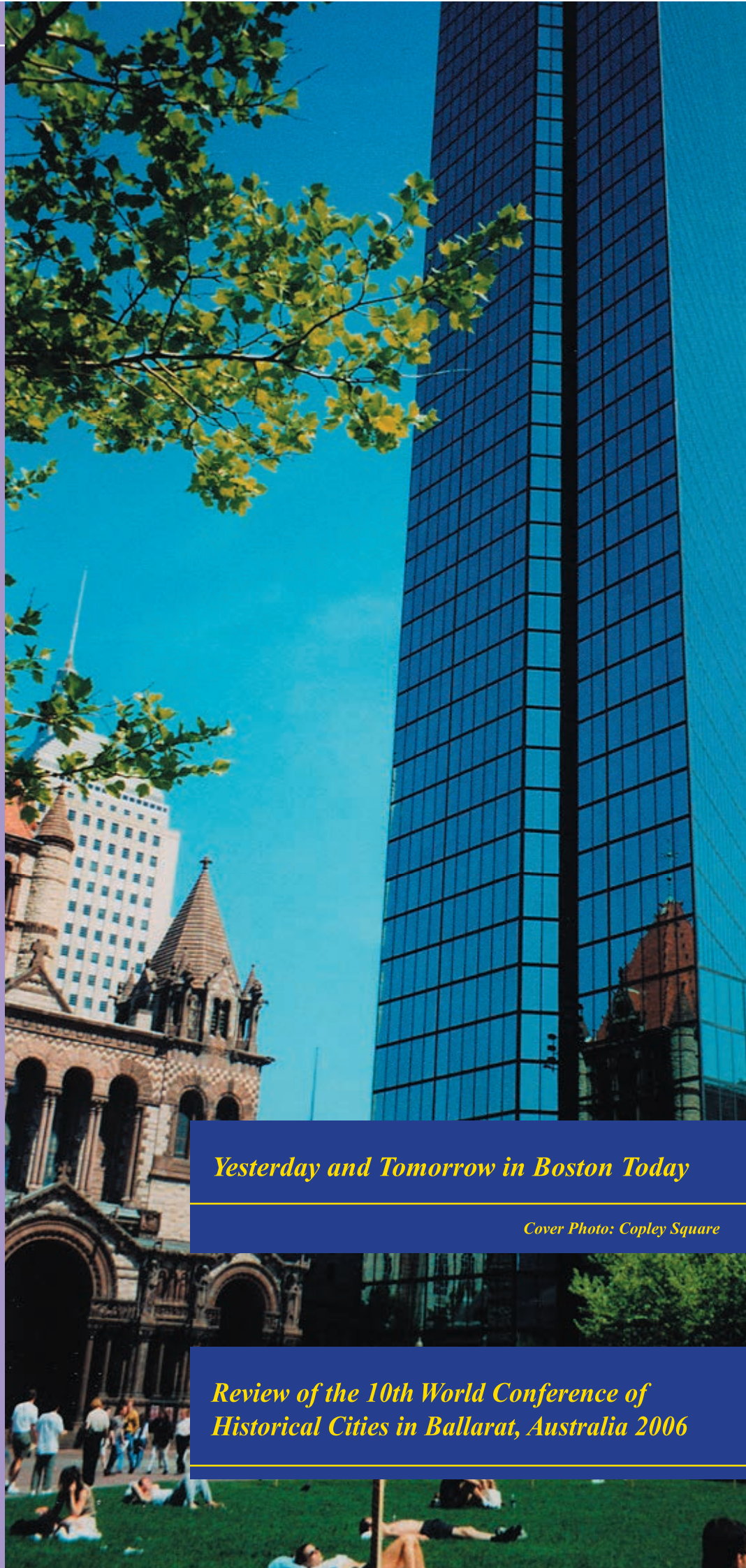


WORLD HISTORICAL CITIES

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin No.41: December 2006

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Zhengzhou
Zurich



Yesterday and Tomorrow in Boston Today

Cover Photo: Copley Square

*Review of the 10th World Conference of
Historical Cities in Ballarat, Australia 2006*

Yesterday and Tomorrow in Boston Today

by Mr. Dave McLaughlin
Boston Redevelopment Authority / City of Boston

Taking Shape as the City Grew

Established in 1630, Boston is one of the United States' oldest cities. Residents and visitors live, work and play in an environment rich in history that dates back to America's first settlers and to the events that engendered the American Revolution. Over the centuries, the city's streets, its downtown districts, and its residential neighborhoods have evolved organically, taking shape as the city grew.

Historically, Boston's growth involved filling in portions of its harbor to create land mass. Even with these gains, however, Boston is a small city in terms of its surface area - only 47 square miles. Boston's small surface area is central to the experience that the city offers. Visitors and workers can walk among principal destinations, and for many people this includes their homes or hotels and their workplaces. This brings activity and a sense of energy to Boston's public spaces.

Development of Air Rights

Whereas in the past Bostonians filled in parts of the harbor to create land out of water, today we are creating land out of air, actively planning for the development of air rights over highways and rail lines to create new housing, hotels, office and commercial space, and public parks.

This kind of creative problem solving is not new for Boston. In fact, a significant thread of Boston's history is its longtime leadership as a birthplace of innovation - political, social, scientific, and commercial. Here is where democratic ideals were put into action, with The Boston Tea Party and "the shot heard round the world," which began the first battle of the American Revolution. Boston is home to America's first public school and first public library. We published the first American novel. We invented the telephone, the typewriter, and the sewing machine. We pioneered the use of anesthesia, we built the first American subway, and we engineered the first transatlantic radio broadcast. Bostonians invented the first computer, introduced the first microwave, and applied the first use of chemotherapy. Our doctors and scientists showed the world that a kidney could be transplanted, and sent the world's first email. More recently, we broke new ground in mapping the human genome and became the first place in America to extend full marriage rights to same-sex couples.

When considering Boston's history, we must



Back-Bay-Skyline

recognize this paradox: this city's history is a tale of remarkable innovation. Thus, history here does not refer just to the past - it is, and always has been, intertwined with the invention of the future.

Old and New

From an urban design perspective, this means that we are constantly working to ensure pleasing transitions of scale, materials, and architecture between the old and the new, creating a narrative experience of time's passage in these juxtapositions. For example, neighborhoods such as Beacon Hill, Back Bay, and the South End, largely comprised of Victorian red brick row houses, stand in close proximity to contemporary office towers and state-of-the-art healthcare facilities. Obviously, with such a small land mass, we see density as both necessary and desirable, and in a city so prone to find new forms of expression, this means that the contemporary will always be introduced in proximity to the historical.

Our population also is a blend of old and new. Boston remains a gateway for immigrants, and 140 languages are spoken in today's Boston. Here, America's newest families live alongside her oldest. Also, about half of Boston residents are under age 35.

Similarly, Boston's economy is non-monolithic. The city is a leader in healthcare, higher education, and the life sciences. Our finance community is a leader in global asset management. And our creative economy - advertisers, artists, designers, musicians, etc. - is robust and varied.



South Boston Waterfront

Boston's Success

Boston's success owes much to the strong leadership of Mayor Thomas M. Menino, and particularly his commitment to cultivating partnerships that can revitalize landmark buildings, keeping history alive. Recent achievements include the restoration of The Opera House, a gorgeously detailed 1928 Beaux Arts theater at one time owned by former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, father of President John F. Kennedy. Through a partnership with media conglomerate Clear Channel, The Opera House was precisely and lovingly restored at a cost of more than \$30 million.

We find that success begets success. Next door to The Opera House, Emerson College is now restoring another historic theater, The Paramount, increasing local excitement about not only our historical buildings but also the range and quality of performance that is available to residents and visitors.

Not fifty meters from these two grand theaters stands a modern glass building with condominiums, a health club, and restaurant space. On the same block, a new, glass-encased cinema. All of these buildings add to the strength, beauty, and character of the neighborhood. And all of them represent Boston. Our history - and our history of being forward-looking.

Boston Redevelopment Authority

Boston's success in balancing the historical with the modern is rooted in our commitment to promoting a strong public realm and a thorough public planning process. At any given time, the Boston Redevelopment Authority is engaged in about 40 planning initiatives. This kind of thorough forethought enables us to ensure that we protect our history and our heritage even as we respond to the city's need for new housing and other types of space. Currently, Boston has more than \$10 billion worth of investment in its development pipeline, and some 44 million square feet of new space have been planned for. We are seeing significant growth, but our commitment to planning ensures that this growth will occur in ways that strengthen Boston's sense of history.

The Rose Kennedy Greenway

Boston's history began with its harbor. The sea brought our forebears here, and today we are rediscovering the city's connection with its waterfront. The submersion of the central artery, a formerly elevated interstate highway, has allowed Boston to reknit the fabric of its

downtown. Now, where the highway's steel support structure stood, we are creating the Rose Kennedy Greenway, a 27-acre ribbon of parks. From an east-west perspective, the Greenway replaces the barrier that separated the Financial District, Government Center, Downtown Crossing, and Quincy Marketplace from the waterfront. From a north-south perspective, it offers pedestrian-friendly connections between neighborhoods, ranging from the bustling streets of Chinatown to the quaintness of the North End, Boston's "Little Italy."

Simultaneously, Boston has built the Harborwalk, which offers 47 linear miles of public access to the waterfront. And to maximize the opportunity the Greenway construction presents to create greater unity and access in our downtown, the Mayor's Crossroads Initiative is giving special attention and investment to 12 key thoroughfares that intersect the Greenway. These streets will receive widened sidewalks, distinct signage and pavings, and new technology such as digital way-finding kiosks. They will be streets that announce themselves as great streets, offering important connections, strengthening the urban fabric of our downtown districts.

The Ethos of Boston

Where the harbor is a connection to Boston's past, the Harborwalk is a new way of accessing, understanding, and celebrating that past. Where Boston's downtown neighborhoods are home to so many of the city's historical landmarks, the Greenway and The Mayor's Crossroads Initiative offer new connections among those sites. This is the ethos of Boston. We prize our past and are guided by it, including the city's success in inventing the future, while carefully planning the new spaces that enhance Boston's competitiveness by allowing for economic growth and stimulating new vitality.



Copley-Square-Farmers-Market



Downtown Harborwalk



Back Bay Public Art

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Review of the 10th World Conference
of Historical Cities in Ballarat
October 29 - November 1, 2006

Ballarat Declaration

The mayors and representatives of the cities listed below that are assembled in Ballarat, Australia for the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities hereby declare that:

As historical cities we are richly blessed with cultural and heritage assets that are testament to the abilities and wisdom of mankind. It is our duty to preserve such valuable items so as future generations appreciate their unique qualities and continue the important role of protecting them in perpetuity.

The member cities of the League of Historical Cities are very different in their geographical locations, their cultural traditions and their development yet they are united in their belief that historical cities must show leadership to the world in their commitment to cultural enrichment, friendship and free intellectual exchange that contributes to the ultimate achievement of world peace.

The World Conferences of Historical Cities are a demonstration to the world that diversity does not have to lead to conflict; diversity can be enriching and uplifting for the world and if there is unity of purpose underpinning the diversity, admirable goals can be accomplished that are unattainable when attempted as isolated entities.

As modern cities that have important cultural and heritage assets as part of our foundations, it is incumbent upon us to ensure that the tourism and economic development that is vital to our cities' futures are respectful of, and integrate with these cornerstone structures, landmarks and traditions from our past that have shaped our cultural identity.

Our historical cities are organic creations that must evolve to adapt to the constantly changing demands of our citizens with the challenge ever present to retain the essential character of our cities whilst embracing technological change that will benefit the development of our cities in the 21st Century. To do this we must openly share our experiences and learn from our fellow member cities through these exchanges and incorporate this knowledge into the future planning of our own respective urban settings.

We, as members of the League of Historical Cities, reaffirm our commitment to the preservation, enhancement and development of our cities that will serve as an inspiration to mankind of the special position these historic urban and natural environments occupy in the world and that their continued existence requires peaceful solutions to any conflict that threatens the harmony of the world.

1 November, 2006 in Ballarat, Australia



Ballarat Lodge
The Conference Site



The League of Historical Cities informs with great pleasure the success of the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities in Ballarat.

With the participation of about 350 persons from 35 cities (12 member cities and 23 non-member cities), the delegations, experts, architects, professors and others joined together and succeeded in gathering extensively the experience and wisdom of each historical cities. The 10th Conference was really constructive and the "Ballarat Declaration" was adopted with the consensus of all the participants as a fruitful outcome. The LHC would like to express our sincere respect for the host city of Ballarat.

Keynote Speech titled "Evolution and Innovation in the Conservation of Asia's Urban Heritage"

As a guest of honor, the LHC invited Dr. Richard A Engelhardt who was the UNESCO Regional Advisor for Culture in Asia and the Pacific.



Dr. Engelhardt explains how to balance the urban conservation and innovation and introduces the criteria of the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Conservation Award on 1 Nov.

"Culture is the source of our identities, providing a set of values on which to base our lives and a frame of reference for our actions. The diversity of cultures is a source of creativity, innovation and renewal and is vital for the continuity of human development. Emanating from our cultures are the material and immaterial manifestations of this heritage. The built heritage of our cities and towns, which provides the physical space for the non-physical expressions of culture, constitutes one of the most varied, complex and eloquent manifestations of culture and diversity. Aside from enabling us to trace our links to the past, our many forms of built heritage allow us to continue to define ourselves and our relationships to others in a changing world. The preservation of heritage values represented in built heritage sites and structures is fundamental to the preservation of diverse and enduring cultural identities. Therefore, the conservation of local, national and regional physical cultural resources is prerequisite to sustained and equitable social and economic development."

The Meeting of the Board of Directors

Together with the 10th Conference, the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the LHC was held on October 31. Main discussion was about new applying cities and the future conference.

<New Member cities>

Four cities that submitted the application forms before the Board Meeting 2006 were admitted as new member cities; County of Buyeo(Korea), City of Chengdu(China), City of Hue(Vietnam), City of Nicosia(Cyprus). Each mayor and county executive sent us messages as new members. Please see the following pages.

<Withdrawal of Membership>

City of Rio de Janeiro unfortunately informed her resignation because of consolidation of the organizations which Rio has been joined.

<The 11th Conference in 2008 >

The Directors decided City of Konya to be the host city of the next conference in 2008. Mr. Tahir Akyurek, Mayor of Konya, explained and appealed its feasibility in high qualities. The Secretariat featured feedback from Mayor Akyurek about the Ballarat Conference.

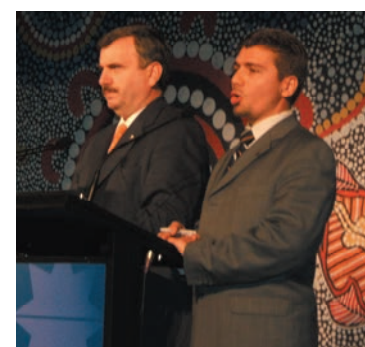
"During the 10th Conference in Ballarat, first of all, I would like to express my feelings that we are very impressed by the Ballarat Lodge as the choice of venue both from the accommodation perspective and the halls used for workshops and round table forums. The presentations were highly beneficial and Konya felt privileged that it was given the opportunity to contribute to the exchange of information with other cities and to adopt the style used in the conference to our city Konya. Heritage sites tour, gold mining and the Blood on the Southern Cross Light Show were also organized excellently. Especially music performance by Mr. David Helfgott, an internationally renowned Australian pianist, was impressive. In terms of quality, the preparation of food including Ballarat Mayor's dinner and the entertainment that accompanied them were really excellent. "

<The 12th Conference in 2010>

City of Nara, Japan expressed her will to host the 12th Conference on the occasion of the coming 1300 year anniversary of its foundation in 2010. The Directors will select the host city of the 12th Conference in the Board of Directors' Meeting 2007 in Konya, Turkey. If your city is interested in hosting the 12th Conference, please make contact to the Secretariat as soon as possible.



Cr. David Vendy, Mayor of Ballarat addresses an opening speech at Opening Ceremony on 31 October.



Mr. Tahir Akyurek, Mayor of Konya, (left) makes presentation as the host city of the 11th Conference at the Board Meeting on October 31.



Sovereign Hill
The participants enjoy the cocktail party at the New York Bakery on the first day of the conference on 29 Oct.

Announcement

Membership fee (US\$100/city) for the fiscal year of 2007 is collected now in accordance with the covenant of the League.

New Member City

Buyeo
Republic of Korea



States as Baekje's Capital City



Mr. Kim Moo Hwan
County Executive
of Buyeo

Buyeo was the capital of the Baekje Kingdom for 123 years from 538 to 660. It is located in the mid west region of Korea, has a population of around 83,000 people and covers an area of 625 square kilometers.

Buyeo is a living museum which has cultural heritages including Busosanseong Fortress, Baekje Royal Tombs Park, Wangheungsa Temple site and Gungnamji pond. There are 198 tangible cultural properties on the level of national treasure such as Gilt-bronze Incense Burner of Baekje and Five storied stone pagoda of Jeongnimsa Temple site. In addition, it also has 6 intangible cultural properties like Eunsan Byeonsinje (a ritual ceremony), Yongjeong-ri Sangyeosori (a funeral rite) and Naeji-ri Danjapgi (a shaman song).

Buyeo is restoring and improving historic assets to maintain Buyeo's spirits as Baekje's ancient city and as a tourist city, and has been promoting the plans step by step from 1977.

Buyeo's aim is to revive the brilliant history and culture of Baekje Kingdom in reality through study, inherit our traditional culture for our development and activate the economy of the region through tourism facilities. For this purpose, a Baekje history revival complex is under construction on a piece of land covering 3.3 square kilometers at Hapjeong-ri, Gyuam-myeon. \$ 45 million has been invested and many facilities will be constructed including a Baekje history and cultural center, history revival village and a study and education village in the complex which is planned for completion in 2010.

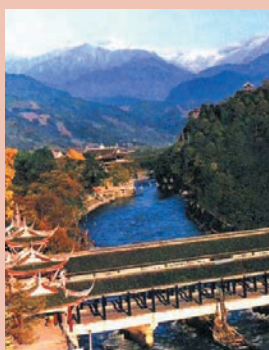
Buyeo is a beautiful city that has a long history and still treasures the 'splendid but not luxurious, simple but not shabby' Baekje culture.

Contact: <http://buyeo.go.kr>



New Member City

Chengdu
People's Republic of China



Capital City of Sichuan Province



Mr. Ge Honglin
Mayor of Chengdu

I am very delighted and honored that Chengdu has been approved to be a new member of the League of Historical Cities.

Chengdu is an ancient city, with a long and unique history, as well as brilliant and colorful cultural heritages. Chengdu has also been famous for its rich cultural heritages. Within its jurisdiction are Qionglai city, Chongzhou city and Pengzhou city, all of which are listed as Cities of Rich Cultural and Historical Heritage by the government of Sichuan province. In November 2000, Dujiangyan Irrigation System and Qingcheng Mountain (the Taoist Mountain) were ranked as Cities of the World Cultural Heritage by the UNESCO. As the center of science, technology, commerce, trade and finance as well as the hub of transportation and telecommunications in southwest China, Chengdu has been developing very fast in recent years. Rapid economic growth always has side effects on ecological environment and historical heritage. Therefore, combining

modern construction with heritage preservation has been our top priority. We have made great efforts in this regard as well as achievements. Joining the League presents us a great opportunity to make new contribution to the development of our city and the world as a whole.

The LHC is dedicated to developing world peace and improving the life quality of the world community. I believe the goal will be accomplished by promoting permanent, borderless and wide-ranging exchanges between cities. With ever-enhancing friendship, mutual trust and close cooperation, the members will make progress in preserving world historical cultural heritage and realizing the prosperity and development of historical cities.

May the LHC make more progress in the cause of world peace!

Contact: <http://www.chengdu.gov.cn>



Spirit of global cooperation



Mr. Nguyen Van Cao
Mayor of Hue

Looking back to one year ago, at the kind invitation of the City of Gyeongju, we were honorable to be invited to the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities taken place in Gyeongju, Korea.

By the recommendation of Gyeongju local government, the City of Hue is greatly honored to be the official member of the LHC. This is the great happiness for leaders and people of Hue. On behalf of the people of the city, I would like to send my best regards to all members of our network and look forwards to many exchanges in the spirit of global cooperation and integration. Being situated between Hanoi Capital and Ho Chi Minh City, Hue is the seat of Thua Thien Province and has been recognized as among the six Level 1 cities of Vietnam. Our City covers 71 square km, divides into 25 quarters and communes, and embraces a population of 326,000 according to the 2005 census. Our GDP is close to 850 USD per capita. While small and still not industrialized, Hue has more than 700 years of history, and was

the capital of Vietnam between 1789 and 1874 (85 years). Thanks to its heritage, Hue has much to offer from viewpoints of culture, education, and socio-economic development of the new Vietnam. UNESCO recognized Hue as a World Cultural Heritage in 1993, and Hue's Royal Ballet as an orally transmitted cultural form in 2003.

Hue, the first national Festival city of Vietnam, has established a biennial festival tradition. Four Festivals have been organized, in 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006.

Towards the trend of globalization, the city of Hue has established international relations with many cities from all over the world and been the member of various international organizations such as the OWHC, Citynet, AIMF, etc. In term of decentralized cooperation (city2city cooperation), we have Quebec (Canada), Rennes, Lille (France), Gyeongju (Korea), Yogyakarta (Indonesia), Shizuoka (Japan), etc. as sister cities.

As one brand-new member of the LHC, we are willing to set up cooperation with all other cities on the basis of mutual understanding and benefits. I welcome you to our city, and I look forwards to serving you with whatever information you may wish to have. Thank you.

Contact: info@doingoai.org

Greeting of the Mayor of Nicosia



Mr. Michael Zampelas
Mayor of Nicosia

I would like to thank the Board of Directors, that the Meeting in Ballarat, Australia, has accepted the City of Nicosia as member of the LHC. Nicosia, the only remaining divided capital in Europe, is located in the central fertile plain of Mesaoria, between two mountain ranges. Nicosia has a history that goes back to the ancient times. In the 7th century BC, Nicosia then named Ledra, was one of the ten Greek city-kingdoms of Cyprus. Around 800 AD it became the administrative and military center of the Byzantine governor. Some of the other names given to the city through its long history are Lefcosia, Lefkothea, Kermia. The name Nicosie was given by the French Lusignan rulers. Under the Lusignans Nicosia became a prosperous city. The Venetians, were the successors of the Lusignans and ruled between the 15th & 16th century AD. To hold the city against invasions, the Venetians endowed it with the impressive Venetian city walls, that remain today almost as they were at the time of their construction and they are one of the main attractions for the visitor.

The preservation of the cultural and architectural legacy of the old city is the aim of the Nicosia Master Plan (a project under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme). The implementation of the unique project combines the gracious elements of the past with the benefits of modern amenities and planning. Being the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia is the seat of the Government and the administrative, commercial and cultural center of the island. Continuously growing and evolving, it currently boasts a contemporary, cosmopolitan lifestyle, with all the cultural and social elements as well as business and entertainment facilities of a European center-all thriving along its historical character. The Turkish invasion, in July 1974, has had tragic consequences for the city and the whole island. A demarcation line which cuts across Cyprus, runs through the middle of the city (the green line) making it the last divided capital in Europe. Now, in the 21st century we still live in a divided city. We are convinced though that the wall that separates the people of our city, will soon be brought down and people will be reunited to live in peace and prosperity. We thank you once again for the honor bestowed upon us to join the LHC.

Contact: <http://www.nicosia.org.cy>

New Member City

Hue
Socialist Republic of Vietnam

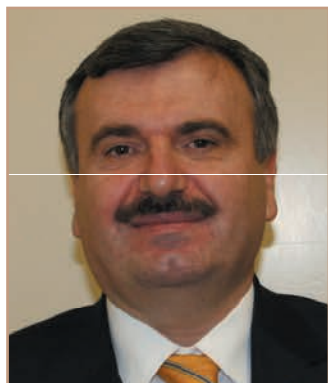


New Member City

Nicosia
Republic of Cyprus



Konya has been playing a central role
being a cradle for many civilizations.
Host Mayor of the 11th Conference : Mr. Tahir Akyurek



Tahir Akyurek
Mayor of Konya
The Host Mayor of the 11th World
Conference of Historical Cities

Greetings from the Host Mayor of the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities

I am very honored that the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Konya, the 10 thousand years old, the first permanent settlement in the world, ancient city of Turkey. Election of Konya as the host city of the 11th Conference by the Board of Directors gave us great pleasure. Therefore, I am very pleased to inform you that I look forward to seeing all member cities in Konya. The LHC has been playing extraordinary roles understanding to preserve and to develop world history and heritages more than 12 years. Making cultural exchange among the members, discussing current issues, involving several activities to protect the heritage of the historical cities are highly appreciated.

It is a great pleasure to me to congratulate Ballarat on organizing a tremendous conference that was performed very efficiently. The courtesy, friendship and hospitality shown by the Australian, especially by Mr. Vendy, Mayor of Ballarat was outstanding and it reinforced my conviction that these gatherings served a worthwhile function in supporting cultural improvements, friendship and scholarly exchange between member cities in the recreation of world peace, love and tolerance. We as Konya delegates learned so many significant points that we must incorporate into the 11th Conference and will grant and similarly rewarding experience for

participants when they come to Konya in 2008.

The city of Konya is considered the first place of the permanent settlements which became a center for many societies, nations and civilizations from Catalhuyuk to Hitits, from Frigs to Kimmers, from Lidyas to Pers, from Greeks to Great Iskender, from Romans to Selcuks, Ottomans and the period of the Republic of Turkey. Konya and its province go back to prehistoric times. So many findings of the cultures of the Paleolithic, Neolithic, Kalkolithic, Early Copper and Bronze Age were discovered within the period of time in the province of Konya. Therefore, Konya, which has been playing a central role being a cradle for many civilizations throughout the history, is one of the unique centers that combine its historical heritage and cultural accumulation with present time.

Konya is a full of peace city that embeds tolerance seeds wavy into the hearts of the people. It is for centuries like a capital of illustrious where every year thousands of people flock into there to melt their spirits within divine harmony, where the spirits became in peace, love and tolerance. And now it is one of the cities of the Europe and Turkey that is on the way of European Union.

Also the 11th Conference will provide a wonderful opportunity to know Mawlana Jalaleddin Rumi who has been influencing the whole world for centuries, enlightening the human beings is an outstanding scholar, poet and a philosopher of Islam. The year of 2007 is announced by UN as the year of Mawlana Jalaleddin Rumi. In that respect, holding Board Directory Meeting 2007 in Konya will be an opportunity not to be missed to prepare Konya for the 11th Conference. Last but not the very least, I would like to invite you, all the member cities, to actively show your interest and participate in the 11th World Conference of Historical Cities. I really look forward to welcoming you all to Konya in 2008.

The League of Historical Cities Secretariat

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The 11th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2008

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