first multicultural community.

In 1854, tensions on the Ballarat Goldfields grew to boiling point against a brutal, unjust and corrupt administration. On 30 November 1854 at Ballarat's Bakery Hill, the diggers swore the Eureka Oath: "We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties". They then marched to what was to become the Eureka Stockade where hundreds of



miners, representing 18 nations, took up arms. On 3rd, December 1854, over 300 heavily armed soldiers and police attacked the Stockade. The fighting lasted less than a hour, resulting in the deaths of 30 men.

The Eureka Rebellion was a revolution, it was a struggle for a principle, a stand against injustice and oppression. It was the catalyst for the development of Australia's democracy and a step to liberty and freedom. The concerns which underlay the discontent on the Victorian Goldfields at that time are the themes which still carry potent meanings for today's Australians; issues of human rights, democracy and national identity. And it is these issues that the Eureka Rebellion its continuing historical significance.

For more information about Eureka
<http://www.eurekaballarat.com>



Eureka Center

Photo: ABC Radio in Ballarat

Source: www.abc.net.au/ballarat/eureka150

Isfahanian people, whether they are Zoroastrians, Jewish, Christian or Moslems, are faithful to their religions and live together in peace and friendship.

The history of the city goes back to 3000 years ago and the oldest monuments are about 1500 years old. Isfahan was the capital city of Iran during different periods such as Saljuk Dynasty (10-12C) and Safavid Dynasty(16-18C).

Regarding the historic monuments, arts and architectures, Isfahan is considered as one of the seven most important cities of the world. There are more than 375 registered historic monuments. The famous Maidane Imam Square, the most magnificent plaza in the world, and unique historic monuments were designated as the UNESCO World Heritage Site. Isfahan is the popular tourist destination and the travelers from all over the world enjoy the beautiful tiles, mosaics of the world. More than 70 travel agencies with hundred of trained guide welcome tourists. On the both sides of the river, there are public parks, which are about 18 Km long. The city by night shows a different beauty. Many



historic monuments, old bridges and parks are illuminated. Visitors can never forget such a dreamlike city.

Regarding the industry, agriculture and handicrafts, the city attains self-sufficient. Various handicrafts are produced and about 100,000 persons are working for their production. Every year more than 2 millions of domestic tourists purchase a part of these handicrafts. On the other hand, Isfahanian handicrafts are exported to many countries.

Regarding the education, some of the most outstanding universities of Iran are located and about 100,000 students study here. Isfahan is in need of thousands of masters of fine arts now. The University of Fine Arts is a unique center which trains young people as the experts for the restoration and preservation of monuments. For many centuries, the city has been the center of theological schools. Theological schools are not only magnificent historic monuments, but also have trained and educated the prominent clergies. Isfahanian people whether they are Zoroastrians, Jewish, Christian or Moslems, are faithful to their religions and live together in peace and friendship.

Kyoto gathered information by the questionnaire method from the member cities in reference to the new project for preserving Kyoto, "the city", as national strategy.

In 794 A.D. Kyoto was founded as the capital city of Japan, known then as "Heian-Kyo" which meant the capital of peace. Since then, Kyoto has handed down the fine traditional culture and is known for its scenic beauty. Kyoto is often considered the "spiritual hometown" of the Japanese people. Nonetheless Kyoto city faces a crisis which is slowly losing her identity as a historical city due to the deterioration of cultural treasures and gradual changes in appearance. Kyoto city has come to the conclusion that the

national government should establish a special law for protecting the city herself from growing danger. In this context, Kyoto city is seriously considering to make an official proposal to the national government for support, aiming to preserve "Kyoto city" as national strategy for all the people in the world.

<Questionnaire concerning national support for historical Cities>

1 Do you have a law for the conservation of your cities as a cultural city? • yes • no

2 If yes, please explain the law's principal objective.

<The Hague ; Yes>

There is a national conservation act and a local one. Both use roughly the same principals: 1. Protection of Individual Buildings 2. Protection of Urban Area. 1. After the buildings are listed by special procedure, the buildings can only be altered or demolished with a special permit. If an owner wants to alter his/her listed dwelling, the local government has to weigh his interest against the interest of the values of the building in the transformation process. 2. After an urban area is designated as a protected area, the local council must make an urban plan to protect the important characteristics of the area. Many characteristics are important in the protected urban area which covers 30% of the city ; the urban lay-out, buildings, canals and other waterways, bridges, trees and parks, even the pavement and furniture in the public space. All those things are not individually listed, but by making a very precise and conservative urban plan, the main characteristics are protected. For instance, when an owner wants to demolish his/her not-listed building, he/she will find the characteristics for his/her new building in the urban plan. Those rules are focused on a good 'fit' in the environment. In the most valuable streets, an owner must rebuilt the facade of the building as it was. This means the same effect as if the facade was listed.

<Quebec ; Yes>

There is a law that assures the conservation of the significant historical districts of Quebec City. The law protects only certain parts of the city that are of high historical interest, the fortified area, the old seaport and also three old neighborhoods, within the limits of the city, that were the centers of agricultural community at the beginning of the colony. The law has been decreed by the province of Quebec and is under the authority of the national government of the province. The main objective of the law is to protect the physical characters of those districts, landscape, buildings, traditional building technologies and features, and archeological resources as well. An architectural control is mandatory for all new constructions and for the renovation of old buildings. Financial and technical assistance are given to the owners to help them renovate their buildings and protect their historical features by means of programs. The city has also upgraded the law with its own zoning bylaws to maintain the traditional functions in those districts : housing, institutions, and neighborhood services.

<Vienna ; No>

The preservation and protection of monuments are the tasks of the federal administration in Austria. The national laws apply to the selected monuments, but not the cities. The laws of the Federal Act primarily apply to the monuments. By definition, these are the structures of special historical, artistic or other cultural significance due to which their conservation is considered to be in the public interest. The building code of Vienna forms the legal basis for protecting the ensembles and buildings, which are not the monuments in the sense of the law mentioned above.

<Zagreb ; No>

In answer to the questionnaire, Republic of Croatia has no specific law on conservation of cities as cultural cities. But there is a general law on conservation of cultural monuments.

Historical Cities in the National Strategy



*An extension of the Parliament
The Hague*



*Fortress city in snow
Quebec*



*Modern part with the River Donau
Vienna*



*Renovation of the colored roof
Zagreb*

The Celebrities of the Member cities of the LHC call to act as Lodestars
Deputy Director of INRECON : Mr. Vladimir R. Krogius



Vladimir R. Krogius
Deputy Director on Research
The Institute on Reconstruction of
Historic Towns (INRECON), Moscow

Mr. Vladimir R. Krogius is the head of scientific researches in the INRECON and one of the main authors of the Russian Federal Program. He is also a member of ICOMOS and its Scientific Committee of Historic Towns and Villages, working actively on studies and descriptions of World Heritage Cities.

Federal Program on Restoration of historic town
The history is going fast in historical cities. It was seemingly only yesterday, when Russians firstly participated in the World Conference of Historical Cities, which was the 5th Conference in Xian, People's Republic of China 1996. But now we are dreaming of going to the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea, which will be held from 18th to 20th October this coming fall. Soon after the 5th Conference in Xian, there were chances for us to tell about the beginning of the Russian Federal Program of Historical Settlements Regeneration in the LHC's bulletin, World Historical Cities No.11 issued in July 1997. This revival program has been worked out by our Institute on Reconstruction of Historic Towns (INRECON), in Moscow.
For all these past years, we were busy with implementing this program, trying the way to follow the LHC's principle of the conservation and development in historical cities. In course of process, we even renamed our program "Conservation and Development of Historical Cities' Architecture". The government of Russian Federation approved the last version of the federal program at the end of 2001. The program acts in all historic 478 settlements of this country. There are two interdependent goals in the federal program : the conservation, restoration and enhancement of historic cities' architectural environment in links with the establishing of better condition for historic cities' economic and social functions. All our 478 historical settlements are the targets of the mentioned program and are in right to compete for

the financial support from the federal budget in order to implement the various measures. The competitions for the decision has been carried out.

Kazan's 1000th Anniversary

City of Kazan, which is one of our best and most famous historic cities, was the first from Russian Federation to become the member city of the League of Historical Cities in 2001. And now Kazan has taken the task to be the lodestar for other historical settlements in our country, bringing the invaluable experiences of the League's activities to them. This year, Kazan will celebrate its millennium. Everybody including the Russian professionals in the field of the urban cultural heritage conservation was glad and grateful for the special Message from Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, the Chair of the LHC, Mayor of Kyoto, which was delivered on the occasion of the 8th Conference in Montreal, Canada 2003, for this coming important event.

Expectations for the 9th Conference

Now we are resting our hopes on the next LHC's worldwide event in Gyeongju, Republic of Korea. In the LHC's bulletin No.29 and No.33, Mr. Baek Sang Seung, Mayor of this outstanding city, had told a bit about it and marked very interesting ideas on goals and tasks of the upcoming conference. We are fully agreed with him and waiting for fruitful and professional contacts inside the main conference's theme "Historical Cities : Today and Tomorrow".
From our own side, we would like to know more and discuss the other aspects of this theme with the prominent colleagues, the problems of different types of World Heritage Sites existing in the framework of the historical cities, as more than half of LHC member cities have such sites. The relations between these sites and the whole urban areas and between these sites and people's everyday activities are not too simple and clear sometime.
As a whole, I am sure that the 9th conference in Gyeongju will be the new important step in cooperation among the representatives of the most significant historical cities of the world.

Note:"Settlements" means cities and towns. This term is marked with one word "Gorod" in Russian.



The historical city of Nevjansk located in the Ural region is the one of settlements in our federal program. The famous Russian version of the Leaning Tower has been restored and the earlier destroyed Cathedral is being reconstructed now.

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The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities
October 29 - November 1, 2006

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