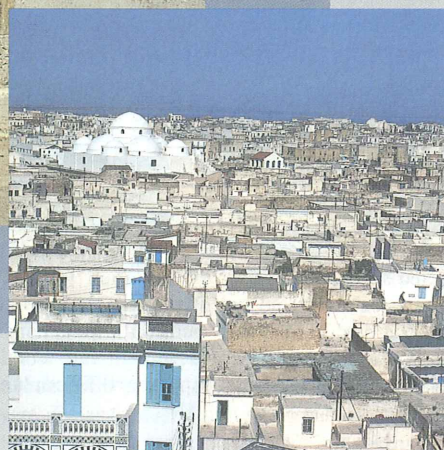


WORLD

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

HISTORICAL CITIES

NO. 3: APRIL, 1995



Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto

As a result of the 19th session of the UNESCO Intergovernmental World Heritage Committee held in Phuket, Thailand on December 15, 1994, a number of outstanding shrines, temples and castles in Kyoto, Uji and Otsu were added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. Among the 17 locations designated, 11 temples, 2 shrines and 1 castle are located within Kyoto City.

In commemoration of the designation of the following Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, we would like to recall the people who founded Kyoto and express our profound appreciation towards them. It has long been our belief that the recognition and preservation of such assets is of extreme importance. Moreover, we would like to further promote worldwide understanding regarding the importance of:

- 1) Appropriate preservation of world heritage sites.
- 2) Promotion of special projects connected with the preservation of world heritage sites and other cultural assets, and the protection and construction of aesthetic landscapes.
- 3) Implementation of appropriate legal regulations for city planning, scenery, landscape and architecture in order to preserve world heritage sites and other precious cultural assets.
- 4) Promotion of understanding and cooperation by local citizens in connection with the preservation of cultural assets.
- 5) Promotion of international cooperation related to the preservation of world heritage sites.

Kamigamo-jinja Shrine

This shrine was in existence as early as the 7th century, most of its present form dates back to 1628, when an attempt was made to bring it back to its original Heian Period (794-1185) appearance. Two buildings in the complex are National Treasures and 34 other buildings are Important Cultural Properties.

Shimogamo-jinja Shrine

This shrine had taken its present form by the 8th century. Higashi Honden and Nishi Honden, both National Treasures, are typical examples of Nagare-style buildings, like those at Kamigamo-jinja Shrine. There are 31 Important Cultural Properties within in the shrine complex.

To-ji Temple

The eastern of two Imperial temples established in 796, To-ji Temple became an esoteric Buddhist Shingon sect temple in 823. There are 4 National Treasures in the complex.

Kiyomizu-dera Temple

First built as a private temple in 780, Kiyomizu-dera Temple was made an Imperial temple in 805. It burned down and was reconstructed several times over the centuries. Various restoration projects have been carried out at the temple since 1898. The Honden, a National Treasure, is built on a mountainside, and its front half is supported by a structure of tall wooden pillars. Eighteen properties in the complex are Important Cultural Properties.

Daigo-ji Temple

Daigo-ji Temple comprises two precincts. Work began on the upper precinct, on top of Mt. Daigo, in 874, and on the lower, at the foot of the mountain's western slope, in 904. Six of the buildings are National Treasures and 10 others Important Cultural Properties. Sanbo-in garden is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.

Ninna-ji Temple

Ninna-ji was completed in 888 by Emperor Uda, who became a Buddhist priest and took up residence there after his abdication. Until the Meiji restoration (1868) the temple always had an Imperial prince as its resident head priest. The Kondo, which is a National Treasure, is of special importance in that it retains the Imperial palace style of the Momoyama Period (1568-1600). Fourteen of the other buildings are Important Cultural Properties.

Kozan-ji Temple

This temple, founded in 774, was restored in 1206. During the wars between the 12th-16th centuries it was almost completely destroyed; it was rebuilt in 1634. The only surviving 13th century building, a National Treasure, is a residential style building characteristic of the Kamakura Period (1185-1333). The temple's 2 stone pagodas are Important Cultural Properties.

Saiho-ji Temple

Originally founded in 731, this temple was revived as a Zen temple in 1339. The temple was destroyed in the civil war of 1469, but the basic elements of the gardens survived. Overgrown with moss that is carefully maintained, these gardens are recognized as some of the finest garden ruins in Japan. One garden is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty. The 16th century teahouse is an Important Cultural Property.

Tenryu-ji Temple

Tenryu-ji, originally a palace founded in 1225, became a Zen temple in 1339. Its main buildings are arranged on a single axis, with a garden behind. The garden, which was designed by Muso Soseki, is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.

Kinkaku-ji Temple

This temple was originally a country villa of a court aristocrat, which was acquired by Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu after his abdication in 1397. It was converted to a Zen Temple by Muso Soseki after the Shogun's death. The gardens are a Special Place of Scenic Beauty. The Golden Pavilion, built on the edge of a pond and decorated with gold leaf, is a National Treasure.

Ginkaku-ji Temple

This former court villa was converted to a Zen temple after the death of Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa, who built it in 1482. The garden, a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, has existed in its present form, with a central pond surrounded by carefully selected rocks and trees, since 1615. The Ginkaku, a two story pavilion, and another building are National Treasures.

Ryoan-ji Temple

Ryoan-ji Temple, a Zen temple, is world-famous for its mid 15th century stone garden, which is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty. The Hondo (main hall) is an Important Cultural Property.

Hongan-ji Temple

This temple's main building complex was completed in 1633. Six buildings in the complex are National Treasures, another 6 are Important Cultural Properties. The Daisho-in Teien garden is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty.

Nijo-jo Castle

Built in 1603 by Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu to protect the Imperial palace, and to serve as his Kyoto residence, this castle is highly representative of the spirit of the Momoyama Period (1568-1600). Six of the buildings in the complex are National Treasures. The Ninomaru Teien garden is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, and 22 other buildings are Important Cultural Properties.

In addition to the aforementioned Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Byodo-in Temple and Ujigami-jinja Shrine in Uji (Kyoto Prefecture), and Enryaku-ji Temple in Otsu City (Shiga Prefecture) were also designated.

Remembering Kyoto's 1200th Anniversary



In remembrance of Kyoto's 1200th anniversary celebration, held throughout 1994, Kyoto City would like to express its sincere appreciation to the people who participated in the events held during the celebration. Thanks to the cooperation of such people, a number of the main international events — the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, the Kyoto International Half Marathon, etc. — were undertaken and completed with great success. The celebrations surrounding the 1200th anniversary, held under the theme "Tradition and Creativity," ended with an exciting and heart warming finish. Now, Kyoto has embarked on the challenging period which will culminate in its 1300th anniversary in 100 years time.

1200th Anniversary Celebration Event Highlights

March 20th:

Kyoto International Half Marathon
12,000 runners from Japan and around the world participated in this exciting event.

April 25 - 28:

The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities
45 historical cities from 40 countries participated in this conference which gave birth to the League of Historical Cities.

June 6:

Commemorative Celebration Event
A grand celebration by the people of Kyoto, in tribute to Kyoto's 12 glorious centuries of history, celebrating the city's vitality through the ages and centuries to come.

Sept. 22 - Oct. 23:

Heian-kyo Reborn Exhibition
A large 3D replica of Heian-kyo created a realistic visual image of how Kyoto must have

looked in the Heian period (794 - 1185) went on display. Classical performances and rituals were also held in celebration of Kyoto culture.

Sept. 24 - Oct. 2:

Kyoto International Film Festival
As the birthplace of Japanese cinema, Kyoto welcomed film executives and stars from Japan and abroad to this exciting week-long event.

Nov. 6th:

The Kyoto Festival
Various events, including a large parade participated in by 13,000 Kyoto citizens, created a highly festive atmosphere.

Nov. 8:

Commemoration Ceremony and Heiankyo Declaration
On this day, Kyoto announced to the world the Heian Declaration, a worldwide appeal for peace and stability.

The 5th World Conference of Historical Cities

Last year on October 18th, 2 representatives from the office of the World Historical City League in Kyoto visited Xian, China and discussed further details concerning the 5th Conference with Mr. Cai Weihu, Vice Mayor of Xian Municipal Government. In Xian a Conference Organization Committee has already been set up and preparations for the 5th World Historical City Conference are well under way. Future issues of The League of World Historical Cities News Bulletin will continue to feature up-to-date information on the 5th Conference. The 6th Conference will be held in Crakow, the Republic of Poland, some time in 1998.

5th Conference Schedule

Sept. 9, 1996 (Mon): Reception and party
Sept. 10 (Tue): Opening ceremony, performances
Sept. 11 (Wed): Session
Sept. 12 (Thu): Excursion trip to the Terra-Cotta Warriors and Houses Museum, etc., and the opening ceremony for Xian Ancient Culture and Art Festival
Sept. 13 (Fri): League's General Assembly, closing ceremony, farewell party

Participating Cities

All league member cities as well as other cities which will be selected by the City of Xian.

Conference Languages

Chinese and English



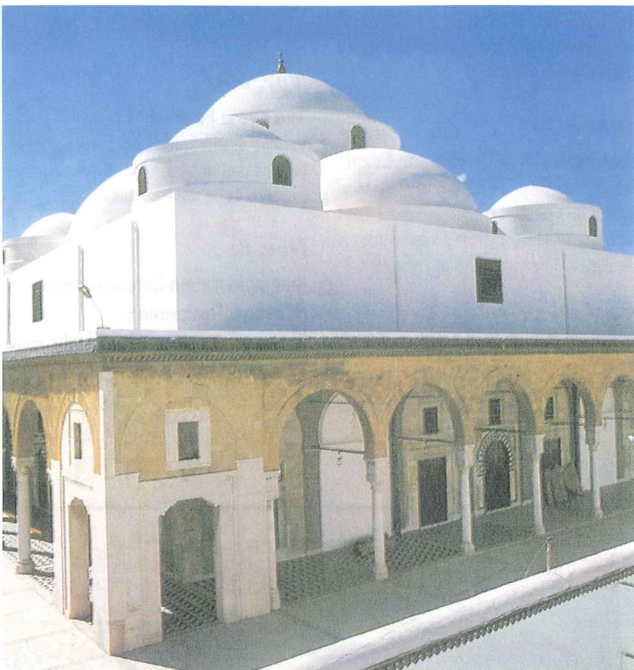
As a result of the Great Hanshin Earthquake on the 17th of January, in which more than 5000 people died and the immediate Kansai area suffered severe damage, several of Kyoto's cultural assets sustained damage. However, in all cases the damage to Kyoto was slight. A number of sympathy letters came to League office from member cities and other locations. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to those who took the time to write to us and express concern for our city. Thank you very much.

From Ancient Neighborhoods to Today

A look at preserving historic

Tunis

Conservation policies for the historic areas of central Tunis have evolved considerably since the first preservation areas of the late 1920s. Since 1967, rehabilitation and renovation of the Médina of Tunis, one of the finest Mediterranean cities, has been the principal concern of a special body, the Association Sauvegarde de la Médina.



The days when architects and politicians considered the médinas, the old cities of Tunisia, as being fit only for demolition are long gone. Today in Tunisia it is clear that the médinas contain the secrets of a vanishing art of living, that the courtyard houses and the simple beauty of a mesjed, a “parish” mosque, are fragile — even though here today, they could all too easily be gone tomorrow.

The movement for conserving old Tunis began in earnest in the late 1960s, when modernist development projects were on the drawing board. Particularly threatening was a major project to continue the principal artery of the 19th century lower city through the Médina to the Kasbah. This was fortunately prevented when intellectuals, historians, architects and local politicians banded together in what was to become the Association Sauvegarde de la Médina de Tunis. Subsequently, architecture and planning offices were created in a restored palace. This new, enthusiastic, multi-disciplinary team received considerable help from UNESCO, which was heavily involved with the conservation of nearby Carthage in the early 1970s.

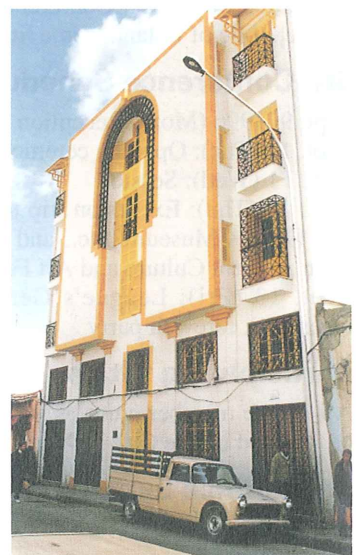
The Médina of Tunis is particularly interesting for the variety of its urban fabric. Surrounding the central Zitouna Mosque, founded late in the 7th century, lies a dense network of

covered souks, which are still very active today. The residential areas are composed of courtyard houses, with the life of each family organized around a central space open to the sky. In particular, the square minarets of the Malekite mosques and the elegant pointed minarets of the Hanefite mosques give the Médina a characteristic silhouette. However, the area’s ramparts have largely disappeared, replaced by apartment buildings in the neo-classical and eclectic styles, and in the Kasbah area by an exquisite set of turn of the century buildings. The Bab Souika area, renewed in the 1980s, contains a number of interesting contributions by contemporary architects.

Unlike many other similar organizations in the Arab world which, despite numerous seminars and reports, have been unable to move into action, the Association Sauvegarde de la Médina de Tunis has saved and restored a number of palaces and residences, mosques and médersas (traditional colleges), as well as contributing actively to two major urban renewal projects in the central quarters of Bab Souika/Halfaouine and the Hafsia.

The riches of Tunisian architecture call for special attention, made problematic by a rising water table and associated damp, speculation in recuperated building materials, and the difficulties of “operating” on buildings in areas difficult to access with machines and vehicles.

Urban conservation activity has not been limited to the Médina alone. The listing of the Art Nouveau municipal theatre, in 1992, marked the beginning of a new awareness of the value of the architecture of the ville basse, essentially composed of early 20th century apartment buildings. In 1994, the Association began a major study which will lead to proposals for the revalorization of this street. Eventually, this may be extended to other aesthetically important areas in the



city center. At the very least, the neo-classical and Art Deco facades will remain and, with cleaning and the removal of the ugliest signs and billboards, the finest areas will recover their original aesthetic unity.

The key to furthering conservation in historic Tunis will of course be the creation of a conservation area based on detailed land use plans. Drawn up under the terms of the 1992 National Heritage Code, this will protect not only the buildings of great historic importance, but also the



accompanying architecture significant for the character of both streets and city. For although there will inevitably be much demolition/reconstruction, the Médina of Tunis must keep its "ordinary architecture." This will entail restoring facades without stereotyping, preserving the remaining traditional trades, and enhancing the local living conditions, notably those of the least privileged groups.

For more information on the Association Sauvegarde de la Médina write to: Mr. M'hamed Ali Bouleymen, Mayor of Tunis, Association de la sauvegarde de la médina, 24, Rue du Tribunal Tunis, Tunisia.

With the theme preservation and development, this section of World Historical Cities is devoted to featuring articles and photos provided by member cities of the League. In the coming issues, features on Lisbon, Alexandria, Melbourne, Tashkent, Zurich, Isfahan and Budapest are planned. If you would like to have your city featured, please submit relevant information and photos to the League of Historical Cities Secretariat.

The League of Historical Cities List

Accra (Republic of Ghana)
 Alexandria (Arab Republic of Egypt)
 Amsterdam (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
 Athens (Hellenic Republic)
 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)
 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)
 Hanoi (Socialist Republic of Viet Nam)
 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)
 Kyongju (Republic of Korea)
 Kyoto (Japan)
 Lahore (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
 Lisbon (Portuguese Republic)
 Melbourne (Australia)
 Mexico City (United Mexican States)
 Montreal (Canada)
 Nanjing (People's Republic of China)
 Paris (French Republic)
 Prague (Czech Republic)
 Quebec (Canada)
 Rio de Janeiro (Federative Republic of Brazil)
 Rome (Republic of Italy)
 Tashkent (Republic of Uzbekistan)
 Tunis (Republic of Tunisia)
 Ulan Bator (Mongolia)
 Varanasi (India)
 Vienna (Republic of Austria)
 Xian (People's Republic of China)
 Yogyakarta (Republic of Indonesia)
 Zagreb (Republic of Croatia)
 Zurich (Swiss Confederation)

League Member Cities Introduction

Melbourne

(Australia)

Mayor: Kevan Gosper
Population: 3,200,000
Area: 1,500 km²

Contact Person: Colin Johnson
Tel: 61 3 658 9855
Fax: 61 3 654 1054



Melbourne is the capital city of the State of Victoria, located in the southeast of the Australian mainland. The city was laid out in 1837 with a complete network of lanes and arcades, which give this city so much of its charm. The city's cable-car system, introduced in 1855, has developed into one of the largest and most modern tram networks in the world.

Melbourne is famous for its Victorian architecture, a legacy of the gold rush in the mid 1800s. The city is also famous for its parks and gardens, with over one quarter of the inner city set aside as parkland. As the most cosmopolitan of Australian cities, Melbourne is regarded as the sporting, cultural and culinary capital of Australia. It is also the corporate headquarters for a majority of the nation's leading companies.

Today, Melbourne remains a beautiful city. In the last ten years, a massive construction program has transformed the Yara river's south bank. This has involved a mixture of residential and business developments, which have been purposely designed to complement the Southbank arts precinct, which houses the Melbourne Concert Hall, the State Theatre, the National Gallery of Victoria and the Australian Ballet complex.

Jerusalem

(State of Israel)

Mayor: Ehud Olmert
Population: 568,000
Area: 123,000 km²

Contact Person: David Cassuto
Tel: 972 2 233 959/235 845
Fax: 972 2 249 430



Jerusalem, the capital of the state of Israel, will celebrate 3,000 years as the capital of the nation and the Jewish faith in 1996. According to tradition, in 996 BC the city was conquered by King David, who declared it the capital of his united kingdom. Throughout its long history, the city has endured numerous upheavals, struggles and rulers. It's unique history, historical monument and archaeological sites, make the city one of the world's most important repositories for western and eastern civilization.

Today, the city is the largest and most populated city in Israel — a fascinating mosaic of different religions and peoples. This mixture, and its extraordinary range of historical relics — synagogues, churches, monasteries, and mosques — make the city a major tourist center. It is also Israel's political, cultural and educational center. Since Jerusalem was entirely united under Israeli sovereignty in 1967, the city has undergone extensive development and expansion. Over the past 28 years, new neighborhoods have been constructed, road systems improved, industrial high-tech regions created, and commercial areas established.

Lahore

(Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

Mayor: Mohammad Aamer Khan
Population: 6,000,000
Area: 1,779 km²

Contact Person: Khushnud Ahmed Qureshe
Tel: 92 42 233 527
Fax: 92 42 7237118



Lahore, Pakistan's second largest city and the capital of the State of Punjab, lies in a plain made fertile by the Ravi River. Historically, Lahore flourished as the center of the Punjab region, holding an important place in the 12th and 13th centuries as the preeminent base of Islamic rule. The Mughal Emperor Akbar made it his capital, and Lahore experienced great prosperity under succeeding Mughal emperors. In the latter part of the 18th century, Lahore came under the rule of the Sikhs, and in the mid-19th century it was occupied and governed by the British. With independence and the partitioning of India in 1947, Lahore became part of the new nation of Pakistan.

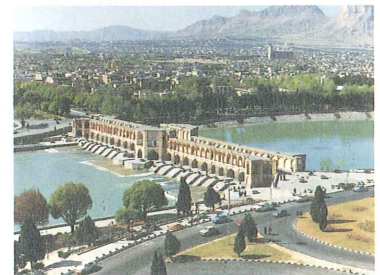
A circular road that marks the position of the Mughal-era castle walls encloses the old city, where mosques and shops along the city's narrow streets continue to retain their ancient appearance. There are many legacies of the Mughal era in the city. The Shalimar Gardens, represent an image of Islamic heaven, while the grand Badshahi Mosque, continues to overwhelm the viewer with its imposing symmetrical beauty. Finally, the Lahore Museum is famous for its collection of Gandhara art.

Isfahan

(Islamic Republic of Iran)

Mayor: Hamid Resa Azimian
Population: 1,200,000
Area: 190 km²

Contact Person: Kamal Sahlabadi
Tel: 98 31 229 118
Fax: 98 31 228 587



The center of the province of the same name, the prosperous city of Isfahan lies on a broad fertile plain in the central plateau of Iran, at an altitude of 1570 meters above sea level. The Zayandehrud River, which flows through the city, is the main source of water for the area.

Isfahan's numerous cultural treasures and historical splendors comprising palaces, mosques, churches, bazaars and beautiful bridges, make it one of the most beautiful in Asia Minor. Millions of tourists, local and foreign, flock to the city every year to admire its many attractions.

Historically, Isfahan dates back to ancient times, however most of its preserved monuments date from the Islamic era when the city was the capital of Iran (7th-17th century) and flourished as a centre of sophisticated culture and government.

Apart from its historical significance, Isfahan is one of the major educational, cultural, industrial centres in Iran. The lifestyle and culture of Isfahan's people is unique, characterized by individuals who are religious, artistic, hospitable, clever and have a good sense of humor.

Dublin

(Ireland)

Mayor: Tomas MacGiolla
 Population: 477,675
 Area: 115 km²
 Contact Person: Francis J. Feely
 Tel: 353 1 679 6111
 Fax: 353 1 679 8159



Dublin is Ireland's capital city, a European capital of infinite variety and interest. By international standards the city is small and compact. The city centre, between Parnell Street and Stephen's Street to the north and south, and Dublin Bay and Phoenix Park to the east and west, can easily be covered on foot. The city as a whole is as sophisticated as any other metropolis, but still remains as intimate as a village and as friendly as a pub.

Medieval, Georgian and modern architecture provide a romantic backdrop to the city's friendly, bustling port area. Dublin is also home to a great literary tradition, including among its native sons George Bernard Shaw, William Butler Yeats, James Joyce and Samuel Beckett, and a contemporary music centre, home to world famous groups such as the Dubliners, Chieftains and U2.

Within half an hour of the city center are mountain walks, sandy beaches, fishing villages and stately homes. Whether your interest is in sports, history, food, literature, art or music, or you just want to have a good time at the theatre, discó, seaside, there is something for everyone in Dublin and its surroundings.

Edinburgh

(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Mayor: Norman Irons
 Population: 439,880
 Area: 260 km²
 Contact Person: B. A. Wilson
 Tel: 44 31 529 4002
 Fax: 44 31 529 7449



Edinburgh, the ancient capital of Scotland, is one of the world's most beautiful cities. Edinburgh Castle, and the city's medieval Old Town, with its streets and vennels (closes) running off the Royal Mile spine, dominate the skyline. The Old Town is clearly the heart of Scotland's early period as a country in its own right. Separated from the Old Town by a valley containing Princes Street Garden is the Georgian New Town, the world's most extensive example of romantic classicism. Stone Victorian and Edwardian suburbs, old village centres overtaken by 19th century expansion, and Old Leith, the port of the city which was an independent town until 1920, all add their distinctive character to the rich vein of Edinburgh's heritage.

In addition to the wealth of its heritage, the city has long been renowned for its educational institutions, and for its cultural activities, particularly its highly successful annual International Festival. The city is also home to many important high-technology and professional firms. In recent years, Edinburgh has become an inspiring example to the European Community, due to the fact that the city center has remained an attractive residential area.

Mexico City

(United Mexican States)

Mayor: Oscar Espinosa Villarreal
 Population: 8,830,000
 Area: 1,503 km²
 Contact Person: Alfonso Durazo Montañó
 Tel: 52 5 521 4992
 Fax: 52 5 512 8882



Capital of the United Mexican States, Mexico City is located in the middle of the country and is literally the nation's political, economic and culture center. Situated in the southwest of the Mexico Valley at an altitude of 2,240 meters above sea level, the city enjoys a relatively warm climate, with an average temperature of 18 degrees centigrade. The name Mexico was given to the city in memory of the Aztec god of war, Mexitli, and the nation's history has revolved around the city since the days of Tenochtitlan, the city founded by the Aztecs in 1325.

Zacola Plaza is in the heart of the city's business area and is surrounded by the 400-year old Cabildo (municipal assembly hall) and most of the country's administrative offices, banks, trading houses, hotels and restaurants. The area around Chapultepec Park is a prominent tourist area, with bullrings and two exceptional museums of anthropology and history.

Mexico City functions as the centre of the nation's economy, and the city plays a leading role in most industries. A total of 16.6% of the economically active population of the country is to be found in this city.

Fez

(Kingdom of Morocco)

Mayor: Ahmed Moufdi
 Population: 610,000
 Area: 2.7 km²
 Contact Person: Najat
 Tel: 212 5 625695
 Fax: 212 5 625887



Fez was established in the 8th century by Idriss I. In the early 9th century, Idriss II made the city the capital of Morocco's longest Islamic dynasty, adding royal palaces, mosques, and a castle wall around the city. For next two centuries, Islamic people from the Iberian Peninsula and Arabs and Jewish from Tunisia took refuge in Fez, and brought the intelligence and skills of their advanced cultures to the city. From the 11th to the 13th century, the city was a religious metropolis of culture and commerce. A significant development in the city was the renovation of Qaraouyne Mosque (founded in 859) by Ali Ben Youseff. He transformed and expanded the mosque such that it could house as many as 20,000 people, and it soon started functioning as the center of the city.

At present, Fez is characterized by the bustling energy of Fez Jedid, new palaces, beautiful government buildings, and ancient castles. Fez's Old Town, Fez el Bali, where the traditional urban lifestyle of Morocco still thrives, is located at the foot of the Atlas mountains. The medina of this town, surrounded by castle walls, is, along with Marrakech, one of Morocco's most popular famous tourist attractions.

Interview with Professor Terry E. MacDougall Director of the Stanford Japan Center



Consulting Professor at Stanford University, Professor MacDougall's exceptional academic background includes graduate work at Yale and Harvard. He has spent much of his career researching Japanese politics. Since 1992, he has been the director of the Stanford Japan Center and the Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies.

WHC: What first brought you to Kyoto in 1963?

TM: Probably more than anything else, it was intellectual curiosity. I majored in European and American history in college. However, on my own I began to look at the rest of the world. Asia, and Japan in particular, began to fascinate me. Soon after, I was blessed with the opportunity to come to Kyoto as a high school teacher at a private school.

WHC: What are the responsibilities of your position at the Stanford Japan Center?

TM: I am the Director of the Center. I am also the director of both of the Center's educational sections. One is the Stanford Center for Technology and Innovation, a pioneering program for undergraduate Stanford science and technology students. The purpose of this program is to introduce Japan to such students as early as possible, so that they feel comfortable interacting with the Japanese, and have some insight into why Japanese do the things they do. This is achieved through courses here, but also by arranging for student internships in Japanese companies. The other educational program is an academic year program for undergraduate liberal arts students called the Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies. This program is open to students who belong to a consortium of 11 prestigious American universities. A visiting professor from one of the consortium schools, myself, and professors from Kyoto University, Doshisha and neighboring universities teach courses at the Center.

WHC: Who does the Center receive assistance from?

TM: In addition to the assistance we get from Stanford and the consortium member universities, we receive assistance from the American embassy, the Japanese government, and the Japan Foundation. Kyoto City was extremely helpful in establishing the center. The Center maintains close contact with the city.

WHC: What do you feel about Kyoto in the 1960s and now?

TM: The image of Kyoto in my mind has always been the mountains that surround it. Nearly everywhere you go you can see these mountains. The temples along the east side of the valley are almost like works of art hanging on the wall of mountains behind them. This is very strong in my mind, and essentially this has not changed. There is no doubt that Kyoto of the 1960s was more attractive than it is now. Kyoto faces the major problem of reconciling its past with its future. The city's countless historical sites — shrines, temples — have been very well maintained and preserved. So much of what has always attracted people to Kyoto is still here. It is a place that still offers, particularly students, a great place to live and study. As a place to study it is second to none in Japan. We introduce Kyoto to our students as a bicycling city. You can bicycle around Kyoto and this is very special. One of the key elements in Kyoto has to do with its many universities. The city's many universities will undoubtedly play a key role in the city's future.

WHC: What are some of your favorite places in Kyoto?

TM: Let me tell you the story of one. The story begins in 1966. I was walking in the woods in the Shugakuin area and came to a shrine where a priest was teaching gagaku, ancient court music, to several students. He stopped the lesson to show me some of the old instruments. This was an incredible experience that I remember very well. I now live in this same area. There is a shrine very close to my house called Saginomori Jinja. When we moved into the area, I said to my wife that the shrine looked very familiar. Later, when we knocked at the door, the priest invited us into his living quarters. Here, we saw many beautiful folding screens painted with gagaku pictures. It turned out that his father was the priest I had met 27 years earlier. Even now the shrine area is very quiet. It is still active in gagaku teaching, which I understand has made a major comeback in recent years. This shrine is very special to me.

WHC: What do you think the direction and potential of this area is in comparison to Tokyo in the coming years?

TM: I think that is going to depend on several things. One, of course, how quickly Kobe can recover from the earthquake. The reconstruction of the port there is an essential factor. The success of the Keihanna Science City area is also extremely important. When you consider some of the political factors involved, I think there is a lot of hope. One is the strong movement towards giving more power to local authorities. This too will be very influential.

The League of Historical Cities Secretariat

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