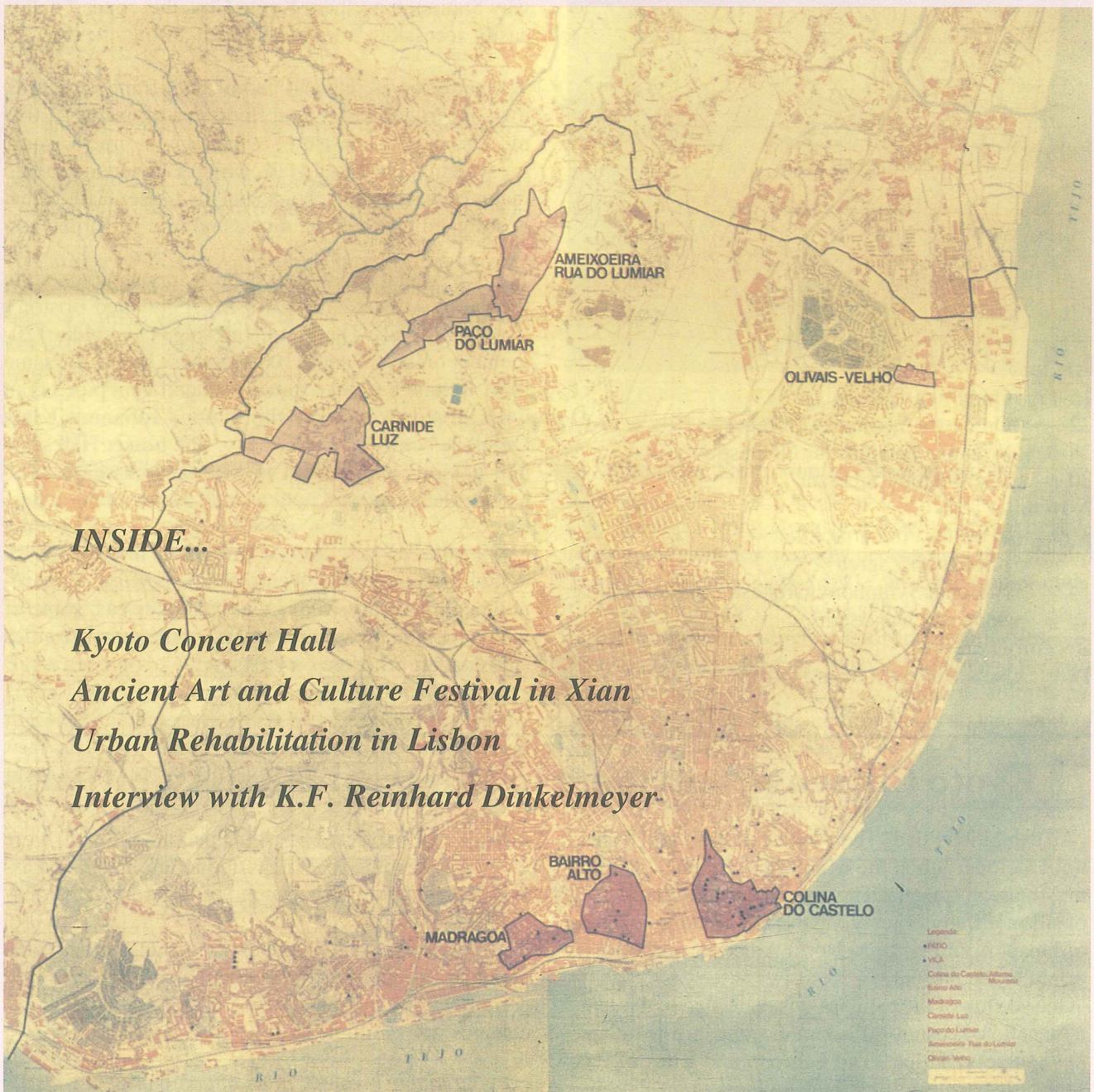


WORLD

The League of Historical Cities Bulletin

HISTORICAL CITIES

NO. 4: JULY 1995



Area map of Lisbon with intervention areas highlighted.

Introducing The Kyoto Concert Hall



As Kyoto enters its 13th century, its latest cultural monument, the newly completed Kyoto Concert Hall, will finally make its grand opening on October 15th.

Located only 50 meters away from the Kitayama Subway Station in northern Kyoto City, this concert hall is easily accessible from most places around the city.

With a ferroconcrete and partial steel-frame structure, the concert hall has a total floor area of nearly 22,000 m². This facility consists of two halls with superb acoustic systems: the Main Hall, which can accommodate major orchestras and choirs, and the Lesser Hall, which is designed for chamber music and solo performances.

The 1,839-seat Main Hall is built in a shoebox style similar to Amsterdam's Concertgebouw and Boston's Symphony Hall. The Main Hall stage can hold a 120-member orchestra and a 100-member choir at the same time. Behind the stage stands a magnificent pipe organ with 90 stops, built by the famous Johannes Klais Orgelbau company in Germany. The Lesser Hall seats 514 persons and is built in a hexagonal shape. The Lesser Hall stage can hold a small 30-member orchestra.

A number of opening events will be performed by renowned musicians from Japan and overseas, some of which include performers from League member cities (see concert schedule on left).

Schedule of Opening Events by Member Cities

October

- 15-17 Orchester de Paris
- 22 Orchestra Verdiana (Florence)
- 28 Wiener Tonkünstler Orchestra
- 30 The Boston Camerata

November

- 3 Wiener Philharmoniker
- 9 I Solisti di Zagreb
- 14 National Symphony Orchestra of Shaanxi
Song and Dance Ensemble

December

- 12 New Budapest String Quartet

Kyoto Citizens Contribute to Montreal Silk Exhibition

An exhibition titled "The Wonder of Silk" will be held until October 9th at the Municipal Botanical Garden of Montreal, Canada. This exhibition examines facets of silk at different sites along the Silk Road from China to Japan, from France to North America, and from its origin to the present.

One section of the exhibition is dedicated to the Japanese national costume, the kimono, and its role in Japanese society. Titled "The Kimono and Rites of Passage," this section illustrates how different kimonos that are worn for each monumental stage in a person's life change in shape, appearance, color and texture for each event.

Due to a friendly relationship that was formed between Montreal and Kyoto during the 4th World Con-

ference of Historical Cities, the people of Kyoto were able to contribute to "The Kimono and Rites of Passage" by donating their kimonos and other silk belongings for display.

This project is one example of exchanges that came about as a result of the League of Historical Cities. We certainly hope that these kinds of grassroots-level exchanges will continue to develop in the future.

If your city is involved in an ongoing project with a member city or cities, we would like to feature it in a future issue of this newsletter. Please send all articles and photographs to the League of Historical Cities Secretariat. Submissions may be edited for purposes of clarity or length.

Showcasing Xian's Historical Allure

A Preview of the 1995 Ancient Culture and Art Festival

The 5th World Conference of Historical Cities will take place in Xian, People's Republic of China in September 1996. As one of the cradles of Chinese traditional culture, Xian is a world famous city in the development of cultural works. During the conference, participants will visit the Museum of Emperor Qin Shihuang's Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses and attend the 1996 Ancient Culture and Art Festival.

Since 1990, the annual Ancient Culture and Art Festival has been held in Xian to spread the local culture, raise ethnic pride and promote international cultural and artistic relations. This year's Ancient Culture and Art Festival will take place from September 12th to 17th.

Highlights of the festival include large-scale musical, dance and theatrical performances along with exhibitions of cultural properties and artwork. Festival attendees will also have the opportunity to discuss large-scale international trade and investment issues.



• *Schedule for 1995 Festival* •

1. Opening Ceremony

Large scale classical music and dance performance named "The Dignity of Chang 'an."

2. "Qin Wind and Tang Sound" Art Exhibition

This changing art exhibition will feature civil works submitted by many cities throughout China.

3. Performing Arts

Superior dramas selected by Shaanxi County and the City of Xian for their clear representations of China's regional characteristics will be performed during the festival. A number of classic domestic and international plays will also be performed.

4. Sightseeing Excursion to Old Ramparts

The old ramparts of Xian were constructed in the beginning of the Ming Dynasty. Participants will be able to view the ramparts' restored decorations, the splendid ceremony of entering the castle, an exhibition of traditional customs and a fireworks display.

5. Exhibition of Historical Cultural Properties

Shaanxi History Museum, Banpo Museum and the Forest of Steles Museum will exhibit valuable cultural assets and the actual living environments and customs of local people.

6. Closing Ceremony

A few excellent old and new plays will be performed.

Dutch Students Visit Kyoto to Study Historical Preservation

On May 12, 1995, four graduate students from the Delft University of Technology in Holland visited Kyoto City Hall to study city planning, preservation of historical monuments and architectural works.

The visit was arranged through Robert Apell, Director of the Municipal Department for the Preservation of Monuments and Sites of Amsterdam. Mr. Apell, an alumnus of Delft University of Technology, attended the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities in Kyoto last year.

When the graduate students consulted Mr. Apell for

names of potential historical cities to study, Mr. Apell recalled his experience in Japan during last year's conference and recommended Kyoto.

The students met with staff members of Kyoto City's Landscape Section and Cultural Properties Preservation Section and discussed the unique qualities of Japanese wooden architecture and exchanged ideas and methods for revitalizing the old city and establishing regulations to protect historical townscapes. After the meeting, the delegation toured several preservation districts around the city.

Urban Rehabilitation in Lisbon



Revitalized building in Barrio Alto

In 1986, moved by public awareness of the right to proper housing within a *bairro* (traditional area of a city), two pilot schemes were set up in Alfama and Mouraria. A third pilot scheme in Bairro Alto followed in 1988.

Under this scheme, bureaus were set up in the two *bairros* to draw up a plan of action. The presence of experts in the *bairros* meant that the bureaus actually served as a place where the people could turn to with serious problems concerning their homes and the *bairro*. These bureaus then started to put pressure on the departments of the Lisbon City Council which usually deal with the city's various problems.

Since there was no immediate response from the departments responsible for these matters, the bureaus' powers increased progressively and became more autonomous. Because of these experiments' positive results and pressure from the residents of other *bairros*, Lisbon City Council decided to extend this type of action and formed the Municipal Department for Urban Rehabilitation (DMRU) in 1990. This department is responsible for coordinating and supporting all the bureaus and for including other areas of the city.

Geographically Based Organization

As coordinator of the local bureaus in the city, the

The following is part of an ongoing series of feature articles on preservation and developed problems faced by world historical cities and how these cities are dealing with these problems.

DMRU has a geographical structure. Because it covers a wide area, the department was given powers for its areas of action, which, for the rest of the city, are the responsibility of four City Council departments: the Municipal Department for Planning and Urban Management, the Municipal Department for Construction and Preservation of Buildings, the Department for Management of Council Owned Housing and the Department for Cultural Heritage.

Involved Management

The bureaus are usually located in one of the buildings which has been or is being renovated. This means that the experts are always working on the scene. Their presence gives a strong element of stability and lets the residents know they can count on the experts to be personally involved in solving problems.

Rehabilitation also relies on a new interinstitutional relationship, where the actions of the various Central Administration departments can integrate locally when public facilities and services are installed or improved.

In brief, Urban Rehabilitation means a city management which adapts the old structure to the modern population's needs, making the city an instrument of social welfare for all those who live in it now and assuring its future.

Tools

While the tools which rehabilitation has at its disposal are a remarkable sign of progress, they are not enough to solve many of its problems.

The first major problem is the extremely low number of houses available for rehousing. Because many buildings under the scheme are in an advanced state of deterioration, many occupants must be temporarily rehoused. Lisbon

Street in Mouraria



Sightseeing of Alfama and Sé



has 200 homes outside the *bairros* for this purpose, but this is clearly not enough and some occupants have to be accommodated in boarding houses. Lisbon is trying to create a subsidy so that those residents who are affected can find their own housing.

To improve general living conditions, Lisbon is installing sanitary facilities and improving ventilation and electrical wiring systems. When reconstructing a building, the morphology, alignments and dimensions of the original structure are maintained as much as possible.

For private works, the owner of the building should be able to claim a subsidy of 26% from the Lisbon City Council and 39% from the central administration, which leaves the owner to shoulder 35% of the total cost. If the owner refuses, the Ground Law permits Lisbon City Council to replace the owner in all his duties, take administrative possession of the building and by declaring it a vital area for urban restoration and renewal, carry out the works.

Human and Financial Resources

Each bureau has between 10 and 30 collaborators and employees. Combined with the central services of the DMRU this creates a total of 250 people. There are teams of experts comprised of lawyers, sociologists, geographers, historians, psychologists, social workers, architects, engineers, builders, estimators, designers and administrative staff.

Financial support provided by the Lisbon City Council has grown considerably over the past several years, from 218 million escudos in 1988 to 1.683 billion escudos in 1993.

For more information on urban rehabilitation in Lisbon, please write to: Mr. Filipe Mário Lopes, Municipal Director, Municipal Department for Urban Rehabilitation. Address: Rua Alexandre Herculano, 25-1200 Lisboa Portugal. Tel: +351-1-353 5534 Fax: +351-1-353 5533

The League of Historical Cities List

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

League Member Cities Introduction

Kyoto
(Japan)

Mayor: Tomoyuki Tanabe
Population: 1,441,827
Area: 610.21 km²
Contact Person: Mitsuhiro Nishiguchi
Tel: 81 75 222 3072
Fax: 81 75 222 3055



Kyoto was the capital of Japan for about 1,000 years from her establishment as Heian-kyo until the transfer of government to Tokyo after the Imperial Restoration in 1868

Kyoto has become known locally and internationally as the cultural capital of Japan. Many traditional industries such as Nishijin silkweaving and Yuzen dyeing both originated in Kyoto and still flourish to this day. In addition, Kyoto is rich with architectural masterpieces, paintings, sculptures, gardens, historical relics and folk art which have been accumulated throughout the nation's history. About 20% of Japan's National Treasures and about 15% of its Important Cultural Properties are in Kyoto. Last year, seventeen historic monuments of ancient Kyoto were designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Kyoto is not only an ancient capital but a modern city that is striving to develop a new culture based on its precious inheritance. Kyoto's investments in research and development have produced world-renowned high technology industries.

Ulan Bator
(Mongolia)

Mayor: Tserendemberel Baasanjav
Population: 608,000
Area: 1,400 km²
Contact Person: P. Tuya
Tel: 976 1 324331
Fax: 976 1 322147



Ulan Bator, the capital city of Mongolia, was founded in 1639 and celebrated its 355th anniversary last year. The capital city has changed names several times. It was called Örgöö (1639-1706), Ikh Khuree (1706-1911), Niisei Khuree (1911-1923) and finally Ulan Bator since 1924.

Ulan Bator is situated on the bank of the river Tuul and is surrounded by the beautiful foothills of the Khangai mountain range with the Bogd Khan mountain facing the city. Ulan Bator stands at an altitude of 1350 meters above sea level. The climate is continental; the highest temperature is 39 degrees Celsius and the lowest is -49 degrees Celsius.

As the political, economic and cultural center of the country. Ulan Bator accounts for half of the country's industrial output and 40% of the construction works and retail trade. There are 25 high schools and universities with an enrollment of 14,000 students and 111 secondary schools with 108,000 pupils. Young people under 35 make up 70% of the city's population and of these, over 40% are children under 16.

Nanjing
(People's Republic of China)

Mayor: Wang Wu Long
Population: 2,900,000
Area: 6,516 km²
Contact Person: Sun Wen Xue
Tel: 86 25 3303594
Fax: 86 25 7713448



One of four ancient capitals of China, Nanjing is the capital of Jiangsu province. Nanjing boasts a long history and a rich culture. The history of Nanjing began in 472 B.C., when the king of Yue Kingdom conquered the Wu Kingdom and built up the city southwest of Zhonghua Gate. Since the third century, ten dynasties established their regimes in this city and left behind brilliant cultural relics.

Nanjing has abundant beautiful landscapes with many famous historical tourist sites such as the Xiao Mausoleum of the Ming dynasty, the Heavenly King's Place of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the Nanjing Ancient Wall, the stone carving of the Southern dynasty and Yuhuatai Revolutionary Martyr's Cemetery. Among these, Sun Yat Sen's Mausoleum and Qinhuai Scene Zone are listed among the 40 finest landscapes in China.

Present day Nanjing is the industrial base of eastern China and serves as an important transportation hub, communication center and also as one of four scientific research and education center cities in China.

Tunis
(Republic of Tunis)

Mayor: M'hamed Ali Bouleyman
Population: 800,000
Area: 162 km²
Contact Person: Sémia Yaïche
Tel: 216 1 56 36 18
Fax: 216 1 56 09 65



The Médina, or old city of Tunis, was founded in the late 7th century and grew up around the Zitouna Mosque. During the Hafsid dynasty (1207-1574), Tunis became a leading city of the Arab and Mediterranean worlds. From the late 16th century, Tunis was loosely linked to the Ottoman Empire. Wealth from trade, piracy and agricultural improvements by Andalusian immigrants poured into the city and financed the construction of more mosques, *médersas* (colleges) and fine residences.

Today the Médina shelters historic buildings spanning 600 years of Arab and Turkish endowment, while the Ville Nouvelle, centered on the avenue Bourguiba, one of the finest streets in the Mediterranean, has acquired a period value of its own.

With two million residents, the Greater Tunis Area is home to a fifth of Tunisia's population along with many of the country's leading service companies and light industries. Recent municipal initiatives have improved the worst substandard housing in the historic quarters and in the city limits, and a major mixed residential/business district is growing up on land reclaimed from the Lake of Tunis.

Quebec

(Canada)

Mayor: John-Paul L'Allier
Population: 167,517
Area: 88.9 km²
Contact Person: Monique Jolin
Tel: 1 418 691 7418
Fax: 1 418 691 7216



In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec on a site that was previously explored in 1534 by the French navigator Jacques Cartier. Since its founding, the city has served as the home of the Governor of New France, the capital of Lower Canada under the British regime, the capital of the United Canadas and the capital of Quebec Province since 1867.

Because of Montreal's reputation as the cradle of French civilization in North America and its magnificent fortifications, the Historical District of Quebec City was included on the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1986. Every year 4 million visitors come to Quebec for its well-renowned European historical character, its highly attended summer, winter and medieval festivals, its famous restaurants and gastronomy, its spectacular geographical panorama and outdoor recreational activities as well.

With the support of the internationally famous and dynamic Laval University, the Quebec area has focused its actions on the development of high technology. As a result, numerous research centers and high tech industries have developed over recent years.

Rome

(Republic of Italy)

Mayor: Francesco Rutelli
Population: 2,900,000
Area: 1,208 km²
Contact Person: Giandanato Caggiano
Tel: 39 6 6793934
Fax: 39 6 6794759



Rome was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C. In 1997 Rome will be 2,750 years old. Rome's history and monuments make it a unique city in the world. Millennia of history entrusted a heritage of arts, culture and architecture to Rome, the capital of Italy and Vatican. Many historical remains have survived in the old city, such as the Palatine hill associated with ancient Rome, the Coliseum amphitheater and the Caracalla baths.

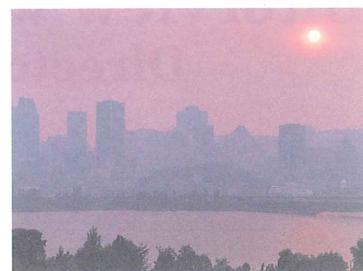
The mayor has instituted a new office, the International Relations Office, that is working to strengthen international relations between Rome and other capitals and cities. Rome is the second largest Italian city in terms of revenues in the information and telecommunications industry.

Now Rome is preparing for the year 2000 when the jubilee will be celebrated. Rome is expected to meet the great challenge of the jubilee of the second Christian millenium which will attract millions of pilgrims and visitors. By that time the face of Rome will be improved. Rome can also rely on its history to play a prominent role in the Mediterranean region.

Montreal

(Canada)

Mayor: Pierre Bourque
Population: 1,017,695
Area: 177.2 km²
Contact Person: Jean Marchand
Tel: 1 514 872 8443
Fax: 1 514 872 6067



Montreal was founded in 1642 by the Sieur de Maisonneuve on behalf of a French religious society. Nestled on an island in the St. Lawrence River, the colony served as a missionary and fur-trading center. After Quebec was ceded to the British in the mid-18th century, the colonial outpost developed rapidly to become a leading port and business capital in British North America. Following the Canadian Confederation in 1867, Montreal prospered for the next 100 years as the country's financial hub.

Today, Montreal is the largest city in Quebec Province, the world's third largest French-speaking metropolis and a multicultural home to the United Nations, other international organizations and 50 consulates. An inland port, aviation capital and corporate center, the city is also known as the site of the 1967 World's Fair and the 1976 Summer Olympic games.

Montreal's two French and two English universities make it an important academic city, while its 22 museums, hundreds of art galleries and entertainment venues create a vibrant cultural center in the heart of North America.

Prague

(Czech Republic)

Mayor: Jan Koukao
Population: 1,200,000
Area: 497 km²
Contact Person: Alexandra Brabcobá
Tel: 42 2 24 48 24 03
Fax: 42 2 24 81 15 88



Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, is considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Towards the end of the 9th century, a fortified settlement with the very first church was founded on the left bank of the Vltava River.

Due to its 1,100 years of development, historic Prague constitutes a unique urban and architectural phenomenon. The city boasts all architectural styles from the Romanesque, Gothic and Renaissance styles to all phases of the Baroque period. Prague's art nouveau is also particularly noteworthy for its considerable quantity. Over 2,800 cultural monuments protected by law are currently registered throughout the territory of the city of Prague.

Covering an 866-acre area, the historical city center comprises the territory of the Prague monument reservation. Because of the extraordinary quality and diversity of its architectural monuments, the Prague Monuments Reservation was entered into the UNESCO's list of World Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites in December 1992.

Interview with K.F. Reinhard Dinkelmeyer Director of the Goethe Institut Kansai



A native of Würzburg, Germany, Mr. Dinkelmeyer joined the Goethe Institut in 1966. Since then, he has been posted to overseas Goethe Institut branches in Khartoum and New Delhi and has also served as the director of the Nairobi, Rotterdam, Los Angeles and Mannheim branches. In April 1994, he became the director of the Goethe-Institut Kansai in Osaka and Kyoto.

WHC: What is the purpose of the Goethe Institut?

RD: The Goethe Institut is an independent organization commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to do cultural work abroad. There are 160 Goethe Institutes around the world and we are funded by the German government. The basic idea behind the institute is to establish a cultural dialogue between my country and Japan. It is called Goethe Institut after perhaps the most famous German writer and poet, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

Basically we have three lines of activities. We offer German language classes and organize seminars for Japanese teachers of German to provide them with more updated materials to make their German classes more attractive and to introduce new methods of teaching. Secondly, there is a library and information center which specializes in actual information on fields of interest in Germany like environmental protection or the legal aspects of unification, and on fields where Japanese and Germans have close links. The third part of our activities is perhaps the most important in establishing a dialogue. We try to organize cultural events in joint cooperation with Japanese institutes.

WHC: Many Japanese feel that there are similarities between Japanese and Germans, for example, the work ethic, seriousness of character, etc. How do you feel about this?

RD: Now I think some of these qualities have changed after World War II as far as Germany is concerned... Maybe in Germany, psychologically the damage of World War II was bigger because the Ger-

man postwar generation is much more skeptic than the Japanese postwar generation toward tradition, history and all these old-fashioned virtues. I think that traditional ways of thinking are not that deeply damaged in Japan. Somehow the person of the emperor establishes some kind of continuity and tradition, so in that sense maybe the Japanese link to the past is not as deeply distorted as it seems to be in Germany.

But on the other hand there are lots of things that we have in common. And of course during this year when we have this 50 years after the end of World War II there are quite a lot of occasions to remember. We both seem to have difficulties in dealing with our past. In Japan it is frequently said that the Germans tried to come to grips with their past. That might be true, but we still have neo-Nazis and people who are against foreigners. Here in Japan, if I got that right, during the first year you would think the best thing would be to forget the past and just not remember it at all. But it doesn't go away in Germany and the past doesn't go away in Japan. It comes back and it keeps on coming back and I think we both have to try to deal with it with dignity and with credibility...

We owe it to young people to tell them what happened and they need to know how people in the neighboring countries feel... Now after 50 years, it's not a question anymore of guilt and to point out people who did something wrong. With this historical distance of 50 years, there's a new chance to deal differently with the past and not to talk about guilt but to talk about responsibility.

WHC: Is the institute currently planning any activities related to the 50th anniversary of the war?

RD: I met the Japanese writer, Makoto Oda, and we became friends and developed an idea. We hope to have a little symposium in September here in Kyoto and invite writers from Germany, Holland, Japan and Korea, which means a certain symmetrical setup of victims and perpetrators. I think writers can talk about things differently than politicians do and so our idea is to have writers from these countries sit together and talk about these ideas. I met the Consul-General of the Netherlands in Osaka and we had a very positive reaction from him.