



*Preservation of Cultural Heritage
in VIENNA*

Cover Photo: St.Charles' Church, Frescoes in the cupola

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*Invitation to the 9th World Conference
of Historical Cities in Gyeongju, October 2005*



**WORLD
HISTORICAL
CITIES**

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Preservations of Cultural Heritage in Vienna

by Ms Monika Keplinger

Cultural Department of Vienna / Office for Cultural Heritage

Shape and Life of Vienna

Vienna's cultural heritage dates from different periods of history, ranging from Roman remnants to contemporary buildings. Churches, palaces, the numerous town houses ("Bürgerhäuser"), social housing, public parks, the traditions of music and every day life such as the coffee houses are part of the manifold cultural heritage in Vienna. The dominant, still perceivable development phases of the city's fabric, were the Middle Ages, the Baroque period and the "Gründerzeit" (second half of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century). In these times of rapid growth, the appearance of the city underwent profound changes. Together all these aspects, cast in architecture and cultural traditions dating out of different times, form the shape and life of Vienna today.

The following criteria are crucial for preserving historic architecture: the legal framework, documentation, subsidies, and awareness.

Legal Framework

The legal basis for national monuments protection is the "Landmark Preservation Law", an Austrian Federal Law passed in 1923. Apart from outstanding monuments as such, the so-called "local townscape", plays a major role in the conservation policy of Vienna. After all, this aspect greatly influences the cultural identity and quality of life in our city. Most of the individual buildings within a historic part of the city are not placed under monument protection. Nevertheless, they form an ensemble we consider worth conserving.



Portal near Wien river (Wienfluss-Verbauung, 1st and 3rd district)

Architects: Rudolf Kriehammer, Friedrich Ohmann, Joseph Hackhofer, 1893 - 1906, conservation work mainly of the stone surfaces in 2001 - 2004.

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The protection of architectural heritage was laid down in the "Vienna Building Code" in 1972. According to the Building Code, areas found to be worth conserving because of their characteristic local townscape are designated as so-called protection zones. 118 protection zones including about 10,000 buildings have been established in Vienna so far. This corresponds to approximately 9% of the city's total buildings. Formative building and regional structures, building substance as well as other particularly formative elements such as natural conditions (e.g. different levels of the terrain) or gardens have to be taken into account. New protection zones are to be adopted by the Vienna City Council and are then integrated into the "Land Use Designation and Building Plan".

Documentation

Documentation of the building substance forms the basis for the care of monuments and protection zones. It is the fundamental for protection work.

In Vienna, a basic examination of all historic sites (approximately 60,000 objects) has been undertaken by the Municipality of Vienna since 1994. All the existing protection zones have already been examined and reclassified by teams of art historians, architects, conservators and town planners. One result of the examination and inventory was the creation of a cultural heritage database. During the field examination, the high quality of historic areas was verified, especially of the city center and the districts close to it. Also the quarters of the outer districts built in the late nineteenth century, the so called "Gründerzeit" period, were confirmed to be



Russian orthodox cathedral St. Nikolaus (3rd district)

Architect Grigorij Ivanovitch Kolov from St. Petersburg, built between 1893 and 1899 as church for the Russian embassy with support of Tsar Alexander III; restoration works on the architectural surfaces out of multicolored bricks and glazed tiles started in 2002.



View of Neugebäude Palace
Copyright; Wehdorn Architekten

an interesting urban fabric and architectural quality. The profound recording and analyzing of the objects allow for a precise definition of protection measures. The inventory also includes descriptions of the buildings from specialized publications as well as other sources. Although the basic process of object inventory is nearly completed, new facts are permanently added to the database.

Subsidies

The City of Vienna is aware of the fact that the regulations of the protection zones might cause financial burdens to the building owners of those quarters, which is why it decided to constitute a fund for subsidizing conservation work: in 1972 - the year in which the first protection zones were introduced - the "Vienna Urban Preservation Fund" was created. Its subsidies usually cover the costs of restoration work such as careful cleaning of architectural surfaces, use of historical materials and working techniques, reconstruction of historical windows constructions, i.e. the costs for work beyond common maintenance. Normally the owner of the object can submit an application for a grant. The primary goal is the preservation of historic ensembles with architecture typical of its time.

In 1984, the "Vienna Land Procurement and Urban Renewal Fund" was established. It provides land for social housing and develops projects for urban renewal, especially to support the quality improvement of apartments in historic residential buildings such as the installation of bathrooms. Thanks to these improvements, the tenants can live in historic buildings but with state of the art



Former Palais Damian (8th district)

Built for Karl August from Damian in 1700, enlarged by the master builder Matthias Gerl in 1774, now used as office building for the association of disabled persons; conservation work on the architectural decoration of stone and plaster was carried out from 2001 to 2002.

living comfort. They therefore stay in the house and keep the historic buildings and neighborhoods alive. The possibility of financial support is a very important key for successful urban preservation.

Awareness

In Vienna, there is a broad public consensus for conserving and protecting historic monuments and sites. Studies prove that Vienna's historic architecture is a main tourist attraction, but the residents also consider the cultural heritage to be very important for the quality of life in the city.

In addition to that general awareness, the nomination of the Baroque castle and park of Schönbrunn (1996) and the historic city center (2001) as UNESCO world heritage sites helped to draw attention to cultural heritage. Especially the nomination of the historic centre supported the idea of ensemble preservation.

In order to preserve the architectural quality both of the past or the present, people need to be able to perceive it. Therefore public discussions, as held in Vienna concerning contemporary architecture in the neighborhood of the historic centre, are an important medium for generating interest and understanding for cultural heritage.

The reference pictures are the examples of preservation projects, subsidized by the "Vienna Urban Preservation Fund".

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Neugebäude palace (11th district)

Built as a hunting seat and pleasure palace for the emperor Maximilian II from 1567 onwards; the building combined with huge park and garden areas was never completed; since 2001 basic maintenance work.

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St. Charles' church (Karlskirche, 4th district)

Architect: Johann Bernhard and Joseph Emanuel Fischer from Erlach 1714 - 1739; painter of the frescoes in the cupola: Johann Michael Rottmayr 1725 - 1730, after restoration of the architecture in the last years, conservation work on the frescoes will be completed by the end of 2005.



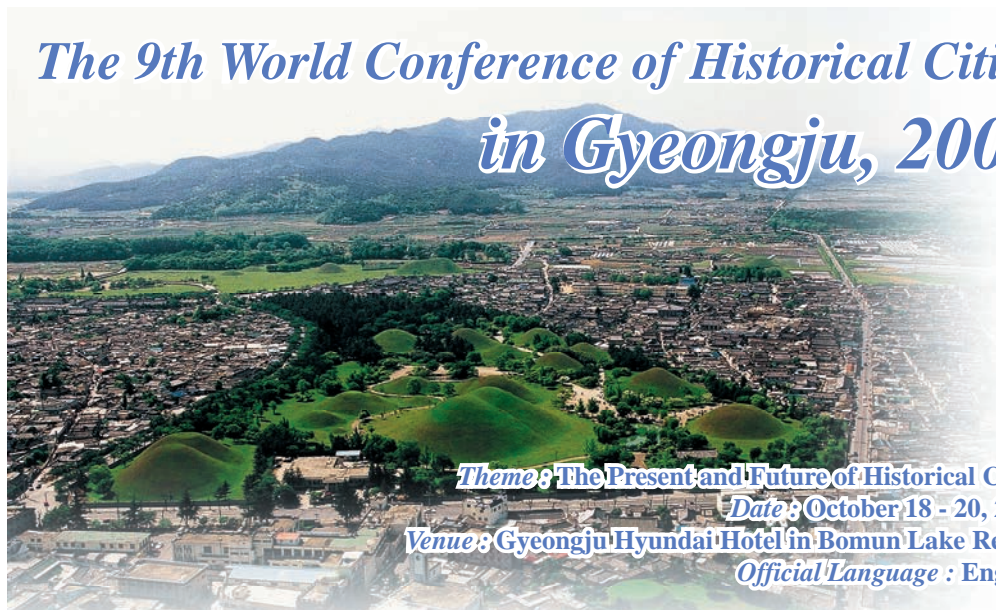
Public summer bath "Gänsehäufel" at the Danube river (22nd district)

Architects: Max Fellerer and Eugen Wörle 1948 - 1950, renovation and restoration works 2000 - 2004, special attention was paid to the appearance of the cast concrete surfaces.

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The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju, 2005



Theme : The Present and Future of Historical Cities

Date : October 18 - 20, 2005

Venue : Gyeongju Hyundai Hotel in Bomun Lake Resort

Official Language : English

<Declaration of the Activities of the League of Historical Cities> Date:20th, Oct.

"10th Anniversary Action of the LHC " was adopted in the Board of Directors' Meeting 2004, summing up the 10 years of contribution as well as paving the way for a prosperous future. Mr.Yorikane Masumoto, Chair of the LHC, will announce the pledge in hopes of world peace in General Assembly on 20th Oct. This will be very significant resolution destined the LHC's future. Please do not forget to see the moment.

<Round Table> Date:19th, Oct. - Time:Part I 9:00-12:00 Part II 14:00-18:00

Topics under the conference theme may range from rationales guiding historical cities in their preservation efforts, including what should be preserved and the extent of these efforts, to correct practices for preserving cultural heritage, and methods for restoring ancient capitals in a manner faithful to their past appearances using information obtained through surveys and excavations. Preserving cultural heritages and handing them down to future generations in state, unaltered or closest possible to their original aspect requires scientific research to establish accurate facts. Traditional cultures, shaped over a long period of history, not only serve as basis to create new cultures for tomorrow, but are sources of cohesion and nourishments for contemporary life.

A judicious coordination of carefully-preserved and restored historical and cultural assets with natural resources can give leverage to the value of historical cities as tourist and cultural cities, as well as provide a fertile soil to nourish new cultures. Preservation of past cultural legacies can make a difference both for the future and the

present. A great civilization of tomorrow stems necessarily from the traditional culture in our stewardship today, and takes on its early shape today, in our present.

Recent years saw historical cities worldwide stepping up their efforts to improve the public's understanding of their nation's history by supporting research and education in history and archeology, and building new museums. Unlike the past, historical artifacts and monuments are increasingly kept at the original sites they were found, and historic parks are created on site instead of relocating the finds.

National prestige in coming decades and centuries will be more and more a function of the cultural stature of a country. It is therefore high time for nations across the world to undertake a comprehensive initiative for the renovation and restoration of cultural heritages. This should be coupled with campaigns to develop innovative preservation strategies and methods for faithful restoration, as well as ways to put restored cultural heritages to new uses and give them new relevance in our contemporary society. Topics under the

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

Coming conference in October 18-20, 2005



Sacred Bell
of King Seondeok



**More detail information about
the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities
Please access to the official web site.**

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

<Pre-Conference Activity;Gyeongju Tour> Date:17th Oct.

Gyeongju was home to the thousand year old Buddhist culture of Silla(57BC-935AD), and center of Confucian culture during the later Joseon dynasty(1392-1910). In scale, quality and the degree of preservation of Confucian heritage, Gyeongju surpasses any area in the country, thereby making it Korea's treasure of Confucian culture.

Yangdong is a beautiful and peaceful Joseon dynasty village full of superb traditional wooden houses and mansions. It has been designated as a preservation area. The village was established in the 15th and 16th centuries and consists of around 150 large and small houses typical of the yang bang class - a largely hereditary class based on scholarship and official position as opposed to wealth.

It was also the birthplace of Sonseo(1433-1484), a scholar-official who was one of the key figures involved in suppressing the revolt against king Sejo in 1467.

Most of the houses here are still inhabited. So you need to observe the usual courtesies when looking around, but larger mansions stand empty and are open to the public.

It would not be an exaggeration to call Yangdong a virtual exhibition hall of rustic architecture, displaying the structure of various and distinctive traditional Korean homes.



**<Pre-Conference Activity>
Gyeongju Tour on 17th Oct.
Yangdong Folk Village**
with hundreds of years of tile-roofed houses and low stone walls

<Heritage trip to Historic Sites> Date:18th Oct.

The theme tour will be an opportunity to better learn about time-honored Gyeongju City. It will also provide various hands-on programs for you to enjoy ensuring many unforgettable experiences. Let's hit the road!



Bulguksa Temple
The painting of internal woodwork and of the eaves of the roofs should be one of the most beautiful work of arts.



Cheomseongdae Observatory
is a scientific structure and every stone used in its construction has its own symbolic meaning.



Anapji Pond in Imhaejeon Site
The wisdom to make a small pond look like a sea is notable at this place.



**<Historic District Night Tour>
Time:21:00-22:00 on 19th Oct.**
Night lighting is installed in some tourist attractions including Anapji garden, Banwolseong castle, Cheomseongdae.

<Special Entertainment by City of Zhengzhou, People's Republic of China>

In October 2004, Zhengzhou joined in the LHC. As a new member city, Zhengzhou will make unremitting efforts for the development of the League. This year, Zhengzhou will send a government delegation to take part in the 9th Conference, together with an artistic group giving a special congratulatory performance. This performance gives prominence to Chinese national style and is a crystallization of Chinese national civilization. It focuses on manifesting the rich cultural accumulation of Zhengzhou - an ancient oriental city, using various artistic forms. Performance will make use of a most famous Chinese traditional folk music "Jasmine" as the theme and consist of four parts:Chinese folk dancing, acrobatics, Shaolin Wushu and female folk music band. China is an ancient country with a vast land and long history in the east of the world, and Zhengzhou is one of the oldest civilized capitals in China with fertile soil for culture. Zhengzhou Choric House sets its foot on the central plain and makes classical performances. The long opera, "Shaolin in the wind", was originated by the Choric House and had caused a great sensation in Beijing, after its first performance there this June. In order to show people of all the nations the characteristic dancing performances of the central plain, the Choric House will select and send its best performers. Zhengzhou Acrobatic Troupe is an excellent group, whose performances having won big prizes at international or state level. The acrobatic performances acted are acclaimed as the acme of perfection. Shaolin, hidden in the high mountains, has a long history of over a thousand years, and Shaolin Wushu is famous in the world. As a wonder in our nation's Wushu communities, Shaolin Wushu is favored and praised highly by the people inside or outside china for its rich content and unique style. Chinese folk music is broad and profound, as well as graceful and elegant, and Chinese girls are skillful with fine images. The combination of the music and the girls will perfectly show the special appealing beauty of the oriental women and oriental art.



**<Post-Conference Activity>
Andong Tour on 21st Oct.**
Andong is like Mencius's home keeping original Confucian culture and playing a mental mainstay.



Acrobatic-Soft Skills



Shaolin Wushu



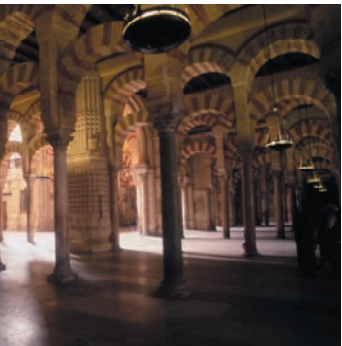
Dancing

Announcement

Web site of the LHC is linked to each member's web site.
<http://www.city.kyoto.jp/somu/kokusai/lhcs>



Cordoba



Cordoba, City of Encounters

From the very beginning of its ancestral history, Cordoba has been visited by people of all the known world. From the first Iberian inhabitants to today, there have been scores of civilizations with philosophers, scientists and poets who have left us the best of their culture. Romans (206 B.C.) built the original city on the most strategic site of the Guadalquivir river. They shipped olive oil, wine and wheat from Cordoba to Rome, and built the first bridge that spanned the river. However, Cordoba saw its greatest glory under the Muslims (711). Cordoba became the capital of Al-Andalus, and was destined to become a center of Moorish art, architecture, philosophy and poetry. The most famous landmark is "The Great Mosque", one of the largest of all Islam. Inside the Mosque's walls and under the magnificent arcades, is revealed a checkered story of Cordoba's past: The Romans built a pagan temple on the site, which was destroyed by the Visigoths (400-711) when they conquered Spain. In its stead, the Goths erected a church for St. Vincent which, in turn, was razed by the victorious Moors, who set to work building the Mosque. It took over 200 years

and more than 1,000 pillars of onyx, marble, granite and jasper to complete. When the Christians seized the city in 1236, they were awed by the beauty of the mosque and decided to build a cathedral utilizing its columns and arches. So, after centuries, Cordoba's history can be seen in this unique monument. Cordoba also plays a pivotal role in the history of Jewish life in the Middle Ages. In the 10th century, it became the seat of Jewish learning, scholarship and culture.

Its vast heritage, vivid present and a future full of projects explain Cordoba's candidacy to be the European Capital of Culture in 2016. Events that take place all around the city at its historical places reinforce this idea: "Cosmopoetica" is a literary meeting of poets from many different countries. (Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Korea, Ireland, Egypt, France, UK, India, etc.) The "Cordoba Guitar Festival" held 25 times, have brought special concerts and master-classes to this city performed by great musicians like John Williams, Santana, B.B. King, Bob Dylan among many others.

Cordoba is truly a place for encounters. A warm open city connecting Europe with Magreb and Mediterranean traditional values of tolerance, respect, culture and friendship.

Kyoto's sensible approach was selected as a 'Best Practice' by the Dubai International Award

The Dubai Municipality, Dubai-United Arab Emirates, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) certified that Kyoto's initiative to encourage the "City Planning of Kyoto in Partnership with Residents, Developers and City Authorities" as a 'Best Practice'.

An independent Technical Advisory Committee made this selection, for the year 2004, for its outstanding contribution towards improving the living environment.

What is a 'Best Practice'?

The Dubai International Award for Best Practices (DIABP) plays a crucial role in the identification of 'Best Practices' from around the world. During the 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004 Award cycles, 2,150 good and best practices have been submitted from 140 countries, and are compiled in the Habitat Best Practices database.

The independent international Technical Advisory Committee received 650 submissions from around the globe in 2004, among which Kyoto's initiative was singled

out as one of the 'Best Practices'.

'Best Practices' are chosen with the purpose of extracting lessons that others can learn from and incorporate into their own work. Policy and legislative methods for scaling up and transferring lessons learned from 'Best Practices' are also brought to the attention of the international community at intergovernmental level dialogues, and at the World Urban Forum.

The 'Best Practices' and Local Leadership Programme, together with its partners also produce casebooks to engage in the sharing of knowledge and expertise, and are often invited to speak at conferences, seminars and training workshops. Kyoto's practice will thus be widely referred to and circulated through printed and electronic media. The Best Practices Programme also has a learning center that features case studies, casebooks, dissertations, reports and other documents derived from the analysis of the database. Kyoto's endeavors are included in the Best Practices web site at: <http://www.bestpractices.org/>

Contact: Dubai International Award
<http://dubai-award.dm.gov.ae/Kyoto's>



Prague Symphony Orchestra signed a memorandum tying sister orchestra relations with the Kyoto Symphony Orchestra

The City of Prague and City of Kyoto have developed friendly relations since 1996. Preceding the 10th anniversary of sister city relationships coming up in 2006, the Prague Symphony Orchestra and Kyoto Symphony Orchestras have decided to tie sister orchestra relations to promote cultural enrichment, particularly through the exchange of music. The signing ceremony was held, together with a joint concert, at the Kyoto Concert Hall on June 19th.

Honorable Mayor Pavel Bem of Prague and Honorable Mayor Yorikane Masumoto of Kyoto signed the memorandum completing sister orchestra and sister hall relations. From here on, the orchestras will print both logos on their leaflets and newsletters to publicize bilateral activities. As well, there will be an active promotion of the exchange of human resources, including the acceptance of Kyoto Symphony Orchestra members wishing to study in Prague, and in turn, conductors and soloists from the Prague

Symphony Orchestra will be invited to perform in Kyoto.

The two orchestras are unique, in that the municipal government is the managing entity. The joint concert of June 19th was the second of two between Prague and Kyoto, the first having been held in October of 1997, on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the sister city relationship. It was organized as a part of an "Autumn '97 Kyoto Music Festival" event. This time around, the Prague Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Thomas Hanus performed "Symphony No.38 in D major K504 Prague" by W.A. Mozart while the Kyoto Symphony Orchestra conducted by Mr. Naoto Otomo replied with "Romeo and Juliet Overture-Fantasy" by Tchaikovsky, among other songs.

Prague Symphony Orchestra signed a sister orchestra



Mr. Pavel Bem,
Mayor of Prague (left)
and
Mr. Yorikane Masumoto,
Mayor of Kyoto (right)

Yangon, Capital of the Union of Myanmar

In 1755, King Alaungpaya (founder of Kon-Boung Dynasty) accomplished his military campaign following his conquest of Dagon. At that time, Dagon was no more than a small village. The King, realizing its strategic significance, accordingly renamed the town "Yangon" meaning "The End of Strife".

In 1851, the British annexation of Yangon resulted in the re-founding the town. Since then the city has been designated as the capital of Myanmar and has come to be

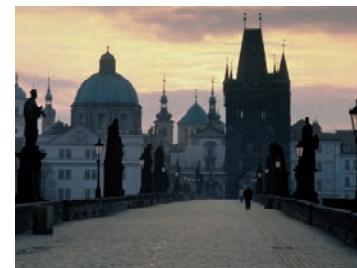
known to the world today.

With Myanmar situated in the tropical zone, Yangon is a city blessed with fertile soil. The year may be divided into 3 distinct seasons - the hot season, rainy season and cool season - and usually enjoys a high annual rainfall.

In Yangon, the period from October to February is the most enjoyable, with the city blooming under the cloudless azure sky, and temperatures pleasantly dry and cool with fresh northerly winds. Yangon has an area of 300 square miles with 33 townships and a population of 6 million.

The city of Yangon is the center of the country's administration and economy, and the city is usually vibrant with commercial activity emanating from the delta areas, known as the 'rice bowl of the country'. This is the area that leads the economic policy of opening up the country to the outside commercial world. Yangon has witnessed the rapid growth and expansion of trade in the private sectors within the last few years.

Yangon, Capital of the Union of Myanmar
The Scene of Yangon: Historical Sule Pagoda and the Beauty of the Developing City



Prague

Yangon



of cities
 Capturing the Knowledge Domains
 Professor of Doshisha University : Mr. Philippe Byosiere



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Philippe Byosiere's research interests are in the areas of strategic leadership, cross-cultural organizational research, group behavior in organizations and organizational behavior. Born in Belgium, he holds a doctorate in organizational psychology from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and lives in Kyoto and Ann Arbor.

This article examines the state of development of the four domains of knowledge, which cities ought to consider as they strive to maintain an accepted level of social development, global adjustment and urban quality of life. Beneath the visible societal and cultural characteristics of a city lay different archetypes, in their own respect related to concepts, constructs and processes in organizational science.

In my quest to analyze the foundations of metropolitan areas, I consider domains of knowledge developed from the organizational sciences, and how those domains relate to competitive advantage.

Typology of knowledge domains applied to cities as organizations

The main focus is whether the typology of knowledge domains can assist cities in developing, maintaining and sustaining a competitive societal advantage. As such, various types of knowledge domains ought to be considered. Some knowledge domains are conventional in nature, others are more innovative. The theoretical foundation of this paper lies in the various organizational knowledge theories that identify and recognize two major types of knowledge: explicit and tacit. Explicit knowledge refers to knowledge that can be translated into formal, systematic language. Tacit knowledge has a personalized quality that makes it hard to formalize, therefore, it is deeply rooted in action and commitment in a very specific context. Several theories of organizational knowledge build on the interaction between tacit and explicit knowledge that occurs at the individual, the group, the organization and the inter-organization level. I

attempt to expand this ontological dimension to cities as organizational entities by identifying the content of each of the specific knowledge domains which inherently carry the important distinction between tacit and explicit knowledge. Four major domains of knowledge identified in organizations are basic knowledge, experiential knowledge, innovative knowledge and emotional knowledge. Basic knowledge consists of general education, discipline specific knowledge, information technology knowledge and macro-economic knowledge. Experiential knowledge is based on people knowledge, organization knowledge and leadership. Emotional/creative knowledge is built on intuition and technical knack. Innovation knowledge represents strategic business knowledge, methods knowledge and problem-solving.

The domains of knowledge have been linked to competitive advantage, either directly or indirectly. The relationship between knowledge domains and competitive advantage is complex.

We hold that this competitive advantage is relevant, not only for corporations, but also for cities as well. By identifying the strengths and weaknesses in each of the knowledge domain subsets, we can identify the competitive strengths and weaknesses as these cities strive to forge ahead and plan for the future.

Knowledge domains and successful urban development

The new formula for urban success in the future will be based on the integration of various components of intellectual capital and knowledge, such as technology, transportation, labor and infrastructure, forming an economy that is very different from that of the 20th century. Cities now must manage the transition from the old economy to the new economy with a focus on the management of knowledge. One way for cities to approach this knowledge management task is to consider a framework for benchmarking and managing the level of intellectual capital and knowledge. It should encompass typical strategic planning activities, such as creating a vision, identifying the core competencies necessary to reach that vision, identifying current core competencies and assessing past, present and future resources. We know from the organizational knowledge literature that development of a competitive advantage requires the development of all four domains of knowledge. This is especially true, however, for innovative knowledge that affects "what" is offered, and experiential knowledge that affects "how" it is offered. Cities are deficient in some key knowledge areas that directly and indirectly impact competitive advantage. To the extent that each city can create knowledge in these specific domains, they have the opportunity to become more competitive, in terms of economic development, sustainability and quality of life. The speed and pace of the development of

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The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

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The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities

October 29 - November 1, 2006

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